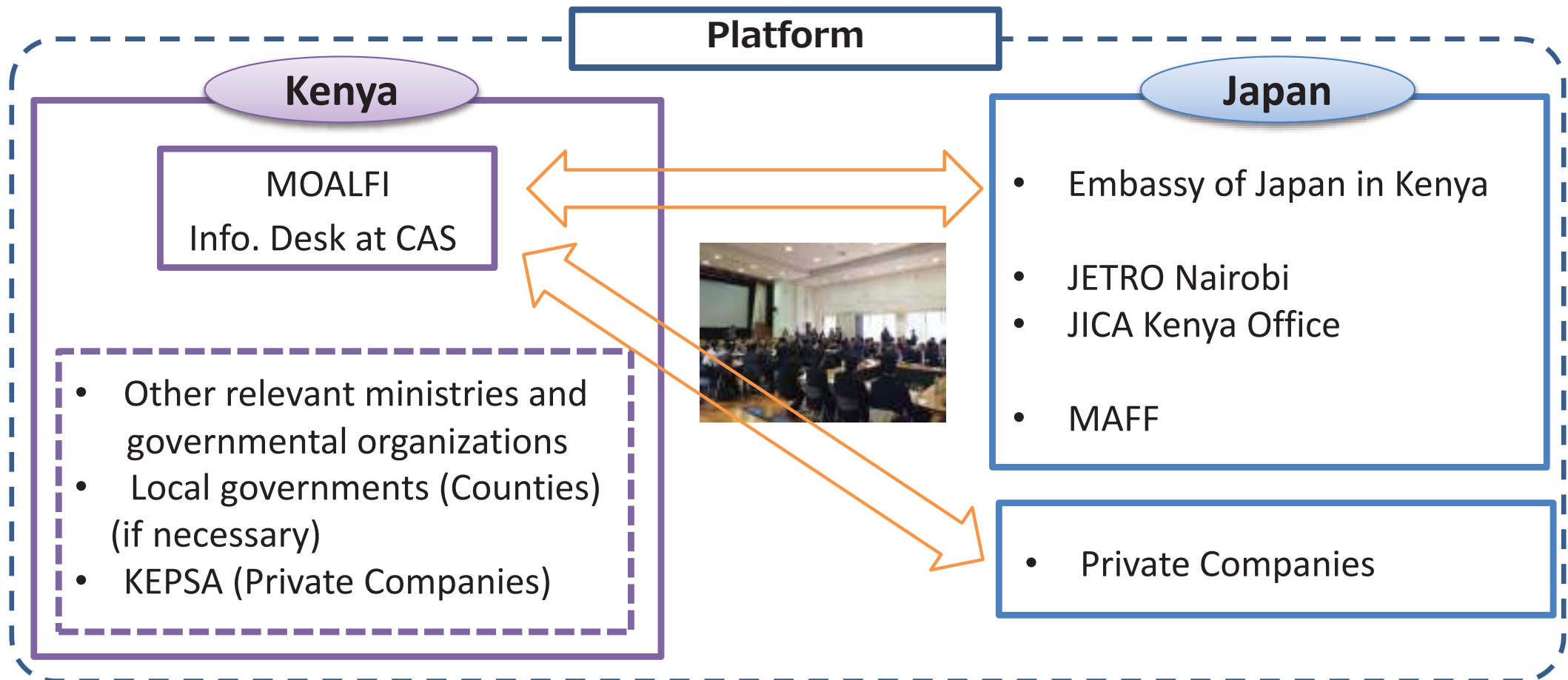


Proposal for Kenya-Japan Platform for Food Value Chain Development

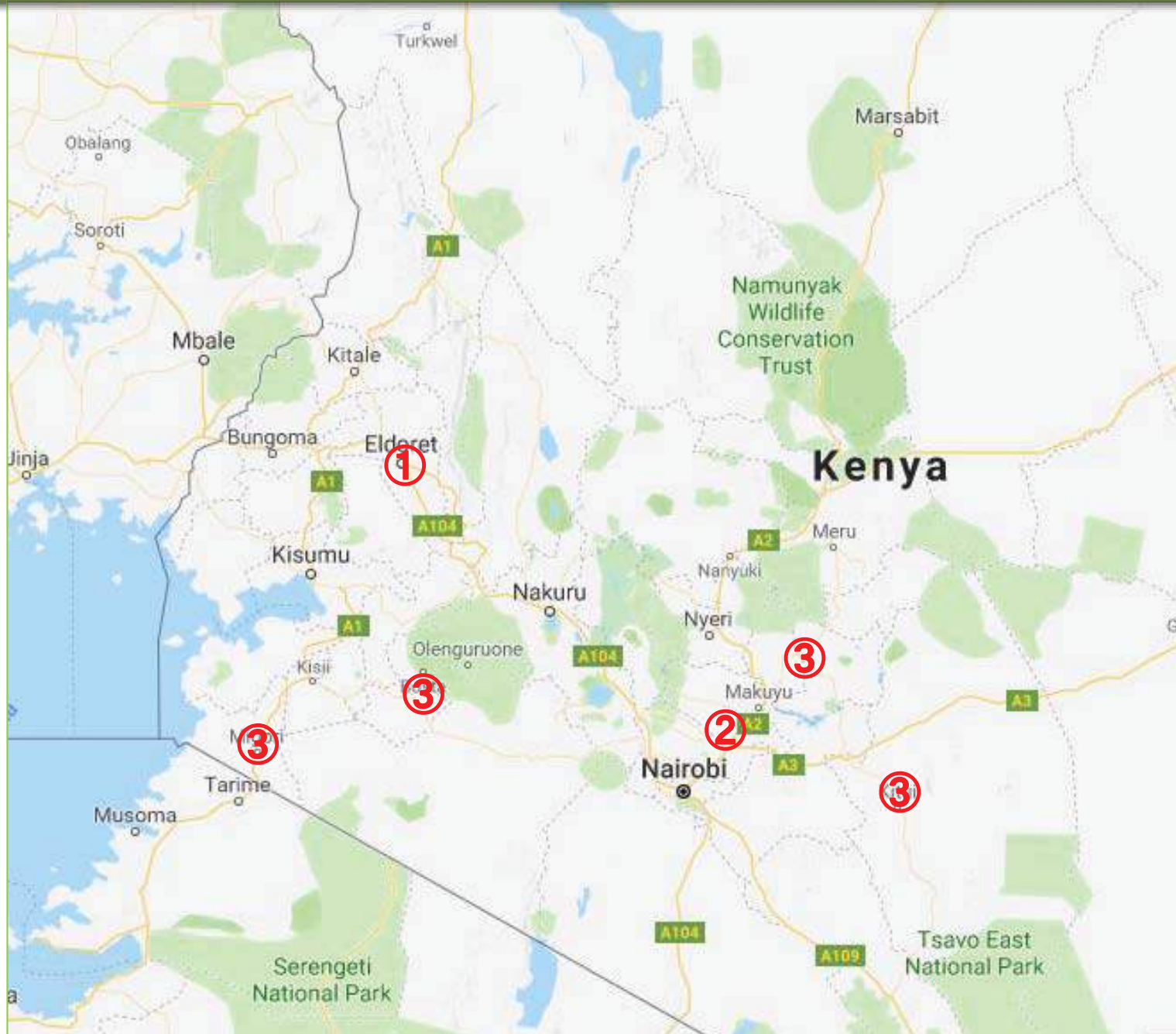


MOALFI: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation of Kenya

SDL: State Department for Livestock; SDF: State Department for Fisheries; SDC: State Department for Crop Development; SDI: State Department for Irrigation; SDAR: State Department for Agriculture Research; KEPSA: Kenya Private Sector Alliance

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

Ongoing Food Value Chain Project in Kenya

