



The Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)

TOKYO
**NUTRITION
FOR GROWTH**
SUMMIT 2021
Food, Health, & Prosperity for All

**Advancing Multi-Sectoral Approach for Nutrition
- Experiences of IFNA and its Future -
Tokyo N4G Summit Side Event**

African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)
and
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



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1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

Global context: Global movement on food and nutrition security



2010
Scaling Up Nutrition Launch
In 2010, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement launched at the UN Millennium Development Goals Summit. At the launch event, governments, donors, civil society, business and academia, committed to work together to substantively scale up nutrition.

2014
2nd International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
A high-level intergovernmental meeting that focused global attention on addressing malnutrition in all its forms.

2017
Global Nutrition Summit
In 2017, at the Global Nutrition Summit in Milan, governments, civil society organizations, private philanthropies, and the private sector made financial and policy commitments totaling \$3.4 billion.



2012
Global Nutrition Targets
In 2012, at the World Health Assembly (WHA), 194 countries agreed to the first-ever set of global nutrition targets.



2015
SDGs
In 2015, world leaders committed to end “all forms of malnutrition” by 2030 as part of the SDGs.

2019
SUN Global Gathering
The government of Nepal along with SUN hosted the 2019 Global Gathering where participants gathered to share how to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and formally kick off coordinated activities—across sectors, stakeholders and geographies—to ensure a successful N4G Summit in 2020.

2013
N4G 2013 Summit
In 2013 at the first N4G summit in London, 110 stakeholders committed to prevent at least 20 million children from being stunted and save at least 1.7 million lives by 2020. Donors secured new commitments of over \$4 billion to tackle undernutrition, and \$19 billion in complementary nutrition-sensitive investments between 2013 and 2020.

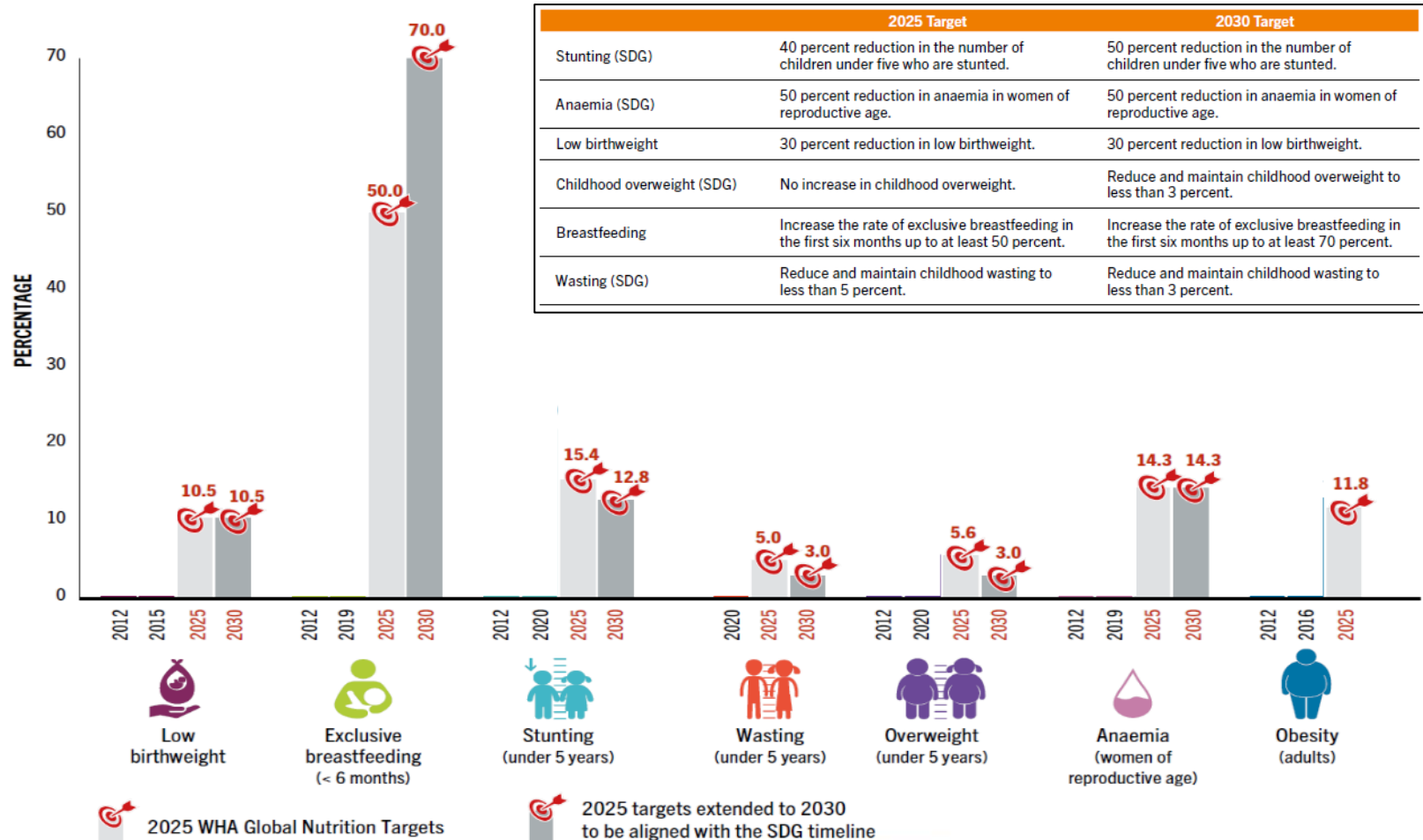
2016
Decade of Action on Nutrition
In 2016 at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the Decade of Action on Nutrition was launched as a tool for all actors to set, track, and achieve commitments to end all forms of malnutrition. In addition, the government of Brazil hosted a second N4G moment.



2021
December 7-8: N4G 2021 Summit
The upcoming N4G Summit held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Japanese government. The Summit will bring together stakeholders across sectors to generate financial and political commitments to nutrition, focusing on the critical roles of food, health and social protection systems in delivering good nutrition for all.

