



**The role of South-South and triangular cooperation in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in children and its potential contribution to achieving national SDG 2 targets**

**Global discussion on SSTC for Nutrition in Africa**

**THURSDAY, 17 MARCH 2022 | VIRTUAL VIA ZOOM**



**AUDA-NEPAD**  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



World Food Programme



socialprotection.org

**Cover Image:** © UNICEF/UN0535866/Dejongh

**Caption:** Nana Hadiza, a 28 years old woman with her 20 months old twins Housseina and Hassana, at the CHU Hospital of Maradi, in the South of Niger. The babies are recovering from malnutrition, and given Plumpy'nut and H100 supplements.

In Niger 15 % of children under five years of age are actually malnourished. Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition are 11 times more likely to die than a well-nourished child.

**Report prepared by:** Simon Johansson

# CONTENTS

- 04** Link to the recording of the Global Discussion
- 05** Background and introduction
- 09** Openings remarks by WFP
- 11** Overview on the state of nutrition in Africa by AUDA-NEPAD
- 20** Ghana's experience on the Malabo Declaration
- 26** Zambia's experience in Nutrition and the Malabo Declaration Biennial Report
- 33** WFP's experiences on facilitating SSTC in delivering SDG 2 targets
- 39** Conclusions and closing remarks by UNICEF
- 41** Annex I: Important publications and resources on SSTC for nutrition

Link to the recording of the Global Discussion hosted in [Socialprotection.org](https://socialprotection.org)

## The role of South-South and triangular cooperation in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in children and its potential contribution to achieving national SDG 2 targets

Speakers:



Jean-Pierre De Margerie  
Deputy Director, Programme –  
Humanitarian and Development  
Division, WFP



Kefilwe Rhoba Moalosi  
Project Manager Nutrition,  
AUDA-NEPAD



Paulina S. Addy  
Ministry of Food and Agriculture,  
Director, Women in Agricultural  
Development Directorate,  
Republic of Ghana



Musonda Mofu  
Director of National Food and  
Nutrition Commission, Republic  
of Zambia



Carola Kenngott  
Head of the SSTC Global  
Team, WFP HQ



Sae-Ryo Kim  
Senior Advisor for Public  
Partnerships, UNICEF China



Moderator:

Dr. Edward Addai  
UNICEF Representative to the AU  
and ECA

## BACKGROUND

According to the global nutrition report 2020 published by UNICEF, almost a quarter of all children under 5 years of age are stunted. At the same time, overweight and obesity are increasing rapidly in nearly every country in the world. Glaring inequalities are reported as amongst root causes. Underweight is a persisting issue for the poorest countries and can be ten times higher than in wealthier countries while overweight and obesity prevail in wealthier countries at rates of up to five times higher than in poorer countries.

There are approximately 516.5 million malnourished individuals living in the Asia and Pacific region and about 239 million malnourished living in Sub-Saharan Africa. Malnourished children risk losing 10 percent of their earning potential over the life course while estimates also suggests that, due to child undernutrition, African countries are losing the equivalent of between 1.9 and 16.5 percent of their GDP<sup>1</sup>. Globally, there are 821.6 million people that are considered undernourished or starving.<sup>2</sup> Around 45 percent of deaths among children under 5 years of age are linked to undernutrition<sup>3</sup>.

Covid-19 exacerbated the already fragile situation of global nutrition especially for poor and vulnerable families, exposing the vulnerability and weaknesses of already fragile food systems. Accessibility and affordability of healthy, sustainably produced food becomes even more challenging. Access to staple food distribution and local food markets becomes at risk and millions of households in formerly food-secure regions of the world have fallen into severe food insecurity. In battling the pandemic, governments are driven to reduce social services such as family allowances and school nutrition programmes that are a lifeline for vulnerable populations. The virus' impact on the economy caused food and nutrition shortages, again unevenly impacting different groups of the population.

In building back better, governments take measures to ensure that there is enough nutritious food, distributed fairly, to cover basic nutrition needs – especially for the most vulnerable. This is reflected in the African Union's declaration of 2022 as the year of nutrition with the theme of "Building resilience in nutrition on the African continent: Accelerate the human capital and social economic development". Moreover, the African Union and AUDA-NEPAD has in place the African Regional Nutrition strategy (ARNS) which was initially developed to guide member states on nutrition policies and programs over a period of 10 years from 1993 – 2004; 2005- 2015 and 2015-2025. The ARNS 2015-2025 calls on all AU Member States to put together multi-sectoral nutrition action plans, budgets and expenditure tracking system for effective implementation and monitoring of nutrition interventions.

UNICEF and WFP call for better food systems for nutritious diets, better integration of nutrition services in health care systems, better financing, and better data. The world needs a more equitable, sustainable nutritious, efficient and inclusive food systems everywhere, as the UN Food Systems Summit strongly advocated for launching global coalition to support national food system transformation pathways. Similarly, Africa Common Position<sup>4</sup> which was led AUDA-NEPAD on UN Food Systems provides a synthesis of member states' expressed views, perspectives and priorities as well as ambitions on key issues shaping Africa's and the global food systems.

---

<sup>1</sup> [African Union 2022: The Year of Nutrition](#)

<sup>2</sup> Global Hunger Index 2020: countries most affected by hunger, Published by M. Szmigiera, Oct 12, 2021

<sup>3</sup> Black, E. R, et al., 2013. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries, Lancet 2013; 382: 427–51

<sup>4</sup> Africa Common Position of Food Systems – Regional to the UN Food Systems Summit, 2021

## The role of South-South and triangular cooperation

South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC), mentioned in SDG 17 as one of the partnership modalities for delivering the 2030 Agenda, plays an important role in increasing timely access to relevant solutions, experiences and technical assistance from the Global South; sharing knowledge, know-how and technology; and strengthening cooperation among countries. Through SSTC, developing countries are turning to neighbouring and partner countries for more sustained collaboration through mutual learning and bilateral cooperation. At the 20th meeting of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation held in June 2021 and the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation held in September 2021, countries called for greater sharing of good practices, knowledge and technical expertise through SSTC for all areas of the 2030 Agenda including food security and nutrition. They invited UN agencies to continue to support and promote SSTC, in complement to other partnership modalities.

