GAPAD SDG2 2016 Webinar:

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

George Oduor, CABI Africa
Global Action Plan for Agricultural Diversification (GAPAD) is an initiative to support the UN SDA 2030. Agriculture can contribute to all of the 17 SDGs.

GAPAD will address 6 of these, i.e. SDG2, SDG7, SDG12, SDG13, SDG15 and SDG17.

GAPAD’s support through e.g. series of meetings composed of a Webinar & Round Table Forum (RTF) targeting specific SDGs

Last Webinar and RTF focused on SDG7 (Energy), held in Kuala Lumpur in March 2016 organised by CFF

Next focused on SDG2 (Hunger) – this webinar
Title: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Date and convener: 20th September 2016, organised by AIRCA and led by CFF, CABI and WorldVeg

Objective: Stimulate discussions on ending hunger and achieving food and nutrition security, in advance of the Round Table Forum (this meeting).
Approach

a) Questionnaire: With 4 questions

b) 15 minute presentations:

- **Dr Simon Anderson** (Director, IIED, UK) *Diversification in support of sustainable agriculture in a changing climate: constraints and opportunities*

- **Dr Walter de Boef** (Senior Program Officer, BMGF, USA) *Keeping hunger at bay: agricultural diversification as a global driver of food security and economic growth*

- **Dr Namukolo Covic** (Research Coordinator, IFPRI, Ethiopia) *Enhancing nutrition security and livelihoods: role of agricultural diversification, an African perspective*

Moderator: **Ms. Natalie Heng**, freelance journalist and copywriter.

You can watch the webinar at: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0K-QwOlvKp0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0K-QwOlvKp0)
### Webinar analytics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average time in session</td>
<td>79 min</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average attentiveness</td>
<td>57.75%</td>
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<td>Average interest rating</td>
<td>69.16</td>
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<td>Average poll response</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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**Attendance funnel**

- Clicked registrat link: 713
- Registered: 151
- Attended: 57

**Attendees in session**

- Number of attendees vs. time in minutes
Questionnaires responses

Q1: Are there national policies that recognise the need for diversifying agriculture (crops/livestock/fisheries), including a climate change strategy or preventing trade restrictions and distortions?

- No 50%
- Yes 40%
- No answer 10%
Q2: To what extent do women and other vulnerable groups influence or are involved in agricultural diversification initiatives?

- Respondents recognised the critical role these groups play in agriculture, but most stated that they are not effectively engaged in or influence these initiatives.

“This question needs answers at different levels. What we see is a reduction of women's involvement as we increase the scale and move up in social hierarchies.”
Q3: If you were developing a sustainable agricultural investment program, which are the 3 main factors you’d consider to maximize its impact on food and nutrition security?

- Crop selection (diets) and diversification
- Optimal growing conditions
- Empowerment of Woman and marginalised groups (education etc.)
Q4: How can regional, international bodies (e.g. AU, EU), donors and other partnerships (especially PPP) contribute to eliminating or reducing hunger through agricultural diversification and nutrition-promoting interventions?

- Shared vision or common policy towards prioritizing agricultural diversification
- Offer grants that are premised on detailed local situation analyses, esp. markets
- Recognize and appreciate local or indigenous knowledge (diets, behaviour, income, etc.)
Feedback

20 questions received. There is need for….

- A reliable global knowledge approach/data architecture for accurately measuring achievements of SDG2 (and indeed other) targets, in a changing climate
- Multi-sectoral projects which include gender, nutrition, improving income, overall dietary quality & diversification, etc., as they are more effective in addressing and improving livelihoods of SH
- More efforts to link climate smart agricultural development to more diverse diets and better nutrition (e.g. bio fortification with Fe, Vitamin A)
- More efforts in maintaining and introducing resilient and nutritious neglected underutilised species (NUS) as an integral part of agricultural development – e.g. fruits, nutrient-dense leafy vege, millets, sorghum, root & tubers, etc.
Feedback: contd

- Gathering sufficient evidence to show benefits of diversification (crop and livestock) in terms of health/nutrition, income, etc.
- Formulating/strengthening of systems and policies that provide better access to basic infrastructure, markets and inputs such as seeds and fertilizers
- A healthy debate on production of food Vs cash crops; food crops for food Vs food crops for non-food (e.g. biofuels)
- **Empowering and investing in women farmers** to have greater access to resources and opportunities, as well as more control over decisions affecting their farms and families
- Realizing that small farm sizes, low technology, low capitalization, and diverse non-climate stressors will tend to increase exposure and sensitivity to climate risks.