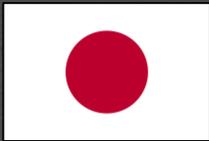




Nutrition Smart Agriculture Country Profiles – Dissemination Event Report



Government of Japan

*Financial support for this work was provided by the Government of
Japan through the Japan Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Trust Fund*



June 2020



- Agenda for Dissemination Event (Webinar) held on 11 June 2020
- Main presentation given at event by NSmartAg team
- Short report on event

NSmartAg material is available online here: <https://bit.ly/nsmartag-homepage>

Social Media: @WBG_Agriculture #NSmartAg #Nutrition

World Bank Group Presents a Webinar on Nutrition Smart Agriculture: When Good Nutrition is Good Business

Thursday, June 11, 2020 | Time: 8:00 – 9:00 AM EST (Washington, DC time)

The event will present the concept of Nutrition Smart Agriculture (NSmartAg), and its potential to guide supply-side decisions to make available diversified, safe, and nutrient-rich foods. Nutrition-smart investments in agriculture are those that achieve the double objective of contributing to improving nutrition while increasing farm and/or agribusiness-level productivity or revenue – the drivers for agribusiness investment.

The event will also showcase NSmartAg Country Profiles that aim to provide a developing snapshot of country-specific agricultural and nutritional challenges, while advancing recommendations on entry points for investment and what type of nutrition smart agriculture interventions could be developed. The case of the Democratic Republic of Congo will be presented.



His Excellency Jonathan Bialosuka Wata, Minister of Fisheries and Livestock, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Speakers



Jean-Christophe Carret, Country Director for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)



Dr. Joaquin Arias, Technical Specialist for Strategic Analysis for Agriculture (CAESPA), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture



Ziauddin Hyder, Senior Health Specialist, Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice, World Bank Group



Diego Arias, Lead Agriculture Economist, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group

Closing Remarks



Preeti S. Ahuja, Practice Manager, Latin America and the Caribbean, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group

Opening Remarks



Martien Van Nieuwkoop, Global Director, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group



Augustin Baharanyi, Director of Studies and Planning (DEP), Ministry of Agriculture, DRC



Mark Lundy, Theme Lead, Sustainable Food Systems, Director, Food Environment & Consumer Behavior, Alliance Bioversity International and CIAT



Kyoko Shibata Okamura, Nutrition Specialist, Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practice, World Bank Group



Aira Htenas, Agriculture Economist, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group

Moderator



Julian A. Lampietti, Practice Manager, Global Engagement, Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank Group



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1. Motivation

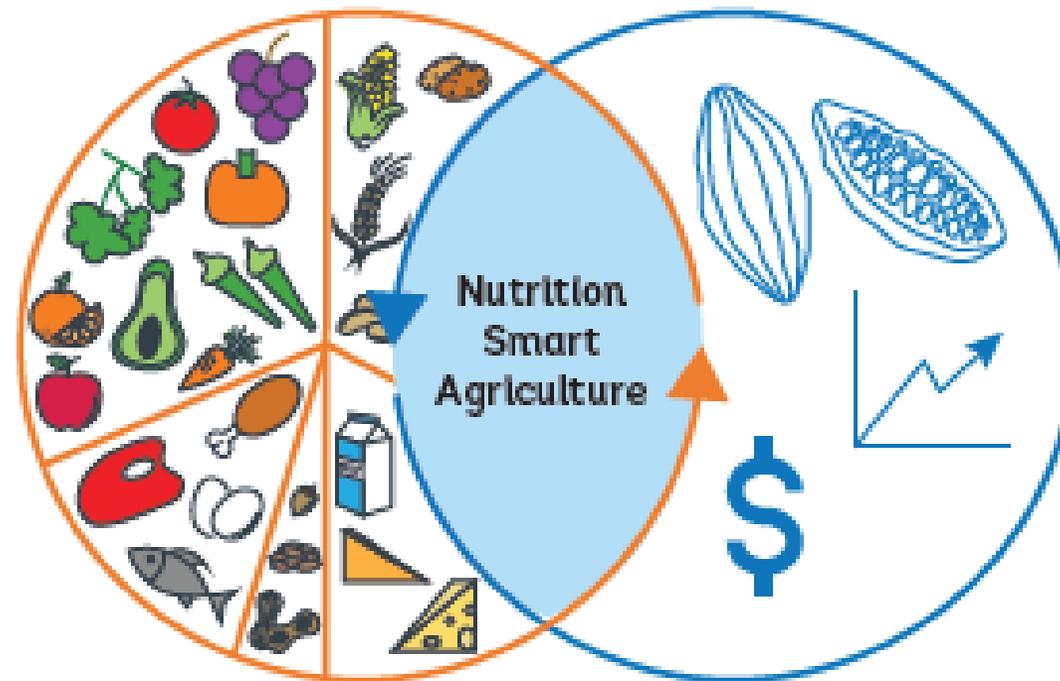


With the exception of biofortification, the nutrition agenda within the agriculture sector has yet to make a convincing case for farmers and agribusinesses in [how the food production and nutrition objectives align](#).

