Promoting National School Feeding Programmes;
An overview in the NEPAD CAADP Context

Global Child Nutrition Forum
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Food and Nutrition Security Division
NEPAD Agency
Country performance: by severity

29 countries: “alarming” or “extremely alarming” levels of hunger
African Context

- Africa is extremely diverse – 53 countries
- Cultures and traditions vary
- Level of development and economies differ
- Governance issues are different and challenging
- Level of education, perceptions, expectations vary
- Priority issues are not the same

Hence the diverse policy environments!
A common framework/tool for the restoration of African agriculture in supporting a growth & development agenda
Framework to “enable/stimulate/facilitate” countries and the continent to achieve ... 

Why CAADP ... 

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

6% Annual Agriculture Productivity growth rate (by 2015) 

10% Public Expenditure allocation to Agriculture (by 2008)
The CAADP Pillars

✔ Building and sustaining Africa’s ability to meet its livelihoods
✔ Environmental resilience and growth objectives
✔ 6% annual growth in agricultural growth

(Sustainability, Land and Water Management, Rural Infrastructure and Market Access, Food and Nutrition Security, Research & Technology Dissemination / Adoption

(Forestry, Fisheries, Livestock – horticulture)
CAADP’s mutually supporting Pillars and their Frameworks

- **Pillar I’s Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management**: extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;

- **Pillar II’s Framework for Improving Market Access (FIMA)**: improve rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;

- **Pillar III’s Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)**: improve risk management, increase food supply, improve incomes for the poor and reduce hunger and malnutrition; and

- **Pillar IV’s Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP)**: improve agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption profitable and sustained agricultural growth.

Livestock, Fisheries, and Horticulture as additional focus areas.
CAADP Pillar III Vision

To increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth, and improving nutrition.

CAADP has been weak in linking with, Health, HIV/AIDS, Gender issues and Social Protection initiatives.
NEPAD FNS Flagship Programmes

1. Home Grown School Feeding
2. Reduction of Micronutrient Malnutrition – Food Fortification (including Bio-fortification)
3. Infant, young child and maternal nutrition
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
Key CAADP Country Investment Priorities

- Common investment areas
  - Food and Nutrition Security
  - Sustainable land and water management
  - Value Chain Promotion and Market Access
  - Science and technology applied in food and agriculture
  - Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination

Source 7th CAADP PP 2011 – Yaoundé, Cameroon report
Key Priorities

- Food & Nutrition Security and Emergency Preparedness: 38%
- Intensification & Devt of Production and Productivity Systems: 18%
- Market Access, Competitiveness and Value Addition: 34%
- Sustainable management of land and water: 3%
- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture: 1%
- Enabling Environment: 1%
- Capacity Institutional Development: 5%
Value Chains for Nutrition and HGSF:

A means for linking actions across sectors for delivering the best nutrition from ‘farm to table/fork’
Activities

- Inputs into production
- Food production
- Primary food storage & processing
- Secondary food processing
- Food distribution, transport & trade
- Food retailing & catering
- Food promotion & labeling

Actors

- Crop breeders, extension services, seed, agrochemical & farm machinery companies
- Farmers, agricultural labourers, commodity producers
- Packers, millers, crushers, refiners
- Processed foods manufacturers, artisan to global
- Importers, exporters, brokers, wholesalers
- Informal retailers, supermarket chains, restaurants, fast food companies
- Advertising & communications agencies

Food availability, Food affordability, Food acceptability, Food quality

Food consumption and diet quality

Source: Adapted from Hawkes (2009).
CAADP NOW LOOKING TO ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION FOR RESULTS AND IMPACT

• Strategies and Actions to scale up and expand capacity and systems delivery on agriculture performance and productivity

• Need to build culture of execution and

• Result based management systems
TO GET RESULTS NEED TO BUILD CAPACITIES

• Leadership and accountability
• Institutional capacities
• Policy engagement
• Financing and Investment mechanisms
Pan African Nutrition Initiative (PANI) – The Nutrition Lens; Creates Opportunities for -

• Reviewing the potential impact of agricultural and other sector projects for nutrition

• Defining optimal nutritional inputs from each sector

• Identifying opportunities to integrate nutritional initiatives across multiple sectors

• Providing a multi-sectoral implementation framework to plan and manage programmes and monitor results

The nutrition Lens offers an opportunity to break the silo mentality of development planning and recognizes that Food Security in terms of Quantity is NOT enough!

Nutrition Security requires more than food!
Some Thoughts...

1. How can we make HGSF fashionable and attractive for optimum investment?
2. How do we attract the full attention/support of national governments with conducive policies?
3. How do we harness indigenous knowledge systems for optimum impact?
4. How do we ensure that research done in Africa is relevant and applicable to the local context?
5. How do we get the Private Sector/CSO to support our cause?
6. And how do we effectively move from policy to action? Action and more Action!
Challenges to integrating HGSF into overall national policies and programmes

- Poor Inter-sectoral communication, coordination, with consistent messages:
  - Health
  - Social Welfare/social protection
  - Agriculture
  - Education
  - Economics & industrial development
  - Community & women’s development
  - Private Sector
- Little or no effective delivery platforms for community outreach (training, motivation, supervision)
- Ineffective Behavior Change Communication strategies
- Inadequate Food and Nutrition training and applied research capacity
- Sustained financing mechanisms for at least 5-10 years with government commitment (piece approach/project vs. scale)
- A clear policy and programme planning for each country
Conclusion

The Success of HGSF in the context of CAADP and Other Programmes will depend on;

• Strong partnerships, harmonized and coordinated strategies
• Clear definition of priorities at all levels – moving from research to policy to action!
• Commitment and implementation at REC (EAC, IGAD, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC, AMU etc) and national level
• Availability of and prudent use of resources
• Capitalizing on successes (best practices)
• Robust capacity development – including [South-to-South Cooperation]
• Beefing up advocacy for HGSF, nutrition and accountability
Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development
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