1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

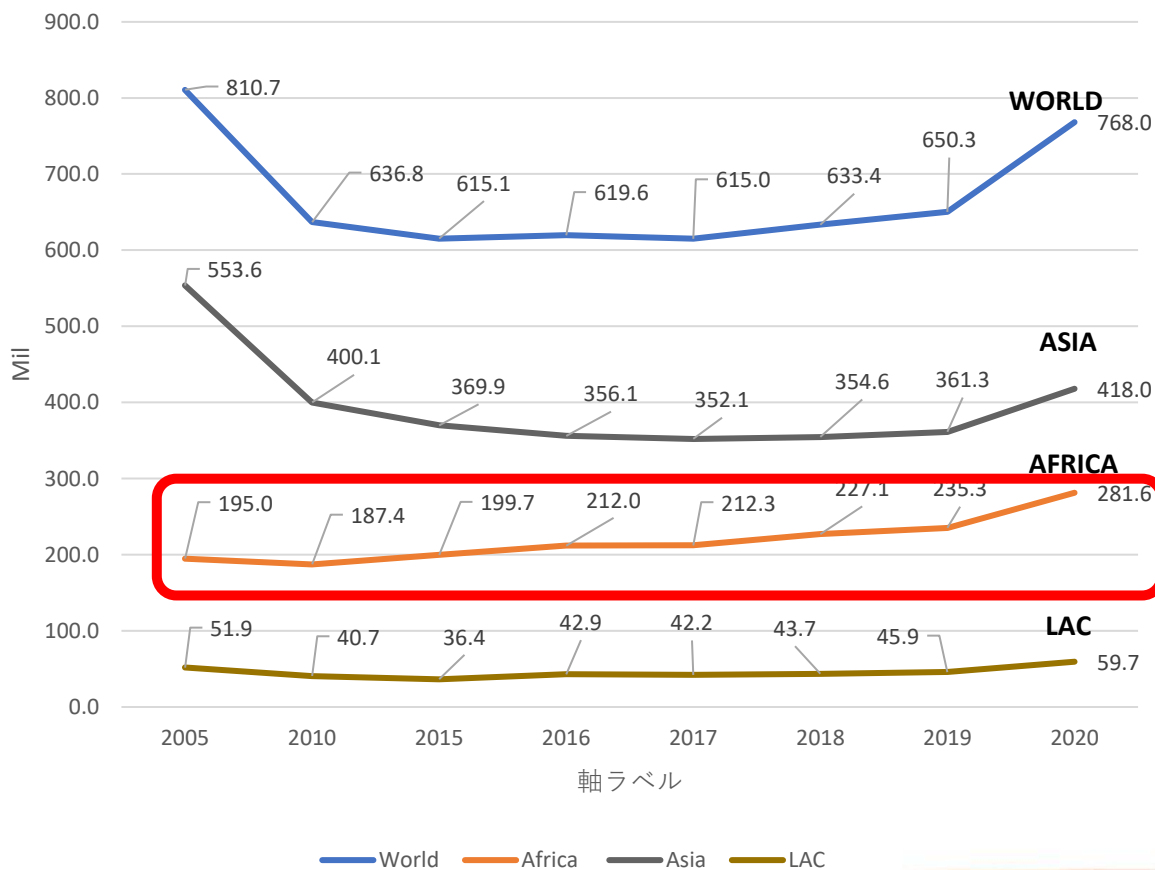
Global context: WHA Global Nutrition Targets



1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

Global context: # of undernourishment

Number of undernourished (millions) - Regions



The number of people who suffer from hunger in the world has been slowly increasing since 2015.

In the world **768 million people in the world** are projected to be hungry in 2020, underscoring the immense challenge of achieving the Zero Hunger target by 2030.

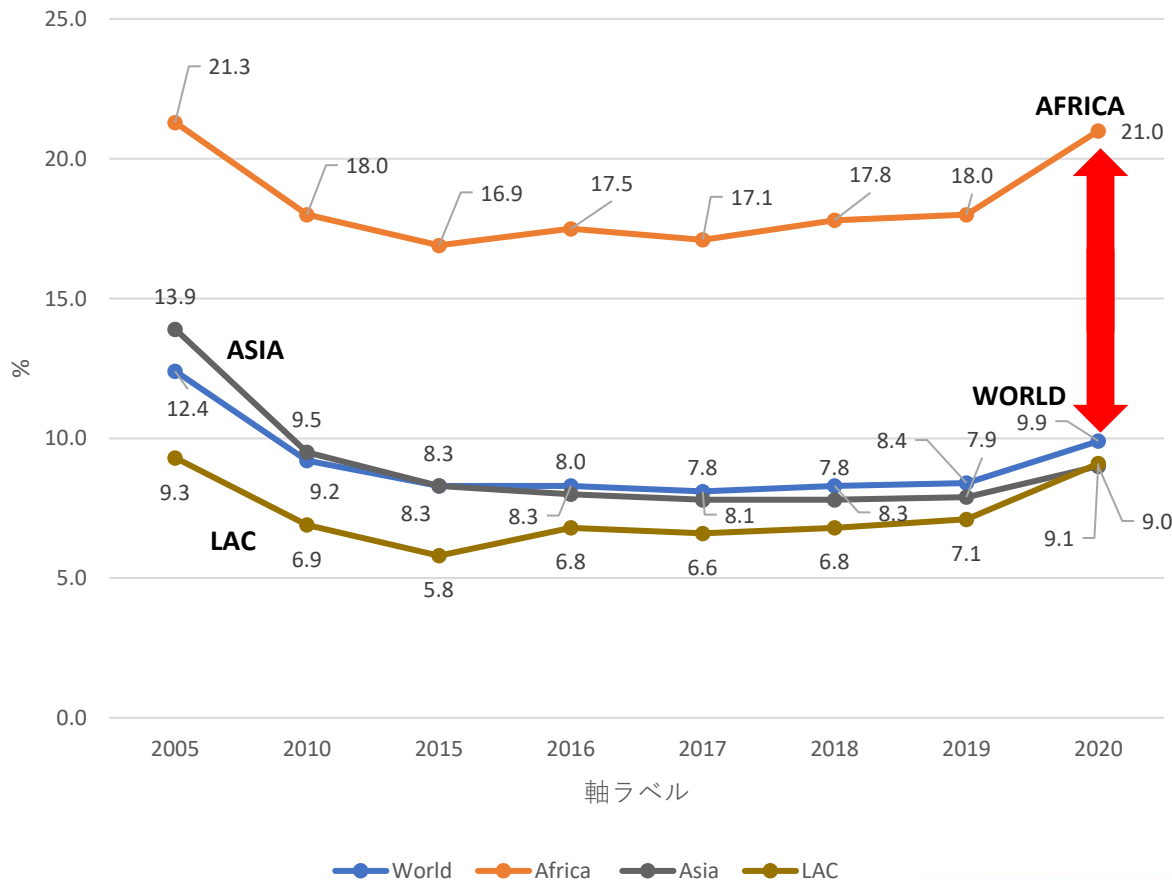
Africa is concerned the most in terms of consistent increase of hungry population.