WFP has facilitated several nutrition SSTC initiatives that have been successful in enhancing national capacity to design and deliver effective nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions by complementing WFP's activities in host countries. For example, capacity development and technology transfers through study visits and expert deployments have supported the spread of rice fortification practices across Africa, Asia and Latin America to reduce micronutrient deficiency. Many of these cross-country initiatives triggered investments in food security and nutrition, and inspired Governments to adopt innovative approaches to address malnutrition. Through the support of WFP Centres of Excellence in Brazil and Cote d'Ivoire (CERFAM) intra- and inter-regional peer learning initiatives have been promoted to support nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes by tapping into the experience of Brazil and African countries in this area.

This global webinar intends to bring together practitioners and experts from governments, development agencies and other institutions in the Global South to discuss how SSTC can contribute to “building back better for children’s nutrition” and accelerating country-led progress on SDG 2. Findings from the webinar will inform UNICEF's and WFP's SSTC efforts to facilitate efficient and effective exchange of knowledge and experiences and adaptation of relevant solutions on nutrition through SSTC.

Despite serious challenges in delivering the SDG 2 targets for undernutrition and malnutrition, progress has been made. For example, the prevalence of people worldwide that are undernourished has decreased over the last decades, from 18.7 percent in 1990-92 to 10.8 percent in 2018.<sup>5</sup> There is much for countries to share as well as to learn from each other and SSTC provides a framework for sustained partnerships amongst countries in a spirit of mutual learning and solidarity in addressing common problems.

### OBJECTIVES

- Highlight the potential and value of SSTC in delivering the SDG 2 targets, in particular, reducing prevalence of undernutrition and malnutrition and identify challenges that could be addressed through SSTC.
- Showcase good practices and solutions and share lessons learned and challenges in combating undernutrition and malnutrition amongst children.

---

<sup>5</sup> Global Hunger Index 2020: countries most affected by hunger, Published by M. Szmigiera, Oct 12, 2021



- Raise awareness on the benefits of country-to-country learning on actions, experiences, lessons learnt and good practices on ensuring continued access of babies (under-5) and children to nutritious diets especially in the midst of COVID-19.
- Discuss how governments, development agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders can build partnerships, adapt solutions and increase access to technical cooperation and resources through SSTC in reimagining and transforming food systems and equitable access of children to adequate nutritious food.
- Identify potential strategic pathways and priority areas where UNICEF and WFP can jointly support countries in the Global South, especially LDCs to accelerate progress on children's nutrition.

## Why this global discussion

*AUDA-NEPAD, UNICEF and WFP in collaboration with Socialprotection.org are organizing this webinar to discuss solutions and challenges and call for better food systems for nutritious diets, better integration of nutrition services in health care systems, better financing, and better data. The world needs a more equitable, sustainable nutritious, efficient and inclusive food systems everywhere, as advocated at the UN Food Systems Summit for the launch of a global coalition to support national food system transformation pathways.*

**SOUTH-SOUTH  
GALAXY**

**South-South Galaxy** @galaxy\_south · Mar 9

On 17 March @UNICEF, @AfricaUnion Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)& @WFP are organizing a global discussion highlighting role of #SSC&TrC in delivering #SDG 2 targets, in particular, reducing prevalence of undernutrition & malnutrition in #Africa. More at: [bit.ly/3pRr0o1](https://bit.ly/3pRr0o1)



## Moderator

### Dr. Edward Addai

UNICEF Representative to the AU and ECA



Dr Edward Addai is originally a public health physician, specialized in policy analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation. He is a systems thinker and an expert in results-based management and programme design.

He started his career as a clinician and district medical officer in Ahafo Ano South, a small district in Ghana and worked his way to become

the Director of Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation in Ghana.

He is currently the UNICEF Representative to the African Union and UNECA. Prior to taking on this role he was the Regional Chief of Programme Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, UNICEF ESARO and before this was the Director of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Global Fund.



## Opening remarks by WFP

### Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie

Deputy Director of the Programme – Humanitarian and Development Division, WFP HQ



Mr. Jean-Pierre de Margerie is a seasoned humanitarian and development assistance professional with close to 30 years of experience in the area of food security and nutrition.

His experience includes policy and programme formulation at corporate and country levels as well as hands-on implementation and management of food assistance programmes, in both development and emergency contexts in Asia and Africa.

Currently, he is the Deputy Director of WFP's Programme (Humanitarian and Development) Division. Previously, he served as WFP Country Director in Rwanda, Cambodia and North Korea, where he also took on the responsibility of UN resident coordinator for one year.

He also worked in Nepal, Thailand and East Timor. Mr. De Margerie holds a MA in international affairs from Carleton University, a BA in Political Science from Laval University and a BA in Business Administration from Sherbrooke University.

## Opening remarks

Thank you, I am indeed based in WFP HQ in Rome, but today I am very happy to call from Lusaka in Zambia. A warm good morning or good afternoon to all of you on the call today and thank you for taking the time to join us on this very important subject, it is a great pleasure to be here with all of you.

First, let me express my thanks to colleagues of UNICEF and AUDA-NEPAD for joining their efforts with WFP to organize this webinar, also to the Socialprotection.org team for hosting the event. This webinar is a breakthrough event we believe, as it marks the start of a collaboration between WFP, UNICEF and AUDA-NEPAD on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, or SSTC as we call it.

The aim of this partnership is to support countries in Africa to advance their progress on nutrition by tapping into the wealth of resources, expertise and homegrown innovations available in the global South.

By expanding their long-standing partnership to include SSTC, WFP and UNICEF are jointly responding to the call of the Second High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation, known as BAPA+40, which I had the pleasure to attend in Argentina three years ago. On that occasion representatives from developing countries requested increased support from the UN to engage in South-South Cooperation including through enhanced inter-agency collaboration.

This call stems from the growing awareness that SSTC is a powerful tool to accelerate country-led progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals the UN has recently approved the first UN System-wide Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the aim to ensure more coordinated and coherent support to Member States on SSTC and to increase impact across UN activities at all levels; global, regional, national and local.

