

Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS):

Promoting traditional and indigenous knowledge to enrich Africa¹s diets and food systems

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Presentation Outline

- 1. Introduction: Role of AUDA-NEPAD
- 2. Global Nutrition Status
- 3. Existing Frameworks & Policies on Nutrition
- 4. AUDA-NEPAD Approach on Indigenous Foods
- 5. Examples from AU MS on promoting Indigenous Foods
- 6. Conclusion



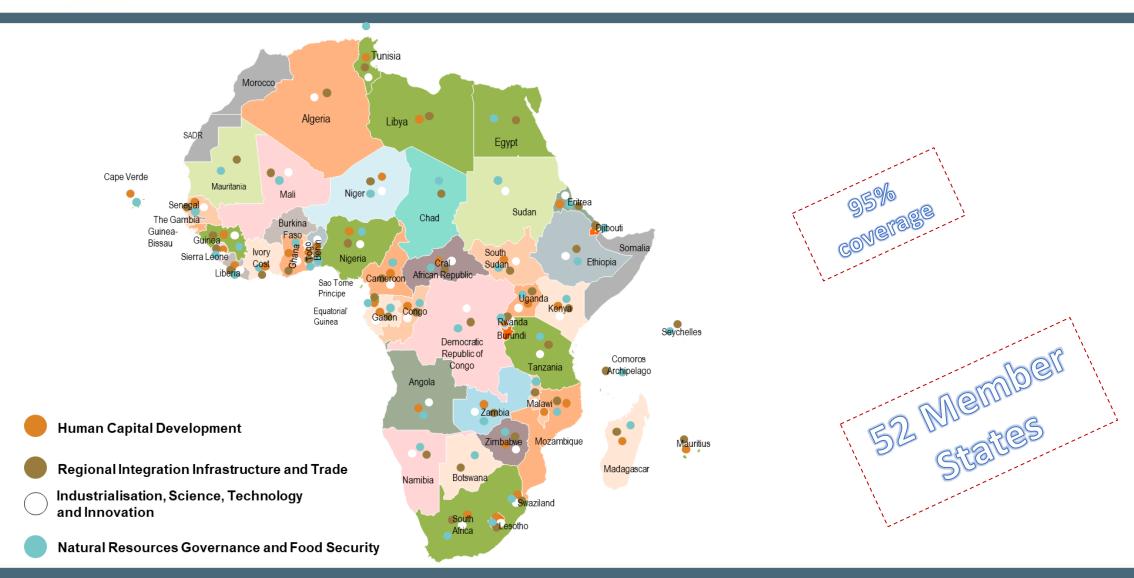
From NPCA to AUDA-NEPAD: institutional trajectory

AUDA/NEPAD mandate (Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1-4(XI) - November 2018

- To coordinate and execute priority regional and continental projects to promote regional integration towards the accelerated realization of Agenda 2063.
- To strengthen capacity of African Union Member States and regional bodies:
 - advance knowledge-based advisory support,
 - b undertake the full range of resource mobilisation, and
 - serve as the continent's technical interface with all Africa's development stakeholders and development partners.



AUDA-NEPAD's Footprint





What is the global status to meet Nutrition Targets?

Most countries in Africa are not on course to meet global nutrition targets



Under-5 stunting: 7/54 countries on course



Exclusive breastfeeding 21/54 countries on course



Under-5 wasting 13/54 countries on course



Anaemia (women of reproductive age): 0/54 countries on course



Adult male and female obesity 0/54 countries on course



Under-5 overweight 20/54 countries on course



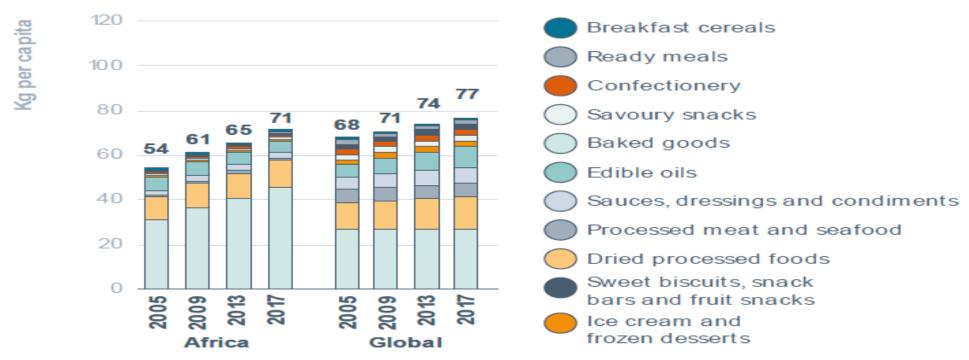
Adult male and female diabetes 0/54 countries on course





Where is the problem?