Data: State of Food Security and Nutrition, 2021

1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

Context in Africa: % of undernourishment

Prevalence of undernourishment (%) - Regions



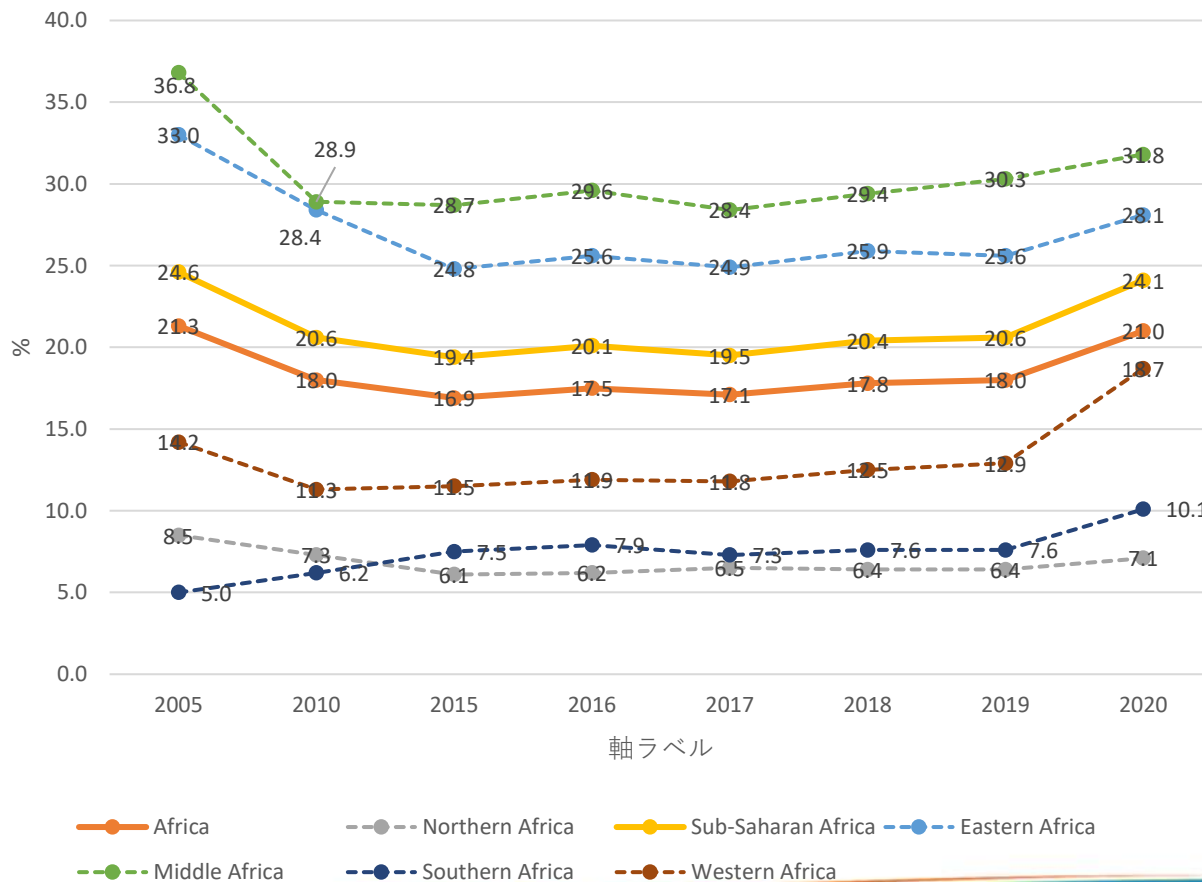
Africa is the region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment in the whole world, **at almost 20 percent**, which is more than double of compare to the world average, while Asia is much lower even though its population size is the biggest.