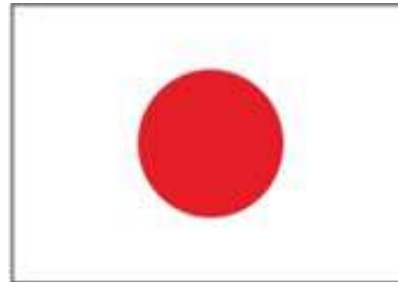


① **Toyota Tsusho**
Producing fertilizer

② **Wagoen**
Test farming in the
green house

③ **FVC Project**
Producing popped
cereals

Thank you for your attention



Platform for Promoting African Agriculture Development (PPAAD) : Dispatching Special Advisers

参考資料1 10

Purpose

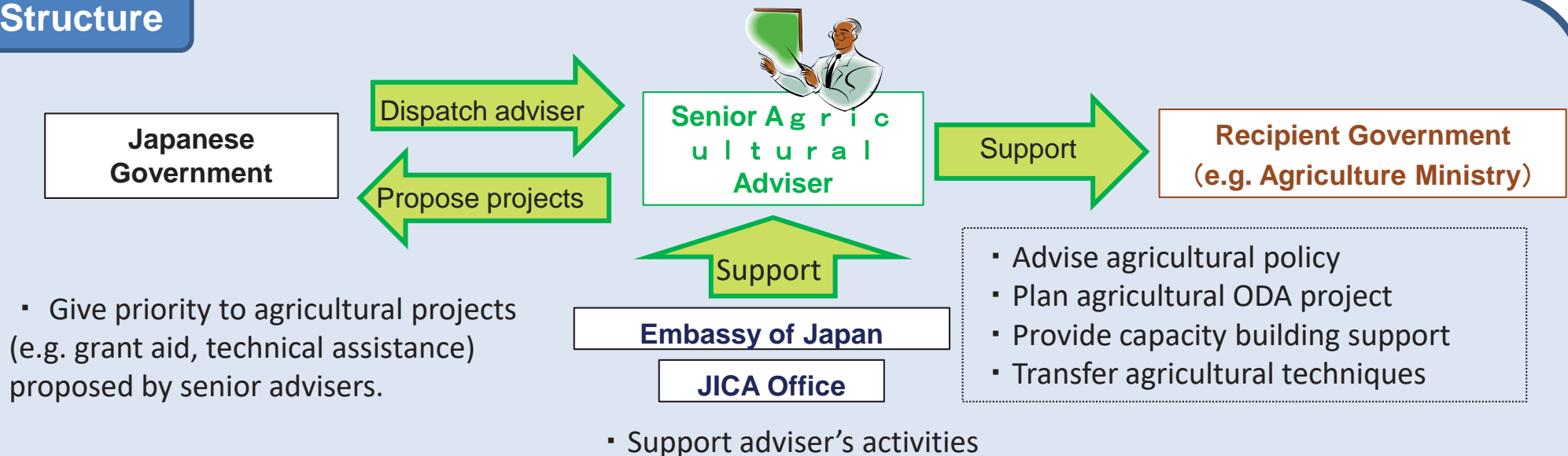
Improving agricultural productivity and profitability is an urgent issue for Africa's growth. Japan will establish a new platform to strengthen its agricultural cooperation to Africa in view of the TICAD VII summit meeting in 2019.