The SSTC partnership between UNICEF and WFP is a concrete contribution to the implementation of the UN System-wide Strategy on SSTC as well as the African Regional Nutrition Strategy. WFP and UNICEF are well-positioned to help African countries capture, document and share their good practices and homegrown solutions to achieve nutrition targets. They can do so by leveraging their experiences as effective SSC brokers and their long-standing collaboration with national actors including governments, NGOs, private sector companies as well as regional and sub-regional institutions such as the African Union.

As SSTC brokers, WFP and UNICEF can facilitate knowledge exchange at the policy, technical and grassroots level to do many things, for example, to foster an intersectoral approach to policymaking, to promote a nutrition sensitive approach to national transformation pathways, to strengthen the capacity of national actors to design and deliver nutrition outcomes and increase investments and mobilize multi-stakeholder partnerships on nutrition, engaging both public and private sector actors.

SSTC is a key pathway to realize the vision of the African Union theme for 2022, and I quote, "*building resilience in nutrition on the African continent*". Stepping up UN support to South-South Cooperation has become more relevant than ever as countries face the challenges to recover from COVID-19's devastating impact and this phase, or opportunity, we have now to build back better. WFP is strongly committed to work hand-in-hand with UNICEF and AUDA-NEPAD to identify the most relevant avenues to support the ambitions of African countries to build resilience in nutrition.

I wish you all a very rich and engaging discussion today, thank you very much.

## Overview on the state of nutrition in Africa by AUDA-NEPAD

### Ms. Kefilwe Rhoba Moalosi

Project Manager Nutrition, AUDA-NEPAD



Ms. Kefilwe Rhoba Moalosi is a Senior Nutrition and Food Safety specialist and currently the acting Head of Nutrition Unit under the supervision of the Head of Human Capital and Institutions Development within the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD).

Her current capacity provides technical support to the United Nations Food Systems Summit Dialogues (UN FSSD) for the African Union (AU) Member States, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Development Partners in planning, programming and implementation of the Global Nutrition Agenda and the African Union Agenda 2063, including the Malabo Biennial Reporting of Member States. Her key focus includes the empowerment of women and small holder farmers through

Home Grown School Feeding programme and other related continental initiatives such as the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) in partnership with JICA. She was key in developing the AUDA-NEPAD Nutrition and Food Systems Implementation Strategy (2019-2025) and the implementation of the UN Food Systems Summit.

Prior to AUDA- NEPAD, she served for seven years at the Ministry of Health, Public Health Directorate as a Nutrition and Food Safety Officer in Botswana.

She holds an MSc in Food Safety and Quality Management from the University of Greenwich in England and BSc in Food and Nutrition (Food and Consumer Sciences) from Cape Peninsula University of Technology in South Africa.



Ms Kefilwe Rhoba Moalosi- Nutrition Project Manager

## Presentation outline

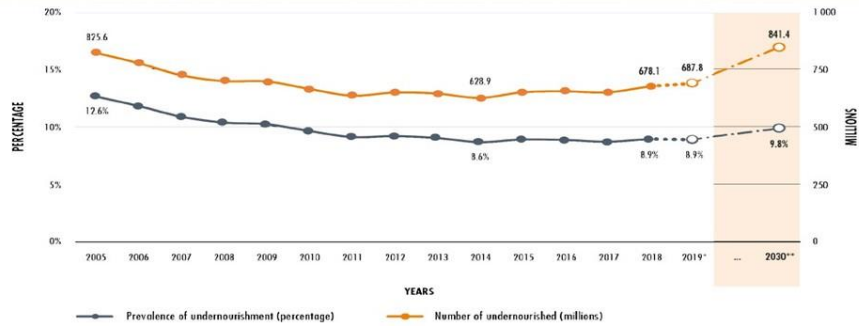
1. Global and continental FNS status
2. Continental and regional FNS Frameworks and strategies
3. Malabo/CAADP Result Framework and Reporting
4. FNS Research and Development in Africa
5. Conclusion

# Global Report on Food Security and Nutrition

THE STATE OF  
**FOOD SECURITY AND  
NUTRITION IN THE WORLD 2020**  
TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR AFFORDABLE HEALTHY DIETS

The number of hungry people has been slowly on the rise since 2014 – up by 10 million in one year and by nearly 60 million in 5 years.

The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.



### ADULT OVERWEIGHT (BMI) ≥ 25

Ethiopia	20.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Eritrea	20.7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Madagascar	21.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Mauritius	21.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Burundi	21.7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Niger	21.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Chad	21.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Rwanda	22.1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Burkina Faso	22.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Uganda	22.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Zambia	22.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Sierra Leone	22.7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Mozambique	22.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Central African Republic	22.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Guinea	22.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Malawi	22.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Mali	23.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Senegal	23.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Togo	23.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Republic of the Congo	23.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Nigeria	23.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Tanzania	23.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Angola	23.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Kenya	23.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Guinea-Bissau	23.4 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Benin	23.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Cote d'Ivoire	23.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Zimbabwe	23.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Ghana	23.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Djibouti	24.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Equatorial Guinea	24.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Liberia	24.1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Namibia	24.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Botswana	24.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Cameroon	24.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
South Sudan	24.7 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Lesotho	24.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Mauritania	24.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Gabon	25.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Algeria	25.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Morocco	26.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Tunisia	26.3 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Swaziland	26.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
South Africa	27.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Sudan	27.6 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Libya	28.1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Egypt	29.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Comoros	N/A
Gambia	N/A
Sao Tome and Principe	N/A
Seychelles	N/A

AFRICAN AVERAGE: 23.82 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

### ANAEMIA WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS

Rwanda	22.30%
Seychelles	22.30%
Namibia	23.20%
Ethiopia	23.40%
Mauritius	25.10%
South Africa	25.80%
Burundi	26.70%
Kenya	27.20%
Swaziland	27.20%
Lesotho	27.50%
Egypt	28.50%
Uganda	28.60%
Zimbabwe	28.60%
Comoros	29.30%
Botswana	30.20%
Sudan	30.70%
Tunisia	31.20%
Libya	32.50%
Djibouti	32.70%
Cape Verde	33.30%
Zambia	33.70%
South Sudan	34%
Malawi	34.0%
Liberia	34.70%
Algeria	35.70%
Madagascar	36.30%
Maroc	36.90%
Mauritania	37.20%
Tanzania	37.20%
Eritrea	38.10%
Democratic Republic of Congo	41%
Cameroon	41.40%
Equatorial Guinea	43.70%
Bissau-Guinea	43.80%
Somalia	44.40%
Central African Republic	46%
Sao Tome and Principe	48%
Ghana	46.00%
Benin	46.00%
Angola	47.70%
Chad	47.70%
Sierra Leone	48%
Togo	48.00%
Niger	49.50%
Burkina Faso	49.60%
Nigeria	49.80%
Senegal	49.90%
Guinea	50.60%
Mozambique	51.00%
Mali	51.30%
Republic of the Congo	51.90%
Cote d'Ivoire	52.60%
Gambia	57.50%
Gabon	59.10%

