



INITIATIVE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN AFRICA (IFNA)

10-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION REPORT
(2016-2025)



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) represents a collaborative effort driven by the dedicated team at the Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) Secretariat and the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD). This endeavor was undertaken through an extensive consultative process and technical review, engaging various stakeholders, most notably through the technical input of the Agriculture and Rural Development Group 2 and the Economic Development Department of the JICA.

This report was developed with the support and guidance of Mrs. Estherine Fotabong, AUDA-NEPAD Director of Agriculture, Food Systems and Environmental Sustainability, and with the assistance of Ms. Kefilwe Fifie Moalosi, Senior Program Officer, Nutrition and Food Safety. The lead technical writers for this report are Ms. Angela Kimani and Ms. Priscilla Hanta, IFNA regional consultants for Anglophone and Francophone countries, under the leadership of the IFNA Secretariat.

We wish to extend our most profound appreciation to all individuals and institutions who contributed to the preparation of this report and the IFNA's activities across Africa. In particular, we sincerely thank our IFNA Steering Committee organizations, including the AfDB, AUDA-NEPAD, FAO, IFAD, JICA, JIRCAS, UNICEF, WFP, the World Bank, and WHO, as well as the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and African Union (AU) Member States, for their invaluable technical input and continued collaboration.

We are also grateful to JICA for its financial and technical support through the IFNA Secretariat and high-level policy engagement. Special thanks go to Mr. Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Vice President of JICA.

Message

from Ms. Estherine Fotabong,

Director of Agriculture, Food Security and Environmental Sustainability,
African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD)



On the Importance of IFNA for Advancing Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

The African Union Development Agency -NEPAD and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) for its steadfast commitment to addressing the persistent challenges of malnutrition and food insecurity across the continent. Since its launch in August 2016 during the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in Kenya, IFNA has made notable strides in promoting a collaborative, multi-sectoral approach to improving nutrition outcomes in alignment with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), particularly under the Malabo Declaration and Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2).

IFNA's objective—to establish a robust framework for collaboration with African governments—resonates deeply with AUDA-NEPAD's mission to accelerate the implementation of food and nutrition security policies and programs on the ground. Its emphasis on multi-stakeholder engagement and integration of nutrition into agriculture and food systems is essential for the continent's sustainable development.

The Initiative's country-led approach, including the 2017 situational analyses and the subsequent development of the IFNA Country Strategies for Action (ICSA), has provided valuable evidence-based insights that inform national and regional strategies. The regional convenings, such as the first IFNA Regional Workshop in Dakar in 2018, have been instrumental in facilitating cross-country learning and fostering collective action.

AUDA-NEPAD also appreciates the operationalization of IFNA in multiple African countries and the deliberate integration of AUDA-NEPAD's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSCF) programme into the ICSA process, notably in Ghana, Botswana, and Nigeria. This synergy demonstrates IFNA's alignment with AUDA-NEPAD's broader agriculture, food security, and nutrition agenda. It reinforces the importance of leveraging existing continental frameworks such as CAADP to scale impactful interventions.

We further welcome IFNA strategic pillars, in particular IFNA Country Strategies for Action (ICSA), which captures good practices and challenges that serve as a vital resource for advocacy and policy dialogue for improved food and nutrition outcomes in Africa.

As we continue to implement the CAADP Kampala Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035), AUDA-NEPAD looks forward to deepening collaboration with IFNA and its partners. Together, we can strengthen national capacities, enhance policy coherence, and deliver measurable results that improve the lives of African people—particularly the most vulnerable.

Message

from Mr. Yamaguchi Hiroyuki,

Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Reflecting, Learning, and Innovating: A Decade with IFNA and Beyond

The Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) was launched at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in 2016, as a co-initiative of AUDA-NEPAD and JICA to accelerate nutrition improvement across the African continent. Over the past decade, IFNA has formed partnerships with diverse stakeholders to advance policies and implement targeted field interventions that promote food and nutrition security throughout the continent, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The IFNA has also been an important part of JICA's Africa Food Security Initiative which started in 2022.

Initially, IFNA concentrated on defining its strategic direction and laying the groundwork for effective implementation. In 2019, three years after its commencement, the IFNA Yokohama Declaration was unveiled at TICAD VII, raising expectations for accelerated practical activities on the ground. While the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 affected nutrition worldwide, it particularly slowed IFNA's field activities and worsened nutritional outcomes in Africa. Despite these challenges, following the postponed Tokyo N4G Summit held in 2021, IFNA gradually resumed its field activities and has been developing initiatives involving various partners, including capacity development and field implementation. After such twists and turns, it is our collective achievement that IFNA has reached this 10-year milestone.

Through the initiatives of the past decade, IFNA has deepened its understanding of how the food and agriculture sectors can contribute to nutrition improvement, as well as how multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration can be realized to achieve the shared goal.

This 10-Year Implementation Report chronicles IFNA's journey over the past decade, highlighting its challenges, lessons learned, best practices, and practical approaches. I hope that sharing these experiences will inspire governments, partners, and stakeholders worldwide and serve as a valuable resource to further advance nutrition improvement efforts in the years ahead.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
AP	Action Plan
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid lands
AU	African Union
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CNDN	Conseil National de Développement de la Nutrition
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT	Food Composition Tables
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GHS	Ghana Health Service
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding
ICN	International Congress of Nutrition
ICSA	IFNA Country Strategy for Actions
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFNA	Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IUNS	International Union of Nutritional Sciences

JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JIRCAS	Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Science
KCCP	Knowledge Co-creation Program
MBNP	Ministry of Budget and National Planning
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MSC	Multisectoral Coordination
MOG	Management and Operational Guideline
NFA	Nutrient-focused Food Access Improvement
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAHO	West African Health Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WDDS	Women Dietary Diversity Score
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) is a 10-year initiative jointly launched by the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2016. With the vision of contributing to sustained improvements in the nutritional status of all Africans across the life cycle, IFNA initially focused on ten countries and later expanded its engagement to the entire continent of Africa. This report summarizes the key activities and achievements throughout the duration of IFNA.

Hundreds of millions of people globally still face hunger, while the world remains off track to meet the seven targets under the Global Nutrition Targets 2030¹. In 2023, an estimated 298 million people in Africa, approximately 20 percent of the continent's population, were still experiencing hunger. Despite commendable efforts, Africa continues to face significant challenges in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

To implement its strategy effectively, IFNA established an inclusive coordination structure composed of Partners, a Steering Committee (SC), and the IFNA Secretariat. Between 2016 and 2025, a total of 12 SC meetings and three Partners Meetings (held between 2017 and 2021) were convened, serving as key platforms for strategic direction, knowledge exchange, and coordination among stakeholders.

In the early phase of the initiative, IFNA focused on establishing country level strategic guidance through the development of the IFNA Country Strategies for Action (ICSA). These strategies were developed through participatory processes, based on preparatory surveys that assessed the food and nutrition security context in each country. By May 2018, eight initial IFNA countries had completed their ICSAs through national workshops supported by the IFNA Secretariat. This foundational work underpinned subsequent multisectoral planning efforts and informed IFNA's evolving strategic focus.

Building on this foundation, IFNA promoted two key approaches:

- **Multisectoral Coordination (MSC) Approach**

which promotes coordination among national agencies and partners, and community level actions across sectors, including Agriculture, Food, Health, WASH, and Education, to improve nutrition outcomes.

- **Nutrient-focused Food Access Improvement (NFA) Approach²**

which identifies critical nutrient gaps through dietary assessment and promotes access to nutrient-rich foods for better nutrition intake.

These two approaches provided the conceptual and operational basis for implementing IFNA's three core pillars: advocacy, capacity development, and field implementation.

1 <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-05-2025-world-health-assembly-re-commits-to-global-nutrition-targets-and-marketing-regulations#:~:text=Countries%20at%20the%20seventy%2Deighth,age%20to%20less%20than%205%25.>

2 The Nutrient-focused Food Access Improvement (NFA) Approach, formerly referred to as the "Nutrient-focused Approach" has since been formally renamed. This report adopts the updated terminology to align with the current official nomenclature under IFNA.



Pillar 1 - Advocacy :

IFNA engaged in key global and regional platforms, such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) (2018, 2019), the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summits in Tokyo (2021) and Paris (2025), the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) 7th (2019), 8th (2022), and 9th (2025), the International Congress of Nutrition (ICN) 22nd (2022), the African Union (AU) Summit (2023), and the Africa Climate Summit (2023), to promote nutrition-sensitive development and share Africa's collective voice on food and nutrition security. These advocacy efforts helped raise the visibility of IFNA and mobilize interest and support from policymakers, development partners, and technical experts.

Pillar 2 - Capacity development :

IFNA supported the capacity building of African Union (AU) Member States through a series of regional and national training courses since 2023, in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs). These training courses aimed to enhance the technical knowledge and practical skills of government officials across various sectors, with a focus on applying MSC and NFA, as well as conducting nutrient gap analyses, to support evidence-based planning and implementation at the community level. They included ECCAS Training (March 2023), EAC Training (October 2023), Tanzania National Training (February 2024), SADC Training (August 2024), and ECOWAS Training (July 2025).

An online follow-up evaluation conducted in 2025 revealed that most participants had effectively utilized the training outcomes, although constraints such as funding and local capacity limitations persisted.

As part of its technical innovation, IFNA developed the NFA App, a digital tool created in collaboration with JICA, AUDA-NEPAD, and SC members to assess dietary intake and recommend food-based solutions to address nutrient gaps. This app was tested in multiple countries, including Ghana, Zambia, Malawi, and Senegal, and is expected to support decentralized nutrition planning going forward.

