Building Nutritious Food Baskets: Scaling up Biofortified Crops for Nutrition Security in Nigeria and Tanzania

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Hilda Munyua

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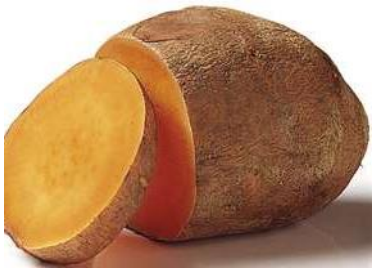
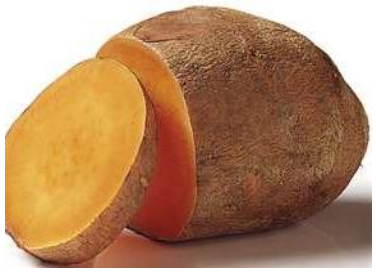



Outline

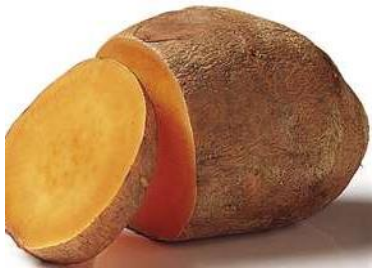
- Background
- Goal and Purpose
- Specific Objectives
- Outcomes and Outputs
- Indicators of Success
- Delivery Mechanisms
- Consortium Partners
- Collaborating Partners
- Sustainability
- Scope, Limitations, Duration, and Budget




Background

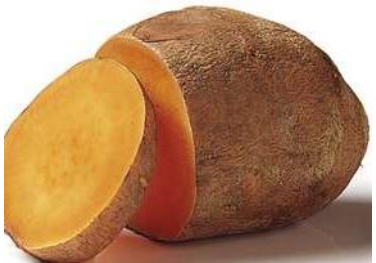
- Hidden hunger is characterized by chronic deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals (micronutrients) and is severe among poor rural, and other vulnerable populations in sub-Saharan Africa
- Most women of reproductive age, infants, and young children suffer from deficiencies in vitamin A, iodine, iron, zinc, and folate, leading to high mortality rates, birth defects, anemia, blindness, infertility, increased infectious, reduced growth and cognitive defects

Country	Micronutrient Status of the Population (%)		
	VAD in Preschool Age Children	Iron Deficiency (women of reproductive age with anemia)	Prevalence of Under-5 Stunting (%)
Nigeria	**30**	**49**	**36**
Tanzania	**24**	**40**	**35**



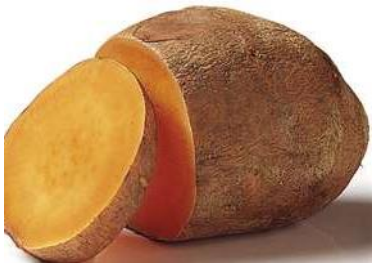

… Background

- There is need for a comprehensive, holistic approach (multiple strategies) to reach different populations and alleviate hidden hunger (supplementation, fortification, food-based approach)
- Available evidence shows biofortification offers the most effective, least-cost delivery model tested. Biofortification targets the poor who do not have access to other interventions
- National agricultural research systems have started to mainstream biofortification in their crop programs, in partnership with HarvestPlus and individual CGIAR centers



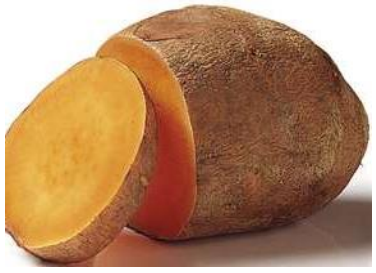

… Background

- Need to catalyze the scaling up of proven biofortified innovations for agricultural development and improved nutrition
- Need to build upon learning from successful interventions - BNFB project builds on the achievements, success and scaling up approaches of the Reaching Agents of Change (RAC) project and considers the experiences and lessons learned on advocacy, promotion, seed systems, and dissemination under RAC
- It leverages other projects coordinated by HarvestPlus and CGIAR centers on biofortified crops
- Draws on complementary CGIAR expertise for scaling up biofortified crops




Development Goal

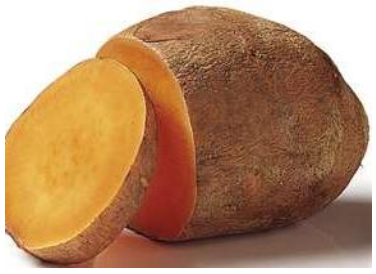
To help reduce hidden hunger by catalyzing sustainable investment for the production and utilization of biofortified crops at scale in Nigeria and Tanzania