AFRICAN AVERAGE: 38.52%

Source: World Health Organization 2016  
FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE:  
[https://www.who.int/gho/hod/risk\\_factors/overweight\\_obesity/bmi\\_trends\\_adults/en/](https://www.who.int/gho/hod/risk_factors/overweight_obesity/bmi_trends_adults/en/)

Source: World Health Organization and World Bank, 2016  
FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE:  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.ANM.ALWV.23?view=map>







COMMITMENT  
**03**

**ENDING HUNGER BY 2025**

2019 **2.20** Continent Score ▲ 23% Benchmark **5.04**

2021 **2.71** Continent Score ▲ 18.81% Benchmark **6.32**

- 1** member states are on track
- 48** member states are not on track
- 6** member states did not report



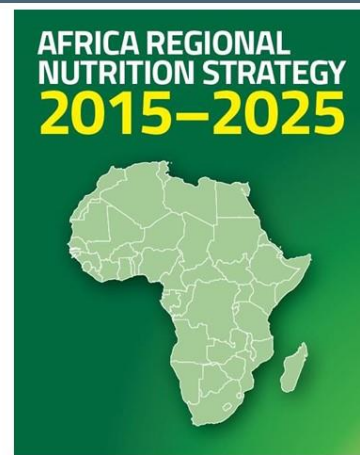
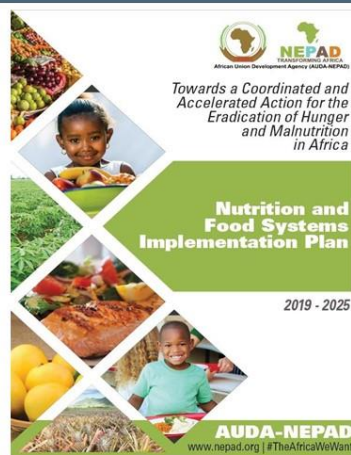
- 1** member states are on track
- 1** member states progressing well
- 49** member states are not on track
- 4** member states did not report



● On track ● Progressing Well ● Not on track ● No data



# Continental & Regional Frameworks/Strategies



## The Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.589(XXVI) Adopted by Heads of State and Government, 26th ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION 30 - 31 January 2016 – Addis Ababa



14. **RECOGNIZES** the immense value of Home Grown School Feeding programmes to enhancing retention and performance of children in schools, and in boosting income generation and entrepreneurship in local communities;
15. **REQUESTS** the Commission to:
  - i) Establish a multidisciplinary technical committee of African experts under the chairmanship of the Commission and the support of institutions such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Centre of Excellence against Hunger to undertake a general study on the relevance and impact of school feeding in the Member States;
  - ii) Implement the Assembly decision to institute the African Day of School Feeding on 1 March of every year beginning 2016;
  - iii) Elaborate modalities for the celebration of the African Day of School Feeding, in consultation with Member States and relevant partners;
16. **ENCOURAGES** Member States which have school feeding programs, to continue their efforts; and **INVITES** other Member States to learn and adapt lessons from those running school feeding programmes to enhance access and retention of children in school.
17. **REQUESTS** the Commission to report regularly on the implementation of this decision to the Assembly, through the Executive Council.

NEPAD - TRANSFORMING AFRICA





**Launch of the AUDA-NEPAD**  
**GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HOME-GROWN SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMMES**

The Guide provides key elements within each standard that should be considered for planning and operationalizing effective HGSF programmes in Africa

**Tuesday, 01 March 2022 | Nigeria, Abuja**



On the sidelines of the 7th Africa Day for School Feeding in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria



**Guidelines for the Design and Implementation of Home-Grown School Feeding Programmes in Africa**


*A Quick reference Guide for Countries in Africa wishing to establish or review to strengthen existing National HGSF programmes*






**AUDA-NEPAD**  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

## FNS Advocacy Tools



**African Union Biennial Report on Home-Grown School Feeding (2019-2020)**







**Home Grown School Feeding Handbook**

Lessons from Botswana, Ghana and Nigeria

**AUDA-NEPAD**  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# Building Africa Food Systems Knowledge Hub

Who We Are  
Mandate  
Results



AUDA-NEPAD  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

CONVENORS OF  
AFRICA DIALOGUES

Africa UN Food Systems  
Summit Knowledge Hub

AUDA-NEPAD Facilitation and Coordination Support to the  
Africa Member States on the UN Food Systems Summit National  
Dialogue

FOOD SYSTEMS  
SUMMIT 2021

LEARN MORE →

AFRICA COMMON POSITION  
ON FOOD SYSTEMS




AUDA-NEPAD  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

THE COST OF  
HUNGER  
IN AFRICA  
COHA  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT  
OF CHILD UNDERNUTRITION

## Improving research and development in FNS

- According to the African Union and AUDA-NEPAD led Cost of Hunger in Africa Study (COHA), the social and economic impact of child undernourishment at the level of the health sector, education and labor productivity and provides compelling arguments to support the concept of human capital gain that will help consolidate Africa's economic expansion .
- In addition, the study provides the evidence base to justify the need to increase investment in nutrition. Africa countries are losing around 1.9 to 16.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Products due to child undernutrition.




