The State of the Region

setting the stage for
Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programming
Isatou Jallow
Senior Nutrition and Partnership Advisor, NEPAD
The Malnutrition cycle – A reminder of priorities

OLDER PEOPLE Malnourished

BABY Low Birthweight

WOMAN Malnourished

PREGNANCY Low weight gain

CHILD Stunted

ADOLESCENT Stunted

Higher mortality rate

Impaired mental development

Increased risk of adult chronic disease

Untimely / inadequate feeding

Frequent infections

Inadequate food, health, & care

Reduced physical labor capacity, lower educational attainment, restricted economic potential, shortened life expectancy

Inadequate infant nutrition

Inadequate fetal nutrition

Inadequate catch-up growth

Inadequate food, health, & care

Reduced capacity to care for child

Higher mortality rate

Impaired mental development

Inadequate fetal nutrition

Inadequate catch-up growth

Inadequate food, health, & care

Reduced physical labor capacity, lower educational attainment

Higher maternal mortality

Inadequate food, health, & care

Reduced physical labor capacity, lower educational attainment

Inadequate maternal nutrition

Inadequate fetal nutrition

Inadequate catch-up growth

Inadequate food, health, & care

Reduced capacity to care for child
Where are We Now? Dashboard on Global Nutrition Targets in Africa (GNR 2015 Africa Brief figure 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Missing data</th>
<th>Off course, little/no progress</th>
<th>Off course, some progress</th>
<th>On course, at risk</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stunting children under 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wasting children under 5</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Anemia women aged 15-49 years</td>
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<td>Exclusive Breastfeeding, 0-6 months</td>
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<td>Adult Overweight + Obesity (BMI≥ 25)</td>
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<td>Adult Diabetes high blood sugar</td>
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Global Target
## Where are We Now?

Latest On-/Off Course Status of Countries for 5 WHA indicators (GNR 2015 Africa Brief, Table 2A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stunting &lt;5 Status/Progress</th>
<th>Overweight Status/Progress</th>
<th>Wasting Status/Progress</th>
<th>Excl. Bfeeding Status/Progress</th>
<th>Anemia WRA Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Congo DRC</td>
<td>Off /Some</td>
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<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>On / Good</td>
<td>On / Good</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Off / Some</td>
<td>On / Good</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off / No</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>On / Good</td>
<td>On / Good</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
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<td>On / At Risk</td>
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## Where are we Now? (Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index-HANCI 2014)

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<td>no</td>
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### Where are We Now? (Data source GNR 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Improved Drinking Water Source %</th>
<th>Improved Sanitation coverage %</th>
<th>Antenatal Care visits (4+ visits)</th>
<th>Skilled Attendant at birth</th>
<th>Female Secondary Education Enrollment %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Study (evidence base for Malabo Declaration on Nutrition Security)

www.costofhungerafrica.com

• Burkina Faso

• Ghana (report launch 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANKING</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>PERCENT MARRIED YOUNGER THAN 18</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>76.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>71.5</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>65.4</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>64.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>57.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>51.9</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>42.1</td>
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</table>
Where should We be?

• **By 2025** – Eliminate Hunger and reduce Stunting to 10% (AU Malabo Declaration and Commitments 2014)


• **By 2030** – Sustainable Development Goals

• National Targets
How do We get There?

Opportunities and Challenges

Nutrition Actors and Nutrition Factors
Malabo Declarations:

1. Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods

2. Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa

Commitment to End Hunger and Reduce Stunting to 10% by 2025
African Leaders Commit to Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results (Malabo Declaration Commitment 7)


• a) conduct a biennial Agricultural Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on progress;

• b) foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability;

• c) strengthen national and regional institutional capacities for knowledge and data generation and management that support evidence based planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Accountability tools – some examples

• The Global Nutrition Report
  www.globalnutritionreport.org

• The Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)
  http://www.hancindex.org

• Ending Rural Hunger; Mapping Needs and Actions For Food & Nutrition Security
  www.endingruralhunger.org
Women Produce, Reproduce, Nurture and Care:
Linking Agriculture-Nutrition-Health-Development
Anemia – The Hidden Emergency
Women of Reproductive Age

Only 2 countries out of 54 countries in Africa are on track to meet the World Health Assembly targets for anemia in women of reproductive age (Global Nutrition Report 2014 Table A.3).
Why focus on Women to improve Nutrition in Africa - The Evidence

• Global Hunger Index, the Challenge of Hunger: Focus on financial Crisis and Gender Inequality, (IFPRI et al. 2009) Hunger levels increase as the Gender Gap rises

• Women’s Status for Child Nutrition in Developing Countries, (Smith et al 2003).

• Women's Status: Levels, Determinants, Consequences for Malnutrition, Interventions, and Policy (Haddad 1999)
The Evidence

• A large body of evidence shows that, in many parts of the world, men and women spend money differently: women are more likely to spend the income they control on food, healthcare, and education of their children.

• Increasing household income does not necessarily improve the nutritional and health status of women and children when that income is controlled by men.
The Evidence

Women’s relative bargaining power within the household is likely to influence whether gains in income translate into nutritional improvements.