Pillar 3 - Field implementation :

IFNA supported the implementation of ICSEA through small-scale projects that demonstrated the evidence-based effects on nutrition improvement for beneficiaries, which were implemented in several countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, and Cameroon. IFNA supported the implementation of pilot projects in two phases: Phase 1, from 2021 to 2022; and Phase 2, from 2024 to 2025, which included innovations such as fish-based nutrition and app-based planning.

IFNA also contributed to the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities by supporting small-scale pilot projects based on action plans developed by government officials who participated in JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP). In Senegal, Ghana, Malawi, and Zambia, these projects translated participants' action plans into multisectoral, food-based interventions, contributing to improved local nutrition. A simplified version of this approach was also implemented in Chad, where a two-day training course supported the initial steps toward operationalizing the action plan.

Over the last decade, IFNA has advanced its mission in close alignment with the Malabo Declaration, SDG 2, and other regional and national frameworks for food security and nutrition. IFNA has established a collaborative platform that bridges technical expertise, government leadership, and local action.

Moving forward, it will be critical for IFNA to build on these achievements while adapting to the evolving global context and emerging priorities. Strengthening collaboration with African RECs and governments, while leveraging IFNA's resources, local resources within African Governments, and other philanthropic partnerships, will be pivotal to ensuring continued success in the coming years.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

1. OVERVIEW OF FOOD AND NUTRITION

The Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) is a joint initiative led by the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It was launched at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2016. IFNA was designed as a 10-year initiative ending in 2025, with a vision to contribute to the achievement of a sustained improvement in the nutritional status of all African people across the life cycle. This aligns with the Malabo Declaration of the African Union, the second goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 2), and the UN Decade for Action on Nutrition, which commenced in 2016.



IFNA Launch Ceremony at TICAD VI (2016)

Despite progress in improving food security and nutrition in various parts of the world, hunger and malnutrition persist. This has put the world off track in achieving SDG targets 2.1 and 2.2, which aim to end hunger, food insecurity, and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition are occurring more frequently and concurrently, with increasing intensity. These include climate variability and extremes, conflict, and economic slowdowns.³ The triple burden of malnutrition continues to increase across all age groups globally, with undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, being overweight, and obesity all occurring in similar settings. Collaborative actions need to be undertaken simultaneously to address the drivers of all forms of malnutrition.



³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. (<https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>)

1.1 Global Overview

Global hunger has persisted over the past three years, with an estimated 757 million people facing hunger in 2023, equivalent to one in every 11 people worldwide. It is projected that 582 million people will remain chronically hungry by 2030.⁴ Additionally, an estimated 295 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity in selected countries in 2023.⁵ These figures indicate that much more needs to be done to curb the global progression of food insecurity and malnutrition.

As of 2022, about 35 percent of the world population, an estimated 2.8 billion people, could not afford a healthy diet. An increase in food prices is considered a key factor limiting access to nutritious diets. Conflict and insecurity, weather extremes, and economic shocks remain major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in many regions of the world.

The world is also not on track to meet any of the seven nutrition targets under the Global Nutrition Targets 2030. Some progress has been observed in reducing stunting, with the global prevalence dropping by four percentage points (from 26 percent in 2012 to 22 percent in 2022), which is anticipated to further decrease to 19.5 percent by 2030. In contrast, global obesity is on the rise, with prevalence increasing from 12 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2022.⁶

A 2024 UNICEF report estimated that 181 million children under five years of age are living in severe child food poverty.⁷ This means that they are missing out on nutrient-rich foods during early childhood, making them highly vulnerable to various forms of malnutrition. Localized conflicts, climatic shocks, and food and nutrition crises are intensifying child food poverty, especially in humanitarian and other fragile contexts.⁸

1.2 Africa Regional Overview

Africa is endowed with a diverse range of foods from all food groups, including indigenous foods that are nutritious, resilient to climate change, and compatible with local dietary practices. The African Indigenous foods could play a key role in meeting the nutritional needs of the population while achieving climate resilience for African communities.⁹

The continent has made tremendous efforts in tackling hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. Despite these efforts, 20 percent of the continent's population (approximately one in five persons, or a total of 298 million persons) continued to face hunger in 2023. The prevalence of undernourishment is expected to continue rising in Africa unless adequate measures are implemented.



Cooking Classes for Infants in Mozambique

⁴ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cdl254en>

⁵ FSIN and GNAFC. 2025. GRFC 2025. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/e98e2938-1905-497c-85bc-f4cf51872bd1>

⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cdl254en>

⁷ Child food poverty definition: child food poverty as children's inability to access and consume a nutritious and diverse diet in early childhood (i.e., the first five years of life).

⁸ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Child Food Poverty: Nutrition Deprivation in Early Childhood. Child Nutrition Report, 2024. Report Brief. 2024. UNICEF, New York, June 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-food-poverty-report-2024/>

⁹ FAO. 2024. Compendium of forgotten foods in Africa – A companion publication for Integrating Africa's forgotten foods for better nutrition. Accra. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc5044en>

CHAPTER 1

The number of people in Africa who could not afford healthy diets increased from 900 million in 2021 to 924 million in 2022.¹⁰

Regarding global nutrition targets, the prevalence of child stunting in Africa stands at 22 percent, child wasting at 5.8 percent, anemia among women of reproductive age at 38 percent, and obesity among adults increased from 12.8 percent in 2012 to 16 percent. Notably, the adult obesity rate has increased from 12.8 percent in 2012, according to the latest available trend data from the 2024 SOFI report.¹¹ It is estimated that one in three children in Africa lives in severe child food poverty. This means that these children are up to 50 percent more likely to suffer from life-threatening malnutrition.¹²



2. IFNA MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Mission

The mission of IFNA is to help African countries achieve sustainable improvements in nutrition by strengthening stakeholder coordination mechanisms that create synergy among multisectoral field actions.

The principles of IFNA, as agreed during the IFNA Declaration in August 2016, are:

- To accelerate the implementation of people-centered nutrition policies, programs, and activities on the ground, which are either nutrition-specific and/or nutrition-sensitive.
- To emphasize the inclusion and empowerment of women, youths, small-scale farmers, and other marginalized groups.
- To coordinate and produce genuine synergistic impacts among multiple sectors, such as health, agriculture, education, social protection, water, sanitation, hygiene, and among various stakeholders.
- To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of interventions, as well as analytical work on the enabling environment and policy framework.
- To support sustainable systems for nutritional improvement and the prevention of malnutrition to enhance the resilience of the community through coordination among short-, mid-, and long-term interventions.

¹⁰ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>

¹¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>

¹² United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Child Food Poverty: Nutrition Deprivation in Early Childhood. Child Nutrition Report, 2024. Report Brief. 2024. UNICEF, New York, June 2024.

2.2 Objectives

The overall objective of IFNA is to establish a framework for collaboration with African Governments to accelerate the implementation of their food and nutrition security policies on the ground.

The strategic objectives of IFNA include:

- Synergic multisectoral nutrition actions:**
To promote nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive food-based approaches on the ground under a well-functioning and sustainable coordination mechanism of various stakeholders for improved nutrition in African countries.
- Mutual learning and knowledge sharing:**
To create opportunities for African countries to optimize the quality of nutrition improvement and learning across the continent from good practices and experiences through peer learning approaches.
- Evidence:**
To generate adequate evidence for multisectoral synergy cases of nutrition actions and review them through studies by academia and research institutes by collecting data to support decision-making in policy and programming for a better coordinated approach.
- Advocacy:**
Creates an enabling environment to mainstream nutrition in key sectors, which is consistently promoted through existing communication structures both nationally and internationally.



Harvesting Vegetables in Mozambique



Community Garden in Mozambique

2.3 Evolution of the Target Countries

At the start of the Initiative, IFNA focused on ten countries, including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan, as shown in Figure 1 on the right.

Thereafter, IFNA expanded to cover the entire continent of Africa, based on the IFNA Yokohama Declaration at the Seventh TICAD in 2019.



Figure 1: The 10 countries initially covered by IFNA

2.4 IFNA Implementation Framework

IFNA supports countries in translating priority nutrition policies and strategies into specific interventions through the formulation of the IFNA Country Strategy for Actions, referred to as the “ICSA.” ICSA is a government-led action plan developed through a participatory and Multisectoral Approach, enabling the concentration of limited resources on the highest-priority nutrition actions.

IFNA also aims to strengthen capacity at the sub-national level to translate national policy into actionable programs at the local level, based on context-specific needs.

Figure 2 below is the image of the IFNA implementation framework 2016-2025.



