

# Lessons Learnt on nutrition sensitive interventions in Africa

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# Home Grown School Feeding

- A NEPAD flagship programme
- A good example of a nutrition sensitive intervention
- Requires a multi-sectoral approach for effective implementation
- Emphasis has been on *national ownership, sustainability*
  - ‘Home-Grown’ not limited to “local” (school locality)

**Vision: to have African governments transition to government funded, government run SFPs and reaching all children in public schools**



# NEPAD Launch of HGSF

- In 2003 African governments included nationally sourced school feeding in Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)
- NEPAD launched Home-Grown School Feeding programme, with 12 countries invited to implement pilots: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia



## NEPAD HGSF-cont..

- Slow start but greater momentum in last 5 years.
- So far, +20 countries implementing HGSF by governments or in conjunction with partners.
- NEPAD and Partnership for Child Development (PCD) working collaboratively to support governments implement evidence based school feeding programmes in Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Kenya, Ethiopia, Zanzibar, Madagascar (In process)



# Findings from Countries on school feeding

- Health and Nutrition objectives only aspirational in most countries . (South Africa, an exception)
- Focus on educational indicators and ↓ hunger
- A significant focus on cereal-based food baskets except for a few countries (e.g. **Botswana** and **Côte d'Ivoire**).
- less attention on the micronutrient content of foods.



# Challenges in SFP implementation

Analysis of case studies conducted in 8 countries in Africa shows :

- weaknesses in the menus
- Food supplies inadequate or irregular
- Nutrition standards not always specified
- Gaps in M&E: during scale-up of school feeding progrs, investments in M&E are often overlooked



# Malabo Commitments and SDG2

- Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa
  - Committing to end hunger and reduce stunting to 10% by 2025
  - School feeding recognised as one of strategies to address hunger and nutrition (**Africa School Feeding Day Launched – 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 in Niger**)
- Mutual Accountability for impact and results



# Mainstreaming NUTRITION and HGSF in CAADP Process

## Overall Purpose

**Enhance the nutritional impact of agricultural investments**

## Specific objective

**Assist countries in integrating NUTRITION and HGSF in their CAADP process and investment plans**

→ work out concrete ways so that these plans have an optimal impact on improved nutrition

## Modalities

**3 sub-regional workshops (mix of regional & country workshops). Developed roadmaps**

- **West Africa** : Senegal (Nov 2011) - 18 Countries, 180 participants
- **East & Central Africa** : Tanzania (Feb 2013) - 18 countries, 220 participants
- **Southern Africa** : Botswana (Sept 2013) 14 countries, >200 participants



# Way Forwards: Moving from school feeding to school nutrition

- The shift from school feeding to school nutrition is re-orientation of programmes to focus more on nutrition and health
  - Calls for inclusion of nutrition education
  - Include health and nutrition objectives
  - school gardens?
- Business as usual will not eliminate hunger in Africa by 2015



# IFNA

- In addressing the SDG2 and Malabo Commitments, JICA and NPCA launched on the margin of TICAD 6 IFNA
- The secretariat is housed at NEPAD.
- Objective is to establish a framework for collaboration with African governments for accelerating and upscaling actions on nutrition
- Create synergistic impacts among multiple sectors (health, education, food-based, etc...)



# IFNA

- Strengthen M and E and analytical work of enabling environments;
- Produce a policy framework for sustainable nutritional improvement and enhance resilience of communities, coordination among short/ mid/ long term interventions.
- IFNA Declaration was endorsed by WFP, IFAD, NEPAD, UNICEF, World bank, JICA as of August 27, 2016



# THANK YOU!

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