



COMPACT  
2025

# Accelerating progress to end hunger and undernutrition in Africa

**Rajul Pandya-Lorch**

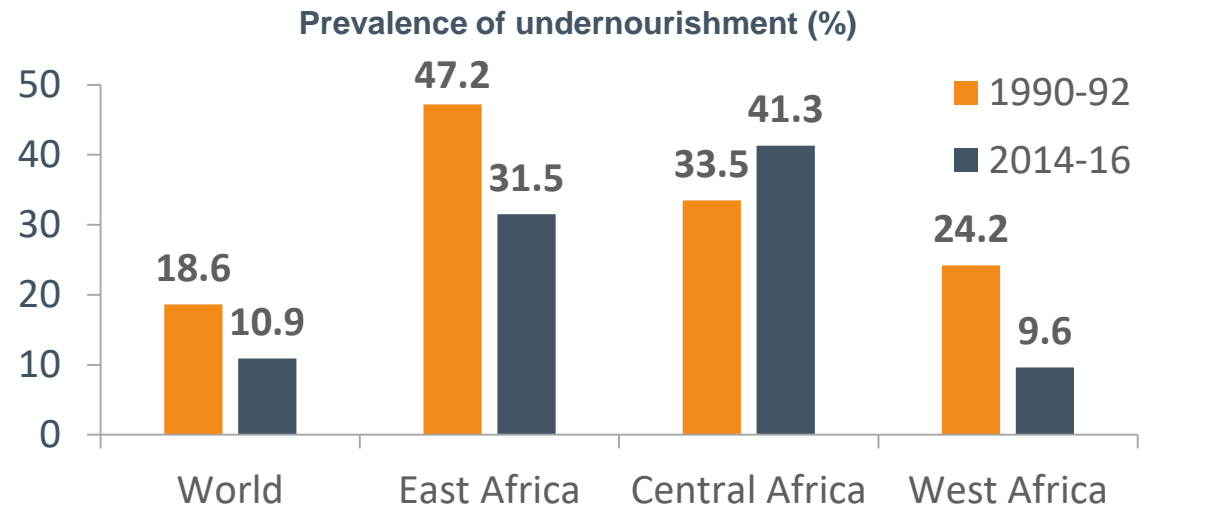
Chief of Staff, Director General's Office, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Turkey-Africa 1<sup>st</sup> Agriculture Ministers Meeting and Agribusiness Forum  
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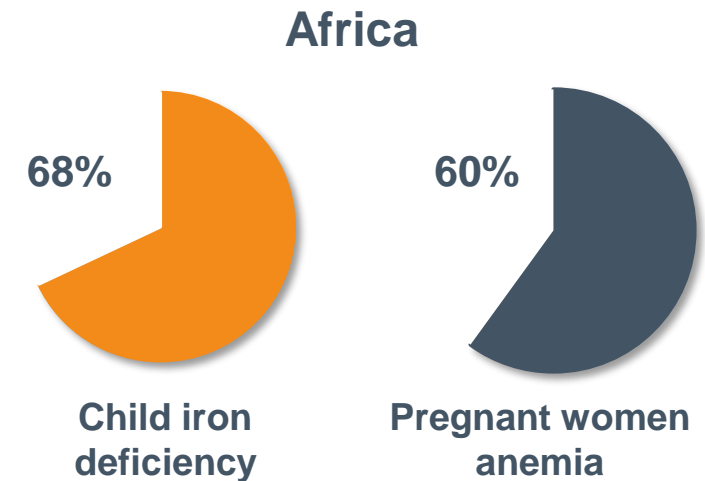
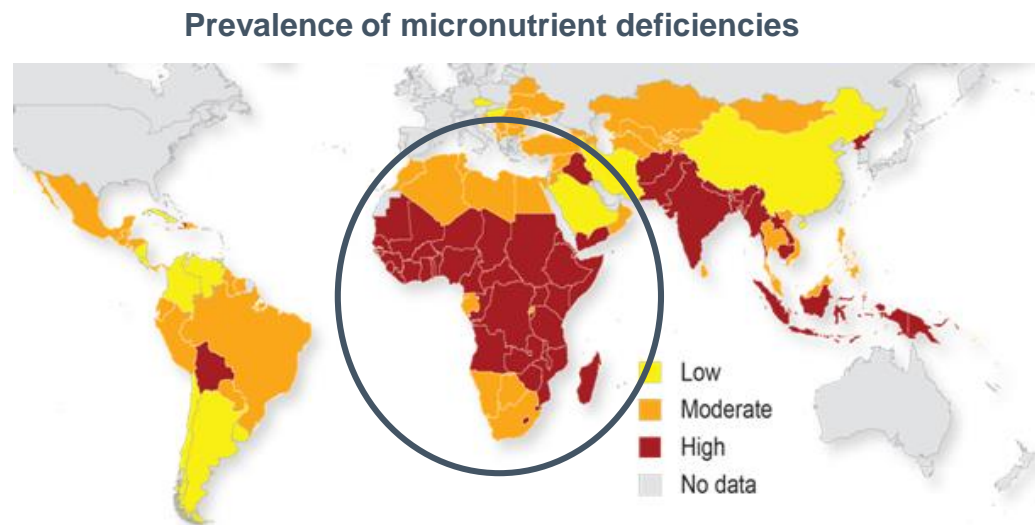
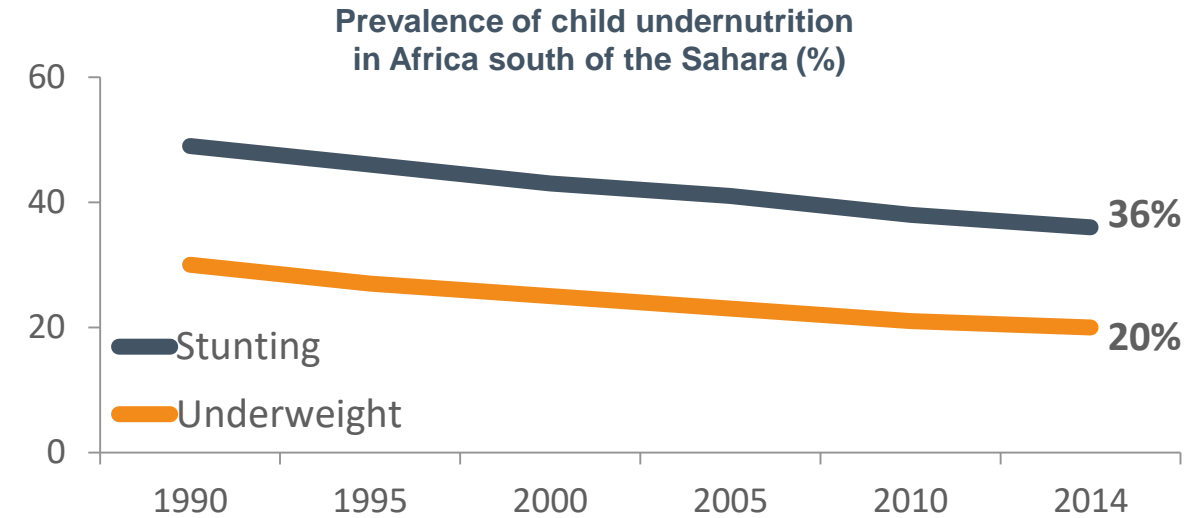
# Overview