Endorsement of the IFNA Yokohama Declaration (2019)



Side Event at Paris N4G (2025)

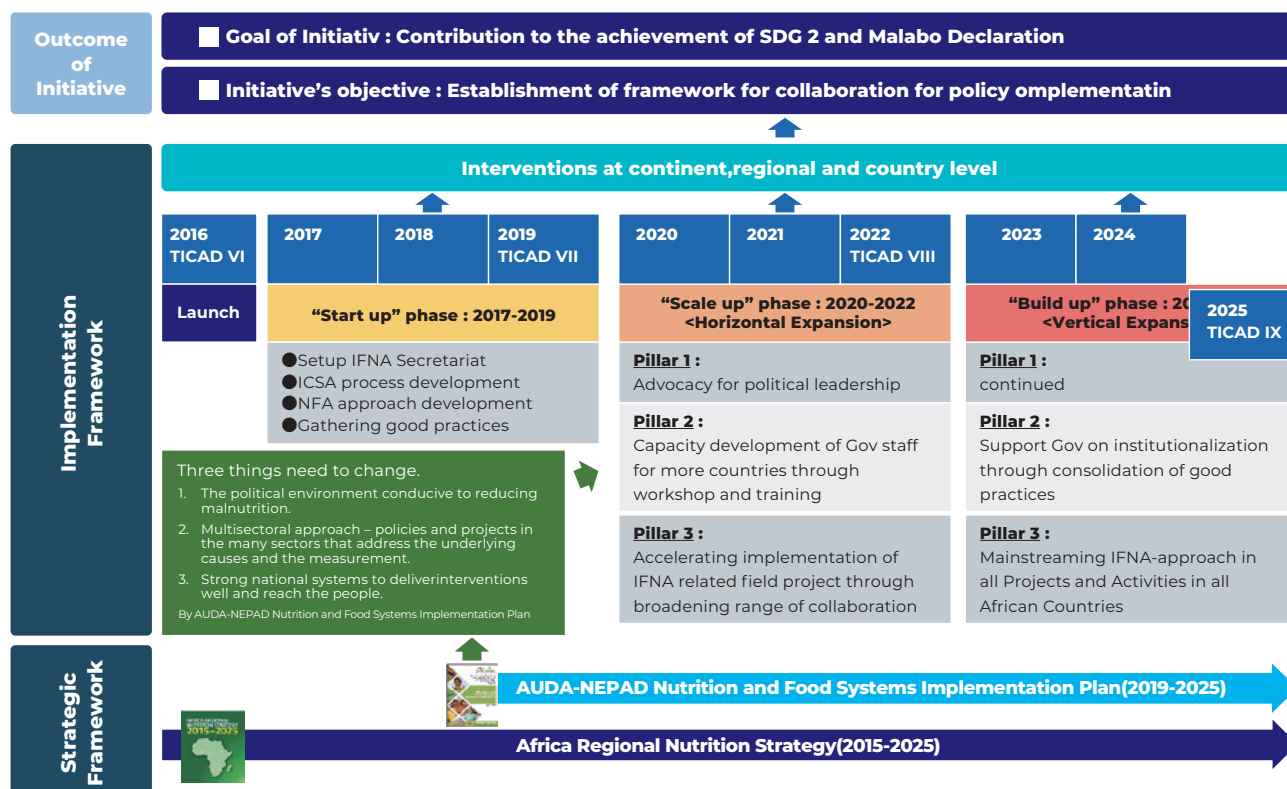


Figure 2: IFNA implementation framework (2016 to 2025)

2.5 IFNA's Approach

IFNA promotes contextualized dietary diversification to address nutrition challenges, focusing on two key approaches:

- **Multisectoral Coordination (MSC) Approach**

While IFNA focuses on the food and agriculture sector for nutrition, it promotes collaboration with other sectors at all levels to shape effective nutrition policies and programs.

- **Nutrient-focused Food Access Improvement (NFA) Approach¹³**

This approach is a food-based nutrition improvement strategy that promotes dietary diversity and encourages the production and consumption of foods rich in specific nutrients, addressing key issues such as stunting and anemia. NFA and its digital application (available for smartphones and PCs) help identify locally adaptable, nutrient-rich foods to address specific nutrition issues.

2.6 IFNA's Implementation Structure

IFNA's structure consists of Partners, the Steering Committee (SC), and the Secretariat.

- **IFNA Partners:**

IFNA works with a wide range of partners, including African national governments, development partners, international and national organizations, civil society, and the private sector. These partners engage through platforms that facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience.

- **Steering Committee:**

The Steering Committee provides technical and policy guidance to IFNA and meets annually. It comprises ten member organizations: FAO, WFP, IFAD, World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, JICA, JIRCAS, AfDB, and AUDA-NEPAD.

- **IFNA Secretariat:**

The Secretariat, hosted by AUDA-NEPAD in South Africa, manages IFNA's daily operations and supports effective implementation of its interventions.



¹³ Formerly referred to as the "Food Access Improvement Approach with Nutrient Focus," the approach has since been formally renamed. This report adopts the updated terminology to align with the current official nomenclature under IFNA.

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CHAPTER 2 IFNA ACTIVITIES



IFNA ACTIVITIES

1. MULTISECTORAL NUTRITION PLANNING

1.1 Documentation of Good Practices

A consultative workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 25 to 27 April 2018, to support participating countries in sharing knowledge by exchanging lessons learned, as well as to prepare for the finalization of ICSEA at the country level. There were more than 69 participants, including 29 from the ten IFNA participating countries, 40 participants from IFNA Steering Committee organizations (FAO, IFAD, JICA, JIRCAS, AUDA-NEPAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO), as well as international research institutes and NGOs.

The workshop enabled the participants to share preliminary information that supported their ICSEA development process, including key nutrition challenges and geographic targeting at the country level. A list of potential interventions that would be translated into project concepts was also discussed.

Each country also shared at least one good practice on strengthening the enabling environment within its government structures. The good practices were thereafter formally documented and shared with the various countries for learning purposes.



1.2 Development of the IFNA Country Strategies for Actions (ICSA)

1.2.1 Overview of ICSA

The IFNA Country Strategy for Actions (ICSA) is a government-led strategic guidance document developed through a participatory, multisectoral process. It aims to translate national nutrition priorities and strategies into concrete, implementable interventions, particularly at the sub-national level. The ICSA was designed to bridge the gap between national policies and sub-national actions, with a primary focus on the agricultural sector, while also involving other ministries.

Agriculture ministries played a central role in the development of the ICSA, although they were not traditionally mandated to lead on nutrition issues. This necessitated close collaboration with the ministries of health and other relevant sectors. Each target country developed its ICSA through discussions within the government and with appropriate partners, identifying priority areas as identified by the IFNA.

Building on the outcomes of the consultative workshops, the development of ICSAs began with preparatory surveys conducted by JICA in 2017 across ten participating countries. The objective of the preparatory surveys was to understand the general context and status of food and nutrition security in each country, and to inform the strategic direction under the IFNA framework. Figure 3 below shows the steps followed by countries in developing their ICSA document.

Since February 2018, the IFNA Secretariat has assisted each IFNA participating country in developing its ICSA using country workshops. By May 2018, all the IFNA countries had conducted the ICSA development workshops and successfully drafted their ICSAs. The dates when each IFNA target country undertook the ICSA workshop are provided in Annex 1.



Figure 3: Conceptual framework for IFNA implementation

1.2.2 Focus Areas of ICSA Countries

IFNA supported ten countries in developing their ICSA documents, and by August 2019, eight out of ten countries had finalized and officially validated their ICSAs. However, in two countries, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso, the ICSA documents were not finalized and remain incomplete due to delays in national coordination and approval processes.

The following section presents summaries of six out of the eight finalized ICSAs as illustrative examples. These summaries highlight the focus areas, geographic targets, and alignment with national nutrition policies.

Kenya

The national ICSA workshop was held in February 2018, with participation from around 20 stakeholders, including representatives from key government ministries and NGOs. The strategy focused on three key nutrition issues: (i) Prevention and reduction of anemia in women and young children, (ii) prevention of child wasting and stunting with a focus on complementary feeding practices, and (iii) Establishing a multisectoral framework to strengthen nutrition governance.

Target regions were the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), especially Turkana and Kitui counties. These areas were selected based on high rates of acute malnutrition and chronic undernutrition, respectively. Priority interventions spanned multiple sectors, including agriculture, health, WASH, education, and social protection. The ICSA also aligned with Kenya's broader nutrition objectives under the National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP).

The finalized ICSA was consolidated and submitted under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, with input from relevant ministries and stakeholders.

Madagascar

The ICSA development workshop for Madagascar was held in July 2018 with the participation of representatives from the National Nutrition Office (Office National de la Nutrition, ONN), government ministries, JICA, and other partners. The workshop identified three priority issues: (i) high child stunting, (ii) anemia among women and children, and (iii) inadequate complementary feeding.

Three regions were selected based on malnutrition burden and food production potential: Vakinankaratra (stunting), Amoron'i Mania (anemia), and Itasy (complementary feeding). A food mapping study guided the selection of nutrient-rich, locally sourced foods, such as soybeans and small fish, tailored to each region's specific context. Following the workshop, ONN finalized the ICSA document as part of Madagascar's multisectoral nutrition strategy.

Ghana

The ICSA development process in Ghana was closely aligned with national priorities outlined in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) (2018–2021) and the country's SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) movement roadmap. The ICSA development workshop was held in April 2018, facilitated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) with participation from relevant ministries, UN agencies, and development partners.

The priority nutrition issue identified was anemia among women of reproductive age and children. Three regions, including Central, Volta, and Northern, were selected based on the dual criteria of high anemia prevalence and low agricultural productivity.

A follow-up validation workshop in December 2018 reviewed the alignment of the ICSA with the MTNDPF and finalized its content. NDPC subsequently led the process of endorsing the ICSA as part of the official planning framework to guide nutrition-sensitive interventions.



Ghana ICSA Validation Workshop (2019)



Cooking Demonstrations in Cameroon

Senegal

The ICSA development workshop was conducted in February 2018, with the participation of representatives from the Unit for the Fight Against Malnutrition (Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition: CLM), which was replaced by the National Nutrition Development Council (Conseil National de Développement de la Nutrition: CNDN) in 2020, related government ministries, NGOs, UN agencies, donors, and JICA.