The climate smart agriculture agenda has been successful in mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation into agriculture investments.

[Food is the single strongest lever to optimize human health and environmental sustainability on Earth](#) – EAT Lancet Commission report on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems.

2. What is Nutrition Smart Agriculture (NSmartAg)?



Contribute to improved nutrition

Increase farm and/ or agribusiness productivity and income

3. Relation to Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture



Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) aims to "ensure the production of a variety of affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate and safe foods in adequate quantity and quality to meet the dietary requirements of populations in a sustainable manner" (FAO).

Nutrition Smart Agriculture is a set of agriculture/agro-processing technologies and/or practices that both contribute to the improvement of human nutritional status of the local population and increase of the farm and/or agribusiness-level productivity/revenue.

NSmartAg

Focus on:

Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture



R&D



Inputs



Primary
production



Agri-food processing
and distribution



Retail



Consumers



Policy and
regulation



Financing



Infrastructure

4. Objective of this work



To develop **nutrition smart agriculture** country profiles for **Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, Haiti** and **Mozambique** so as to engage the agriculture sector in a country-specific policy dialogue with emphasis on nutritional improvement and identification of potential investments.

+
Objectives

- Provide useful background for agro-food colleagues to engage in discussions with other sectors to advance multisectoral solutions to malnutrition.

5. Partners



7. NSmartAg methodology steps

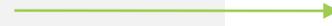
EXAMPLE



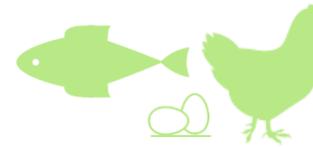
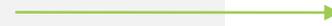
Anemia



Iron



Beans



Meat, fish etc.



Biofortified Beans



Processing, packaging and storage

1 Identify malnutrition problems



Experts consultation



Strategies, policies, studies

Identify food consumption and production



Available HH surveys



Agriculture census data

2 Identify key nutrients needed



Expert nutritionist

2

Nutrient Adequacy Analysis

Ideal level of consumption of iron **VS** Actual level of consumption of iron

3

Identify food groups and potential food items that are being produced and can help bridge the gap