- Despite progress, hunger and undernutrition persist in Africa
- Africa faces challenges for sustainably ensuring food security and good nutrition
- Compact2025 is designed to help countries accelerate progress

# Hunger and undernutrition persist in Africa



Source: FAO 2015



Source: HarvestPlus 2011

# Malnutrition is costly

## MALNUTRITION TAKES A TOLL ON FAMILY BUDGETS.

**8%** More money spent on healthcare when one person is obese



UNITED STATES

**16.3%** of income lost with a diagnosis of diabetes



CHINA

**30%** More money spent on healthcare with a cardiovascular disease diagnosis



INDIA

EVERY YEAR, GLOBAL GDP LOSSES FROM MALNUTRITION ARE GREATER THAN WHAT WAS LOST EACH YEAR DURING THE 2008-2010 FINANCIAL CRISIS



## Malnutrition (annually)

Global: US\$3.5 trillion

Africa: US\$ 25 billion

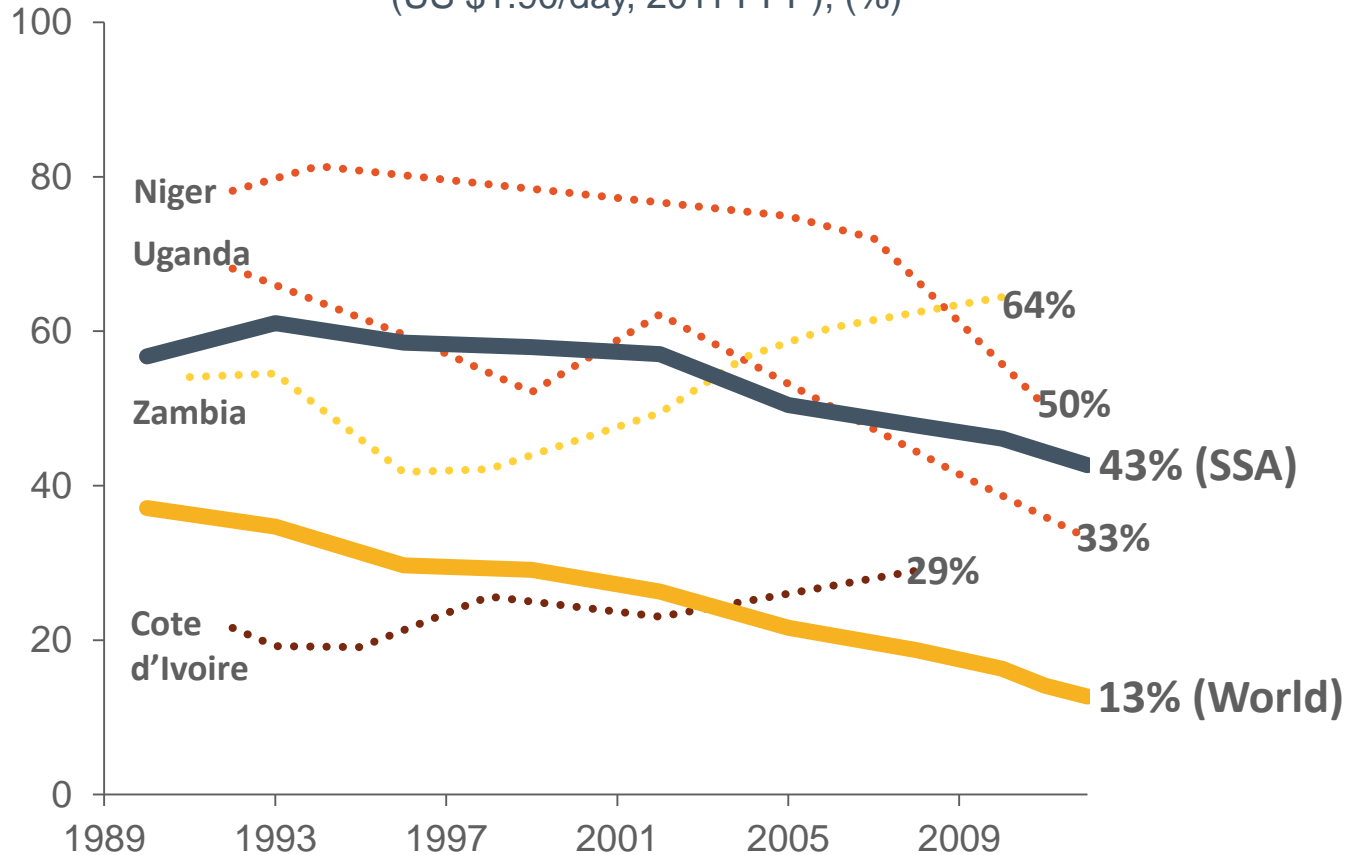
## Undernutrition

Ethiopia: US\$ 4.7 billion  
(2009)

Swaziland: US\$ 92 mil.  
lost in worker productivity

# At the same time, poverty and youth unemployment are high in Africa

Prevalence of poverty in Africa and select countries, 1989-2012  
(US \$1.90/day, 2011 PPP), (%)



Prevalence of youth unemployment (15-24) 2014  
(%)

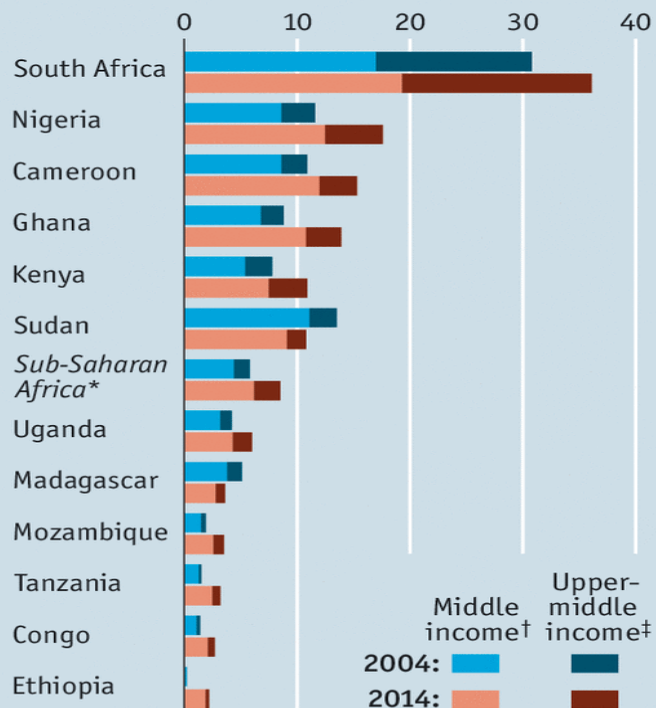


# Challenges to feeding Africa healthily and sustainably

# Emerging middle class, changing demographics, and growing urbanization in Africa

## Aspirational Africa

Africa's middle class, % of population

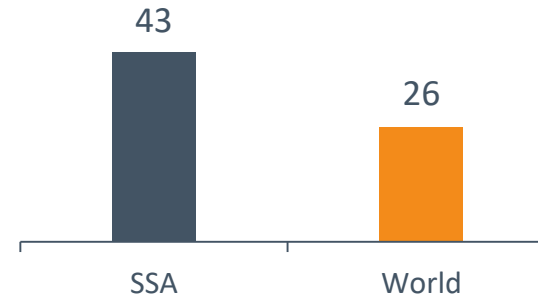


Source: EIU Canback

\*Excluding South Africa †\$10-20; ‡\$20-50, per person per day at purchasing-power parity