The workshop identified three priority nutrition issues: (i) Child Stunting, (ii) Anemia among women of reproductive age and children, and (iii) Complementary feeding for children under two years of age. The target areas were the Casamance Region, including Kolda, Tambakounda, and Sedhiou, which were selected due to their high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and poverty.

The ICSA aligned with the National Nutrition Development Policy (PNDN 2015-2025), a 10-year strategy that promotes multisectoral coordination and emphasizes access to essential nutrition services, behavior change, and food production with high nutritional value.

Following the workshop, CLM finalized the ICSA document and incorporated it into the broader national multisectoral nutrition coordination framework.

Nigeria

Nigeria hosted its first ICSA development workshop in March 2018, bringing together representatives from federal ministries, development partners, and civil society. The ICSA focused on addressing: (i) Child stunting and (ii) Child wasting, both identified as significant forms of undernutrition in Nigeria. Six states were prioritized, namely Abia, Ogun, Delta, Jigawa, Gombe, and Niger, each representing one of the country's six geopolitical zones. These were selected to ensure nationwide representativeness based on government consensus and the prevalence of malnutrition.

A second workshop, conducted in November 2018, analyzed bottlenecks and refined strategies through a participatory approach. The finalized ICSA was endorsed in 2019 under the coordination of the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), incorporating input from SUN Focal Points, UNICEF, and state-level nutrition officers.



Nigeria ICSA Validation Workshop (2019)

Mozambique

Mozambique initiated its ICSA process with a national workshop in March 2018, co-hosted by the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional, SETSAN) and development partners. The focus was (i) anemia among women of reproductive age and (ii) complementary feeding for children aged six to 23 months.

Six provinces were selected as priority areas based on malnutrition burden, lack of prior investment, and urban migration trends: Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Sofala, Inhambane, Maputo Province, and Maputo City. Inhambane and the Maputo provinces had seen limited support, while Cabo Delgado and Niassa exhibited high stunting rates.

The draft ICSA was shared at the National Nutrition Congress in Nampula in November 2018 and finalized in January 2019 under the coordination of SETSAN, with multi-sectoral endorsement.



Mozambique ICSA Validation Workshop (2019)

2. ADVOCACY

2.1 Overview

According to the IFNA guiding document, one of the three key strategic objectives of IFNA is ‘Advocacy for political leadership.’ Under this strategic objective, IFNA aims to “Create and promote an enabling environment to mainstream nutrition in key sectors that is consistently promoted through existing communication structures both nationally and internationally.”

This is also clearly outlined through the IFNAs Implementation Framework (2016-2025), where ‘Advocacy political leadership’ is the first pillar of work for IFNA. This objective was implemented during the scale up phase (2020-2022) and the build-up phase (2022-2025) (see Figure 1). The implementation of this strategic area of work was through participation in strategic events. These included the following events:



Keynote Address by the President of Madagascar at TICAD VII (2019)

2.2 IFNA Participation in Advocacy Events

IFNA actively participated in a range of high-level international events to promote its vision, share knowledge, and influence policy dialogue on nutrition and food systems. Selected examples are presented below.

45th CFS (2018)



IFNA Secretariat, in collaboration with WHO, FAO, AUDA-NEPAD, and JICA, held a joint side event in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in October 2018. The title was “Aligning agriculture and food processing related policies to enhance healthy sustainable diets” with the sub-title as “Ad-

vancing the implementation of the ICN2 recommendations under The UN Decade of Action on Nutrition”. This side event aimed to highlight the importance of inter-sectoral collaboration and multi-stakeholder engagement to implement impactful food processing-related policies and regulations, which could contribute to healthier diets. The event had over 60 participants.

In the panel discussion, the IFNA focal person from the Government of Kenya presented the regional and country perspectives of Africa. The discussion clarified the role and responsibility of various stakeholders in promoting effective collaboration.

46th CFS (2019)



IFNA hosted a side event during the 46th CFS, in Rome, Italy, in October 2019. The event, titled “The Contribution of Biodiversity Mainstreaming and a Nutrient-Focused Approach to Sustainable Diets¹⁴”, was co-organized with FAO, Bioversity International, CIAT, AUDA-NEPAD, and JICA.

The event aimed to present multi-stakeholder approaches to mainstream biodiversity as well as practices and tools, such as the Agrobiodiversity Index and the NFA, to design effective policies and support evidence-based policy-making through NFA.

More than 70 people participated in the event, including government officials, representatives from UN agencies, researchers, and development partners. The event contributed to raising awareness of the role of biodiversity in nutrition and encouraged further integration of nutrient-focused and biodiversity-based approaches into policy discussions.



TICAD VII (2019)



IFNA hosted a side event during the TICAD VII in Yokohama, Japan, in August 2019. The side event, titled ‘Nutrition Improvement in all Africa through IFNA -Good practices, challenges and opportunities of nutrient-focused and synergic actions,’ was co-organized with AUDA-NEPAD and JICA. The event’s objective was to present IFNA’s good practices and experiences and to reaffirm its commitment to all African countries in improving the nutritional status of African people.

The highlight of the event was the adoption of the ‘IFNA Yokohama Declaration 2019’, which calls on all stakeholders worldwide to act for nutrition improvement. More than 300 participants attended the event, including African government officials, representatives from UN agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders.



¹⁴ The full title of the event was “The contribution of Biodiversity Mainstreaming and a Nutrient-Focused Approach to Sustainable Diets: Cross-sectoral policies and innovative approaches that support healthy diets and accelerate the progress on SDG2”

Tokyo N4G Summit (2021)



Food, Health, & Prosperity for All

The Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit, hosted by the Government of Japan, was held in December 2021. During the Summit, IFNA submitted its commitment and had a technical online side event titled 'Advancing Multisectoral Approach for Nutrition-Experiences of ment officials, representatives from UN agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders. IFNA and its Future.' The event introduced IFNA's concept, shared achievements, and lessons from ongoing efforts, and discussed challenges and solutions to promote practical multisectoral approaches to nutrition. A total of 192 participants attended the side event.

IFNA also presented the following commitments:

(i) To initiate partnerships with 40 nutrition development partners to support government food and nutrition priorities.

(ii) To strengthen the partnership with SUN to promote multi-stakeholder coordination at the sub-national level in 25 countries.

(iii) To play a key role in capacity development through strengthening and improving the skills and knowledge of technical officers in collaboration with governments and RECs.

(iv) To facilitate at least 25 countries to access resources to support governments and partners in implementing IFNA priorities by 2025.

TICAD VIII (2022)



TICAD VIII took place in Tunisia in August 2022 as a hybrid event due to COVID-19 restrictions, with many side events, including IFNA's, conducted online. IFNA co-hosted a virtual side event titled 'ICA, AUDA-NEPAD, and IFNA's Commitment for Nutrition and Balancing Trilemma of the Home Grown School Feeding' in collaboration with JICA and AUDA-NEPAD. The event highlighted how Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) can simultaneously support nutrition, local economies, and affordability.

High-level speakers included the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of AUDA-NEPAD and the President of JICA. Panelists from Nigeria, Botswana, Kenya, WFP, and other stakeholders shared their country experiences and challenges. With over 350 participants joining virtually, the event reaffirmed the shared commitment to intersectoral actions for nutrition and strengthened IFNA's collaborative role in Africa.



Leaflet of the side event

22nd IUNS-ICN (2022)



The 22nd International Congress of Nutrition (ICN), hosted by the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS), was held in Tokyo, Japan, in December 2022. IFNA participated with a poster presentation titled 'Improving Household Food Security and Nutrition through Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Programming in Ghana,' showcasing the outcomes of its pilot project conducted from 2021 to 2022.

The poster was exhibited at the JICA booth and attracted more than 150 visitors, including representatives from academia, development partners, the private sector, and research institutes. The presentation served as a valuable opportunity to promote IFNA's efforts and raise awareness of the importance of nutrition-sensitive agriculture for nutrition improvement in Africa.

AU Summit (2023)



In conjunction with the African Union (AU) Annual Assembly held in Addis Ababa in February 2023, IFNA co-organized a side event titled 'Africa's Nutrition and Food Security Situation: Actions for Accelerating Nutrition and Food Security Progress for Attaining

Africa's Agenda 2063', together with JICA, AUC/ARBE, FAO, and AUDA-NEPAD.

It aimed to share key achievements from the AU Year of Nutrition in 2022, sustain momentum toward eradicating hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025, and promote resource mobilization from relevant partners.

With over 100 in-person participants, the event featured keynote messages and updates from AU Member States and development partners. Distinguished guests included a State Minister from Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as a Senior Adviser to the President of JICA, who also joined the event, highlighting IFNA's contributions and broader nutrition-related efforts by Japan.

The event provided a key opportunity to raise visibility for IFNA's work and reaffirmed the value of collaboration with the AU for future strategic advocacy.

IFNA Pilot Project in Ghana:

Addressing iron deficiency anaemia through food based approaches
Project site & duration: Krachi West District (April 2021- February 2022)

The objectives of the project:

To increase the production and consumption of nutrient-rich foods and promote knowledge sharing

Key project interventions:

- Production of locally adapted and nutrient rich vegetables, fruits and small livestock
- Promoting consumption of vegetables, fruits and animal source foods in daily meals

Key Achievements:

- Women Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS):
121 % increase in dietary diversity among women by the beneficiary households consuming between 6 to 9 food groups per day.
- Consumption of specific nutrient rich foods by women of reproductive:
Significant increase in consumption of foods ranging from 83% to 123% increase (Fig)
- Increased egg production:
209 households households who collected more than one egg per week.
- Kitchen gardens setup:
95% of beneficiaries had kitchen gardens, compared to 24 percent at the beginning of the project.
- Recipe book development:
Recipe books were distributed to project beneficiaries for their use.