Overview

Dispatch experienced Japanese senior agricultural advisers to the selected African countries:

- To support transfer of advanced agricultural techniques and develop human resources
- To formulate agricultural ODA projects for the improvement of agricultural profitability and productivity, contributing to economic growth and food security in Africa.

Structure





Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

The Second Kenya-Japan Agricultural Cooperation Dialogue

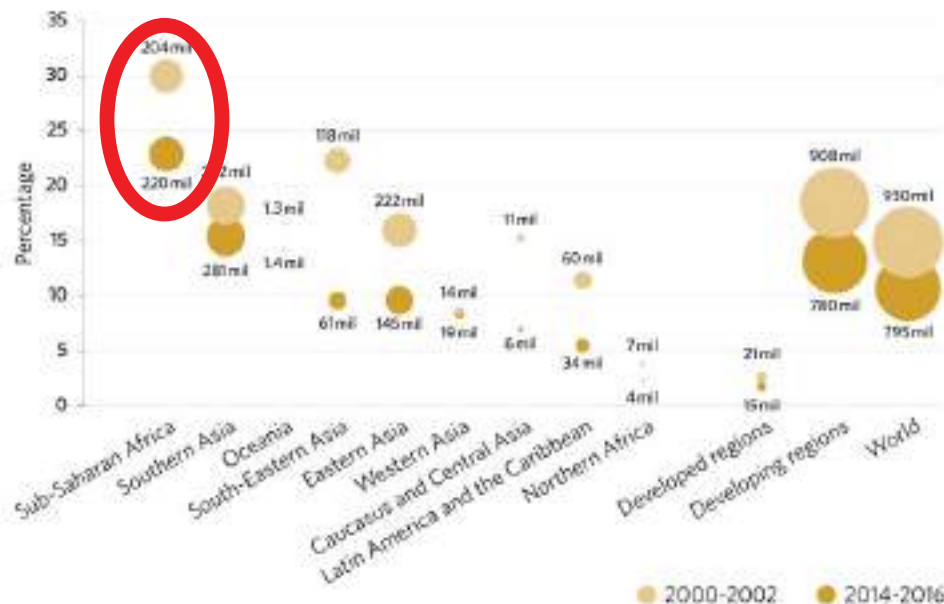
Kenjiro Ban

Chief Official, IFNA Secretariat

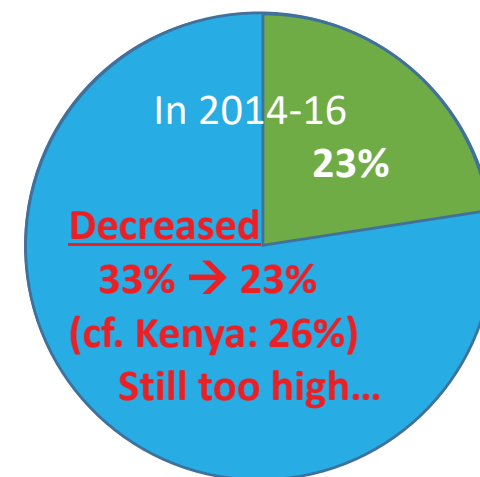
InterContinental Hotel, Nairobi - July 13, 2018

“Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa”

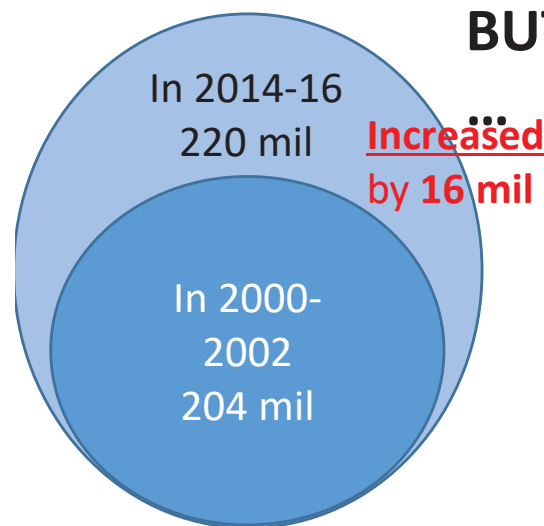
Number and proportion of undernourished people, 2000-2002 and 2014-2016 (millions and percentage)



Prevalence rate of
undernourishment
in Sub-sahara
Africa



BUT



of people food
insecurity
In Sub-Sahara Africa

- ◆ IFNA Launch: TICAD VI side event
“Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA”
- ◆ *“IFNA Declaration”* adopted in the presence of leaders from African countries and international partners including NEPAD, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IFAD, World Bank, BMGF etc.

【Participants】

- Mayaki Ibrahim, CEO, NEPAD
- Arap Ruto, William Samoei, Deputy President, Kenya
- Representatives from 12 African countries
- Da Silva, José Graziano, Director General, FAO
- Rasmusson, Elisabeth, Assistant Executive Director, WFP
- Abdi Omar, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF
- Meera Shekar, Lead Health and Nutrition Specialist, WB
- Representatives From IFAD, WHO, BMGF etc.