Purpose

- To demonstrate how scaling up of "multiple biofortified crops" (vitamin A cassava, sweetpotato and maize, and iron beans) can be achieved through a concerted effort by a range of CGIAR centers and programs along with community, national, regional, and international stakeholders to test the hypothesis:

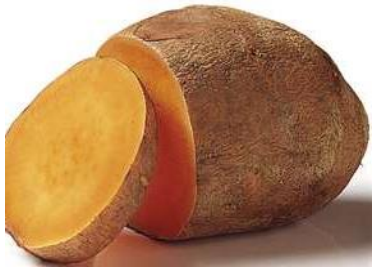
Hypothesis: *"scaling up is dependent on supportive policy environment, strong institutional capacities and proven technologies"*




Specific Objectives

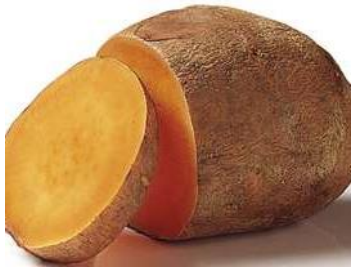
(1) Strengthen the enabling environment for investments in biofortified crops

(2) Strengthen institutional and community capabilities to produce and consume biofortified crops



Outcomes / Outputs

1. Improved supportive policy and investment environment for biofortification in the two countries
2. Strengthened institutional and community capabilities to produce and consume biofortified crops




Intermediate Results

1. **Improved supportive policy and investment environment for biofortification:**

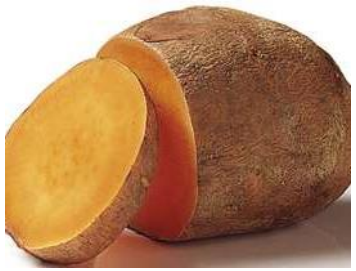
   1.1. Policies, strategies, and plans developed/formulated and implemented that prioritize support to biofortification to accelerate the scaling of biofortified crops

   1.2. Capacity for advocates and champions built for continued advocacy for biofortification in Tanzania and Nigeria

   1.3. Increased investments by public, private, and NGO sectors in support of biofortification

   1.4. Technical and policy platforms actively promoting evidence-based support for biofortification

   1.5. Improved global understanding of scaling-up approaches



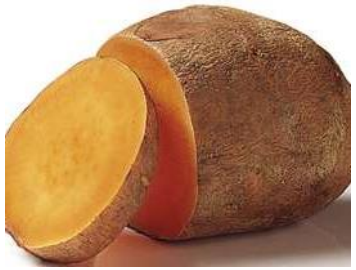

… Intermediate Results

2. Strengthened institutional and community capabilities to produce and consume biofortified

2.1. Strengthened capacities and competencies of investors and executing institutions to design and implement technically strong, cost-effective, and gender-sensitive investments that drive uptake of biofortified crops

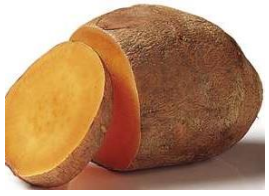
2.2. Enhanced awareness of and increased organizational action for biofortification among key stakeholder groups (farmer organizations, marketers, processors, consumer groups)

2.3. Biofortification increasingly mainstreamed in national nutrition programs and NARS crop programs, and biofortified varieties of staple crops prioritized in development, release, and utilization



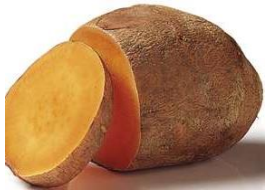

Indicators of Success

- 10 policy documents and strategic plans at country and regional level include/prioritize biofortification within the agricultural and nutrition sectors, and at least 5 of these components are being actively implemented
- 5 advocacy campaigns or events per year led by national champions and change agents, targeting investments from country and global sources
- $10m allocated towards utilizing biofortification in agriculture and nutrition investments by Government, NGO's, and private sector
- Technical programs supporting or utilizing biofortification designed and being implemented, including major roles for stakeholder organizations (farmer organizations, marketers, processors, consumer groups)
- At least 10 joint publications, reviews, and events to reflect evidence and learning from the food basket approach to scaling up biofortified crops