Dietary Diversity Score	Baseline	End-line	% Change
High (Score 6-9)	35	102	123%
Medium (Score 4-5)	125	300	105%
Low (Score 1-3)	12	15	75%
Grand Total	228	417	121%

		No. of Beneficiaries (N=22)	
Food group	Baseline	End-line	% Cl
Dark Green Leafy Vegetables	66	145	12
Eggs	49	90	81
Legumes, nuts and seeds	74	143	90

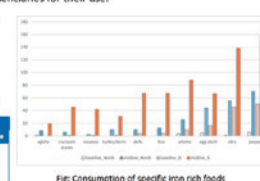


Fig: Consumption of specific iron rich foods



Poster presented by the IFNA



Africa Climate Summit (2023)



At the Africa Climate Summit hosted by the African Union in Nairobi in September 2023, IFNA was invited to participate as a panelist in a side event organized by the JICA Kenya Office. The session, held entirely in-person with over 120 participants, focused on strategies to enhance food and nutrition security and water access in dryland areas as part of climate adaptation measures.

During the panel discussion, the IFNA Secretariat representative highlighted the importance of designing and implementing agriculture policies that consider nutrient balance and supply-demand dynamics at the local level. The session served as a valuable opportunity to showcase IFNA's work in promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture as part of climate adaptation efforts.



TICAD IX (2025)



TICAD IX takes place in Yokohama, Japan, in August 2025. IFNA organizes a side event titled 'IFNA's 10-year journey: Looking Back and Moving Forward for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa.'

The objective of the event is to celebrate and share IFNA's 10 years of experience in the context of current international trends on nutrition, highlighting several approaches that have achieved significant results. These include the MSC and NFA approaches at both national and field levels, among others. Panelists from African countries and IFNA partner organizations share their activities, best practices, and perspectives to design more effective nutritional interventions. By reflecting on these achievements, the event explores effective methods within food systems to improve nutrition and consider how to follow-up on IFNA's outcomes in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, JICA, and other partners, thereby contributing to the improvement of food and nutrition security.

2.3 IFNA Steering Committee Meetings

IFNA held one to two Steering Committee (SC) meetings each year, either virtually or in a hybrid format. The summary below highlights all the SC meetings, which served as key opportunities to review progress, discuss strategic directions, and strengthen collaboration among SC members. The details of all the SC meetings, including participants and key highlights, are provided in Annex 2.



2.4 IFNA Partners Meetings

IFNA held partner meetings in collaboration with the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs), aiming to share progress, good practices, and lessons learned to promote nutrition improvement in Africa and contribute to achieving the nutrition indicators set in the Malabo Declaration. Below is a summary of the three partner meetings held by IFNA:

First Partners Meeting (May 2017)

The first IFNA Partners Meeting was held in May 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with participation from 69 organizations, including representatives from 21 African countries.

The meeting aimed to (i) develop a shared understanding of IFNA with partners by sharing good examples of business models, challenges, and lessons; (ii) update partners on progress since IFNA's launch in August 2016; and (iii) raise awareness of nutrition at a global level. Key highlights included:

- Presentations from Ethiopia and Ghana on the results of initial preparatory surveys, identifying country-specific nutrition priorities such as adolescent nutrition and complementary feeding.
- Panel discussions explored expected business models for IFNA, the potential of multisectoral approaches, and the coordination between humanitarian and development interventions.
- Eight countries presented national nutrition challenges and priority intervention areas.
- Development partners and organizations such as WHO, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and others shared ongoing initiatives aligned with IFNA's principles.
- The IFNA logo was selected through a partner vote, and the official opening of the IFNA Secretariat at AUDA-NEPAD was announced.



The meeting successfully set the foundation for national strategy development and highlighted shared commitment across sectors to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in Africa.

Second Partners Meeting (June 2021)

The second IFNA Partners Meeting was held in June 2021 in a hybrid format. The meeting was co-organized by AUDA-NEPAD and JICA, in collaboration with RECs including COMESA, EAC, IGAD, and SADC. A total of 186 participants attended, including representatives from 23 African States and 64 participants from partner organizations.

The meeting aimed to assess progress and identify key priorities for food and nutrition security (FNS) across the African continent. It provided a platform for participants to:

- Share good practices and lessons from both IFNA and non-IFNA participating countries.
- Deepen understanding of IFNA's approaches, such as the MSC and NFA.
- Explore opportunities for capacity development and alignment of support with upcoming global events like the UN Food Systems Summit and the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit.

Presentations from Kenya, Mozambique, and Rwanda highlighted how IFNA's technical support helped translate policies into implementable multisectoral projects at the sub-national level. The Rwanda case demonstrated the successful application of the NFA App in mainstreaming nutrition into local agriculture programming.

A key outcome of the meeting was a consensus on the direction of Africa's commitment to the IFNA, which would later be submitted to the N4G Summit. Many Member States expressed interest in partnering with the IFNA. Follow-up actions included regional training, support for project design, and mobilization of partner resources aligned to national priorities.



Nutrition Education in Zambia

Third Partners Meeting (October 2021)

The third IFNA Partners Meeting was held in October 2021 in a hybrid format, co-organized by AUDA-NEPAD and JICA, in collaboration with four RECs: AMU, ECCAS, ECOWAS, and WAHO. In total, 134 people participated in the meeting, including representatives from 19 AU Member States, RECs, AUDA-NEPAD, JICA, IFNA Steering Committee members (WFP, UNICEF), and development partners.

The meeting aimed to introduce the IFNA to non-participating countries, share achievements and lessons from the first phase of implementation, and explore opportunities for expanding the IFNA's multisectoral nutrition approach across the continent. It also served as a platform to build momentum toward the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit and Africa's Year of Nutrition in 2022.

Throughout the three-day meeting, participants exchanged good practices and experiences from countries including Chad, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Sierra Leone. They discussed how the IFNA's technical approaches, MSC and NFA, could support national and regional nutrition policies. The IFNA Secretariat also introduced the draft 'Africa's Commitment for IFNA,' which was being prepared for presentation at the N4G Summit.

The event reaffirmed political support for the IFNA Yokohama Declaration and highlighted the interest of AU Member States in joining or further engaging with the IFNA. As a follow-up, the IFNA committed to strengthening its support to countries through capacity development, regional training, use of the NFA App, and advocacy aligned with continental frameworks such as the Malabo Declaration.

	Dates	Total number of participants or number of countries
1 st	18 - 19 May 2017	21 countries represented
2 nd	8 - 10 June 2021	186 people participated in the Meeting: 122 participants from 23 Member States and 64 participants from partner organizations
3 rd	25 - 27 October 2021	79 participants from 19 Member States and 55 participants from partner organizations

Table 1: List of countries that participated in each meeting

3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Overview

To accelerate nutrition improvement in Africa, the IFNA places strong emphasis on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders. Recognizing the need for context-specific and multisectoral actions, the IFNA has implemented a series of initiatives to equip government officials with practical knowledge and tools. These efforts include regional training, developed in partnership with RECs, and the development of a digital tool, the NFA Application (NFA App), to support evidence-based program planning and implementation.

These capacity development efforts aim to operationalize the IFNA's core technical approaches, including MSC and NFA, thus ensuring that nutrition policies are effectively translated into coordinated and impactful actions at local levels.

3.2 Regional Trainings

Under the Pillar 2 (Capacity Development) of the IFNAs strategy, regional training has been organized in collaboration with RECs to build the skills of government officials in designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system interventions.

The objective is to enhance the capacity of technical staff to align agriculture and food systems with nutrition priorities, utilizing the IFNA's core approaches, MSC, and NFA, as well as tools such as the NFA App.



SADC Regional Training (2024)

These training courses focus on:

- Understanding multisectoral nutrition programming.
- Applying the NFA to assess and respond to nutrient gaps.
- Using the NFA App to design locally tailored nutrition-sensitive interventions.
- Developing action plans and concept notes for implementation.

Each training course provided a platform for peer learning, technical discussions, and collaboration among AU Member States and partners. The summary of the regional and national training held under the IFNA is provided below Table 2.

CHAPTER 2

Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Training



The first regional training was conducted in Libreville, Gabon, in collaboration with ECCAS. Participants were introduced to the IFNA's MSC and NFA approaches, including hands-on exercises in dietary gap analysis and the development of national action plans. Moreover, the training provided active peer exchange and mutual learning among participants, generating valuable discussions on nutrition challenges in the region. As a result, a pilot project was initiated in Cameroon. ECCAS expressed strong appreciation for the training content and the IFNA's support.



Training	Date	Participating Countries	Number of Participants
ECCAS Regional training	March 2023	Ten countries (Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Rwanda), and development partners	29
EAC Regional training	October 2023	Seven countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda), and development partners	27
Tanzania National training	February 2024	25 government nutrition officers; national government officers	32
SADC Regional training	August 2024	16 countries (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), and development partners	43
ECOWAS Regional training	July 2025	12 countries (Benin, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau), and development partners	32
TOTAL			163

Table 2: The summary of the capacity building training

East African Community (EAC) Training



The second training course was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and co-organized with EAC. The course engaged government officials from AU Member States as well as representatives from development partners, including the SUN Business Network, FAO Tanzania, and the IFAD Regional Office. In addition to introducing MSC and NFA, the training emphasized peer learning and practical planning for implementation. Moreover, IFNA provides follow-up guidance to training participants on the implementation of drafted action plans. This led to follow-up training for other national and sub-national government officials in Tanzania in February 2024 to cascade the approach more broadly.