AUDA-NEPAD  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



# 10 Key Findings from the Cost of Hunger in AFRICA Study




- The annual costs associated with child undernutrition are estimated at **1.9 to 16.5%** of the equivalent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Only one in five** children suffering from undernutrition receive adequate medical attention.
- Most health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child reaches the age of **one year**.
- Between **1 to 18 %** of repetitions in school are associated with stunting.
- Stunted children achieve **0.2 to 3.6 years** less in school education.
- 8 to 44 %** of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
- Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by **1 to 13.7 %**.
- 40 to 67 %** of current working-age population suffered from stunting as children.
- Africa's share in the world's undernourished population has increased from **18 to 28 %**.
- Improving the nutritional status of children is a priority that needs urgent policy attention to accelerate socio-economic progress and **development in Africa**.



## Conclusion - What to do?

**Governments, businesses and civil society must step up efforts to address malnutrition in all its forms by tackling injustices in food and health systems**



**Today, significant barriers hold back millions of people from healthy diets and lives**

Globally, **1 in 9 people** is hungry or undernourished



**1 in 3 people** is overweight or obese



**New analysis shows that global and national patterns hide inequalities within countries and communities, with vulnerable groups being most affected**

Underweight persists in the poorest countries, with rates up to 10 times higher compared to the richest countries. In contrast, overweight and obesity are prevailing in the richest countries, up to 5 times higher.



Rates of solid, semi-solid or soft food introduction and minimum diet diversity are substantially lower for children in the poorest households, rural areas or with a less-educated mother.

**Poor diets and resulting malnutrition are not simply a matter of personal choices. Most people cannot access or afford a healthy diet or quality nutrition care**

Food and health systems need to be transformed

We should address inequities in food systems and make healthy, sustainable food the most accessible and affordable choice for all.

We should fully integrate nutrition in health systems and make nutrition care, preventive and curative, universally available.

**Now is the time to act. Stakeholders must work in coordination to overcome barriers that are holding back progress to end malnutrition**

- Build equitable, resilient and sustainable food and health systems
- Invest in nutrition, especially in the communities most affected
- Focus on joint efforts – global challenges show how vital this is
- Leverage key moments to renew and expand nutrition commitments and strengthen accountability



Thank you !



**THE YEAR OF NUTRITION**  
**Strengthening Resilience in**  
**Nutrition & Food Security**  
**on the African continent:**



## Republic of Ghana's experience on the Malabo Declaration

### **Ms. Paulina S. Addy**

Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Director,  
Women in Agricultural Development Directorate,  
Ghana



Ms. Addy is the Director of the Women in Agricultural Development Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and has carried out various activities including promotion of optimum nutrition from the agricultural lens, enhanced Food safety and value addition to agricultural produce. Gender mainstreaming has been part of her work as the focus area targets women.

Ms. Addy holds a Master of Philosophy in Nutrition, from the University of Ghana and she has worked at the District level (implementation), Regional level (coordination) and now at National level (Policy).

Currently she is coordinating the convening of the Food Systems Summit National Dialogue on behalf of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Core activities include reviews on Policies and programmes beneficial to women in the agricultural value chain and collaborating with various agencies to meet the needs of women in small businesses and serving on related Technical Committees to advance this cause.



## The role of SSTC in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in children and its potential contribution to achieving national SDG 2 targets



### Experiences from GHANA

- 17 March 2022
- Paulina S. Addy
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana



## BACKGROUND

- *Ghana is equally plagued by the Triple burden of undernutrition*
  - Micronutrient malnutrition (Iron deficiency anaemia)*
    - women:35.4%*
    - children*
  - Underweight*
  - Stunting:17.5%*
- *Obesity (19.3 adult women/5.65 adult men) and overweight*
- *Diet related Non communicable diseases*

# KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

**Coordination**

**Funds**

**Data**

**Political commitment**

## GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

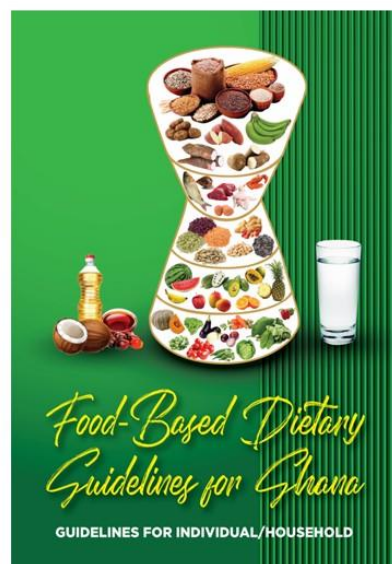
- Productivity programmes (PFI)
- Biofortification
  - Orange fleshed sweet potato/high iron beans/yellow maize and cassava
- School Feeding Programme (primary school: cognitive/gender/nutrition)
- Supplementation (Iron folate tablets/VAST)
  - pregnant mothers
  - adolescent girls
- Deworming
- Fortification
  - Salt, Oil and Flour (Iodine, vitamin A and Iron)
- Food Safety: (Green Label Certification/Guidelines)
- LEAP: support to minority groups
- Review of Maternity leave:- to support exclusive B/F
- Coordination mechanism (CSPG and SUN Platform)



## ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS TO DATE

Food Composition Tables  
Review of School Feeding Programme (Local C)  
Guidelines on School Feeding  
Review of Breastfeeding Code  
Development of Food Based Dietary Guidelines  
Projects:

- “Healthier Diets for Healthy Lives”
- FAO Malnutrition Project
- IFNA/ICSA Anaemia Project



## KEY LESSONS LEARNED:

UN Food Systems Dialogues helped to refocus:

Pathways and commitments as key elements of Sector Plans

Improve data systems (affected position on CAADP BR)

School Feeding: food items to be locally sought

Promote Kitchen gardens (Self empowerment)

Collaborations deepened

Periodic audits

WAHO support for the sub region commendable

## **EXPERIENCES AND LEARNING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

- Strategic Plans on Nutrition
- Multi-sectoral Teams
- Nutrient Focus Approaches

Practical Approaches:

- Promotion of Micro gardens around Office spaces
- Workplace policy on consumption of Fruits and Vegetables
- Incentives for food vendors (fruits)

## **RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARDS ADDRESSING NUTRITION ISSUES**

**Knowledge sharing platforms (Senegal/Rwanda/Burkina Faso)**

**Exchange visits**

**Improve data system to augment surveys**

**Tracking system for Recognition**



Thank you...