IFNA launch event at TICAD VI



[Objective]

To establish a framework of collaboration to accelerate the implementation of food/nutrition security policies for accelerating and up-scaling actions on nutrition in all African countries in line with SDG and Malabo Declaration

[Target period]

2016-2025 (10 years)

[Participating Countries]

Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan (as of June 2018)

1. Actions on the ground:

- Extend the *ongoing efforts* on nutrition improvement into *concrete actions on the ground* and *capacity development* of the actors

2. Agriculture integration into the multi-sectoral nutrition approach:

- Promote a *multi-sectoral approach* putting emphasis on *integration of agriculture*, which tends to be isolated in the past

3. Mutual learning:

- Maximize the efficiency of intervention by *sharing the lessons and experiences* through peer-learning among countries to deliver successful cases to the entire continent

4. Generation of more evidence:

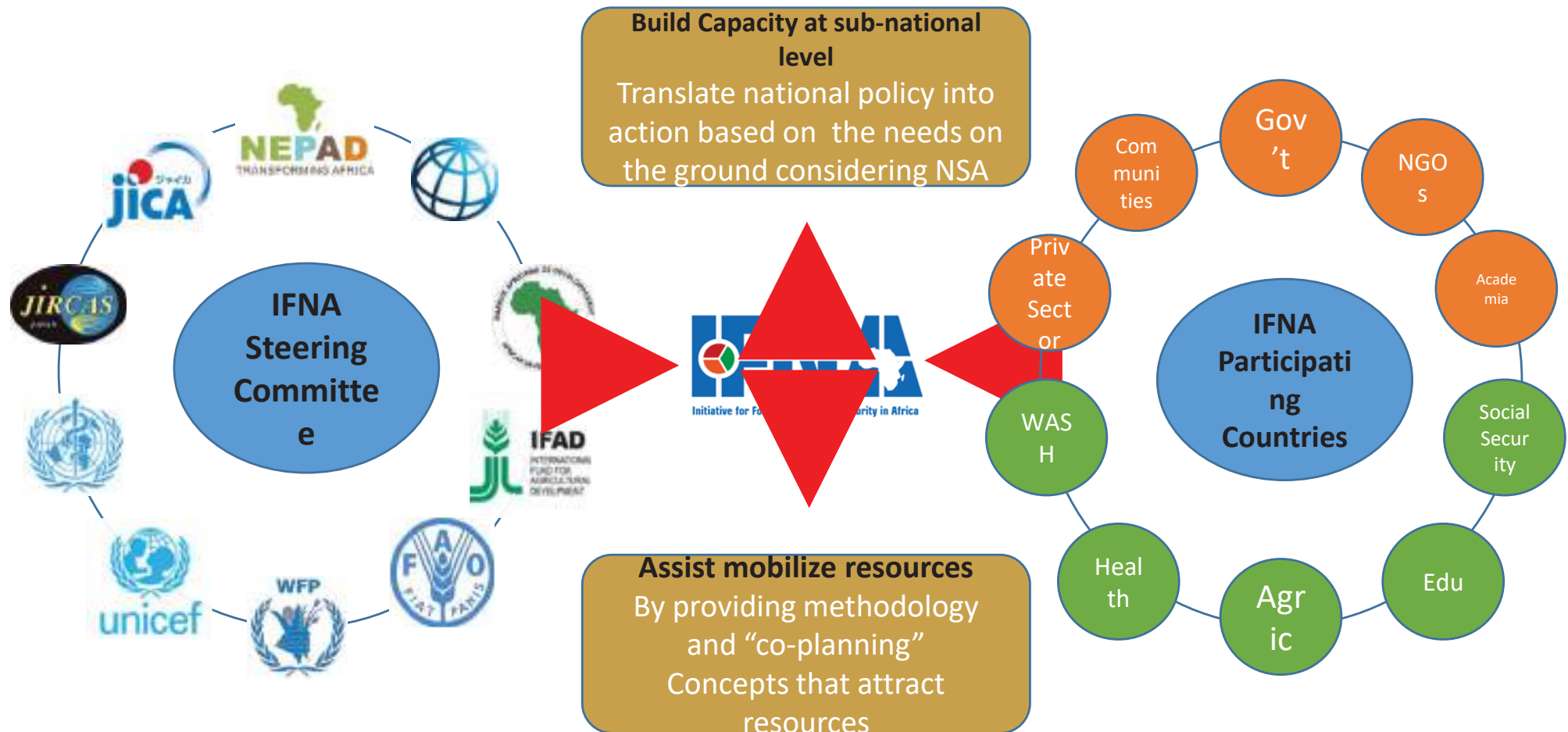
- Generate evidence on effective nutrition interventions, focusing especially on “*multisector coordination mechanism*” and “*food based approach*”