Tanzania National Training



In February 2024, a national training was conducted in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, targeting 25 government nutrition officers across the mainland of Tanzania. It is recognized as a successful case of regional training leading to in-country implementation, as evidenced by a Tanzanian participant from the EAC regional training who showed strong interest in the IFNA approach and requested a local capacity building session. Participants strengthened their understanding of food-based approaches to nutrition and received technical guidance for integrating action plans into regional strategies. As a result, the Government of Tanzania intends to follow-up on regions that implement action plans, ensuring these plans are incorporated into their annual work



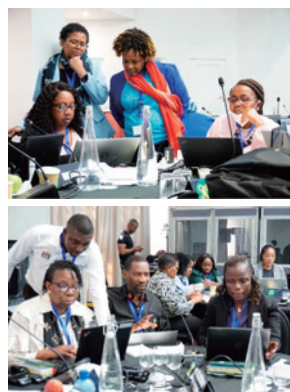
CHAPTER 2

Southern African Development Community (SADC) Training



In August 2024, the IFNA conducted a three-day regional training in South Africa for SADC Member States, aimed at strengthening the formulation of nutrition and food security programs and policies. Development partners, including FAO and UNICEF regional offices, supported the training by sharing technical expertise. Sessions introduced participants to IFNA's MSC and NFA approaches, with hands-on practice using the NFA App. The training emphasized the role of agriculture in promoting dietary diversity and highlighted the importance of nutrition and food consumption data for policy planning.

During the closing remarks, the host country representative emphasized the importance of agriculture in contributing to healthy diets and improved nutrition. He also highlighted the reliable nutrition data, particularly on micronutrient and food consumption, to inform agricultural policies that promote the production of nutrient-rich foods.



Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Training



The ECOWAS Regional Training took place in July 2025. Government officials received in-depth training on MSC and NFA, alongside representatives from development partners including FAO, UNICEF, SUN, and CILSS (Comité permanent Inter-États de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel). Sessions emphasized practical tools and shared good practices from both the IFNA and non-IFNA participating countries. Participants used the NFA App to identify nutrient gaps and plan targeted actions.

In addition, presentations included experiences from pilot project implementers, who demonstrated how the MSC and NFA approaches were applied in the field, as well as from KCCP follow-up project implementers, who shared their use of the NFA App. These exchanges enabled participants to connect the training concepts with concrete field practices. The training reinforced regional coordination and equipped participants with the skills to support sub-national nutrition-sensitive planning.



3.3 Evaluation of the Capacity Building Trainings

In 2025, the IFNA conducted an online evaluation by sending a questionnaire to previous training participants to assess how they applied the knowledge gained. A total of 35 responses were received.

Below is a summary of the findings:

- Of the respondents, 82 percent reported implementing the national action plans developed during the training. This was achieved by integrating activities into regular government programs, collaborating with non-governmental partners, and conducting nutrition training for agricultural officers.
- Common challenges included limited funding, limited nutrition capacities among local stakeholders, weak high-level commitment, coordination difficulties with partner-led initiatives, and lack of essential food-related data such as food composition tables and regional food consumption data.
- Respondents requested more technical assistance on applying food-based approaches, using the NFA App effectively, and strengthening multisectoral coordination.
- Suggestions for further improvement included cascading the training to sub-national levels, involving officers from the other sectors, such as WASH, education, and social protection, incorporating more practical sessions, such as field visits, and improving access to funding for implementation.

3.4 NFA Approach and NFA Application

The Nutrient-Focused Food Access Improvement Approach (NFA Approach) is a concept designed to improve food access by recommending specific foods to consume and crops to grow based on nutrient gaps identified through dietary assessments. The NFA Approach consists of 3 steps; 1) Assessing daily diets to identify nutrient gaps, 2) Proposing feasible crops and practicing nutrition sensitive agriculture, and 3) Encouraging nutritious dietary intake.

Through these steps, the NFA assesses nutrient gaps and food access of households and communities, thereby linking food and agriculture policies with nutrition outcomes. This holistic approach seeks to develop sustainable solutions that enhance nutrition through improved agrifood systems, ultimately leading to improved health outcomes in rural populations. By addressing key nutrition issues, such as stunting and anemia, the NFA emphasizes the improvement of food-based nutrition, promoting dietary diversity.

To support the implementation of this approach, JICA, with technical assistance from AUDA-NEPAD and IFNA SC members, has developed the NFA App, a digital-based application, designed to analyze nutrient gaps and guide food-based interventions. The app enables users to assess nutrient gaps and identify locally available, feasible, nutritious food options to fill those gaps.

CHAPTER 2

The app's basic functions were completed by the end of 2020. The app's core functions were piloted with partners, including UNICEF Ethiopia. Subsequently, they underwent field testing in Rwanda, where the app's usability and data input functions were evaluated in rural community settings. Based on this, further improvements were made, including features such as seasonal crop calendars.

Function 1:

Visualize and assess the residents' daily diet and identify nutrient gaps.

Function 2:

Identify the food access of the target population based on their crop calendar and socio-economic background.

Function 3:

Make recommendations for healthy diet intake.

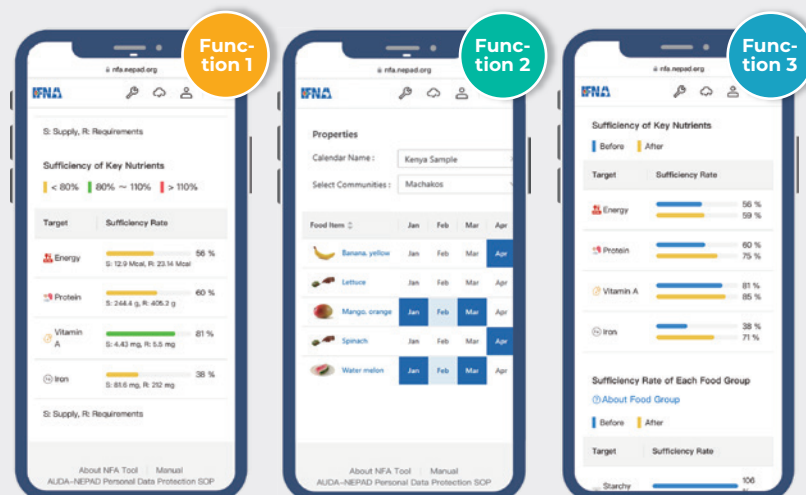


Figure 4: Main features of the NFA App

Between October and December 2024, field tests were carried out using the beta version of the NFA App in various environments across four countries: Ghana, Zambia, Malawi, and Senegal. The NFA App will be further updated for future use in the field to improve nutrition. Once finalized, the authorization of the NFA App will be handed to AUDA-NEPAD as a public good for AU Member States. Discussions on the handover process are ongoing.



4. FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview

The IFNA supported countries in translating priority nutrition policies and strategies into specific intervention actions through the development and implementation of ICSEA. The implementation of ICSEA was achieved through project activities in selected countries, demonstrating the evidence-based effects on nutrition improvement for beneficiaries.

Phase 1 projects (2021-2022), implemented in Ghana, Kenya, and Mozambique, aimed to test the effectiveness of multisectoral, nutrition-sensitive interventions.

Based on their outcomes, Phase 2 projects were launched in 2024 to engage a broader range of stakeholders to scale up efforts. A new pilot project was launched in Cameroon in 2025. These projects are expected to generate best practices and lessons that can be replicated in similar socioeconomic contexts by government and development partners.

Additional field level activities included a two-day workshop in Chad (November 2024) and ongoing technical support to AUDA-NEPAD to promote Home Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programs.



4.2 Examples of Project Interventions

4.2.1 IFNA Small-scale Projects

The following country cases illustrate how IFNA small-scale projects have been implemented in diverse contexts to address nutrition challenges through innovative and multi-sectoral approaches.

Ghana

Hb Testing # Iron-rich Crops #NFA

Two pilot projects were implemented in the Krachi West District of Oti Region to reduce anemia and improve dietary diversity among women of reproductive age.

The first pilot project (May to December 2021) targeted 500 households in 19 communities. It promoted the production and consumption of locally adapted and nutrient-rich foods, the integration of animal-source foods into the daily meals, and peer learning through community exchange visits. As a result, the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) increased by 121 percent, households collected more than one egg per week rose from 87 to 209, and those with kitchen gardens increased from 24 percent to 95 percent. A recipe book was also developed and distributed following cooking demonstrations.

The second pilot project (May 2024 to April 2025) targeted five communities —Bommoden, Cement, Chantai, Twereso, and Monkra —to reach another 500 households. It continued promoting kitchen and community gardens, focusing on iron-rich vegetables, and introduced hemoglobin (Hb) testing to assess health outcomes. Home gardens were established in all households, and community gardens were set up at each site, with a focus on iron-rich vegetables. This increased the beneficiary households' access to these crops. Nutrition education and training in cooking, food processing, and preservation were conducted, taking into account the crops grown in the above gardens.



Among women of reproductive age, the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia decreased from 71.1 percent at the baseline to 49.4 percent at the endline. Women with home gardens showed an average increase in hemoglobin of 0.79 mg/dL compared to those without gardens. Dietary diversity also improved, as indicated by 24-hour recall and food frequency assessments. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of agricultural-health collaboration in addressing undernutrition.