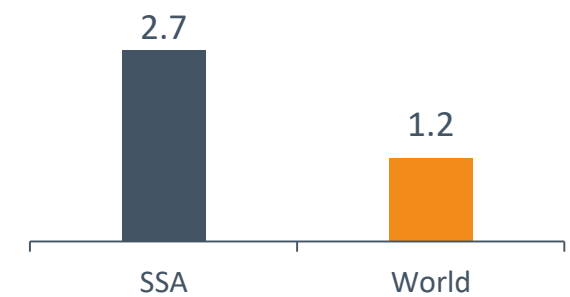
## Percent of population ages 0-14

2015

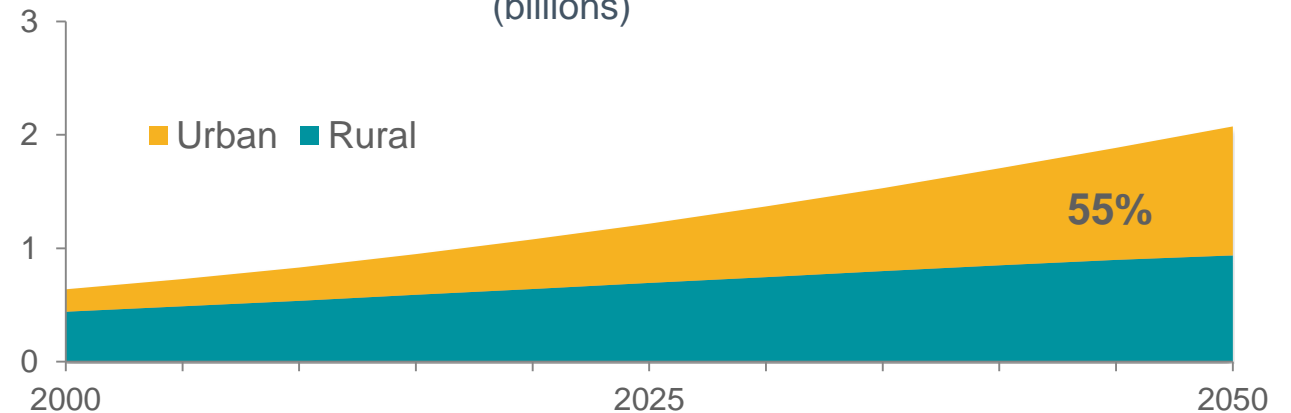


## Population growth rates

2010-15



## Urban and rural populations by region, SSA (billions)

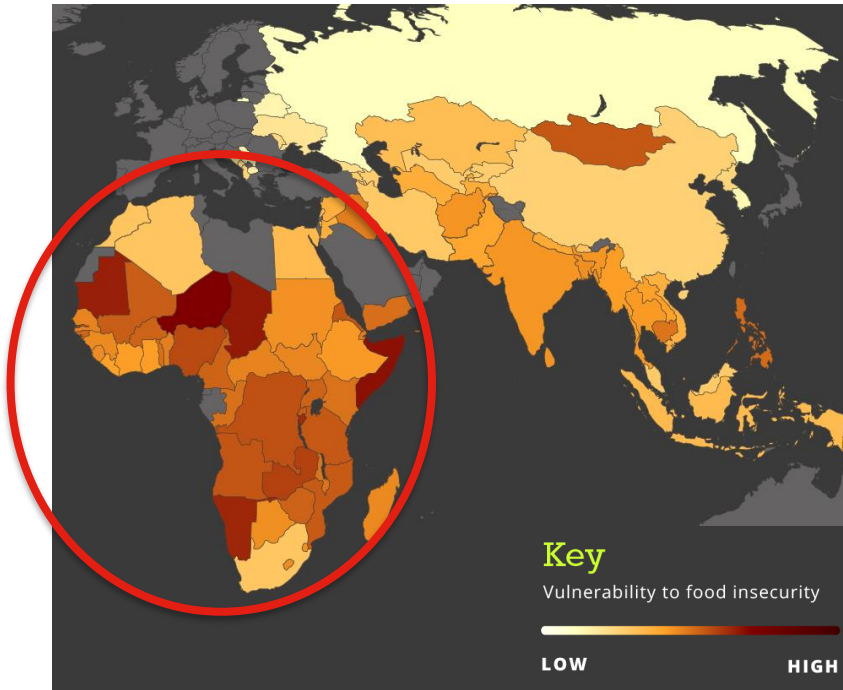


Source: Data from UN 2016

**Africa: With current TFP, only 25% of food demand can be met in 2030**

# Climate vulnerability and impacts on agriculture

## Vulnerability index of food system to climate-related hazards, 2010



### Vulnerability measured as

- **Exposure** to climate-related hazards
- **Sensitivity** of national agricultural production to climate-related hazards
- **Adaptive capacity:** Measure of capacity to cope with climate-related food shocks

## Regional-level effects by 2050

### North Africa

- Broadest range of impacts
- Positive yield changes for roots and tubers
- Extremely negative impact on rainfed oilseed production