Data: State of Food Security and Nutrition, 2021

1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

Context in Africa: % of undernourishment

Prevalence of undernourishment (%) - Sub-regions in Africa



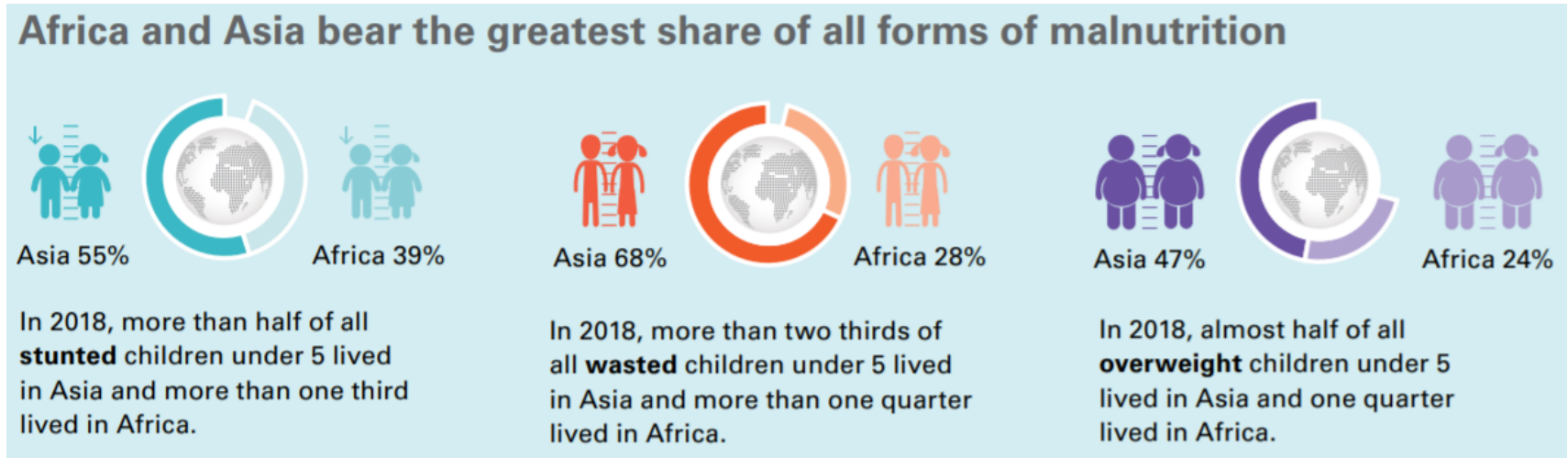
Middle Africa claims the highest prevalence of undernourished, **over 30%** since 2019 - **triple higher than world average**, followed by East, West, Southern and Northern Africa regions.

West Africa is estimated to **increase the sharpest** than any other regions in 2030.

Data: State of Food Security and Nutrition, 2021

1. Global & African context on food and nutrition issues

Context in Africa: Share of malnutrition and demographic trend



Africa already has a large share in all forms of malnutrition compare to the population size compare to other regions...

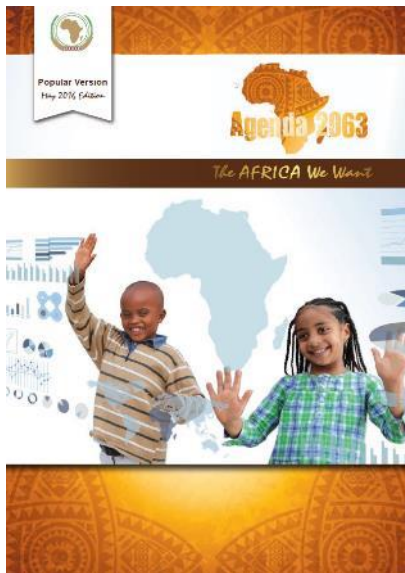
Africa's population is predicted to double by 2050, that would be 2.5B people on the continent (1.2B in 2015) .

Eradicate hunger and malnutrition now, otherwise...

2. Policy framework on food and nutrition security in Africa

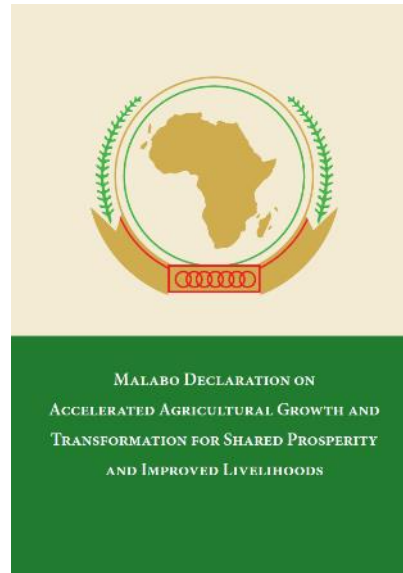
Food and Nutrition: Policy framework in Africa

Agenda 2063



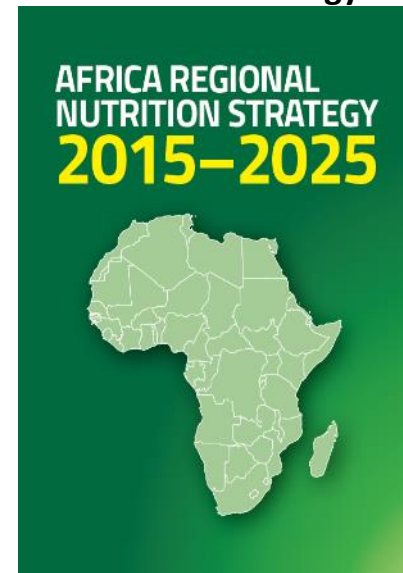
“The Africa of 2063 will be a continent without any form of food or nutrition insecurity and hunger by 2025.”

Malabo Declaration



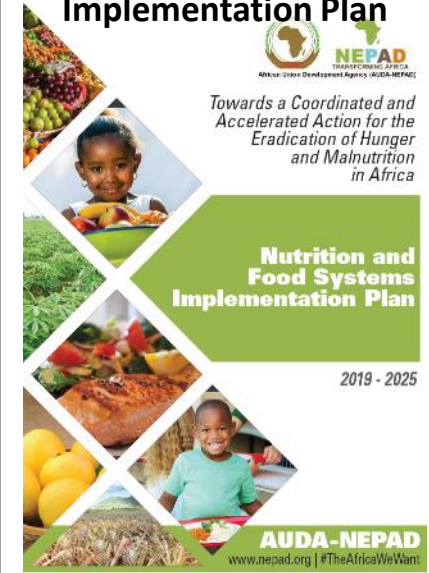
“...to improve nutritional status, and in particular, the elimination of child under-nutrition in Africa with a view to bringing down stunting to 10% and underweight to 5% by 2025.”

Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy



“All African countries have adopted the global targets for nutrition improvements as agreed by the World Health Assembly in 2011. These targets adopted as the ARNS 2015-2025 Impact Objectives”

Nutrition and Food System Implementation Plan



“AUDA-NEPAD’s vision is to reduce hunger and malnutrition by 25 percent by 2025. The mission of the AUDA-NEPAD Nutrition and Food Systems Strategic Programme is to catalyse food and nutrition security actions”



2. Policy framework on food and nutrition security in Africa

Africa's Common Position on Food Systems Regional Submission to the UN Food Systems Summit, Sep. 2021



The objective of the document:

To create awareness, build consensus on shared vision and critically galvanise necessary individual and collective set of actions including policy alignment and increased investments towards building and sustaining resilient, viable and inclusive food systems.

Re-iteration of **CAADP-Malabo Declaration**:

To position agriculture at the centre of driving inclusive growth and economic development to ensure wealth creation, food and nutrition security, economic opportunities for poverty alleviation and prosperity, as well as ensuring resilience and sustainability.



September 23, 2021



2. Policy framework on food and nutrition security in Africa

Malabo Declaration – Progress and challenges

Country overall progress for implementing the Malabo Declaration for Agriculture transformation in Africa

Against the 2019 Benchmark of 6.06 out of 10 which is the minimum score for a country to be on track for implementing the CAADP Malabo Declaration, countries whose score appears in "green" are ON TRACK while countries whose score appears in "red" are NOT ON TRACK for the 2019 report to the February 2020 AU Assembly. The arrows with percentages indicate the progress made by the country between the first (2017) and second (2019) biennial review cycles.

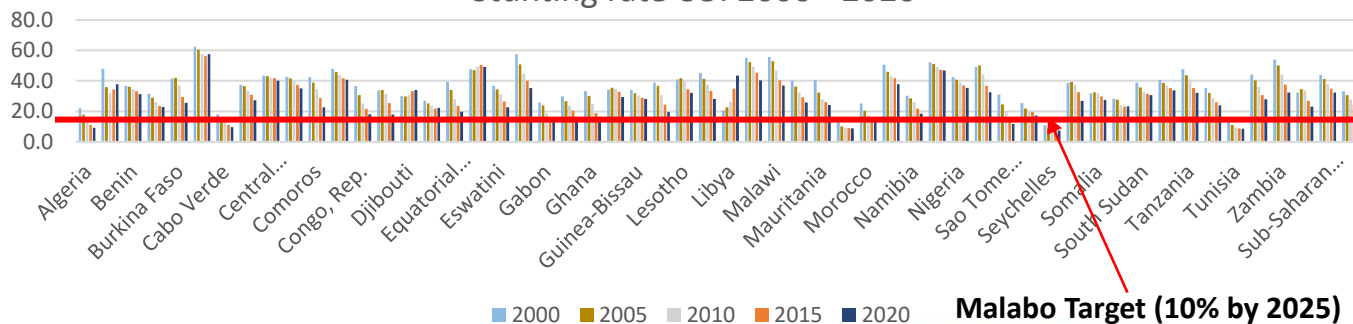
Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana
n.a.	4.77 + 127%	5.76 + 34%	3.35 + 21%
Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon
5.31 + 26%	5.82 + 24%	4.82 + 5%	4.21 + 100%
Central African Rep.	Chad	Comoros	Congo
4.41 + 84%	3.89 + 77%	n.a.	3.46 + 24%
Côte d'Ivoire	Djibouti	DR Congo	Egypt
4.79 + 37%	2.82 + 11%	3.33 + 138%	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia
2.46 + 12%	3.89	4.19 + 5%	5.31 + 6%
Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
4.00 + 38%	4.95 + 69%	6.67 + 71%	4.43 + 34%
Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia
2.49	4.88 + 2%	3.26 + 12%	3.05 + 229%
Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali
n.a.	4.92 + 59%	4.81 + 2%	6.82 + 22%
Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
5.37 + 12%	5.95 + 19%	6.96 + 27%	4.06 + 11%
Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rep. A. Saharael
3.38 + 18%	4.11 + 17%	5.18 + 52%	n.a.
Rwanda	Sao Tome & Principe	Senegal	Seychelles
7.24 + 19%	n.a.	5.18 + 26%	4.53 + 13%
Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan
5.34 + 256%	0.55	2.88 + 36%	2.89
Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia
3.33 + 75%	5.08 + 64%	5.14 + 5%	6.20 + 265%
Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	2019 Benchmark
5.68 + 29%	5.11 + 42%	4.58 + 43%	6.66

The continental target for bringing down the proportion of the population that is undernourished to 5% or less, by the year 2025 has not yet been met. **Out of the thirty-three (33) Member States, only eight (8) countries are on-track.**

It is worth noting that 4 Member States have reached the 2025 target for undernourishment: **Morocco (3.4%), Nigeria (2.6%), Tunisia (4.7%) and Zimbabwe (0.1%).** However undernourishment is still high (above 25%) in 14 Member States.

The continental target for bringing down the prevalence of U-5 stunting to 10% or less, has not yet been achieved. **Out of the forty-five (45) Member States that reported progress, only seven (7) are on-track.** It should be noted that three (3) Member States have reached the 2025 target for stunting; **Seychelles (6.7%), Tunisia (8.0%) and Zimbabwe (7.8%).**

Stunting rate U5: 2000 - 2020



Making progress, but not fast enough – Average stunting rate in SS Africa is still **32.4%**

3. IFNA – how it works / what has been done so far

What is “Initiative for Food and Nutrition in Africa (IFNA)”?