Senegal

#Intervention Gap Mapping #MSC

In 2021, the IFNA supported the Government of Senegal in preparing for a nutrition gap analysis. This is an approach under trial that identifies and visualizes the gap between nutritional needs and interventions for improving nutrition. In 2023, based on the discussions with the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN), the IFNA consultants resumed collecting data necessary for this analysis, which confirms both the needs required to meet the target objectives for the issues identified (demand-side) and the possible resources provided by the government and development partners to the issues (supply-side). An attempt has been made to create maps that show the demand-supply gaps for stunting, wasting, and other nutrition statuses based on the collected information. Further coordination with the Government of Senegal is expected to take place to utilize this map for planning and harmonizing nutrition programs.



Kenya

#Nutrient-dense Food #Small Livestock #NFA

Two pilot projects were implemented in Kitui County to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture and improve dietary diversity among vulnerable groups.

The first pilot project (March 2021 to January 2022) targeted 300 farming households with women of reproductive age or children under two in Kitui-East and Kitui-South sub-counties. It aimed to increase the production and consumption of diverse, locally adapted vegetables, fruits, and small livestock. Outcomes included improved technical capacity among 54 national and county officers on MSC and NFA, the establishment of kitchen gardens, the installation of water tanks, and the adoption of 14 varieties of nutrient-dense crops. A multisectoral coordination mechanism was also established at the national and county levels.



The second pilot project (March 2024 to April 2025) in Ithumula Village of Ikanga/Kyattune ward focuses on improving dietary diversity among children under two years of age, pregnant women, and lactating women. It provided capacity building to health and agriculture personnel, supported year-round production of diverse and nutrient-dense foods, and introduced nutrition monitoring tools.

Among 130 targeted households, nutrition knowledge improved (e.g., awareness of immunity-boosting foods increased from 73 percent to 86 percent), and the proportion of children achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity rose from 21 percent to 29 percent. Rabbit breeding and pasture cultivation were also introduced to strengthen food access.

Madagascar

#Doner Collaboration #WASH #HGSF #MSC

In Madagascar, the development of ICSA laid the groundwork for a grant aid project titled “Project for Nutrition Improvement through Multisectoral Approach.” This project, approved in 2020 and financed by the Government of Japan through a trust fund, was led by FAO, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP. This project was implemented in Tsarasaotra and Fahizay communes in Ambositra District, involving multi-sectoral actors, and aimed to combat chronic malnutrition by improving access to nutritious foods and WASH services for over 50,000 beneficiaries, including pregnant women and young children. To achieve this, each partner agency took on complementary roles, as outlined below:

- UNICEF led WASH activities resulting in the commune achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, widespread access to durable latrines, improved water treatment practices, enhanced menstrual hygiene, and the construction of private showers.
- WFP supported Home Grown School Feeding Programs (HGSF) with locally sourced meals, improving student attendance, better academic performance, and reducing the burden on parents. A manual for canteen and school garden management was developed to help sustain these benefits.
- FAO promoted climate-resilient agriculture and animal husbandry, including sweet potatoes, beans, vegetables, poultry, rabbits, and fish farming. Cooking demonstrations were conducted to promote dietary diversity and increase the consumption of nutritious, home grown food.

Overall, the project strengthened local resilience, improved nutrition, promoted hygiene and education, and empowered communities through sustainable and integrated interventions.



Mozambique

#Fish Farming #Nutrient-dense Food #NFA

Two pilot projects were implemented in Mozambique to enhance dietary diversity and combat malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under five.

The first pilot project (July 2021 to February 2022) took place in Niassa Province, targeting 289 households, including fisherfolk, small-scale farmers, and associations with pregnant and lactating women and young children. Key interventions included the production of nutrient-dense vegetables, chicken, and fish (reaching 242 households), as well as nutrition education and 18 cooking demonstration sessions. The project also constructed four poultry pavilions, distributing 500 chicks to each, and rehabilitated eight fishponds. Additionally, it provided 20,000 fingerlings and fish feed to fisherfolk groups. As a result, beneficiary households reported improved knowledge and practices in agriculture production, family feeding, food processing, and preservation, while nine out of 11 associations engaged in vegetable production.



The second pilot project (May 2024 to April 2025) was carried out in Boane and Namaacha districts in Maputo Province, an area heavily affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023. It targeted 226 households to enhance the dietary diversity of pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under two. Activities included promoting nutrition knowledge and good practices, as well as increasing the production and consumption of fish, fishery products, and diverse nutritious crops. The outcomes showed that the consumption of vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables among mothers increased by 5 percent. Notably, the proportion of food-secure households increased from 1 percent to 43 percent, while the proportion of moderately food-insecure households declined from 60 percent to 18 percent.



Cameroon

#Fish Farming #HGSF #NFA

In February 2025, the IFNA launched its pilot project in the Adamawa Region in collaboration with WFP and the Government of Cameroon. The project aims to improve the iron status of school-aged children through increased access to and consumption of iron-rich fish, while also enhancing women's livelihoods. Implemented in 15 primary schools, the project targets around 4,400 school children and 1,200 children under five in nearby communities and health facilities. The project also supports around 150 smallholder fish farmers, 60 percent of whom are women, by strengthening technical capacity and market access. Key activities include training on fish farming and preservation, distribution of locally produced fish and fish powder for school meals, and nutrition education sessions targeting both schools and surrounding communities.



This initiative is aligned with national efforts to strengthen local food systems and school feeding and is the first IFNA supported pilot project in a Francophone country. It also serves as a model of multisectoral collaboration involving several ministries, including the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (Ministère de l'Élevage des Pêches et Industries Animales, MINEPIA). Monitoring and evaluation efforts are integrated to assess changes in dietary diversity and nutritional status.



4.2.2 Collaboration with JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP)

The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) is a technical cooperation scheme organized by JICA, which invites government officials in developing countries to training programs in Japan to learn and observe Japanese experiences and to gain political and technical knowledges and skills. Since 2017, the JICA has implemented thematic trainings titled “Nutrition Improvement through Agriculture” and “Food-Based Nutrition Improvement through Multisectoral Approach”.

These programs target government officials from sectors including agriculture, health, WASH, and education. The programs offer participants opportunities to engage directly with various aspects of Japanese society, including organizational practices and social systems, which are best understood through firsthand experience. The aim is to equip participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to design, implement, and manage nutrition improvement programs centered around agriculture and food systems.

As part of the training, participants are required to develop an action plan (AP) that outlines how they intend to apply the lessons learned in their home country. These APs are expected to serve as practical strategies to improve nutrition at the national or sub-national level, either through policy/strategic reform or through community level initiatives. Upon return, participants are expected to act as core officers for nutrition improvement in their respective institutions.

To support the implementation of these APs and promote their sustainability, JICA has funded small-scale pilot projects in selected countries. The objectives of these follow-up activities were: (i) to support motivated returnees in implementing their APs on the ground, and (ii) to identify outcomes, challenges, and lessons that can inform the scaling up of nutrition-sensitive activities in other settings.

Ghana

In Ghana, a former trainee from the KCCP training program in the Department of Agriculture, Zabzugu District, Northern Region, implemented a project aimed at improving the nutritional status of children under five. The activities focused on (i) providing nutrition knowledge to caregivers, (ii) promoting the cultivation of micro-nutrient- and protein-rich crops through home gardens and soybean production, and (iii) facilitating cooking demonstrations. As a result of the follow-up project, the practice of home gardening, previously uncommon in the community, became widespread. The project also fostered collaboration among district officials from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), the Ghana Health Service (GHS), and other sectors, leading to sustained community engagement and wider replication in different villages.



CHAPTER 2

Zambia

In Zambia, the Ministry of Agriculture in Senga Hill and Luwingu Districts implemented a project from March 2024 to January 2025 aimed at improving nutrition through the consumption of nutrient-dense foods. The project focused on (i) nutrition education sensitization through community training and local radio, (ii) training farmer groups on kitchen gardening and post-harvest management, and (iii) promotion of energy-saving stoves for food preparation.

As a result, community members adopted diversified diets, especially increased consumption of legumes, and gained practical skills in gardening and food processing.

The establishment of the community group, called Food Action Groups, helped institutionalize nutrition efforts at the community level, contributing to sustained impact.



Chad

The IFNA focal point in Chad's Ministry of Health (Coordination Nationale de la Nutrition) has participated in key IFNA capacity development programs, including the ECCAS regional training in 2023 and follow-up training held in Madagascar under JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP). Based on the tools and knowledge gained, a concept note for a pilot nutrition project was developed.

However, due to the prevailing security situation, full implementation of the project was not feasible. Instead, a two-day workshop was organized in N'Djamena in November 2024 to share the IFNA's technical approaches, including MSC and NFA approaches, and Japan's Seikatsu Kaizen (livelihood improvement) methodology. The workshop brought together 25 participants from government, UN agencies, and NGOs to explore context-specific strategies for nutrition improvement.



Senegal

In Senegal, the KCCP ex-trainees from the Conseil National de Développement de la Nutrition (CNDN, National Council for Nutrition Development) implemented their action plans between March 2024 and January 2025 in Matam and Kanel regions. The project introduced the Champ École Nutritionnel (CEN, Nutrition Champion School) approach in three villages, targeting 13 households per village. Their project activities included (i) supporting community production of fruits and vegetables, (ii) leading nutrition education sessions for schoolteachers, women groups, village committees; and development of local recipes, and (iii) facilitating community cooking demonstrations.