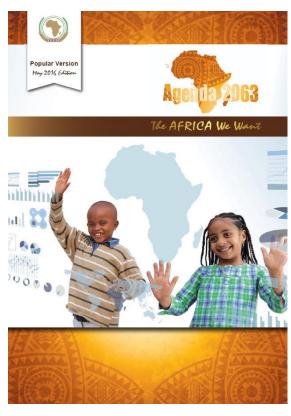
Packaged food sales are growing in line with global trends



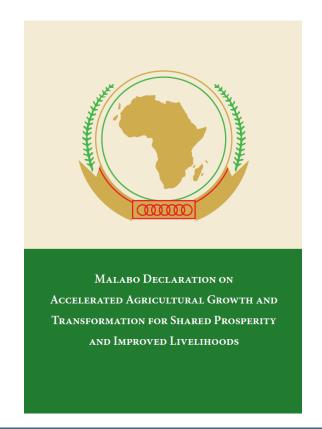


Existing Frameworks & Strategies on Nutrition & Indigenous Foods

Agenda 2063 – Goal 3 Healthy & Nourished citizens



Malabo Declaration - 17 indicators addresses Food and Nutrition Security







Scaling up of sustainable Food Systems practices: NEPAD & EAT Partnership

1 Goal - 2 Targets - 5 Strategies

Setting Scientific Targets for Healthy Diets and Sustainable Food Production



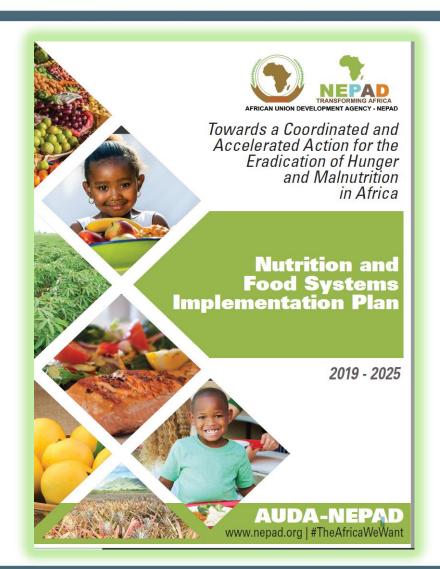
Dietary changes from current diets toward healthy diets are likely to result in significant health benefits. The Commission analyzed the potential impacts of dietary change on diet-related disease mortality using three approaches (see Table 2). All three approaches concluded that dietary changes from current diets toward healthy diets are likely to result in major health benefits. This includes preventing approximately 11 million deaths per year, which represent between 19% to 24% of total deaths among adults.

Approach 1 Comparative Risk	19%	or	11.1 million adult deaths per year
Approach 2 Global Burden of Disease	22.4%	or	10.8 million adult deaths per year
Approach 3 Empirical Disease Risk	23.6%	or	11.6 million adult deaths per year

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AUDA-NEPAD AUDA-NEPAD Strategic Programme Approach



AUDA-NEPAD focus implementation on high impact actions across health, nutrition, agriculture, water and sanitation, through the facilitation and promotion of a number of nutrition flagship areas;

- Promote improved maternal and young child nutrition through essential actions
- 2. Promote food fortification, Biofortification and supplementation to prevent and reduce micronutrient deficiencies
- Promote dietary diversity (adopting a better value chain approach from farm to plate)
- 4. Promote home grown school feeding programmes and go to scale
- Promote food safety, regulatory and quality management frameworks
- Promote better governance of food environments to address overweight and obesity
- 7. Promote initiatives to address the interlinkages between communicable diseases, NCDs, maternal and child health, and socio-economic development.