4

Identify NSmartAg solutions



Data analysis



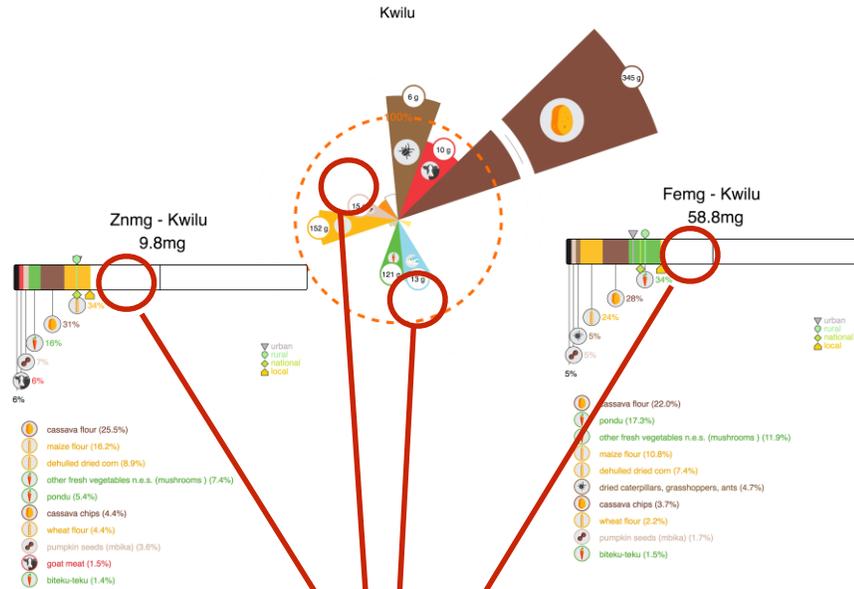
Experts consultation



Enterprise survey

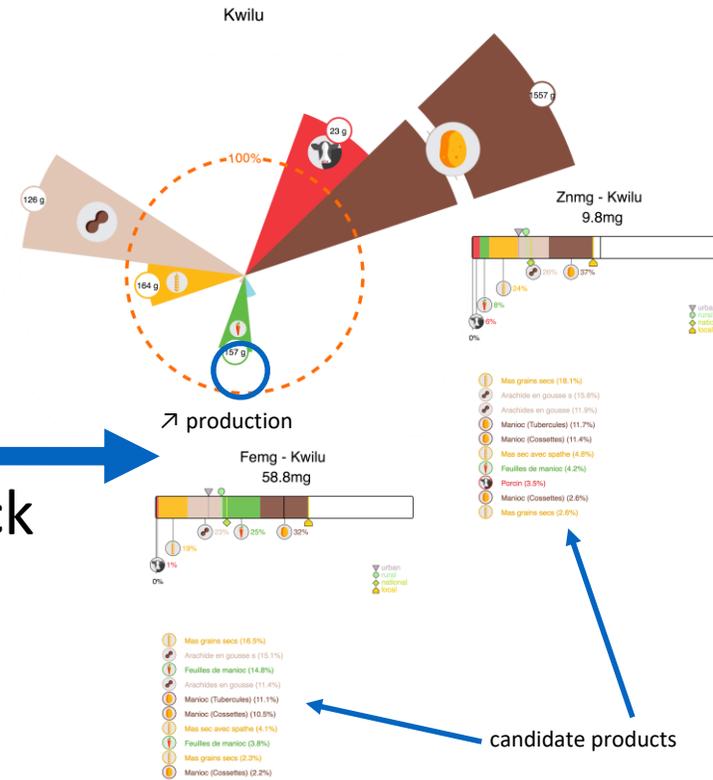
Nutrient Adequacy Analysis & Identification of Opportunities

Consumption



Identification of deficiencies

Production



candidate products

cross check

6. NSmartAg country profiles outline



I. NATIONAL CONTEXT

1. Key facts on malnutrition
2. Key facts on food production (supply)
3. Key facts on food consumption (demand)

II. NSmartAg PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES

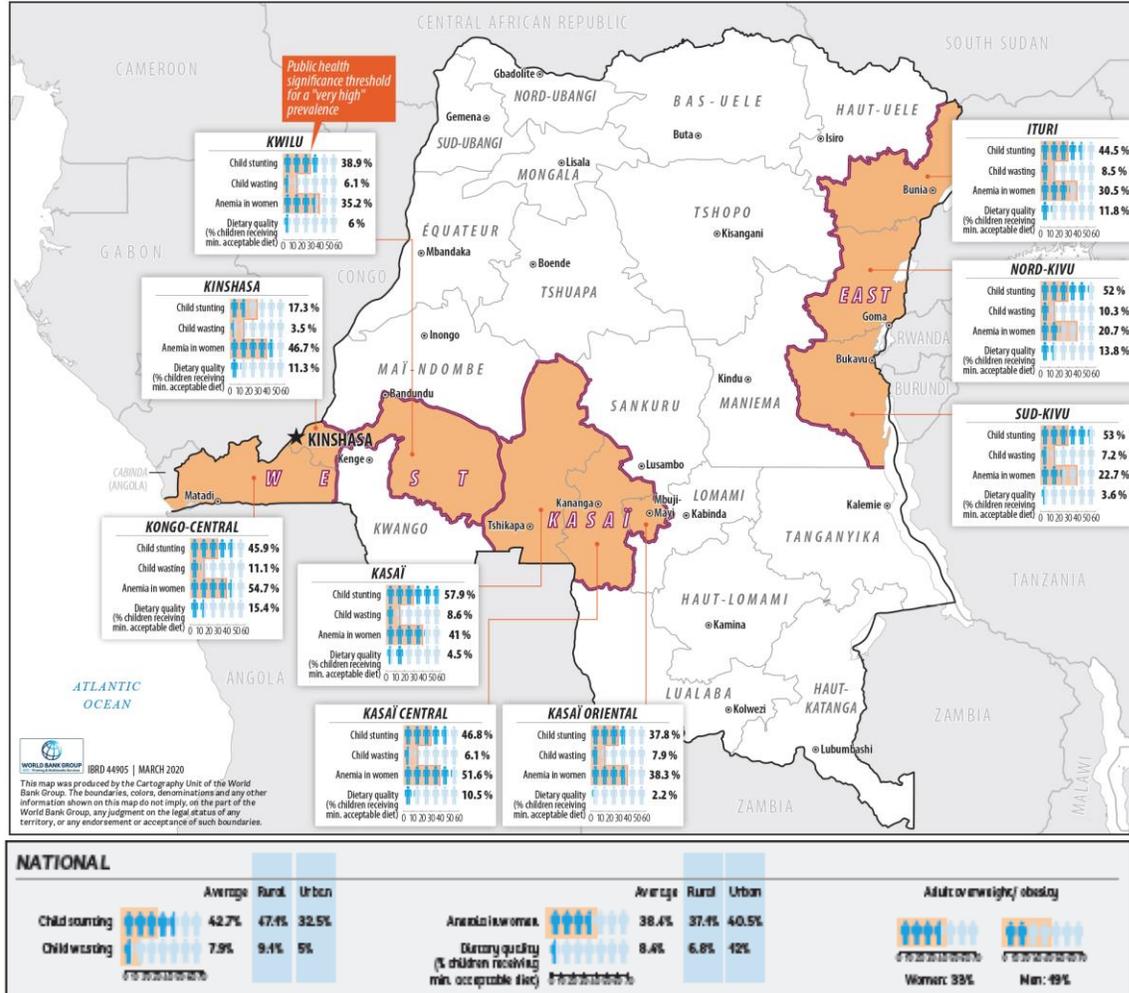
III. INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES LINKING AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