Results included increased production and consumption of nutrient-rich vegetables and the development of a preschool recipe book. The model showed strong alignment with the NFA approach and proved effective for scaling in similar contexts.



Malawi

In Malawi, ex-participants from the Department of Agricultural Extension Services under the Ministry of Agriculture in Nkhatabay District implemented a project in Timbiri and Mkumbira areas to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among women of reproductive age. Activities included (i) training on iron- and vitamin C-rich vegetable production, (ii) composting, (iii) nutrition education, and (iv) cooking demonstrations with recipe development. Beneficiary households showed improved dietary diversity, better hygiene practices, and enhanced knowledge sharing within communities. The project also emphasized the role of the District Nutrition Coordination Committee (DNCC) in sustaining nutrition actions. It highlighted the need for integrated efforts with income-generating activities and climate-resilient gardening techniques.



CHAPTER 3 CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD



CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD



1. Conclusion

During the past decade, the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) has steadily advanced its mission to support African countries in achieving sustainable nutrition improvement. This has been pursued through strengthened coordination among stakeholders and the promotion of multisectoral actions that address food and nutrition challenges in an integrated manner.

Launched in 2016, the IFNA initially focused on supporting ten countries in developing their IFNA Country Strategies for Action (ICSAs), which laid the foundation for national multisectoral planning. These strategies helped translate nutrition-related priorities and strategies into actionable interventions tailored to each country's context.

As the IFNA's geographic and strategic scope expanded to cover the entire African continent, its approach was further structured around three core pillars: **Advocacy, Capacity Development, and Field Implementation.**

Throughout this period, the IFNA's evolution reflected Africa's changing nutrition landscape and national priorities. Through tailored support and collaboration with RECs, governments, and development partners, the IFNA contributed to strengthening local capacity, amplifying regional voices, and promoting food-based solutions to improve nutrition outcomes. The main results of activities for each pillar are as follows.

Pillar 1 - Advocacy :

The IFNA actively engaged in high-level global and regional platforms, including TICAD, N4G Summit, CFS, and AU Summits, to elevate nutrition on political agendas. These efforts contributed to positioning the IFNA as a visible and credible platform for promoting nutrition-sensitive development. At the same time, its steering committee and partner meetings enhanced political commitment and donor coordination.

Pillar 2 - Capacity Development :

Recognizing that effective implementation of multisectoral nutrition interventions requires strong institutional and human capacity, the IFNA has invested in building the technical capacity and skills of government officials. With support from RECs, regional training was organized across Africa. These training initiatives demonstrated several approaches for nutrition improvement explored by the IFNA (MSC and NFA approaches, shown below), and introduced digital tools to support data-driven program design. In several countries, the training led to tangible follow-up actions, including national level capacity building and development of the pilot project. An online evaluation conducted in 2025 confirmed the relevance of these capacity building efforts, with 82 percent of respondents indicating they had implemented action plans developed during the training.

Complementing these efforts, the IFNA developed and tested the NFA App, a digital tool to identify nutrient gaps and guide food-based recommendations for better nutrition intake. Piloted in multiple countries, the app is being refined with support from AUDA-NEPAD and technical partners and is planned for broader use across the continent as a public good.

Pillar 3 - Field implementation :

The IFNA supported pilot projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of multisectoral, nutrition-sensitive interventions. In two phases, small-scale projects were implemented in countries such as Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, and Cameroon. These initiatives enhanced household dietary diversity, strengthened community level capacity, and provided data to inform broader policies. The recently launched pilot project in Cameroon represents the IFNA's first implementation in a Francophone country. It underscores the importance of adapting interventions to local priorities, including food systems, education, and women's livelihoods.

In collaboration with JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) (short-term training in Japan), the IFNA also supported follow-up actions by ex-participants in Ghana, Senegal, Zambia, and Malawi. These grassroots initiatives empowered government officials and community stakeholders to translate training knowledge into action, resulting in locally owned and context-specific solutions.

A mid-term evaluation of the IFNA was also undertaken in 2024. The evaluation reiterated that the IFNA's vision and priorities have been well aligned with the Malabo Declaration, SDG 2, as well as other regional and national food security and nutrition policies. The evaluation report also notes the constraints under which the IFNA operates, primarily financial and human resources available to support the implementation of the vision.



Promoting Nutrition Education in Ghana

2. The Way Forward

As the IFNA transitions into a new phase beyond 2025, it will be crucial to consolidate the lessons learned over the past decade while responding to evolving priorities in the global nutrition, agriculture, and food systems landscape.

As demonstrated in this report, the IFNA's decade of experience indicates the effectiveness of the following two approaches to improving nutrition through agriculture and food.

- **Multisectoral Coordination (MSC) Approach,**

which emphasizes collaboration across sectors, particularly Agriculture, Food, Health, WASH, and Education, to improve nutrition outcomes.

- **Nutrient-focused Food Access Improvement (NFA) Approach,**

which identifies critical nutrient gaps through dietary assessment and promotes access to nutrient-rich foods for better nutrition intake.

The NFA App, as a key tool supporting NFA approach, is expected to serve as a public good by facilitating accessible and evidence-based nutrition data collection and analysis. Its broader adoption will enhance multisectoral planning and accelerate nutritional improvements across communities and countries.

Looking forward, it is essential to continue implementing nutrition interventions based on these two approaches at the field level with the active involvement of diverse local actors. Scaling up these efforts is crucial to improving nutrition outcomes for a larger population across Africa.

Simultaneously, to ensure effective interventions at the field level, facilitating the participation of a broad range of multisectoral stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels is equally indispensable. This involves strengthening coordination mechanisms and advancing nutrition policies and programs. Additionally, enhancing data systems and monitoring frameworks is expected to support evidence-based decision-making and adaptive programming.

Lastly, strategic advocacy to widely disseminate the IFNA's efforts and achievements plays a vital role. Sharing good practices and lessons learned from field experiences, both domestically and internationally, will lead to better nutrition. Moreover, mobilizing diverse funding sources, including public, private, and philanthropic channels to support national efforts, is key to sustaining broad and continuous engagement by stakeholders on nutrition.

By continuing to serve as a facilitator and technical partner, the IFNA remains committed to working with African stakeholders to translate knowledge into action and realize the vision of 'Zero Hunger' and 'Good Nutrition for All.'



Community Cooking Demonstration in Ghana

ANNEXES



ANNEXE 1 : SCHEDULE OF ICSA DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS PER COUNTRY

COUNTRY	WORKSHOP DATE
Burkina Faso	13-15 February 2018
Ethiopia	11-13 April 2018
Ghana	12-13 April 2018
Kenya	14-16 February 2018
Madagascar	20-22 February 2018
Malawi	28 Feb- 2 March 2018
Mozambique	21-23 March 2018
Nigeria	12-14 March 2018
Senegal	27 Feb- 1 March 2018
Sudan	21-23 May 2018

ANNEXE 2 : SUMMARY OF SC MEETINGS

No.	Date	Format	Venue (if applicable)	Participants	Key Highlights
The provisional SC	November 2016	Hybrid	IFAD HQ, Rome, Italy	23 from eight organizations	Establishment of SC's operational structure and selection of priority countries
1 st	May 2017	Hybrid	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	22 from nine organizations	Adoption of the IFNA guiding principles, and approval of the medium-term plan and the 2017 annual plan
2 nd	February 2018	Hybrid	Johannesburg, South Africa	20 from ten organizations	Review of 2017 results and 2018 plan, discussion on IFNA's MOG and Vision, and ICOSA development process
3 rd	June 2018	Virtual	-	16 from ten organizations	Review of IFNA's MOG and vision, discussion on expansion of IFNA participating countries, and report of the ICOSA regional workshop in Senegal
4 th	March 2019	Hybrid	IFAD HQ, Rome, Italy	18 from ten organizations	Review of 2018 activities and 2019 plan, Introduction of NFA, and discussion on TICAD VII preparation
5 th	June 2019	Hybrid	Nairobi, Kenya	15 from eight organizations	Discussion on the proposed "IFNA Yokohama declaration" (TICAD VII)
6 th	August 2019	Hybrid	Yokohama, Japan	19 from nine organizations	Adoption of direction for IFNA 3-Year Plan (2020–2022), and preparation for Tokyo N4G Summit
7 th	November 2020	Virtual	-	20 from eight organizations	Review of 2020 activities and 2021 plan, and COVID-19 responses regarding food security and nutrition

No.	Date	Format	Venue (if applicable)	Participants	Key Highlights
8 th	March 2021	Virtual	–	22 from eight organizations	Update on 2021 activities, and discussion on potential collaboration areas between SC members and the IFNA
9 th	May 2022	Hybrid	IFAD HQ, Rome, Italy	22 from nine organizations	Review of 2021 results and 2022 plan, and preparation for upcoming events
10 th	May 2023	Hybrid	WFP HQ, Rome, Italy	26 from nine organizations	Review of 2022 outcomes, discussion on planned activities for 2023–2025, and update on NFA App and the IFNA review work
11 th	March 2024	Hybrid	IFAD HQ, Rome, Italy	23 from six organizations	Review of 2023 activities, endorsement of 2024 work plan, and progress report on the IFNA review work
12 th	April 2025	Hybrid	Paris, France	22 from six organizations	Endorsement of the 2025 annual work plan, and discussion on the direction of the IFNA follow-up phase





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