*Contact information:*  
*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*  
[\*addypolly@yahoo.com\*](mailto:addypolly@yahoo.com)



## Republic of Zambia's experience in Nutrition and the Malabo Declaration Biennial Report

### Mr. Musonda Mofu

Director of National Food and Nutrition Commission,  
Republic of Zambia



Musonda Mofu is a Public Health Nutritionist and currently Director for the National Food and Nutrition Commission of Zambia which is a government institution responsible for coordinating national food and nutrition policy implementation in Zambia.

During the past 25 years of food and nutrition practice, he has undertaken research in areas of food intake, dietary diversity, micronutrients and

anthropometry both in Zambia and other African countries.

The Past 10 years he has focused his efforts on nutrition governance and food systems and the preservation of indigenous food systems. He has also actively worked in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of various food and nutrition programmes, strategies and policies.



## The role SSTC in addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in children and its potential contribution to achieving national SDG 2 targets



### Experiences from Zambia

17 March 2022  
Musonda Mofu  
National Food and Nutrition Commission of Zambia



## Background and context

- Zambia has made genuine progress in reducing malnutrition and undernourishment since the launch of Zambia's Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and other policy reforms between 2010 and 2021.
- Both malnutrition and undernutrition have been showing a downward trend in line with the country's vision of having a well-nourished population by the year 2030.
- Undernourishment has reduced from 51 percent in 2007 to 44.5 percent in 2017.
- Malnutrition as measured by stunting has reduced from 45 percent in 2007 to 35 percent in 2018.
- The Annual Rate of Reduction (ARR) for malnutrition in Zambia has been slow averaging 1 percent per year contrary to the country's potential.
- Malnutrition has far-reaching consequences for human capital, economic productivity, maternal and child health, and national development, overall.

## Issues and challenges confronted

A number of issues have been raised that impede nutrition improvement in Zambia:

- Agriculture and food systems challenges
- Inadequate food and nutrition service coverage
- Inadequate domestic budgetary provision for food and nutrition programmes
- Low agriculture productivity with inadequacy in nutrition sensitivity
- Multidimensional poverty
- Systemic challenges to food; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); health; social; and economic systems

## Government responses

Apart from putting in place sector specific policy frameworks, Zambia has put in place the following initiatives:

- Multisector governance structures have been established across the country to support service delivery and ensure all Zambians access food and nutrition services using a government system.
- Zambia has put in place a Standing Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition from relevant line ministries that meets quarterly to oversee policy implementation on food and nutrition using a multisector lens
- A Common Results Framework has been put in place that will warrant all stakeholders to account for their efforts towards food and nutrition in the country
- The country has put in place planning and budgeting guidelines for nutrition in sectors that directs ministries to include food and nutrition actions and budget lines

## Highlights of Achievements and Progress To date

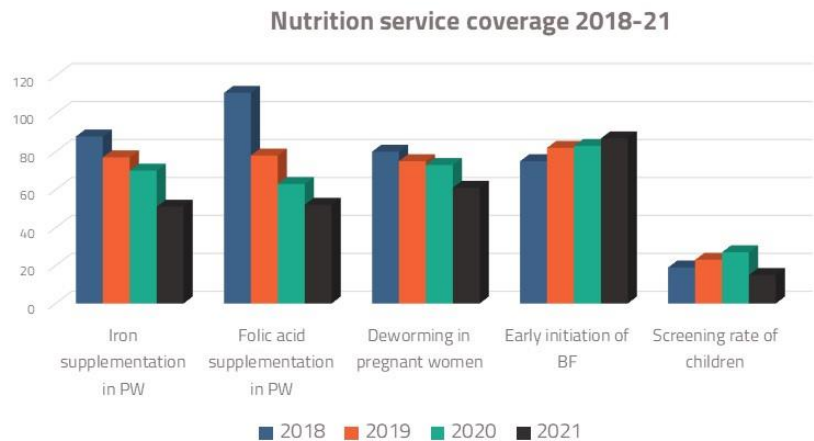
- The Office of the Vice President has launched a Health Diet Campaign and a Good Food Logo, aimed at raising awareness and accountability of diverse stakeholders for promoting nutritious foods.
- The Food Balance Sheet Framework has been revised to expand the foods and food groups
- Pooled funding for multisector nutrition response for national and subnational levels.
- Food systems dialogues at national and subnational have been conducted whose outputs helped shape the ongoing process of developing national pathways for transforming sustainable, resilient food systems towards achieving 2030 SDGs.

Indicator	Status in 2019	Status as at December 2021
▪ Percent HHs with a recommended dietary diversity	19.4%	59%
▪ Prevalence of women of the reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	34%	53.7%
▪ Percent children <2 years meeting minimum standards for IYCF	28.5%	86.5%
▪ Percent of HH with moderate or severe hunger	75.6%	64%

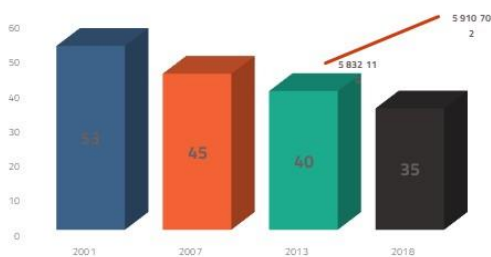


## Nutrition service coverage

- % of women taking iron supplementation for 90 days or more increased from 59% in 2013-14 to 73% in 2018
- % of women taking deworming medication during pregnancy increased from 64% in 2013-14 to 77% in 2018



## Where are we?

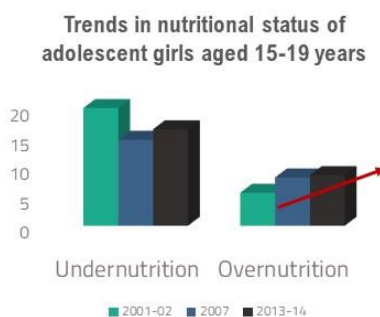
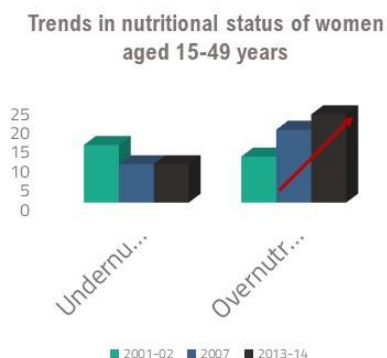