2016 - Launched at TICAD VI

- **Objective:** To *establish a framework of collaboration to **accelerate the implementation of food and nutrition security policies*** for accelerating and up-scaling actions on nutrition in all African countries in line with **SDG** and **Malabo Declaration**
- **Period:** 2016-2025 (10 years)
- **Target country:** Started with 10 initial countries



2019 - New direction at TICAD 7

- **IFNA Yokohama Declaration 2019:**
 - Call for actions by African governments and all stakeholders to improve nutrition (undernutrition in particular) in African especially of all 200 million children
 - To commit **expanding IFNA’s experience and activities to all African countries through RECs**
 - To increase momentum for global nutrition improvement towards **Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2021**



Advancing Multi-Sectoral Approach for Nutrition

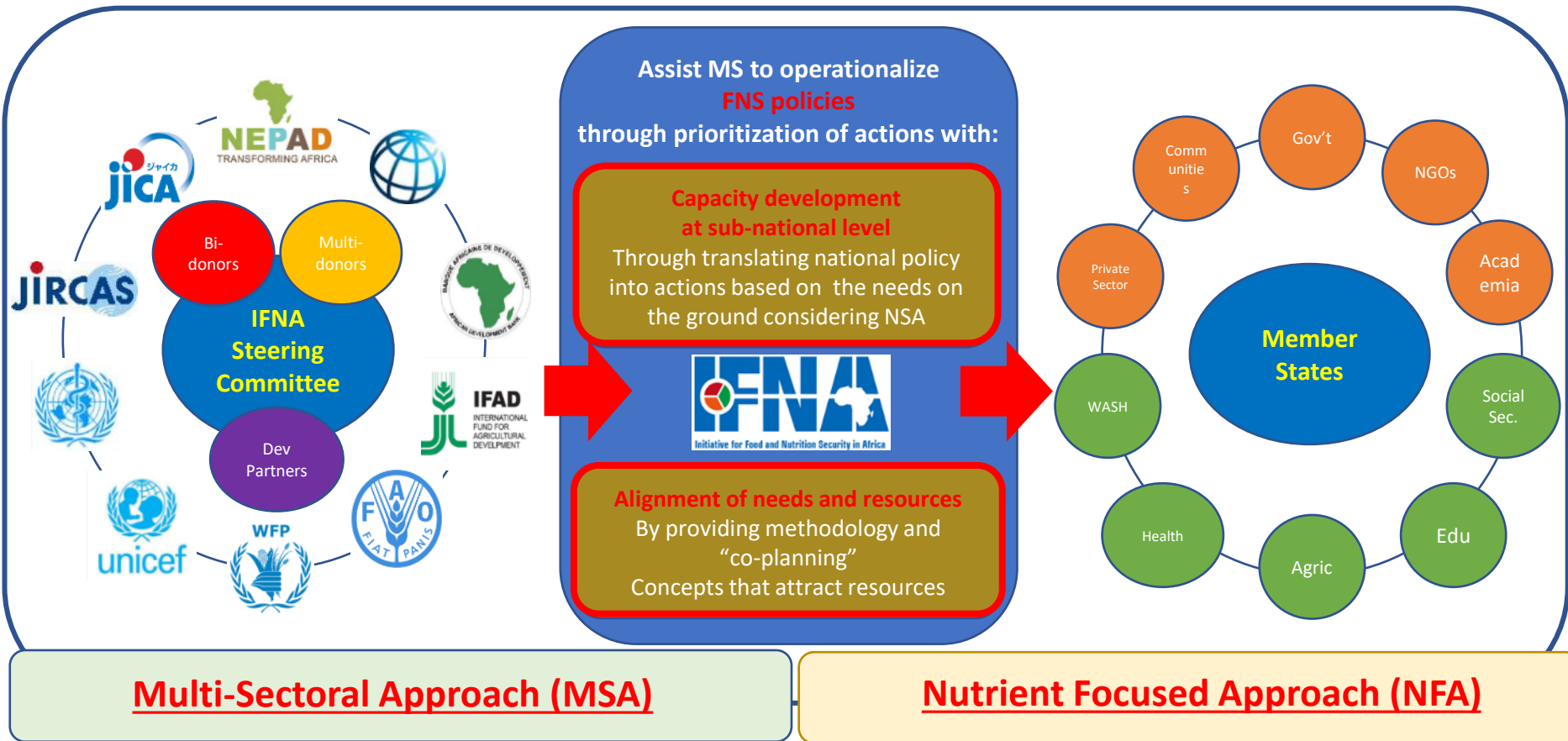
- Experiences of IFNA and its Future -

Tokyo N4G Summit Side Event – AUDA-NEPAD and JICA, Dec. 2, 2021



3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

What does IFNA do and how?



*Note: IFNA is **NOT a funding body** BUT a **catalyst** to provide long-term technical assistance*

3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

IFNA's technical approaches

All agrees “*multi-sectoral*” is critical for efficient nutrition improvement...

But, what is it really, how?

