This presentation is part of the

**Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)**

held in Kampala, Uganda from December 10-12, 2012.

For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: [http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa](http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa)
AU/NEPAD – CAADP and SUN: Opportunities for Alignment in Africa

Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (N-GLEE)

Kampala, Uganda 11 December 2012

Boitshepo Bibi Giyose
Senior Advisor and Head of Food and Nutrition Security
AU-NEPAD
Some thoughts????!!!!!!

• 20-50 years after Africa’s independence why is Africa still not able to feed itself, feed the world and feed its future?

• Despite all the development partner and donor support – including USAID, why is the food and nutrition situation not significantly improving?
More thoughts and key messages

• Food and nutrition security is a multisectoral, multi-dimensional issue - therefore requires effective collaboration across sectors

• Nutrition must be viewed and addressed as both an input and outcome of development

• Women are the majority of food producers; need to have gender sensitive and specific solutions

• Tried, tested and proven interventions exist, and should be scaled up

• Implementation of policies, strategies, and all major commitments is key
UNHEARD VOICES. WOMEN CANT WAIT!

\[
\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}
\]

Women work
Two thirds of the
World’s working hours

Women produce
more than half the
world’s food

BUT Women only
earn 10% of the
world’s income

IT DOESN’T ADD UP

CONCERN worldwide
Key messages:

• Food security and sound nutrition are the foundations of:
  – Survival
  – Health
  – Productivity
  – National economic growth

• A multi/inter-sectoral approach to deliver on nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific actions remains critically important
<p>| 🙁 300 million people in Africa are undernourished (consume &lt; 2100 kcal/day) |
| 🙁 5 million children die of malnutrition every year – one every 6 seconds |
| 🙁 Malnutrition is the leading cause of death (35% of child deaths per year) and disability |
| 🙁 Over 50 million African children suffer from chronic malnutrition |
| 🙁 Over 40% of pregnant women are malnourished |
| 🙁 60% of children &lt;5 yrs are undernourished |
| 🙁 50% of maternal mortality is due to malnutrition |
| 🙁 African diets are inadequate in terms of vitamins and minerals |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>6 – 10% GDP loss in low labour productivity (2.7 – 4.2% due to iron-deficient anaemia alone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malnourishment</td>
<td>Can lead to loss of 10% earning potential =&gt; 3% annual GDP loss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth defects, maternal</td>
<td>Birth defects, maternal deaths, childhood mortality, blindness, anaemia, susceptibility to disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower IQ</td>
<td>Lower IQ, low academic performance and productivity</td>
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<td>A vicious cycle of</td>
<td>A vicious cycle of deprivation, poverty, and low economic growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>deprivation, poverty,</td>
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<td>and low economic growth</td>
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NEPAD - Agriculture

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

A common framework/tool for the restoration of African agriculture in supporting a growth & development agenda
Why CAADP ...

Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ...

**The MDGs**
- Food and Nutritional Security
- Increased Income and Poverty alleviation
- Sustainable socio-economic growth

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture (by 2008)

6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate (by 2015)
CAADP’s 4 Pillars

**PILLAR I:** Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems

**PILLAR II:** Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access

**PILLAR III:** Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises

**PILLAR IV:** Implementing agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption
Key Investment Priorities of National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs/CIPs)

- Investment areas between 4-7

- Common investment areas
  - Food Security & Nutrition
  - Sustainable Land and Water Management
  - Agriculture Value Chain Promotion & Market Access
  - Science and technology
  - Institutional Capacity Development and coordination

Source: “Status, Experiences and Lessons with the National Agriculture & Food Security Investment Plans”, presentation at CAADP PP 2011 held by Ousmane Djibo (NEPAD Agency - GIZ).
National policies: Key Priorities of NAIPs

According to aggregated budgets of NAIPs; situation 04/2010

- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture: 5%
- Institutional Capacity Development: 5%
- Enabling Environment: 2%
- VC Promotion, Market Access, Competitiveness: 30%
- Intensification & Devt of Production and Productivity Systems: 15%
- Sustainable management of land and water: 6%
- Food & Nutrition Security; Emergency Preparedness: 38%
NEPAD FNS Flagship Programmes

1. Infant, Young Child and Maternal Nutrition
2. Home Grown School Feeding
3. Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition – Food Fortification (including Bio-fortification)
4. Dietary Diversity – horticulture, fisheries and livestock
   – Promotion of nutrient rich foods – including traditional and indigenous foods
   • Policy Development/Reviews and Advocacy
   • Capacity Development to reduce hunger and malnutrition
AU-NEPAD Current Initiatives

- Africa Day For Food and Nutrition Security – October 30th – declared in 2010 Kampala, Uganda, HoSG
- The Cost of Hunger in Africa: Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition - 12 countries, Botswana included
- Africa Food and Nutrition Security Score Card
  - SUN and REACH
  - 1000 Days
  - Feed the Future - USAID
  - New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition – G8-G20
COST OF HUNGER IN AFRICA STUDY

• 12 countries: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Swaziland and Uganda.

• Two phases.
  – Phase 1 five “fast-track” countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Swaziland and Uganda.
  – The remaining countries will be covered in the second phase.