- Stunting reduction from 53% to 35% between 2001 and 2018
- Severe stunting went down significantly from 17%-12% between 2013 and 2018 – translate in less mortality

### Multiple deprivation in Stunting

- **Age:** highest stunting in age group 18-23 months: 46 (severe is 20)
- **Sex:** Male stunting (38) much higher as female stunting (31)
- **Area:** small difference between urban (32) and rural (36)
- **Urban poor:** In every wealth quintile, urban stunting is more than rural stunting
- **WASH:** Stunting is 16% lower when children have access to improved water or improved sanitation
- **Education:** Children whose mother have no education has 38% stunting compared to those with mother having higher (15%)

## Increasing rate of overnutrition among adolescent and women



Adolescents make up a **substantial 25 percent** of the population in Zambia

## Key lessons learned

- Multisector approach works: The Nutrition Planning and Budgeting guidelines for sectors
- High level engagement is critical: Standing Committee of Permanent Secretaries from line ministries that oversees nutrition implementation using a multisector approach
- Scaling Up Nutrition platforms have positive effects: Enhanced coordination across sectors, e.g CSO-SUN, Nutrition Cooperating Partners Group, SUN Business Network

## **Experiences of South-South cooperation and learning with other countries**

- Engagement with Tanzania in the development of the food and Nutrition Common Results Framework.
- Engagement with other countries in Southern Africa in the identification of key issues for consideration in Scaling up Nutrition Global Strategy 3.

## **Recommendations for successful SSTC towards addressing nutrition issues**

- Regional policies and strategies on South-South corporation in food and nutrition are required in the African Union, SADC, COMESA ECSA etc

**Thank you...**

*Contact information:*  
[musondamofu@gmail.com](mailto:musondamofu@gmail.com)





## WFP's experiences on facilitating SSTC in delivering SDG 2 targets

### Ms. Carola Kenngott

Head of the SSTC Global Team, WFP HQ



Carola Kenngott is the Head of the Global South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Team in the Programme (Humanitarian and Development) Division of the UN World Food Programme (WFP).

She has worked at global, regional and country level with different multi-lateral and bilateral agencies for sustainable development. Prior to her current position with WFP, she worked on country capacity strengthening, programme support and aid effectiveness with UNDP in New York.

She was part of the joint OECD-UNDP Task Team facilitating the implementation of the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation.

With UNDP, she has also worked in the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean on sustainable development issues. She was previously deployed to Ethiopia with the German International Development Cooperation (GIZ) as Monitoring & Evaluation and Climate Change Coordinator.

Ms. Kenngott holds a Masters' Degree in Environment and Development from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and an International Business Degree from the University of Applied Sciences in Nuremberg, Germany.



Joint Global Webinar on SSTC for Nutrition in Africa



## Experiences from WFP on facilitating SSTC in delivering SDG 2 targets

Carola Kenngott – Head of the SSTC Global Team/WFP HQ

### What is South-South and triangular Cooperation?

South-South Cooperation (SSC) occurs when **two or more developing countries** get together to help each other to pursue development goals.

South-South exchanges usually involve the **sharing of knowledge, expertise, technologies, skills, and resources.**

WFP brokers South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with a focus on advancing progress on **SDG 2 (zero hunger)**

#### Roles of UN entities in SSTC



Convenor/Advocate



Knowledge broker



Partnership builder



Analyst/progress monitor

## WFP's Approach and Modalities in SSTC (1/2)



### Purpose

Strengthening country capacities and promoting sustainable partnerships to accelerate country-led progress on SDG 2 and SDG 17

### Thematic Areas

WFP facilitates SSTC to “save lives and change lives” for progress on zero hunger.

Examples: nutrition, school feeding, social protection, value chains, post-harvest losses, food security analysis and emergency preparedness, supply chain.

### SSTC Network

WFP brokers SSTC leveraging its network of Country Offices, Regional Bureaus, Global Helpdesk and **Centres of Excellence** in Brazil, China and Cote d'Ivoire.

50

## WFP's Approach and Modalities in SSTC (2/2)

- **Demand-driven** approach
- Focus on creating benefits for the **most vulnerable**
- Building on **existing structures** and focus on **adding value**
- Leveraging **WFP's strong operational capacity** and **deep-field presence in 80+ countries**
- Promoting **inter-agency collaboration** (e.g. UNICEF, UNOSSC, RBAs)
- Striving to further **mainstream SSTC** into WFP's work (e.g. Country Strategic Plans)



### Driving change at policy-level

(e.g. policy dialogues, advocacy & forums, exposure visits, research & evidence generation for decision-makers)



### Empowering experts at technical-level

(e.g. technical study visits, peer learning networks, training, technology transfers and joint problem analysis)



### Field experimentation to scale up innovation

(e.g. in-field demonstrations, farm stays, on-the-job coaching and expert deployments)

## WFP's Service Offer in SSTC



### 1. Scoping of SSTC opportunities

Country-focused South-South Reviews and Regional Mappings (offers & demands)



### 2. Mainstreaming SSTC + testing opportunities in the field

Seed funding for COs to incentivize and expand WFP's work on SSTC



### 3. Field Pilots to strengthen country capacities through SSTC

Global SSTC Field Pilot Initiative to promote longer-term capacity development goals on the ground



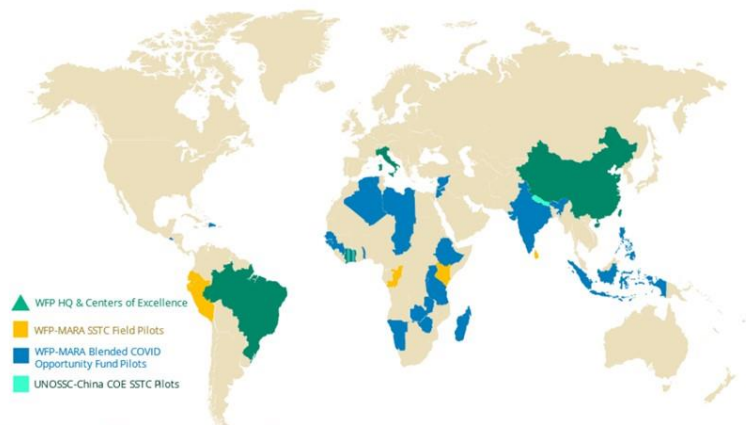
### 4. Strengthening visibility and the evidence-base for SSTC