* *Multi-Sectoral Approach (MSA)* for IFNA

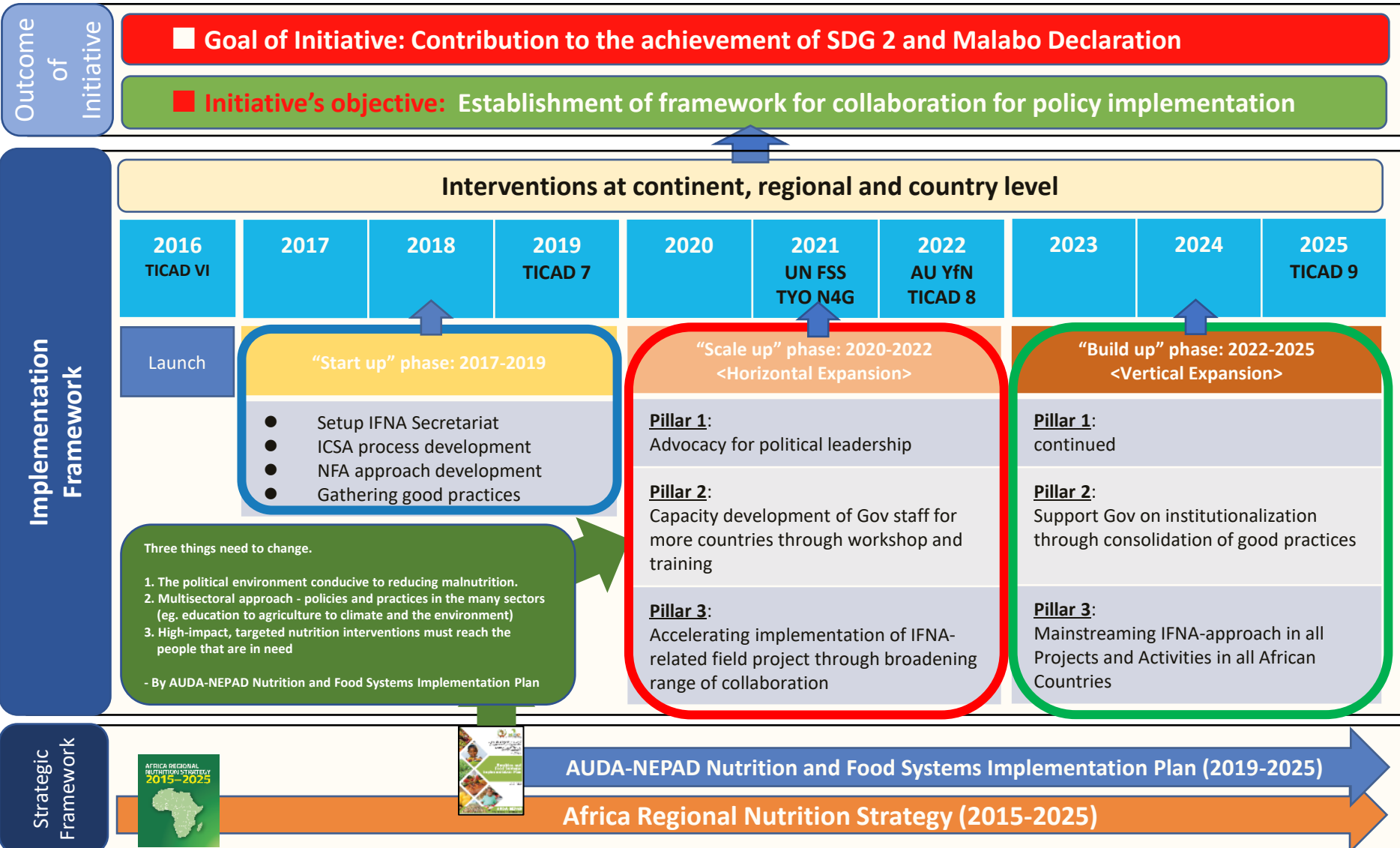
- Maximizing the role of the agriculture sector as **a supplier of key nutrients** (not just calories), resulting in increased availability and access to target foods:
- **Ensuring the complementary linkages** with other sectors (health, social protection, WASH etc) to create supportive environment; thus, improving consumption and absorption of key nutrients from food, supplementation and other means.

* The key approach to ensure multisectoral intervention for IFNA

Nutrient Focused Approach (NFA)

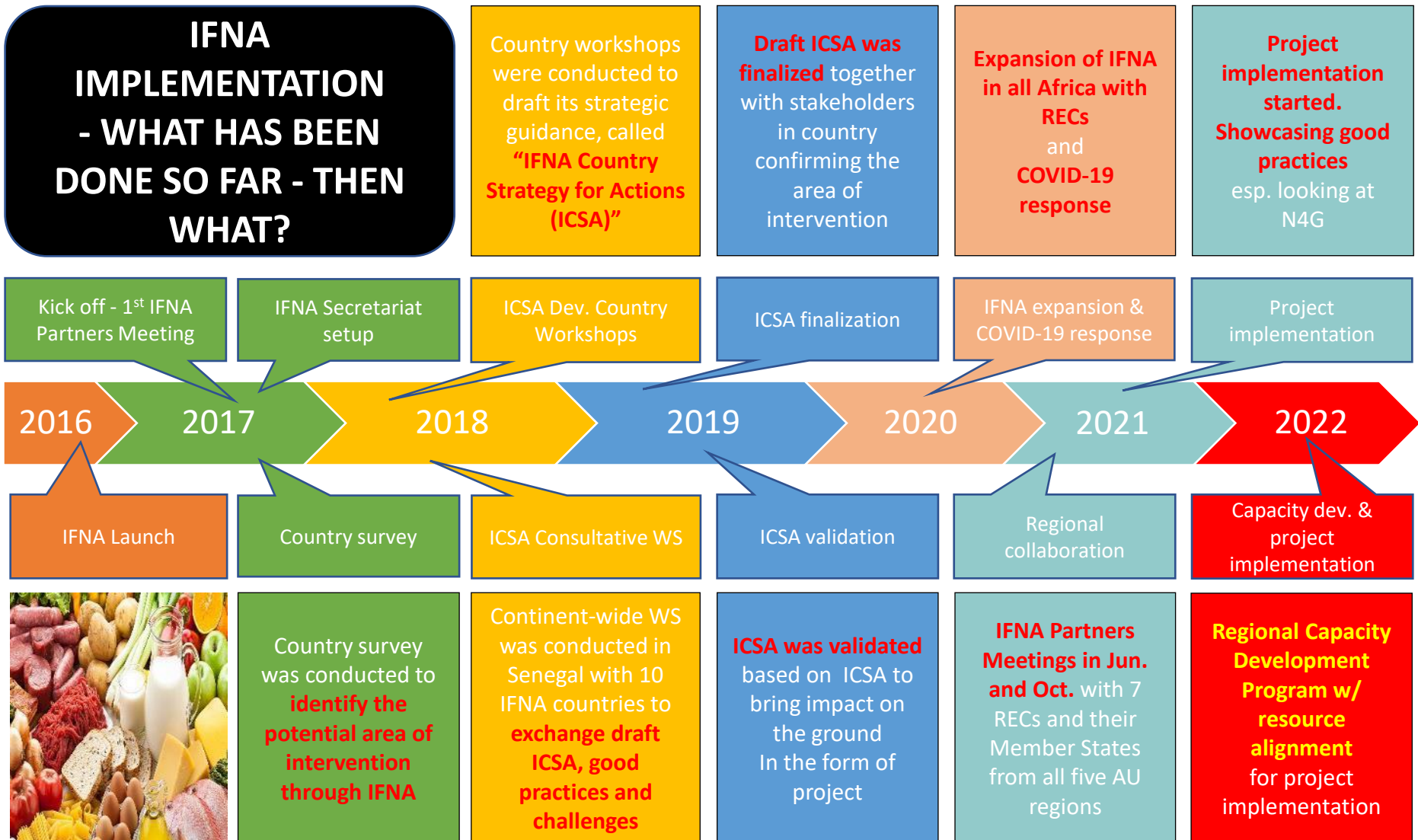
- A food-based nutrition improvement approach that promotes healthy and balanced diet through **dietary diversification, focusing more on supply and consumption of specific nutrients that correspond to key nutrition issues** such as stunting, anemia etc.
- An approach to **give the clarify around the roles of each sector, particularly b/w agriculture and health sectors.**

3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done



3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

IFNA IMPLEMENTATION - WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR - THEN WHAT?



