Integrating Nutrition in Agriculture and Food Security in Senegal

Yaajeende!

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A 5-year Feed the Future Initiative funded by USAID

Presented by NCBA CLUSA International
Established in 1916, NCBA is the **oldest** and **largest** U.S. trade association for the cooperative sector—representing all coop sectors:

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NCBA’s CLUSA International Program

• One of the **original** founders of **CARE**

• **60 years** in international development, supporting rural farmers and coops

• Working in:
  – Food Security
  – Agriculture
  – Community-based Health
  – Natural Resource Management
  – Women
  – Youth

• Implementing in 13 countries

• CLUSA has worked in over 80 countries in Africa, SE Asia, and Latin & Central America

• Community-led approach & decision-making, supporting local capacity, market-based approaches
### Projects Contributing to Feed the Future

<table>
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<td><strong>Yaajeende</strong> - Agriculture and Nutrition for Food Security</td>
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<td><strong>OFDA Moringa</strong> - Moringa Intensification Project to Help Respond to and Mitigate the Drought Disaster in Niger</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td><strong>ZIMAIED</strong> - Zimbabwe Agricultural Income and Employment Development</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td><strong>SANA</strong> - Food Security through Nutrition and Agriculture in Mozambique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td><strong>OFDA Namibia</strong> - Conservation Agriculture Program for Northern Namibia to Help Mitigate Drought Disasters</td>
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USAID | Yaajeende Project Overview

- Focused on 3 regions
- One of the first USAID funded projects designed around FTF
- 5 Year $40 million USAID investment, started 11/2010
- Target beneficiaries = Mothers and children under 5 years old
- Partners
USAID Perspectives on Yaajeende Design

Alignment with Government Strategies:
- National Heath Strategy Plan
- National Agricultural Investment Plan

Important gaps to fill in North Eastern and Southern regions:
- High level of food insecurity:
  - Kedougou: 39%
  - Matam: 26.2%
  - Tamba: 26.2%
Yaajeende Project Objectives

• Engage in *country-led*, integrated approach to accelerate the participation of *400,000* rural poor in *growth*

• Reduce *malnutrition* in *children* under *5* years old by:

  • 30% reduction in underweight
  • 30% reduction stunting
Feed the Future is expected to double the current rate of reduction in under-weight prevalence by the end of Feed the Future (2015), with USG support, Senegal will meet the Millennium Development Goal target of 50% reduction* in hunger by 2015.

* From original 2000 baseline

Source: DHS 2005
## Pillar of Food Security

### First Pillar of Food Security:
Expand the Availability of Food through Increased Agricultural Productivity

### Second Pillar of Food Security:
Increase Access to Quality Products and Services on Local Markets by Strengthening and Linking Key Agri-Businesses

### Third Pillar of Food Security:
Improve Nutrition by Improving the Utilization of Food and Potable Water

### Fourth Pillar of Food Security:
Improve the Sustainable Governance of Food

## USAID | Yaajeende Activities

1. Soil Health Program
2. Agroforestry and Arboriculture Program
3. Rain Fed Agriculture Program (Millet, Sorghum, Maize, Rice)
4. Irrigated and Flood Recession Agriculture Program
5. Irrigation Systems Program
6. Commercial Gardening Program
7. Bio-fortified Crops and Improved Varieties Program
8. Seeds Production Program
9. Pass on the Gift Livestock Placement Program
10. Livestock Health Program
11. Livestock Enterprise Program
12. Community Based Service Provider Program
13. Financial Services Program
14. Social Marketing Program
15. Educational and Nutritional Gardening Program
16. Food Fortification Program
17. Behavior Change Communications (BCC) Program
18. Potable Water and Sanitation Program
19. Food Security Governance Program
20. Local Partner Capacity Building Program
Different Perspectives

Food Security

- Food
- Fruits & Vegetables
- Geographically Specific
- Target Populations
- Deficiency Focused
- Health Impact Driven
- Integrated Approaches
- Small Scale Agriculture
- Smallholders
- Artisanal & Subsistence Agriculture
- Resiliency
- Inequity Focused

Economic Growth

- Money
- Field Crops & Cereals
- Geographically Broad
- Non-targeted
- Market Focused
- Yield & Income Impact Driven
- Business (VC) Approaches
- Large Scale Agriculture
- Emerging & Large Scale Farmers
- Commercial Agriculture
- Efficiency
- Rising Tide Lifts all Boats
Key Approaches

- Nutrition-led Agriculture
- Asset-building for Women
- Fostering a Local Private Sector
Nutrition Led Agriculture

What Does it Mean?