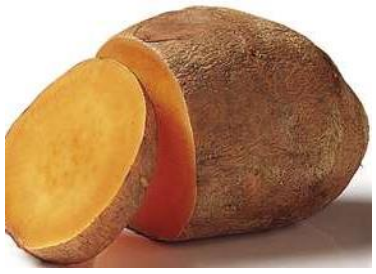

… Indicators of Success

- In each country, biofortification included as a standard approach in national crop development programs of at least 2 crops
- In each country, biofortified varieties of at least 2 crops fast-tracked in development and release
- In each country, biofortified varieties of at least 2 crops utilized in government and NGO nutrition programs
- At least 2.175 million households adopt biofortified crops in Nigeria and Tanzania
- In each country, at least 3 institutionalized technical and policy forums (at least 1 each in agriculture and nutrition) generate recommendations on biofortification for policy and investments



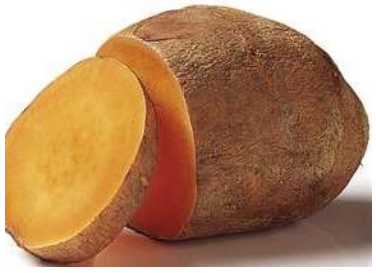

Delivery Mechanisms

- BNFB will work through multidisciplinary and multi-organizational partnerships – community, national, regional, international and add value to on-going initiatives in the target counties and the region
- Commitment and concerted effort by consortium partners and country-level collaborating / implementing partners (government, private sector, civil society organizations) and stakeholders at all levels
- BNFB governance structure - (Project Steering Committee)
- The project management team will work closely with the BMGF's Program Officers and hold regular consultative meetings
- Convene meaningful stakeholder engagements at the regional and global level, where the BNFB project can continue to highlight biofortification's successes
- Joint planning, monitoring, learning and evaluation




Consortium Partners

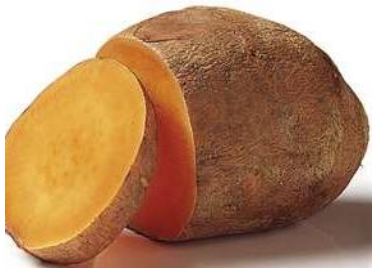
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT): iron beans
- International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT): biofortified pro-vitamin A (PVA) (orange) maize, quality protein maize (QPM)
- International Potato Center (CIP): OFSP
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA): yellow cassava, pro-vitamin A (orange) maize
- HarvestPlus: promoting biofortification
- Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA): responsible for policy engagement and advocacy at regional level




Collaborating Partners

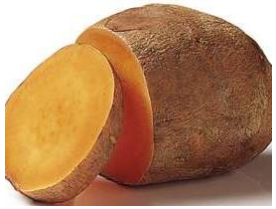
BNFB will work in partnership with community, national, regional and international stakeholders:

- Governments (ministries (*agriculture, health, nutrition, education*), parastatals, universities, research and extension institutions)
- Private sector
- Civil society organizations




Sustainability

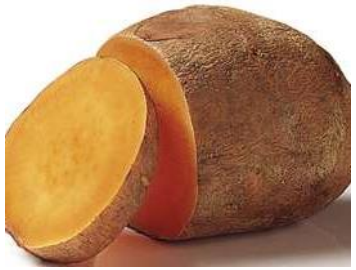
- In-built sustainability - right from the onset of the project – strengthening the capacity of national and community implementing partners
- Multi-institutional, multisectoral partnership with complementary knowledge and skills work with the public and private sector in co-financing advocacy and capacity building activities
- Adopt a “take lead – take off” approach to ensure that activities continue running after the project period
- Optimize the catalytic role of the project – invest time and ensure national institutions ‘own’ the mission of reducing hidden hunger during and after project implementation
- New projects and programmes developed to support project objectives by integrating complementary activities that add value to the on-going work
- National platforms for policy dialogue and technical exchange




Scope, Limitations, Duration, Budget

- Scope:
  - Proof of scale project: testing a scaling-up model in Nigeria and Tanzania - to support the scaling up of multiple biofortified crops
  - "Food basket approach" - ready-to-go / near-ready technologies - vitamin A cassava, sweetpotato and maize and iron rich beans
  - Strengthen capacity of national institutions and value-addition and synergy to on-going initiatives and fill gaps (community, national, regional, and international) - advocacy, policy development, demand creation, capacity strengthening, and institutional learning
  - Gender responsive interventions

- Limitations:
  - Budget constraints
  - 4 crops
  - 2 countries
- Project Duration:
  - Three-years
- Budget:
  - US$ Five million
- Donor:
  - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

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