• Empirical evidence shows that increasing women’s control over land, physical assets, and financial assets serves to raise agricultural productivity, improve child health and nutrition, and increase expenditures on education, contributing to overall poverty reduction (World Bank 2001; Quisumbing 2003).
The Evidence - Women in Agriculture

It is estimated that if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30%, raise agricultural output in the developing world by 2.5-4 percent; and reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12-17 percent (FAO 2011, The State of Food and Agriculture)
Translating the evidence base into “how to”

Tools and guidelines for Nutrition practitioners in Africa.

Availability, Access, Utilization

A conceptual framework of factors affecting nutritional status for pregnant and lactating women and children under two (figure 1, page 2)
Innovations – The Burkina Faso Example

Using agriculture to improve nutrition during the first 1000 days in Burkina Faso (Global Nutrition Report 2014)

• Contributing factors – women’s control over productive resources and improved status including authority to make decisions over purchases
Challenges/Opportunities

ECOWAS Nutrition Forum 2014:

• resource mobilization;

• capacity building of different stakeholders;

• involvement of all sectors; and coordination of interventions and actors through a multi-sectoral approach.

• The role of the private sector and the importance of public-private partnerships
Challenges/Opportunities

ECOWAS Nutrition Forum 2015

• the lack of reliable data to properly assess impact,

• translating national nutrition strategies into implementation ensuring that actions reach communities and most vulnerable groups
Yesterday’s Challenges remain Today’s Challenges

Data – insufficient and/or poor quality, inadequate dissemination and use of good data

“Need for Quality data for policy making, political accountability and external investments”

(Africa Commission 2005 Report chapter 4 - strengthening the quality and use of data in Africa)
Scientific academies “have given too little attention to the review, validation and documentation of local practices and their incorporation into relevant development policies”

(MD Project Hunger Taskforce Report 2005)
“Few outside specialist circles are aware of the scale and severity of vitamin and mineral deficiency, or of what it means to individuals and for nations”

(Quote from forward in Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency Global Progress Report Unicef and MI 2004)
Adolescence

• Visible difference in power between males and females
• Early marriage
• Early pregnancy
• Low female secondary school enrollment

common denominators are:
• strong political commitment;
• a supportive context with notable poverty reduction;
• improvements in women’s status;
• improved food supply;
• greater access to improved health, water, and sanitation facilities; and
• improved performance of specific nutrition practices and programs.
Tapping into Local resources

• Peoples’ Will – Advocacy at all levels
• Communities – local/traditional knowledge, practices and innovation
• Role for the Youth, Men and Boys
• Role of African Academic/Research Institutions
• Research that influences policies and leads to action towards improved food and nutrition security in Africa
Nutrition on the Global/Regional/National Agenda

Where there is a Will, there is a Way

Political Will + Peoples’ Will = Sustainable Will
Yesterday’s Key messages remain Today’s Key messages

• “The key message for political leaders is that halving hunger is well within our means. What has been lacking is action to implement and scale up known solutions”.

• “Building local capacity should be the central goal of both national government and donor-funded activities”.

MD Hunger Taskforce Report, 2005
Yesterday’s Key messages remain Today’s Key messages

“We now have the knowledge and the solution that can protect the muscles, brains and blood of whole populations at an extraordinarily low cost.” Venkatesh Mannar, President, the Micronutrient Initiative – (Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency Global Progress Report Unicef and MI 2004)
Refocus on women

• not only as key to food security and nutrition through their multiple roles including productive and reproductive BUT as key to sustainable development through their improved nutrition, health and well being along the lifecycle
“No Nation can afford to waste its greatest national resource, the intellectual power of its people. But that is precisely what is happening where low birth weight is common, where children fail to achieve their full potential growth, where micro-nutrient deficiencies permanently damage the brain, and where anaemia and short-term hunger limit children’s performance at school.”
(Nutrition: Foundation for Development UN SCN, 2000, Geneva)
Nutrition - From Policy Commitment to Multi-Sectoral Action for Africa to truly rise and shine
NUTRITION
at the heart of the SDGs
Every $1 invested gives $16 return

- Good nutrition supports productive lives
- Good nutrition increases earning capacity
- Good nutrition makes for good health
- Good nutrition drives up IQ levels
- Good nutrition supports women’s development
- 50% of malnutrition is linked to poor sanitation
- Essential for producing food and thus nutrition
- 0.9% of GDP is lost to iron deficiency alone
- Essential for innovations to improve nutrition
- Partnership is key to improving nutrition
- Ending malnutrition supports stable societies
- Sustainable food production can improve nutrition
- Healthy dietary choices can be good for the planet
- Seasonal effects influence nutritional status
- Reliable food supply helps stabilize food prices
- Malnutrition is widespread in slums/shanty towns
- Almost 50% of countries experience malnutrition

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
15 LIFE ON LAND
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
13 CLIMATE ACTION
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
7 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
5 LIFE ON LAND
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
2 END POVERTY
1 NO HUNGER