EB sessions, RBA and UN high level events on SSTC, Publications, Communications

52

## WFP's Global SSTC field pilots' overview

- 33** Pilots in implementation
- 28** Countries
- 10K** Direct beneficiaries
- 1 M** Indirect beneficiaries
- 60+** Knowledge Products
- 5.7 M** Mobilized since 2019 (China, IBSA Fund, internal fund – EDMF)



**Dual-track approach** (short- and long-term pilots)

53



## WFP's SSTC work for Nutrition



- **Vision:** SSTC is systematically integrated in WFP Nutrition's work as a **technical assistance and advocacy modality**
- **4 pillars:** 1) SSTC Engagement; 2) Knowledge Management; 3) Trainings for Country Offices to support SSTC initiative; and 4) Partnerships and resource mobilization.
- **Areas of intervention:** Nutrition-sensitive social protection, including HGSP; food fortification (e.g. rice); evidence-based advocacy tools (Cost of Hunger in Africa); stunting prevention; HIV & Nutrition; etc.

## Examples of SSTC pilots to deliver on nutrition outcomes (1/2)



### **Ethiopia received support from China to develop a local fortified noodles value chain**

WFP, in collaboration with China CoE, supported the Ethiopian Agency for Returnee and Refugee Affairs (ARRA) to get technical assistance from China to develop a sorghum-based fortified noodle.

The project aimed at responding to the needs of the government in terms of food preferences and nutritional gaps of both refugees and school-aged children assisted by WFP



## Examples of SSTC pilots to deliver on nutrition outcomes (2/2)

### Knowledge sharing between Benin and Togo on food security and nutrition analysis

Through the facilitation of WFP Centre of Excellence in Cote d'Ivoire (CERFAM), this pilots helped Togo identify and integrate new food and nutrition security indicators into the national monitoring and evaluation mechanism.



## Conclusions and closing remarks by UNICEF

### Ms. Sae-Ryo Kim

Senior Advisor for Public Partnerships,  
UNICEF China



Ms. Kim has worked in the UN system since 2000 promoting public partnerships for the cause of children, women and girls. She is currently the Senior Advisor for South-South Cooperation and Partnerships in UNICEF China.

She leads and manages UNICEF in China's South-South Cooperation efforts to support achievement towards child centered SDGs in other countries. She also oversees the engagement with MDBs, research institutions and industry associations in China.

Prior to joining UNICEF China, Ms. Kim worked with UNFPA as the Partnerships Advisor for China and the Republic of Korea, and from January to August 2019, she served as the Chief ad interim of the UNFPA Seoul Office.

Before joining UNFPA, she served in various positions in UNICEF at Headquarters (Public Partnerships Division), India Country Office and Office for Japan and the Republic of Korea.

## Conclusions and closing remarks

Thank you to the speakers for the excellent presentations. I do want to acknowledge all the passion and the hard work that has not only gone into each presentation, but also all the work and thinking behind them. We will have a full-fledge report that will be shared with all the participants, and I just wanted to highlight some of the critical messages that we heard today.

Ms. Kefilwe's presentation really set the tone of our webinar, it underlined the urgency of addressing malnutrition and undernutrition in Africa and we heard the message loud and clear that many countries actually are not on track to End hunger, on the contrary hunger is on the rise in Africa.

The shocking number, and it should be a wake-up call, to many of us who are working in this area that in Africa, of 55 Member States, 49 are not on track to achieve the Malabo Declaration target on Ending Hunger by 2025. It was also heartening to hear about all the frameworks implemented, the guidelines and tools that are available and the high-level political commitment in place to address these issues.

The presentations from Ms. Addy and Mr. Mofu were rich in sharing their experiences and some of the commonalities that I noted was the importance of a comprehensive and multisectoral approach, focusing on the policy level work, and how it is important to plan and have it ready, including the budgeting guidelines for nutrition, and the role of awareness raising and having a commitment at a the highest level as in Zambia.

One common challenge in both Ghana and Zambia that stood out to me personally was the undernutrition and women, the obesity of women that is higher than men and it highlights the fact of how important the gender dimension is in nutrition.

In terms of recommendations from the speakers, I wanted to recognize the importance of continued collection of empirical data, sharing of information and good practices amongst countries, and investments into food systems, really a wholesome approach to better integrate nutrition services in health care systems. Overall, I think all the participants addressed the key role of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in ending malnutrition.

The WFP presentation was very clear on how important it is to have a structured way of facilitating knowledge exchange between the countries and the intersectoral approach as well. The policy level, the SSTC, the technical level support I think all build towards having a successful exchange between countries, really driving change for, as Ms. Kenngott mentioned, saving lives and achieving change in the lives of people for zero hunger.

In terms of the next steps, AUDA-NEPAD, IPC-IG, UNICEF and WFP will share with all participants the presentations, the summary report and recording of the webinar. As partners we are committed to continuing to showcase solutions, good practices on nutrition and initiatives towards SDG 2 and the Malabo Declaration targets. Many of these have been documented by partners but I think it will be important to continue to support further documentation and facilitate the dissemination of knowledge through country-to-country learning.

Driven by country demands and building on the outcomes of this webinar, we aim to increase South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges and learning amongst countries in Africa as well as with other regions where solutions and lessons learned can be applied in African countries. Strengthened partnerships for SSTC for nutrition will contribute to real action and results.

Thank you so much for attending and thank you for giving me this opportunity moderator.

## Annex I

Important publications and resources on SSTC for nutrition

[Global Nutrition Report 2021](#)

[Global Nutrition Report 2020:  
Action on equity to end  
malnutrition](#)

Africa Common Position on  
Food Systems: Regional  
Submission to the UN Food  
Systems Summit

[2021 Global Hunger Index:  
Hunger and Food Systems in  
Conflict Settings](#)

[Evaluation of WFP's SSTC  
Policy](#)

[African Regional Nutrition  
Strategy 2015-2025](#)