### West, central, and south Africa

- Consistently negative yield impacts across all crops

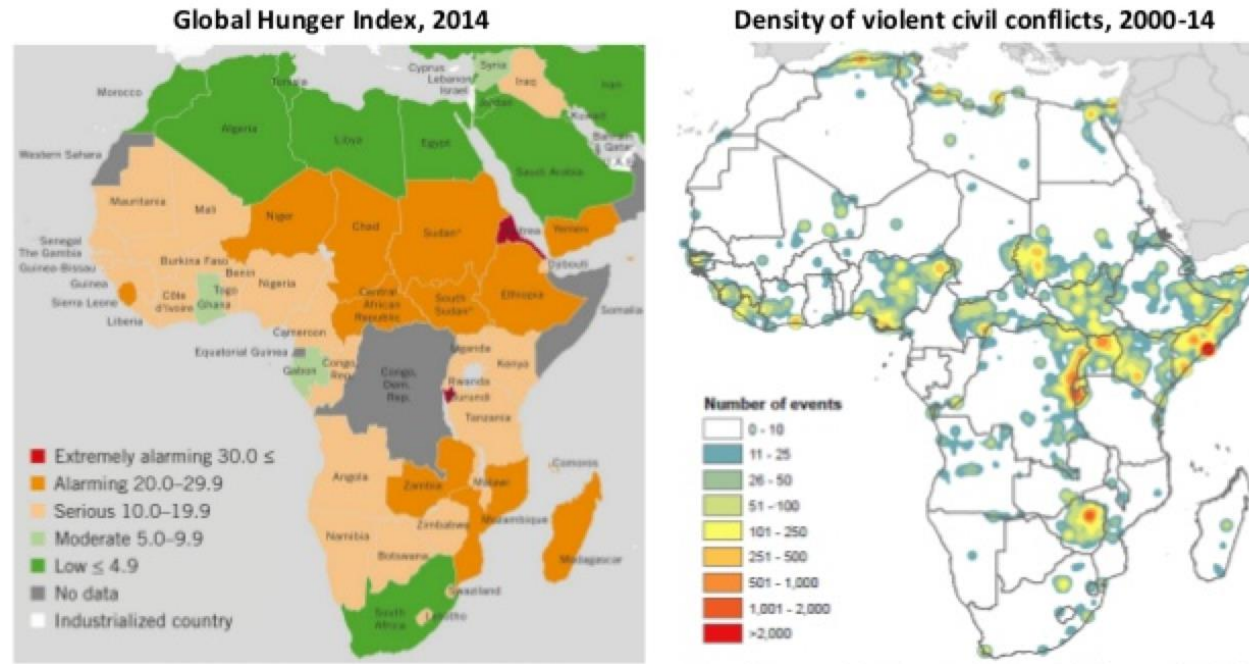
### East Africa

- Potential to positive yield impacts in roots, tubers, pulses



# Persistent conflicts

## Cross-country correlation between Global Hunger Index and violent civil conflict index, Africa

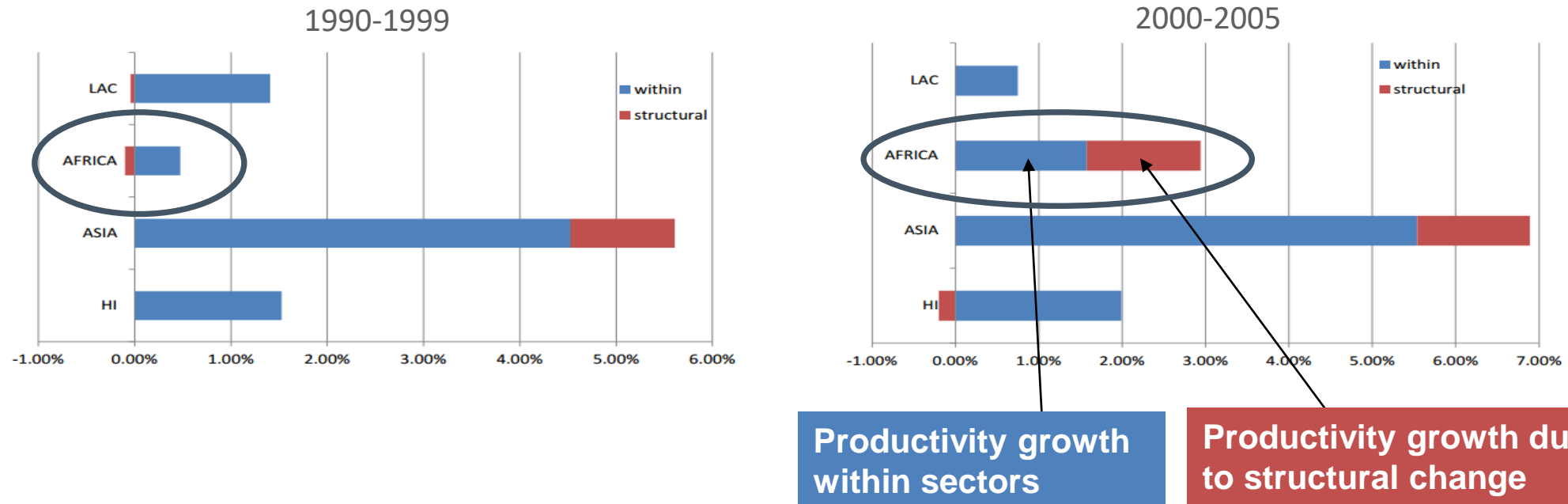


Source: Ecker 2014

- Food insecurity and lack of nutrition are cause and consequence of conflict
- % of hunger and undernutrition increasingly concentrated in conflict-affected countries
- Climate change, epidemics, and food price spikes increase risk of civil conflict