• The study is in three stages.
  – Define the study design, prepare and train national teams
  – The second stage will implement the study and
  – Disseminate the results.

• Activities focused at the national level but strong support and backstopping provided from the regional level
Key Policies and Strategies for Food and Nutrition Security

• Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy (2005-2015)
  — Africa Task Force for Food and Nutrition Security
• Framework for African Food Security – 2007 NEPAD CAADP
• Pan African Nutrition Initiative – 2005 CAADP
• Africa 10 Year Strategy for the Reduction of Vitamin and Mineral Deficiencies

Link and contribute to regional and sub-regional nutrition policies and strategies – promotion of a multi-sectoral approach for food and nutrition security
Supporting and Advancing SUN – AU NEPAD Engagement

- NEPAD CEO is a member of the SUN Lead Group,
- Member of the former SUN Transition Team since inception, and the Country Network
- REACH and 1000 Days input/contribution and advocacy
- Linking agriculture for better nutrition and health – policy and programme reviews – nutrition sensitive/specific Ag; post Delhi 2011
Supporting and Advancing SUN – AU NEPAD Engagement

- CAADP an integral and central component and rallying point for the G8 Global Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- Multi-sectoral approach for improving food and nutrition security through the CAADP National/Country Investment Plans reviews and implementation – Integration of Nutrition for better health...
- Capacity Building for ensuring above – Regional workshops for West, East, Southern and Central Africa; Jointly with the RECS for ESA region Feb 2013 and May/June 2013. November 2011 ECOWAS done
“First and only continentally agreed plan of action for addressing food insecurity and hunger” (FAFS 2009, 2 CAADP)

The framework helps countries and regions to elaborate FS-strategies and to define CAADP-FS investments

FAFS has 4 key objectives:

1. Improved Risk Management
2. Increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages
3. Increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable
4. Enhanced diets through diversification of food among target groups

For each of the 4 objectives a set of short-, medium- and long-term measures is specified
Food Security & Nutrition Components of National Agriculture Investment Plans

Food & Nutrition Security mainstreamed into NAIPs via two modalities:

A. as own CAADP Pillar III component
   (also addressing the emergency and rehabilitation part of FNS)

B. as CADP Pillar I & II component; (programmes aiming at production and productivity increases)
   addressing mainly the developmental part of FNS
   Some of them even with clear nutritional approaches (e.g. Promotion of vegetable and fruit production)
   → If B. is fully included in the calculation of the relative importance of FNS in NAIP budgets (slide 5) – the share would be much higher
Why these Ag-Nutrition Workshops?

• Nutrition is multisectoral
• Agriculture (incl. crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry) needs to contribute – *but how*?
• Political commitment exists but limited clarity on what to do and how
• Role of agriculture is often stated in multisectoral nutrition policies *but...*
• Nutrition is poorly addressed in Agriculture investment plans!
  → no clear responsibilities
  → no resources (human and financial) for implementation
Key principles for making agriculture nutrition-sensitive

- **First, do no harm!**
- Put nutrition as an outcome *and measure it*
- Understand the local causes of malnutrition by “livelihoods group”
- Identify and target the most vulnerable
- Promote production and access to *diverse and safe* foods (livelihoods diversification)
- Provide nutrition counseling / communication
- Work with and support women (gender-sensitive approach)
- Work **with others**
National policies:
Compact signatories/NAIPs as of (10/2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REC*</th>
<th>Signatory**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UMA</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Swaziland, Tanzania, Lesotho, Mozambique, Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Burundi, D.R. Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Djibouti, Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAS</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Gabon</td>
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*classification according to NEPAD Agency 2011
** red font: countries have elaborated a CAADP Investment Plan as of 10/2011
Key AU- NEPAD Partners for FNS

• USAID
• Irish Aid
• DFID
• CIDA
• JICA
• UN Cluster: FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IFAD
• WB
• AFDB
• Etc. etc.
What are the strategies for strengthening partnerships & reducing vulnerability

- **Stop paying lip service to partnerships and collaboration...**  
  *(change is hard, but change we must!!!!!!)*

- Plan together, forge stronger links and negotiate the priority areas for investment and action - Agric, health, trade, industry, infrastructure, gender, youth, social protection, governance etc. **Accountability**

- Building capacity at all levels for effective policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

- Strengthen Early Warning and National Food and Nutrition Surveillance Systems, plus National and Regional Food Reserves

- Review the National CAADP/Agriculture Investment Plans (CIPs) for integration of nutrition considerations – **East Africa workshop under planning for June July 2012** – completed 15+2 ECOWAS Nov 2011
What can USAID and SPRING do to enhance FNS delivery and impact?

• Capacity Building and continued technical support at REC/Regional and national levels (CAADP Nutrition Workshops and follow-ups)

• Engage better with policy processes – more open dialogue

• Address key priorities and needs as identified on the ground

• FTF and the Nutrition CRSP etc. to further design and address research needs for the right reasons and impact

• Support information systems (M&E) – information for action
Thank You!

CAADP Website: www.caadp.net
NEPAD Website: www.nepad.org
AU Website: www.africa-union.org