

GAPAD SDG2 2016 Webinar:

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

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Background



- 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

SDG2 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>

Webinar analytics

Average time in session

79 min

Average attentiveness

57.75%

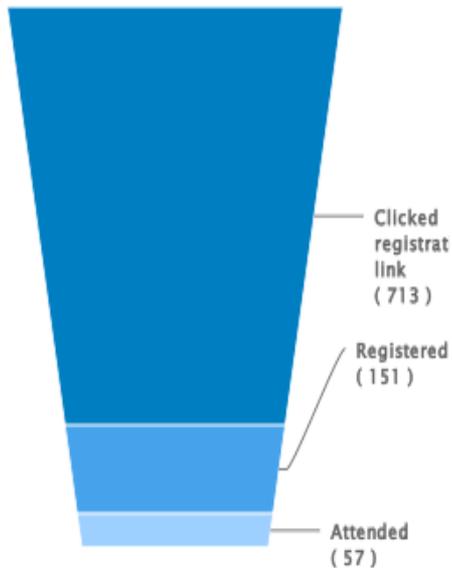
Average interest rating

69.16

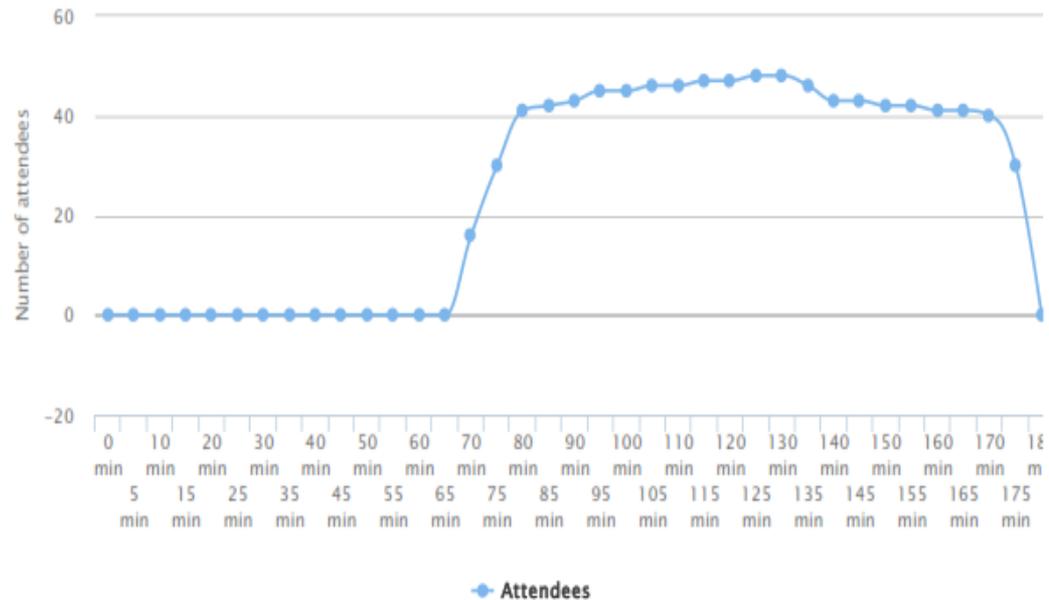
Average poll response

0.00%

Attendance funnel



Attendees in session



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%

Questionnaires responses

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”.

Questionnaires responses

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.)**

Questionnaires responses

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 veges, 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.