# Structural transformation is happening, but more is needed

## Decomposition of productivity growth

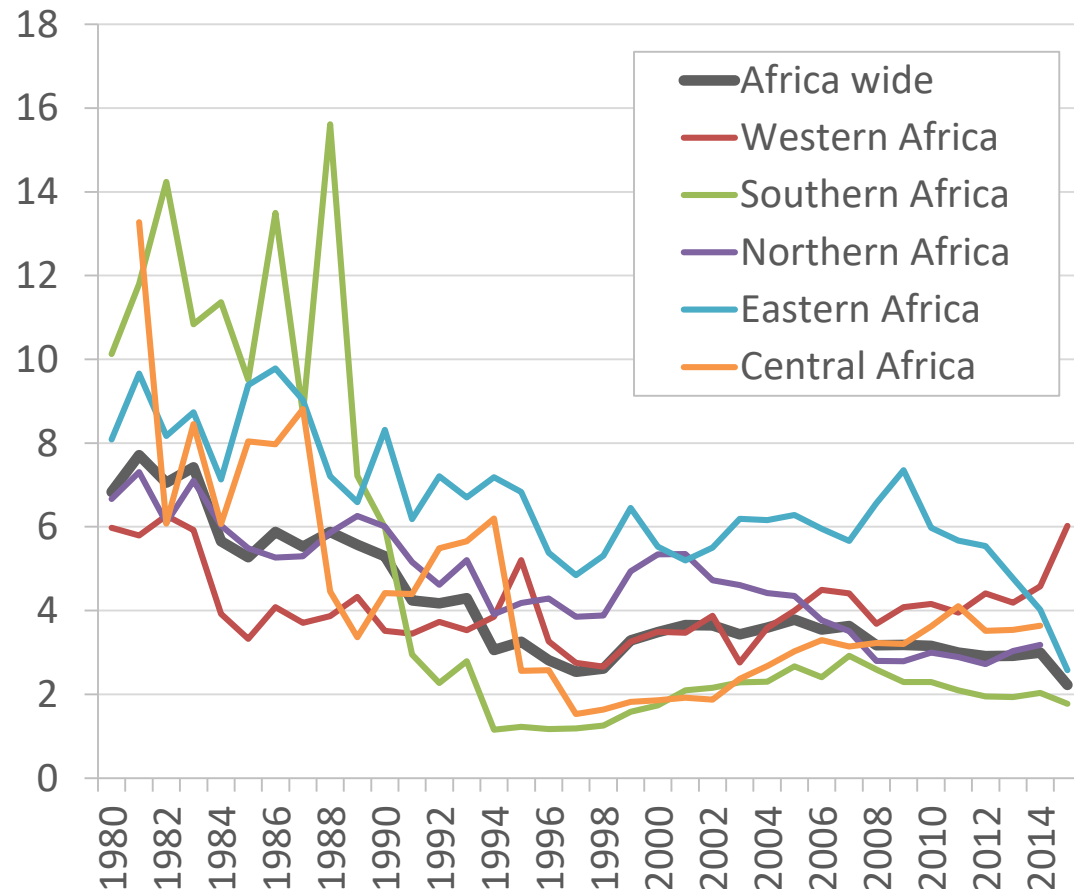


Industrialization in Africa has been weak & contributed little to recent growth—**more value addition is needed:**

- **SSA:** 13% of GDP from natural resource rents
- **World:** 4% of GDP from natural resource rents