5. Advocacy for nutrition mainstreaming:

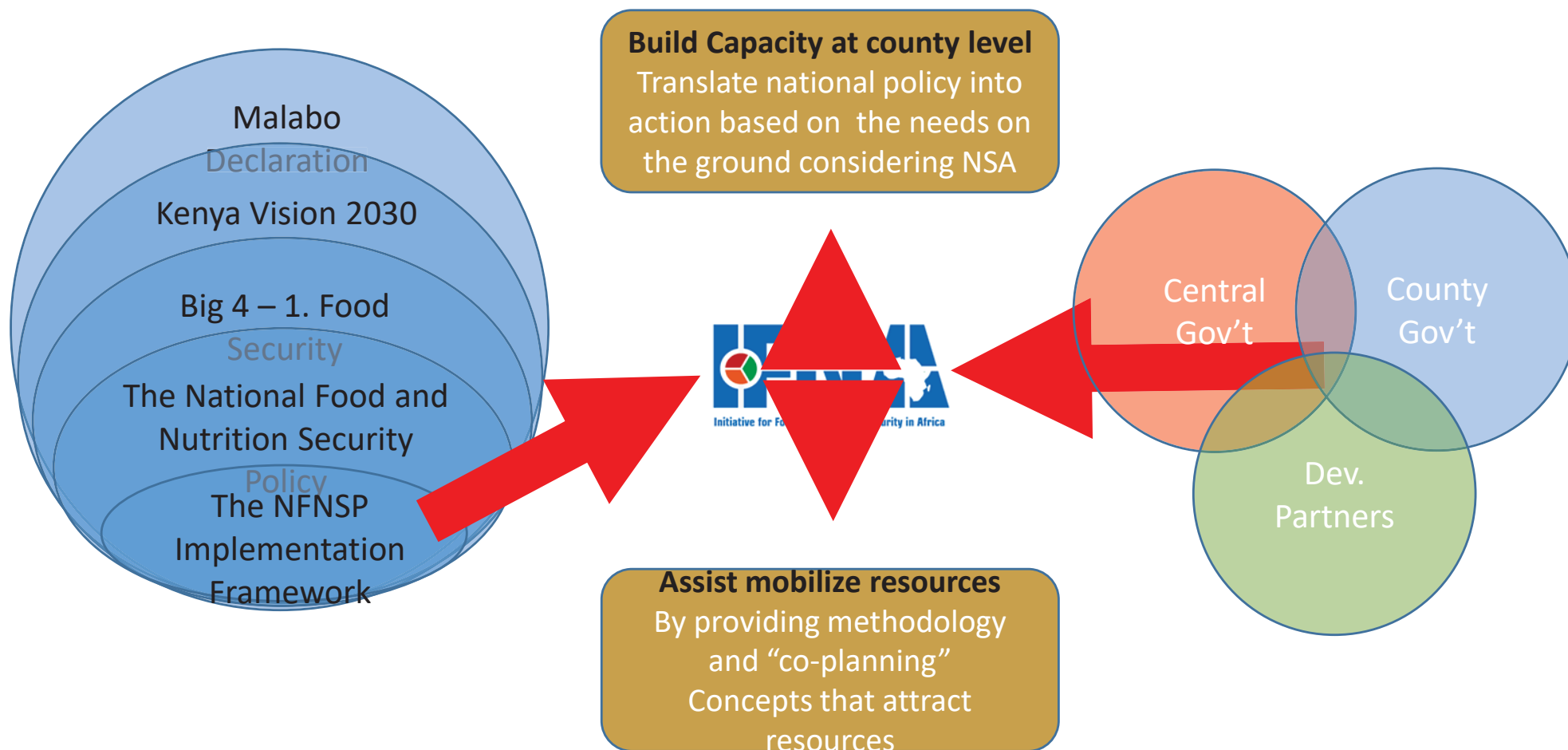
- Contribute to *mainstreaming nutrition* to *create an enabling environment* through advocacy activities.

WHAT
IFNA'S
FOCUS

IFNA is **NOT** a funding body **BUT** a catalyst to create synergy among stakeholders



IFNA is **NOT** a funding body **BUT** a catalyst to create synergy among stakeholders