Country workshops were conducted to draft its strategic guidance, called **"IFNA Country Strategy for Actions (ICSA)"**

Draft ICSA was finalized together with stakeholders in country confirming the area of intervention

Expansion of IFNA in all Africa with RECs and COVID-19 response

Project implementation started. Showcasing good practices esp. looking at N4G

Kick off - 1st IFNA Partners Meeting

IFNA Secretariat setup

ICSA Dev. Country Workshops

ICSA finalization

IFNA expansion & COVID-19 response

Project implementation

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

IFNA Launch

Country survey

ICSA Consultative WS

ICSA validation

Regional collaboration

Capacity dev. & project implementation

Country survey was conducted to **identify the potential area of intervention through IFNA**

Continent-wide WS was conducted in Senegal with 10 IFNA countries to **exchange draft ICSA, good practices and challenges**

ICSA was validated based on ICSA to bring impact on the ground In the form of project

IFNA Partners Meetings in Jun. and Oct. with 7 RECs and their Member States from all five AU regions

Regional Capacity Development Program w/ resource alignment for project implementation

3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

Upcoming action items for “Scale up and Build up” phase: 2020-2025

Strategic pillars and Major action items for IFNA: 2020-2025

Provide trainings to gov. staff based on IFNA/ICSA process, NFA for better planning and implementation

Pillar 1:
Advocacy

Advocacy through regional meetings with RECs looking at UN FSS and N4G to consolidate Africa’s commitment

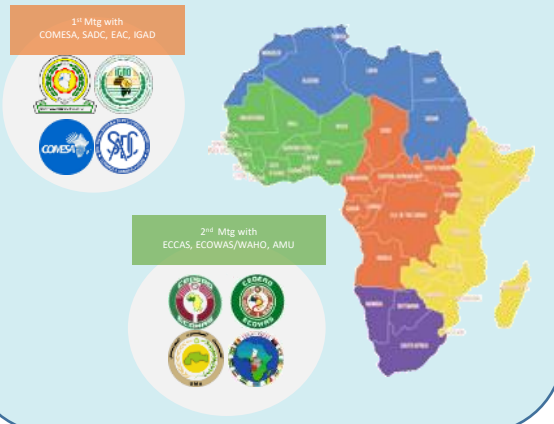
Pillar 2:
Capacity development

Pillar 3:
Accelerating implementation

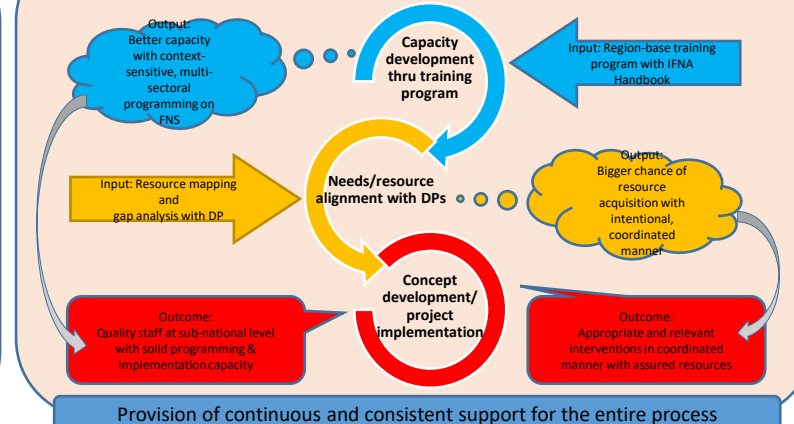
Promote and accelerate sub-national level nutrition actions including aligning needs and resources through ICSA conceptualization process

- ✓ Deepening partnerships to increase IFNA’s coverage/effectiveness
- ✓ Mainstream the issues on COVID-19

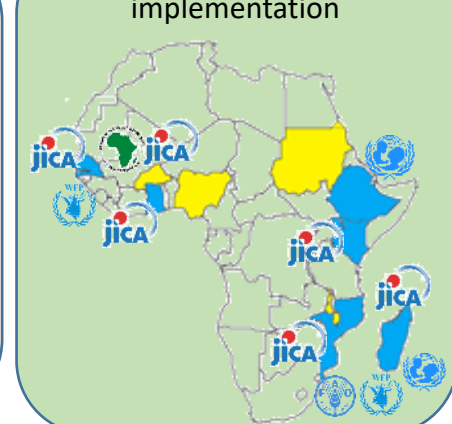
Pillar 1: Advocacy



Pillar 2: Capacity development



Pillar 3: Accelerating implementation



3. How IFNA works, what was done so far, and what will be done

Momentum in Food and Nutrition issues for Africa Looking at a global event – Tokyo N4G Summit and *beyond*



September 23, 2021



Diet, Health, & Prosperity for All

December 7-8, 2021



Throughout 2022

The Summit comes at a critical time, midway through **the United Nations (UN) Decade of Action on Nutrition**, with only five years left to achieve the original **World Health Assembly (WHA) targets** on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, and 10 years to reach **the SDGs**.

Nutrition for Growth (N4G) is a global pledging moment to drive greater action toward ending malnutrition and helping ensure everyone, everywhere can reach their full potential, following UN Food Systems Summit.

“Year for nutrition” was proposed as the annual theme for 2022 at AU Summit. Action Plan has been discussed.

MORE NUTRITION ACTIONS, TOGETHER!!



For further inquiry, please send us email:

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