AUDA-NEPAD Flagship programme: Dietary Diversification

□AUDA-NEPAD has prioritized a number of actions for fostering food diversity that would contribute to underpinning dietary diversity through fostering diversity on the farm and on the plate; ☐ Promote the diversification of the food basket at household, national, regional and continental scale to support the availability of a variety of nutritious food; ☐ Promote and maintain local crop varieties, animal breeds, fisheries, and underutilised indigenous and traditional crops through developing markets for them, adjusting extension services and fostering synergies between knowledge forms. □Increase awareness and catalyse change through innovative multistakeholder approaches, and smart partnerships.



AUDA-NEPAD Examples of Orphan crops in Africa

ORPHAN CROP(S)	INSTITUTE	COUNTRY
	Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles/Centre National de	
Cashew	Recherches Forestières (ISRA/CNRF)	Senegal
Papaya, okra, fluted		
pumpkin	National Horticultural Research Institute	Nigeria
	Horticulture and Genetics Unit/Faculty of Agronomic Sciences/University	
Spiderplant	of Abomey-Calavi	Benin
		Burkina Faso
Okra	INERA/Burkina Faso	
Arrowleaf elephant ears,		
taro		
	National Root Crops Research Institute, Umudike	Nigeria
Pumpkin, finger millet		
	Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC)	Sudan
Tef	Amhra Regional Agricultural Research Institute	Ethiopia
Bambara groundnut		
	Department of Research & Specialist Services	Zimbabwe



AUDA- NEPAD on African Orphan Crops Consortium (AOCC)

☐ AOCC founded in 2011 - raising the profile, knowledge and deployment of 101 crops of pan- African significance,
Approved by African Heads of State at the African Union Assembly and led by the NEPAD, the AOCC and the African Plant Breeding Academy (AfPBA) comprise the most comprehensive and integrated crop improvement venture on the continent,
☐ It has started by writing the treasure maps of genetic sequences for improving the nutritional quality and training African scientists as prospectors to mine that genetic treasure,
☐ By 2030, and subsequent Agenda 2063, AOCC seeks to achieve 20% of rural diets and 10% of urban diets based on nutritious, climate resilient African crops.

Promoting Indigenous Diets through School Meals

HGSF Lessons learnt from Botswana, Ghana and Nigeria

AUDA - NEPAD Home Grown School Feeding Handbook Lessons from Botswana, Ghana and Nigeria

Example of Meals/Recipes u foods

Ghana School using indigenous

Example of Ghana School Menu using local/indigenous foods

 Anchovies (keta school boys) gravy/shitor with waakye (rice & beans) or beans stew with plain rice + dices of orange fresh sweet potatoes



 Anchovies (keta school boys) green leafy soup/tsp + anchovies groundnut soup + cocoyam leaves/ tsp-anchovies palmnut soup - glooma/anchovies dry okro soup/anchovies baobab leaves (fresh/dried) soup with sova fortified konkontel /



Tsp +anchovies vegetables jollof



Yokegari/red red (beans with gari) + seasonal riped plantain



 Agushie/soya + anchovies palave with ampesi (slices of yam/cocoyam/plantain)



 Anchovies okro + garden eggs soup with soya fortified banku or eba (gari balls)



Anchovies groundrut soup + leafy vegetables or tsp +anchovies palmnut soup + green leafy vegetables or anchovies agushel/ nerl (melon seeds) soup + green leafy vegetables with soya fortified omo tuo (rice balls)



Tsp/soya/ agushei palaver sauce with plain rice + dices of orange fresh sweet potato



Soya fortified mpotompoto (yam/cocoyam porrige)



 Aprapransa (corn flour + beans/soya+ palmnut soup)



Nb. Caterers/cooks are to serve seasonal fruits





Promoting Indigenous foods through National Food Composition Tables

Development food composition tables of Botswana indigenous foods

- ☐ The concept of this project is to develop food composition tables by identifying & analysing indigenous foods. Laboratory analyses of foods are a central part of this research program
- ☐ Standardize the local recipes derived from these indigenous foods
- ☐ Use the information generated to develop dietary guidelines for Batswana



THANK YOU! MERCI! ASANTE SANA AFRICA!!!

A movement without a vision is a movement without moral foundation. - Nelson Mandela, 1993