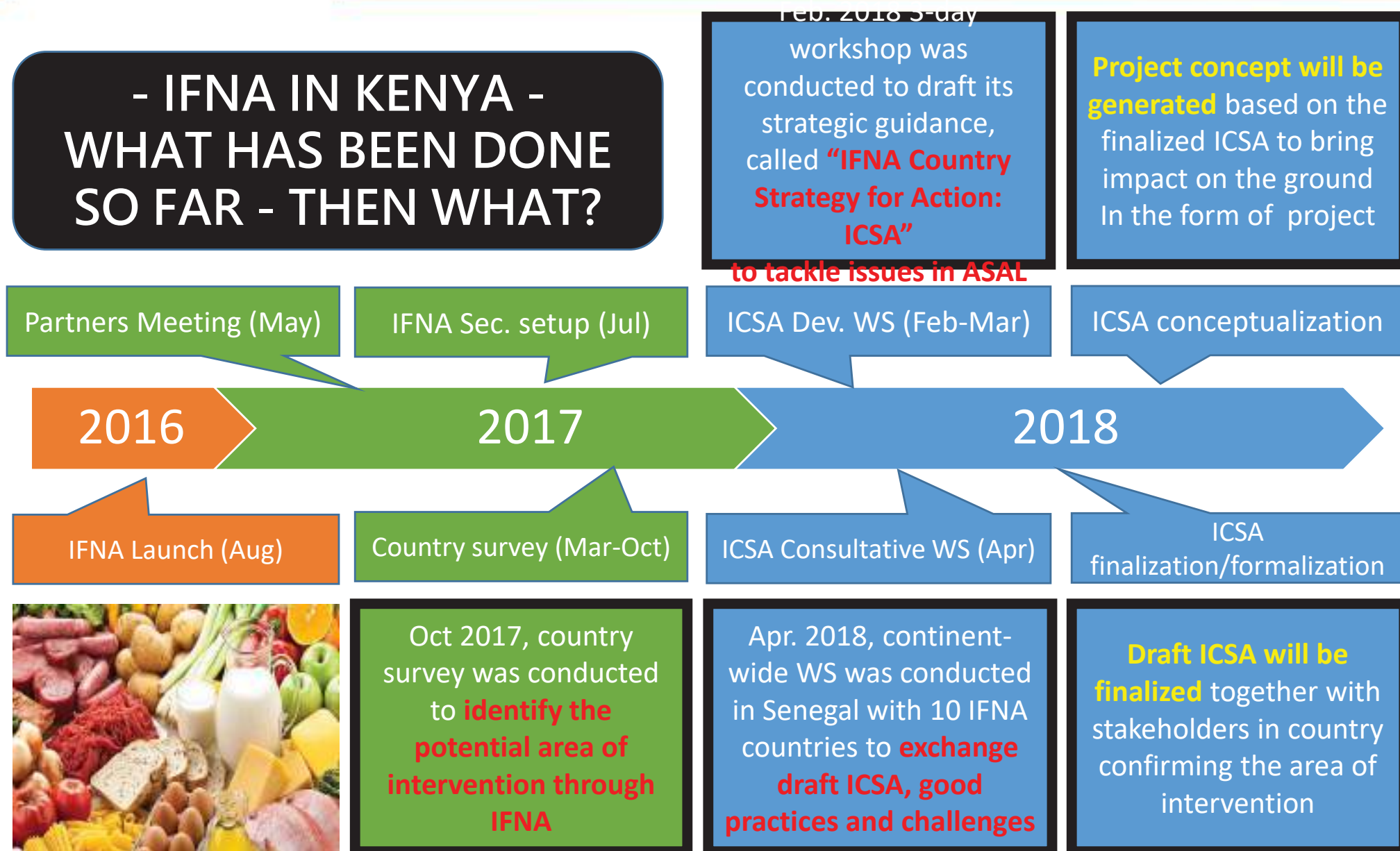




The Second Kenya-Japan Agricultural Cooperation Dialogue

InterContinental Hotel, Nairobi - July 13, 2018

- IFNA IN KENYA - WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR - THEN WHAT?



Thank you!

For Africa where Food and Nutrition are secured...



Food based nutrition improvement through evidence-based approach

13 July, 2nd Agriculture Collaboration Dialogue between Kenya and Japan

Patrick Maundu, Yasu Morimoto, Bioversity International



Agricultural biodiversity nourishes people and sustains the planet

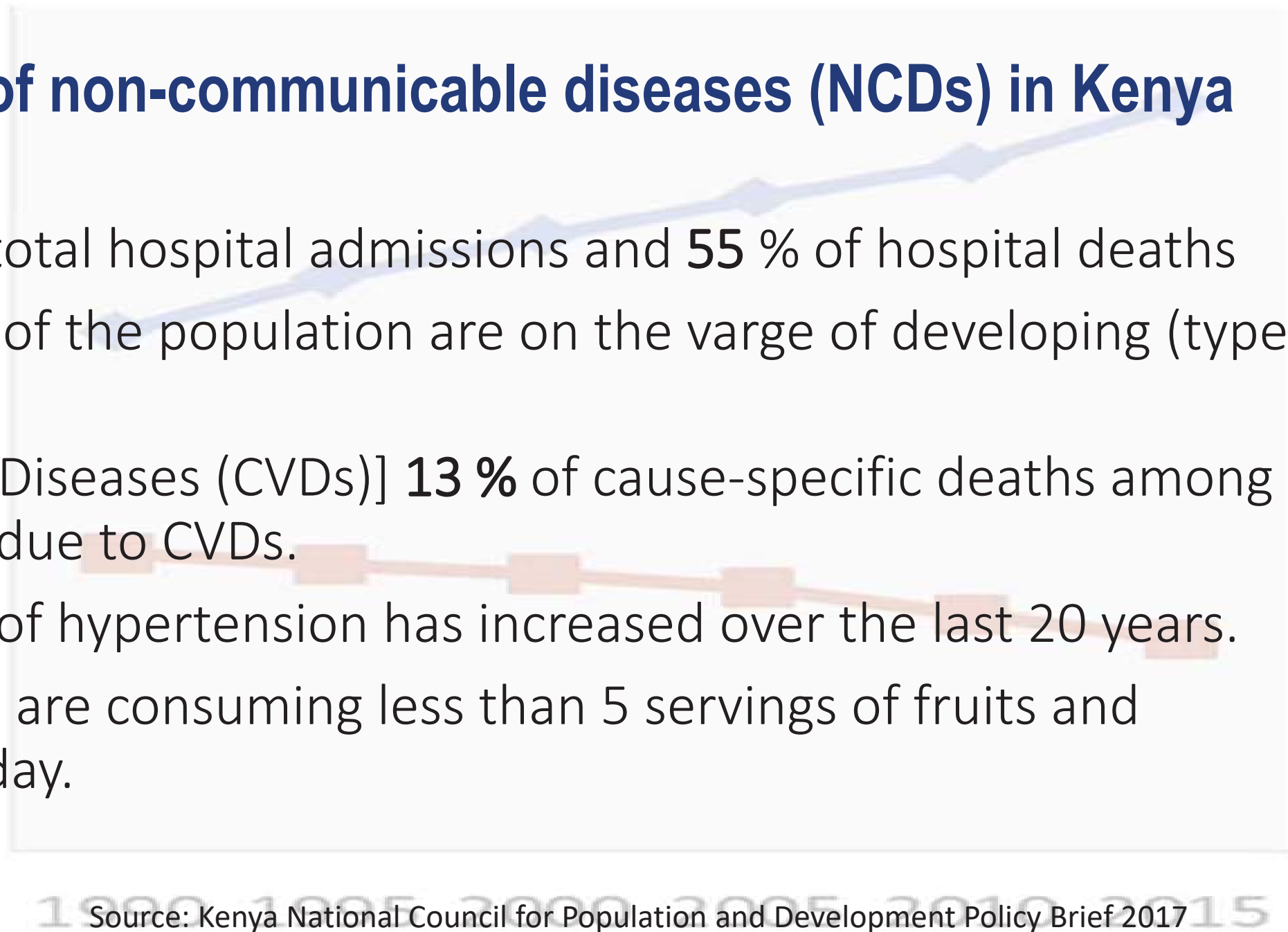
Malnutrition in Kenya

- 66% of population lack essential vitamins and minerals in their diet; Especially iron, zinc, selenium, vitamin A.
- Increase in Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, heart disease (previously rare in sub-Saharan Africa)



Rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Kenya

- [NCDs] **50 %** of total hospital admissions and **55 %** of hospital deaths
- [Diabetes] **14 %** of the population are on the verge of developing (type 2) diabetes.
- [Cardiovascular Diseases (CVDs)] **13 %** of cause-specific deaths among adults could be due to CVDs.
- The prevalence of hypertension has increased over the last 20 years.
- **94 %** of Kenyans are consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.



Yet nutritious food diversity is available

850 species of indigenous food plants in Kenya including:

- 400 fruit species
- 210 leafy vegetables

>90% considered wild or maintained in wild areas (close to farms, on roadsides, etc)



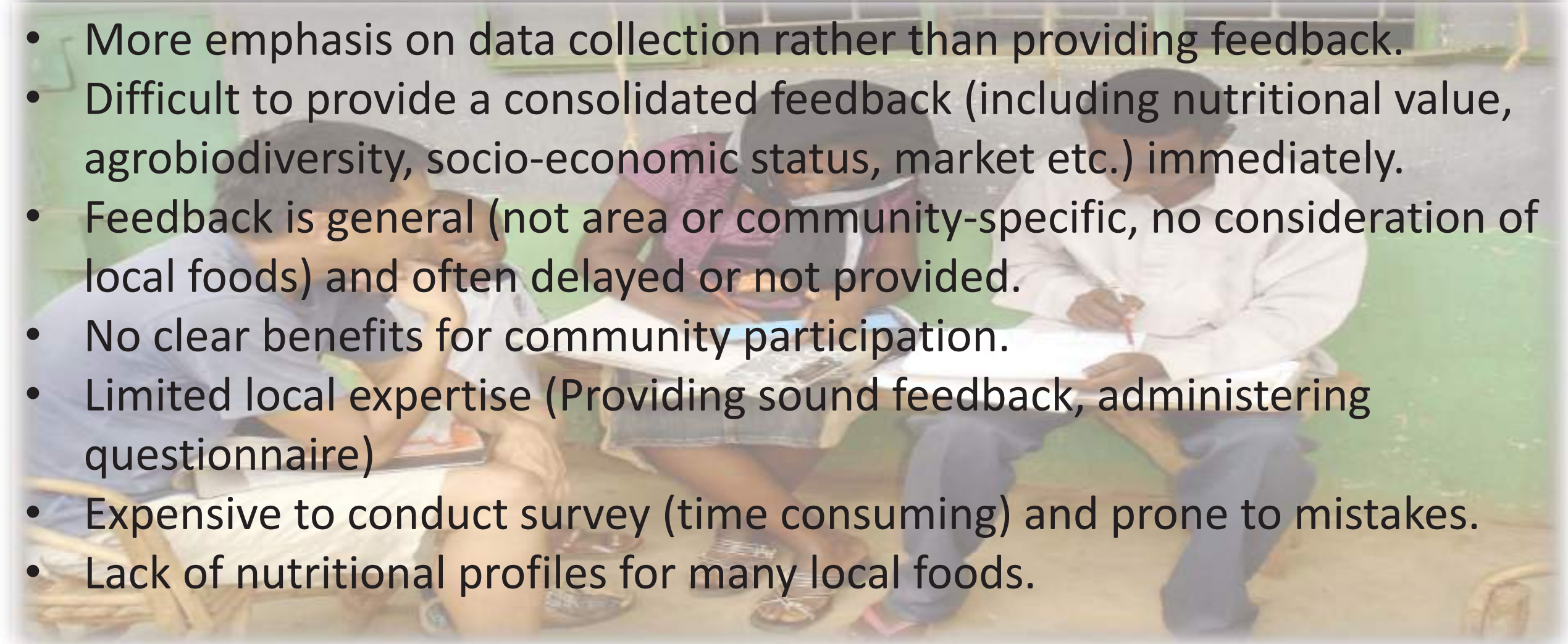
←
Diverse fruits in season,
Kitui

→
Fresh vegetables e.g.
cowpeas, amaranth and
edible gourd.



Shortcomings of previous dietary surveys

- More emphasis on data collection rather than providing feedback.
- Difficult to provide a consolidated feedback (including nutritional value, agrobiodiversity, socio-economic status, market etc.) immediately.
- Feedback is general (not area or community-specific, no consideration of local foods) and often delayed or not provided.
- No clear benefits for community participation.
- Limited local expertise (Providing sound feedback, administering questionnaire)
- Expensive to conduct survey (time consuming) and prone to mistakes.
- Lack of nutritional profiles for many local foods.



ADD-IT project in Africa (2017-2022)

Goal:

Improve food choices and consumption behaviour based on local food systems and dietary patterns.

Objective:

Develop a new ICT system tool (ADD-IT: Agrobiodiversity and Diet Diagnosis for Interventions Toolkit) for better decision-making in nutrition interventions.

Location:

Kenya: Kitui and Vihiga county

Kenya + 1 neighbouring country (TZ or UG).