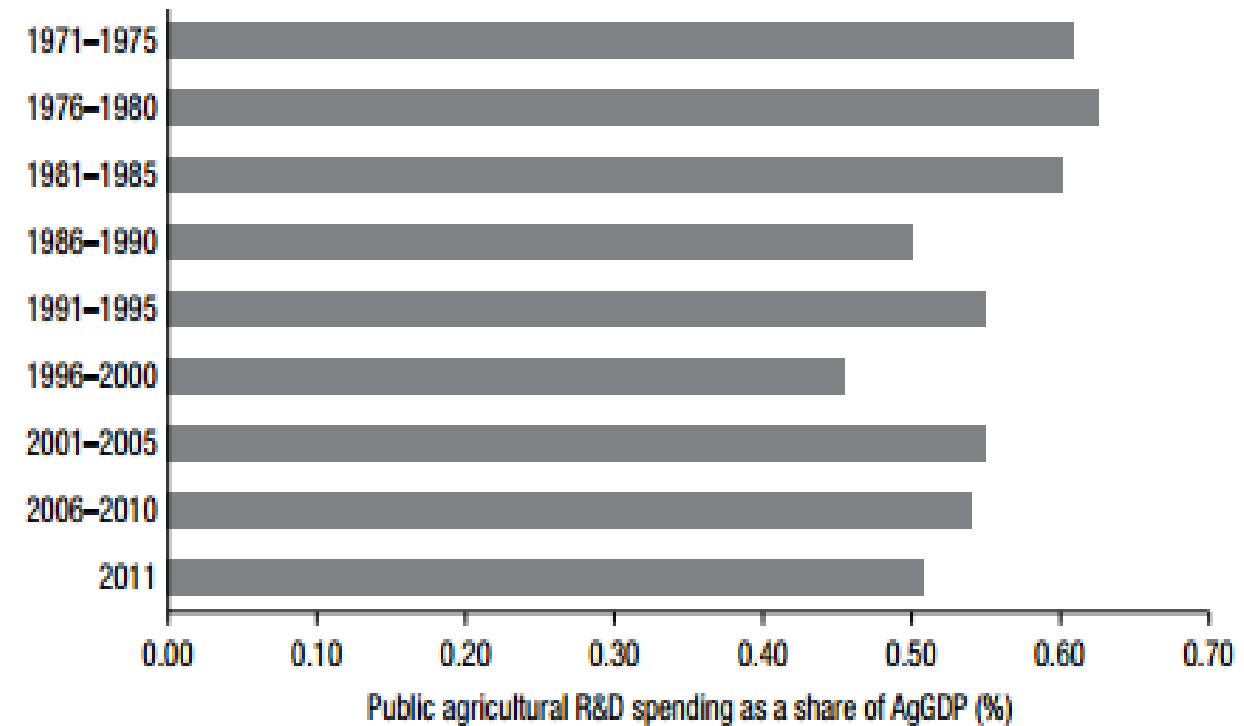
# Agricultural spending remains low

**Government agric. expenditure**  
(% of total expenditure, 1980-2013)



Source: ReSAKSS 2017

**Agriculture, value added in SSA**  
(% of annual growth, 1980-2013)



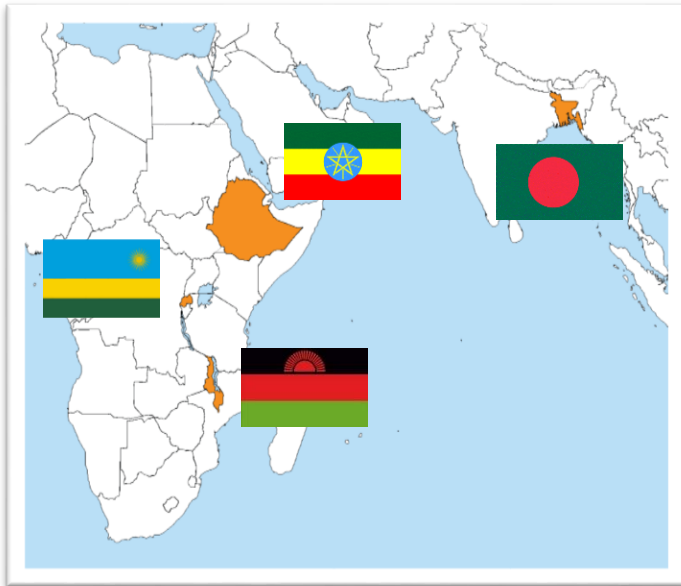
**Steady decline: 0.59 to .51 percent from 2006-2011**

Source: ASTI 2016

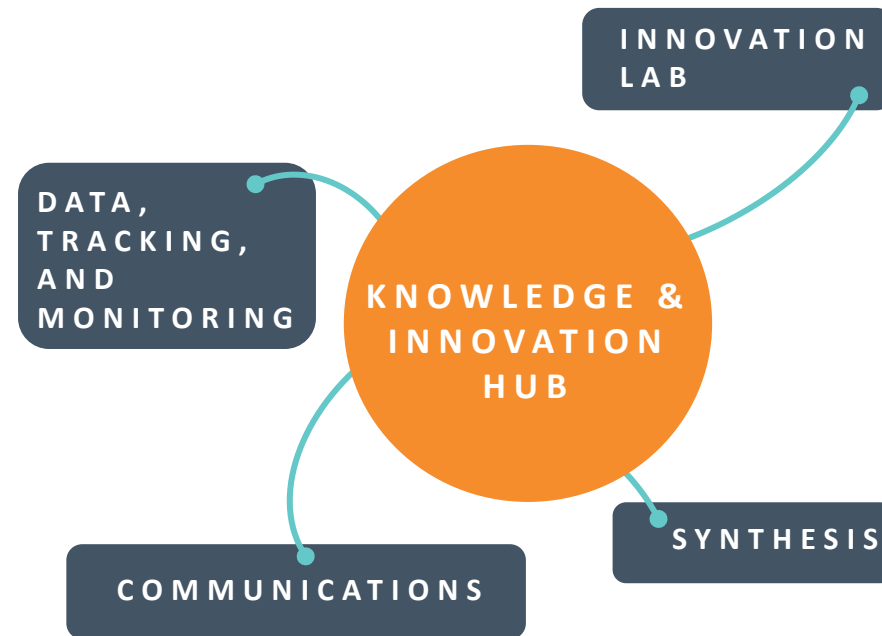
# Compact2025: An initiative to end hunger and undernutrition

# Compact2025's approaches for accelerating progress

## Engaging countries



## Stimulating knowledge and innovation



## Supporting initiatives and partnerships



Compact2025 assists countries to refine and implement their road maps for action toward ending hunger and undernutrition—strategies from some successful countries focus on **smallholder agriculture, social protection, nutrition interventions, WASH, and women's empowerment**

# Roundtable discussions: Convening stakeholders to accelerate progress

Rwanda



Bangladesh



Ethiopia



Malawi



## Common themes

- High level attendance and participation
  - Prime Minister of Rwanda
  - Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia
  - Vice President of Malawi
  - Economic Affairs Adviser to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh
- Multistakeholder and multisectoral representation
  - Government, development partners, NGOs, private sector, research institutes and others
  - Agriculture, health, nutrition, social protection, education, gender and other sectors



# Roundtable discussion results

## Cross-cutting recommendations

- Make strategies, policies, and programs more nutrition-driven
- Improve coordination and accountability
- Enhance and implement policies and scale-up successful programs
- Strengthen capacity
- Fill data and knowledge gaps

## Outputs

- 4 country scoping reports
- Synthesis report



# Selected country-specific recommendations from the roundtable discussions

## Rwanda

- Enhance successful policies and programs
  - E.g. One Cow per Family
- Communicate and advocate for better nutritional outcomes

## Bangladesh

- Make strategies, policies, and programs more nutrition-driven
  - E.g. Agriculture for nutrition, not self-sufficiency
- Empower women, smallholders, and consumers