- Understanding who is at risk and what the deficiencies are in each zone
- Activities designed to have nutritional impact and address micronutrient deficiencies through:
  - Local fortification
  - Biofortified crops (millet, beans, OSP)
  - Improved horticulture (gardens, fruit trees)
  - Animal source food (poultry, goat, sheep)
- Growing foods that respond to those deficiencies
- Public and private partnerships to extend reach and impact
- Developing markets for these foods: support markets (seed, inputs, tools), demand creation
Integrating Nutrition into the Value Chain

Value chain model illustrative examples: making the linkages

- Marketing of fortified food products - communication
- Increased production linked to school feeding programs - community
- Elimination of lean season via improved processing and storage - community
- Link processors and traders to regional food aid programs - clinical & community
- Access to credit/financing for off-farm income-generating activities like artisanal fortification of local cereals & salt iodization - community
- Transfer commercial farm skills to household gardens to increase food diversity - community
- Use income to diversify food-basket - community
- Invest in small ruminants for income and/or dietary supplements - community
- Ensure that information used in decision making for crops to plant and household purchases reflect commercial farm and nutrition consideration - community
- Advance a policy framework for the safe, sustainable production of commercially fortified cooking oil and soft wheat flour - policy
- Develop communication strategies that promote Essential Nutrition Actions & create demand for fortified and diverse local foods, including agriculture extension agents - communication
Conservation Farming

• **Substantial yield** increases 25-76% (cereals)

• From **200** farmers to **3000** farmers in 1 year (scale)

• **Intercropping** cereals with legumes

• **Increases** farm related employment (BDS services)
Asset-building for Women

The Heart of CLUSA’s Feed the Future Approach

- **Women-led** activities across food security pillars
- **Access**: Bio Degradable Land Reclamation, land titles
- **Availability**: Technical capacity
- **Governance/Stability**: Local governance, CSOs, Citizen Working Groups that advocate for FSN priorities
- **Utilization**: Wash/ BCC and nutrition education
Bio-reclamation of Degraded Lands

- 100 hectares of land reclaimed
- 1,500 beneficiaries - 75% of whom are women
- Legal support for women’s land titles
Fostering a Local Private Sector

A central problem is ACCESS at the LOCAL level:

- Availability (Production) is constrained by farmer's lack of ACCESS to quality agricultural inputs/support services/knowledge;

- ACCESS to micronutrient rich food is constrained by a lack of dynamic, LOCAL agro-entrepreneurs that purchase, transport, stock properly, process and sell foods on the LOCAL market.
Community-Based Solution Providers (CBSP’s)

- Market-based, driven by bottlenecks, gaps in the Value Chain
- Agents vetted by the community = trust
- Agricultural and nutritional products and services
- Autonomous entrepreneurs (commission-based)
- Agreements between CBSP networks and input suppliers
- Reduce risks and transaction costs for business providers
Video
Results to Date – end of Year 2

- **268 off-season gardens** produced **211 metric tons** of **vegetables**

- **Increased** consumption of micro-nutrient rich vegetables among participants by an average of **21 kg** each and **sales** of garden produce of **USD$75,000**;

- CBSP’s **grafted 14,332 wild jujube trees** increasing the availability of **Vitamin C** rich fruit on the local markets:

- **105 truckloads** of wild Madd fruit **produced and sold** by Ten communities, earning a total revenue of **USD$250,000**

- Almost **100 hectares** of land reclaimed by more than **4,000 participants**; 1/3 officially **adjudicated** for at least **25 years**

- **9,444 animals** granted to **1264 vulnerable families** through the “Pass on the Gift” Animal Grants Program

- Re-contoured **988 hectares** of irrigated land **improving water flows & increasing production**
Results to Date – end of Year 2

- **247** CBSPs are **active**

- **415** CBSPs have received partial **training** and are now being integrated into the project’s CBSP networks

- **30 CBSPs** sold more than USD$355,000 of subsidized and nonsubsidized inputs, **exceeding** the Year 2 sales target of $300,000

- Most CBSPs are earning a year’s income... in five months.
Results to Date – end of Year 2

Utilization

• 62,000 participants attended community meals
• 57,000 attended Mother-to-Mother groups
• More than 17,000 participants received training in sanitation and hygiene techniques
• Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNV) used social marketing to increase access to fortified food and nutrition products
Results to Date – end of Year 2

- 25 rural communities have been trained in Food Security management

- Established 18 Citizen’s Working Groups (CWG), umbrella civil society organizations that bring together local stakeholders, Government and Civil Society to co-manage issues of Food Security

- Established strong model for public/private partnerships allowing the project to achieve scale and conduct innovative activities
Lessons Learned

- It is important to integrate research
- Linkages with National institutions increases efficacy
- Partnership and evidence based approaches lead to adoption and scaling up
- Value chains need to incorporate horticulture for nutritional outcomes
- Governance is critical for building resilience
- Scaling relies on role of producer organizations/co-ops and local private sector services/products
- Women play critical role in all four pillars of food security
- Learning and adjusting reinforces and improves integration

- The Approach Matters
Thank You!

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