Specific objectives

- Develop and Perfect ADD-IT system tool through field tests.
- Assess and monitor local food systems, food availabilities and dietary patterns/shifts.
- Understand the nature and cause of dietary challenges.
- Provide local food-based balanced dietary options.
- Build capacity of community-based health and development workers.
- Communicate research findings.



Make one time Feedback
Field survey Frequently monitoring

24 hours recall survey in Kitui Kenya

4 components of ADD-IT system

Tool development and data collection with ADD-IT

- Dietary Records,
- 24 hours recall
- Socio economic status
- Local food diversity
- Environmental characteristics
- Cooking recipes
- Perfect tool through testing in fields



Stage 1



Integrated database and analysis

- Better understanding of;**
- Local food systems and food choices,
 - Dietary challenges,
 - Food availabilities, in season and market,
 - Nutrition profiles, high potential local foods,
 - Local resilience
 - Social characteristics



Stage 2



Feedback action

- Help making decisions on**
Local food-based options, recommendations,
- Dietary benefits, and accessibility to local agrobiodiversity including seasonality, markets,
 - Local recipe
 - Market opportunities
 - Education materials
 - Focus on individual and community levels



Stage 3



Change dietary behavior

Our Aim

Monitoring

- Dietary patterns,
- Behavior shifts,
- Recommended recipes,
- Accessibility to local agrobiodiversity through local production, collection and markets
- Policy



Stage 4

Major stakeholder organizations

MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries

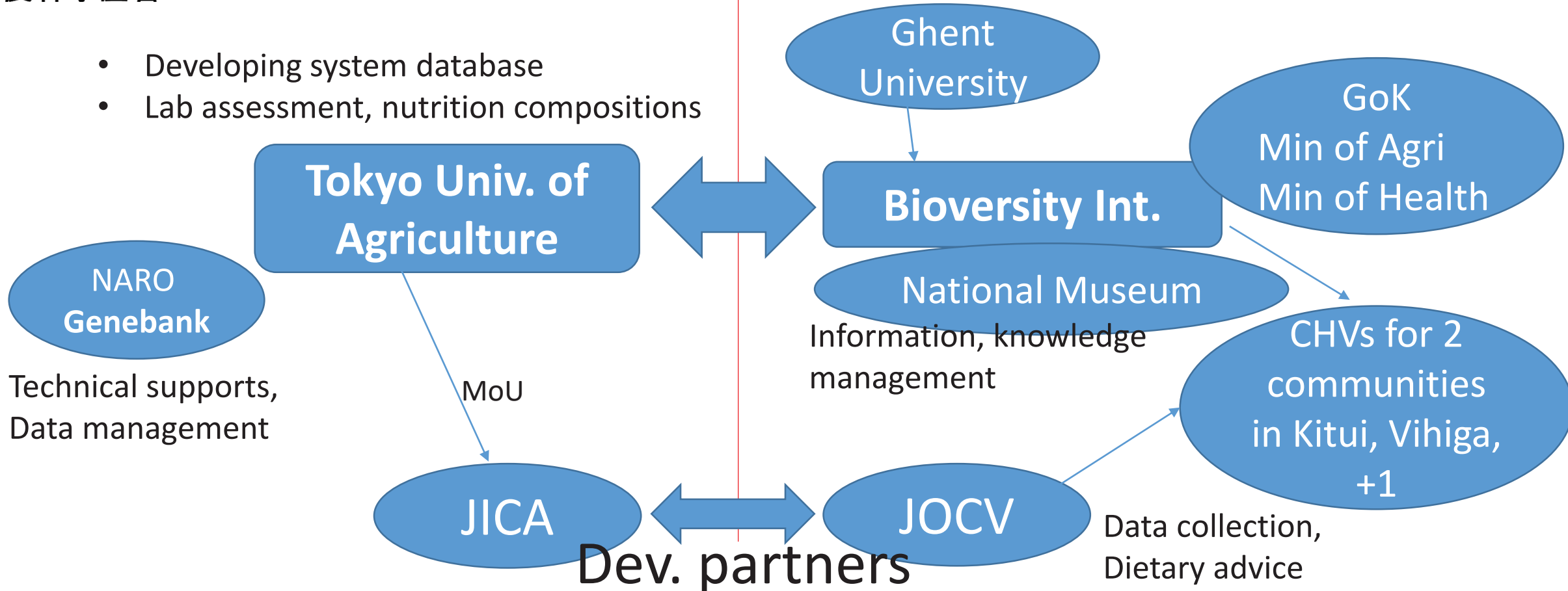
農林水産省



Japan

Kenya

- Developing system database
- Lab assessment, nutrition compositions





Thank you

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MAFF-FAO project

Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach

■ Objective:

To establish food systems contributing to better nutrition through strengthening the capacities of various stakeholders

■ Outputs:

- 1) Integrating training materials and curricula on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems in the curricula of universities (non-health/nutrition departments)
- 2) Providing training for local private sector, in particular, SMEs in collaboration with multiple stakeholders including Japanese private sector.
- 3) Development and dissemination of a material for SMEs' capacity development

MAFF-FAO project

Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach

Activities in Kenya

■ **Output 1: curriculum development**

- January 2018: Work plan consultation workshop
- June 2018: Sensitization meeting with 4 universities

■ **Output 2: SMEs capacity development**

- January 2018: Preparation of background paper on creating enabling environment for SMEs
- June 2018: Capacity needs assessment workshop



EFFORTS BY KENYA

Presented by: Mary Mwale

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation

**Kenya–Japan Agricultural Cooperation Dialogue AT
InterContinental Hotel, Nairobi
13th July 2018**

