Yaajeende!

Integrating Nutrition in Agriculture and Food Security in Senegal

A 5-year Feed the Future Initiative funded by USAID

USAID | SENEGAL

NCBA CLUSA | The National Cooperative Business Association CLUSA International
USAID| Yaajeende Project Overview

• Focused on 3 regions
• One of the first USAID funded projects designed around FTF
• 5 Year $40 million USAID investment, started 11/2010
• Target beneficiaries = Mothers and children under 5 years old
• Partners
USAID Perspectives on Yaajeende Design

Alignment with Government Strategies:
- National Heath Strategy Plan
- National Agricultural Investment Plan

Important gaps to fill in North Eastern and Southern regions:
- High level of food insecurity:
  - Kedougou 39%
  - Matam 26.2%
  - Tamba 26.2%
Yaajeende Project Objectives

• Engage in country-led, integrated approach to accelerate the participation of 500,000 rural poor in growth

• Reduce malnutrition in children under 5 years old by:
  • 30% reduction in underweight
  • 30% reduction stunting
We learned from our projects

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<td>Pillar of Food Security</td>
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<td><strong>First Pillar of Food Security:</strong></td>
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<td>Expand the Availability of Food through Increased Agricultural Productivity</td>
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<td><strong>Fourth Pillar of Food Security:</strong></td>
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Different Perspectives

**Food Security**
- Food
- Fruits & Vegetables
- Geographically Specific
- Target Populations
- Deficiency Focused
- Health Impact Driven
- Integrated Approaches
- Small and medium Scale Ag.
  - Smallholders
- Artisanal & Subsistence Ag.
  - Resiliency
- Inequity Focused

**Economic Growth**
- Money
- Field Crops & Cereals
- Geographically Broad
- Non-targeted
- Market Focused
- Yield & Income Impact Driven
- Business (VC) Approaches
- Large Scale Agriculture
  - Emerging & Large Scale Farmers
- Commercial Agriculture
  - Efficiency
- Rising Tide Lifts all Boats

**Vs.**
Key Approaches

• Focus on micronutrient deficiencies
• Asset and Skill-building for Women
• Science-based Resources
• Fostering a Local Private Sector
The essence of Nutrition Led Agriculture

What Does it Mean

- Understanding who is at risk and what the deficiencies are in each zone
- Designing activities to have nutritional impact and address micronutrient deficiencies:
  - Local fortification
  - Biofortified crops (millet, beans, OSP)
  - Improved horticulture (gardening, fruit trees)
  - Animal source food (poultry, goat, sheep)
  - Wild food
- Running Nutrition education and WASH programs to support these activities
- Engaging actively in partnerships with education, health/Wash, agric research and extension services, private sector and local governments
- Developing markets for these foods: support markets (seed, inputs, tools), demand creation
Integrating Nutrition into the Value Chain

Value chain model illustrative examples: making the linkages

- Marketing of fortified food products - communication
- Increased production linked to school feeding programs - community
- Elimination of lean season via improved processing and storage - community
- Link processors and traders to regional food aid programs - clinical & community
- Access to credit/financing for off-farm income-generating activities like artisanal fortification of local cereals & salt iodization - community
- Transfer commercial farm skills to household gardens to increase food diversity - community
- Use income to diversify food basket - community
- Invest in small ruminants for income and/or dietary supplements - community
- Ensure that information used in decision making for crops to plant and household purchases reflect commercial farm and nutrition consideration - community
- Advance a policy framework for the safe, sustainable production of commercially fortified cooking oil and soft wheat flour - policy
- Develop communication strategies that promote Essential Nutrition Actions & create demand for fortified and diverse local foods, including agriculture extension agents - communication
Asset and Skill-building for Women

The Heart of CLUSA’s Feed the Future Approach

- **Women** active across all pillars

- **Availability**: main target for Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands, land titles, Animal placement, Tools acquiring, translating in Know-How acquisition and clear Can-do-Attitude

- **Access**: 42% of active CBSPs, key role marketing of Ag products, have good access to credit

- **Utilization**: strongly involved in WASH, BCC and nutrition education activities

- **Governance/Stability**: Space & Voice in Local governance, CSOs, Citizen Working Groups that advocate for FSN priorities
A central problem is ACCESS at the LOCAL level:

- Availability (Production) is constrained by farmer’s lack of ACCESS to quality agricultural inputs/support services/knowledge;

- ACCESS to micronutrient rich food is constrained by a lack of dynamic, LOCAL agro-entrepreneurs that purchase, transport, stock properly, process and sell foods on the LOCAL market.
Community-Based Solution Providers (CBSP’s)

- Community-based Solution Providers are a key innovation
- Market-based, driven by bottlenecks, gaps in the Value Chain
- Agents vetted by the community = trust
- Agricultural and nutritional products and services
- Autonomous entrepreneurs (commission-based)
- Agreements between CBSP networks and input suppliers
- Reduce risks and transaction costs for business providers
Results to Date – end of Year 3

- **781** CBSPs (including CNVs) are active
- **827** CBSPs have received partial training and are now being integrated into the project’s CBSP networks
- **128** CBSPs sold more than USD **$758,000** of subsidized and nonsubsidized inputs, exceeding the target of **$600,000**
- Increased consumption of micro-nutrient rich vegetables among participants by an average of **21 kg** each and sales of garden produce of USD **$160,000**
- Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNV) used social marketing to increase access to fortified food and nutrition products
- **25** Citizen Working Groups established strong model for public/private engagement allowing the project to achieve scale and conduct innovative activities
Lessons Learned

- It is very important to integrate research

- Linkages with National institutions increases efficacy

- Partnership and evidence based approaches lead to adoption and scaling up

- Value chains need to incorporate horticulture for nutritional outcomes

- Governance is critical for building resilience

- Scaling relies on role of producer organizations/co-ops and local private sector services/products

- Women play critical role in all four pillars of food security

- Learning and adjusting reinforces and improves integration
Thank You!

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