## Ethiopia

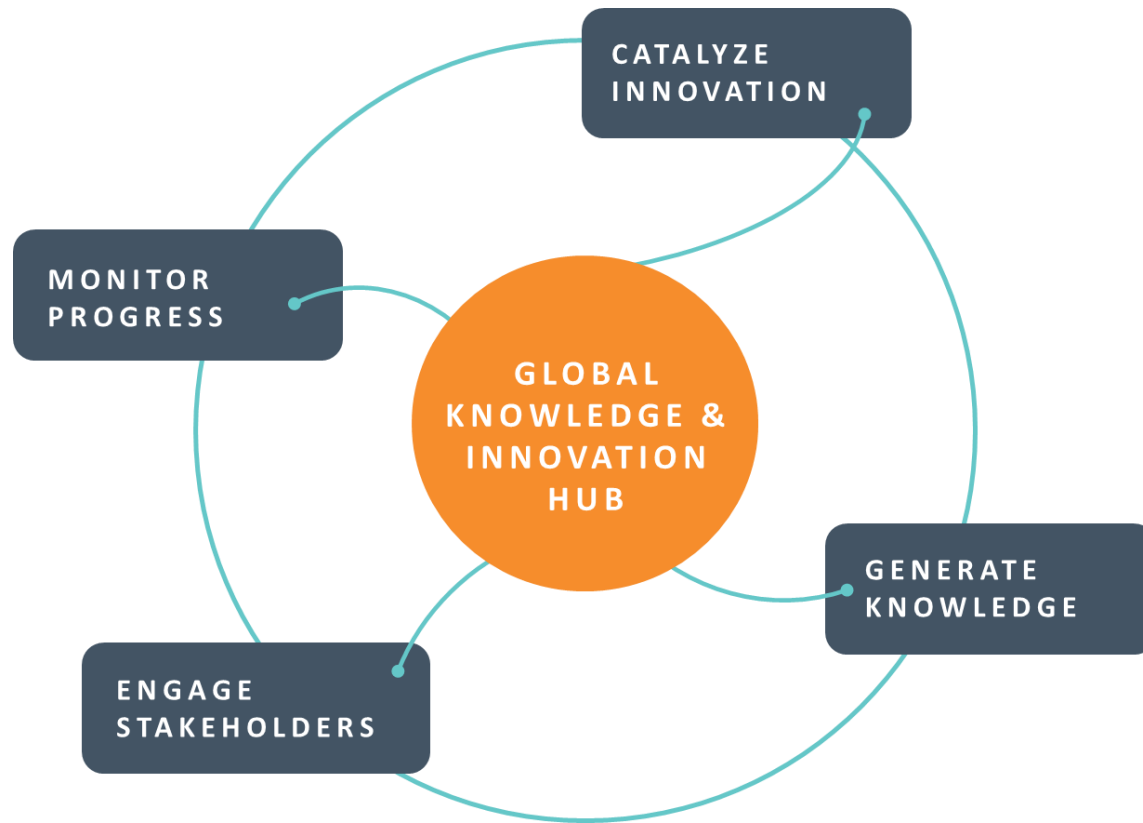
- Fill data and knowledge gaps
  - Gender-disaggregated data, BCC, upgraded knowledge management systems
- Enhance implementation and scale-up of programs

## Malawi

- Build greater accountability and improve coordination
- “Break the cycle” with holistic, transparent, and market-driven approaches



# Stimulating knowledge and innovation



## Catalyze innovation

- Experimenting with out-of-the-box ideas

## Generate knowledge

- *Nourishing Millions*
- Website with curated resources
- Newsletter

## Engage stakeholders

- Roundtable dialogues

## Monitor progress

- Global Nutrition Report, Global Hunger Index, Global Food Policy Report



# nourishing MILLIONS

STORIES OF CHANGE IN NUTRITION



# Key lessons

- Multisectoral nature of nutrition now well understood, but operationalizing such knowledge is more challenging
- Validation of UNICEF/Lancet frameworks (food, health and care are ***all*** key – and synergies are possible in addressing all drivers)
- Nutrition-specific interventions can make inroads if designed, targeted and implemented in contextually appropriate ways, but addressing structural and underlying drivers is paramount in long term
- Enabling environments need to be created, sustained and they need to progressively take on board the double burden
- Commitment needs to be translated into action through focus on data, accountability, leadership (at all levels), capacity and sustained financing

# Plans for 2017

- Hold **Compact2025 Focal Country Forums**
- Establish **Compact2025 Country Hubs** to help monitor progress, promote learning, advise on policy, and enhance coordination and accountability
- **Strengthen networks** with country partners, including SUN, CARE, etc.
- Explore **adding two Focal Countries**
- Further develop the **Global Knowledge and Innovation Hub**
- Keep **fundraising** high on the agenda

# Compact2025: A global partnership to accelerate progress



*For more information, contact*

**Shenggen Fan**, Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), [s.fan@cgiar.org](mailto:s.fan@cgiar.org)

**Rajul Pandya-Lorch**, Chief of Staff, IFPRI, [r.pandya-lorch@cgiar.org](mailto:r.pandya-lorch@cgiar.org)

**Teunis van Rheenen** Head of Partnerships and Business Development, IFPRI, [t.vanrheenen@cgiar.org](mailto:t.vanrheenen@cgiar.org)