IV. ONGOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

V. OUTLOOK FOR NSmartAg

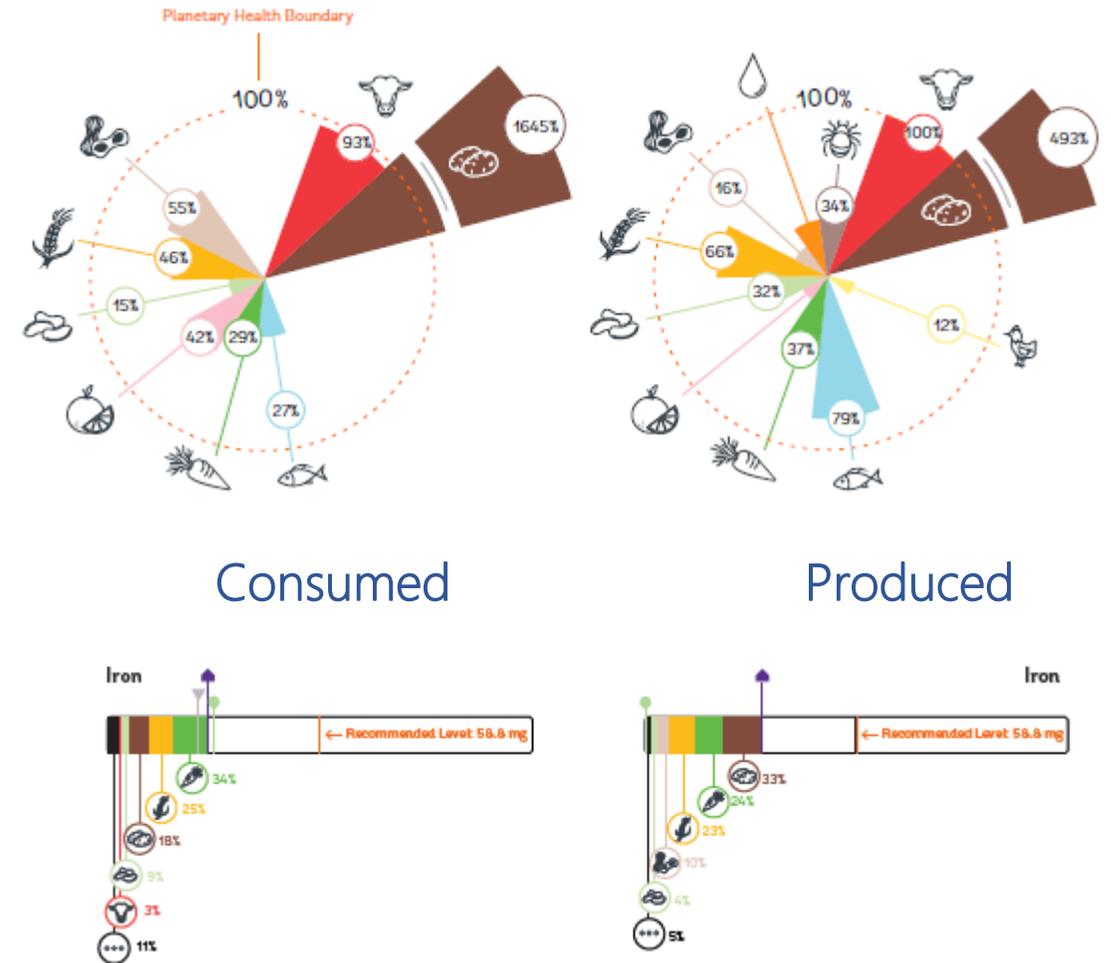
I. NATIONAL CONTEXT

Key facts on malnutrition



Key macro- and micronutrients selected for inclusion

Key facts on food production Key facts on food consumption



protein, vitamin A, iron and zinc

II. NSmartAg PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Value Chain Segment	Practices and Technologies	NSmartAg		
		Contribution to nutrition	Market potential	Where
PRODUCTION	Adoption of biofortified cassava (vitamin A)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly vitamin A)	Small market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais: Kasai Oriental, Kasai)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental
	Adoption of biofortified beans (iron)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron) and may contribute increased protein intake if consumed more.	Small market size; expectation for market growth (West: Kongo Central, Kinshasa; Kasais: Kasai Oriental, Kasai)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Adoption of biofortified maize (vitamin A)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (vitamin A)	Small market size; expectation for market growth	East Kasai
	Adoption of Quality Protein Maize (QPM)	Provides an additional source of protein consumption; increase intakes of high-quality protein that contribute to child growth	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; small market size; expectation for market growth	West Kasai
	Adoption of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) (vitamin A)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly vitamin A)	Small market size; expectation for market growth	East Kasai
	Fish	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (iron, zinc and vitamin A), and provides an additional source of protein consumption	Large market size; expectation for market growth (East (Ituri, South Kivu)) Positive market outlook; existing demand; Large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Production of fruits	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly vitamin A)	Large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais; East; West (Kongo Central ¹⁴ , Kwilu))	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Production of vegetables	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and vitamin A in selected vegetables)	Large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais (Kasai Oriental, Kasai))	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Production of nuts (peanuts)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and zinc); provides additional source of protein consumption	Large market size; expectation for market growth	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Production of poultry	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (iron, zinc and vitamin A), and provides an additional source of protein consumption	Large market size; expectation for market growth; limited competition	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
Production of pulses	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron) and may contribute increased protein intake if consumed more.	Small market size; expectation for market growth	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai	

Value Chain Segment	Practices and Technologies	NSmartAg		
		Contribution to nutrition	Market potential	Where
POST-HARVEST/ PROCESSING	Production of Sakasaka, or pondou (cassava leaves milled and cooked with added water)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron, zinc and vitamin A)	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental
	Processing of fish (light treatment of fish for final consumption, kept fresh or conserved with salt, smoked fish)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (iron, zinc and vitamin A), and provides an additional source of protein consumption	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; large market size; expectation for market growth (West for salted fish) & stable market growth (East for salted fish) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais for salted fish) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; stable/ growing market growth (Kasais for smoked fish)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental
	Production of fruit juices (no sugar added)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly vitamin A)	Small market size; expectation for market growth (West) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth (East) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; Small market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental, East Kasai
	Fruit and vegetable drying (no sugar added)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly vitamin A and iron in some selected vegetables)	Small market size; expectation for market growth (West) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental
	Production of peanut butter (peanut paste)	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and zinc); provides an additional source of protein consumption	Small market size; expectation for market growth; limited competition (West) Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; expectation for market growth (East)	West Kasai, Kasai Oriental
	Production of peanut milk	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and zinc); provides an additional source of protein consumption	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth (Kasais)	Kasai Oriental
	Production of soy milk	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and zinc); provides an additional source of protein consumption	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the product; existing demand; large market size; expectation for market growth	East Kasai
	Transport of fish	Addresses micronutrient deficiencies (mainly iron and some zinc), and provides an additional source of protein consumption	Positive outlook for commercial viability of the service; existing demand; large market size; stable market growth	East Kasai

III. INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES RELEVANT FOR NSmartAg in DRC

2013 National Agricultural Investment Program (Programme National d'Investissement Agricole, PNIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rests on a pillar intending to manage food and nutrition security, and strategic food reserves.• Calls for actions that contribute to improved nutrition.
National Multisectoral Strategic Nutrition Plan (Plan National Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition, PNSMN) 2016-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calls for the agriculture sector to respond to malnutrition with increasing availability and access to diversified foods, including bio-fortified crops and fortified foods; and• Calls for the strengthening of governance and multisectoral coordination for nutrition
National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security (Politique Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle, PNSAN) 2018-2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calls for increasing local agricultural productivity; improving physical and economic access to food; and• Aims to develop sustainable value chains in family farms and small and medium-sized agro-enterprises.
National Plan for Fortification (Plan national pour la fortification, PNF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aims to promote the addition of vitamins and minerals, iron, iodine in locally processed food products.

IV. ONGOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

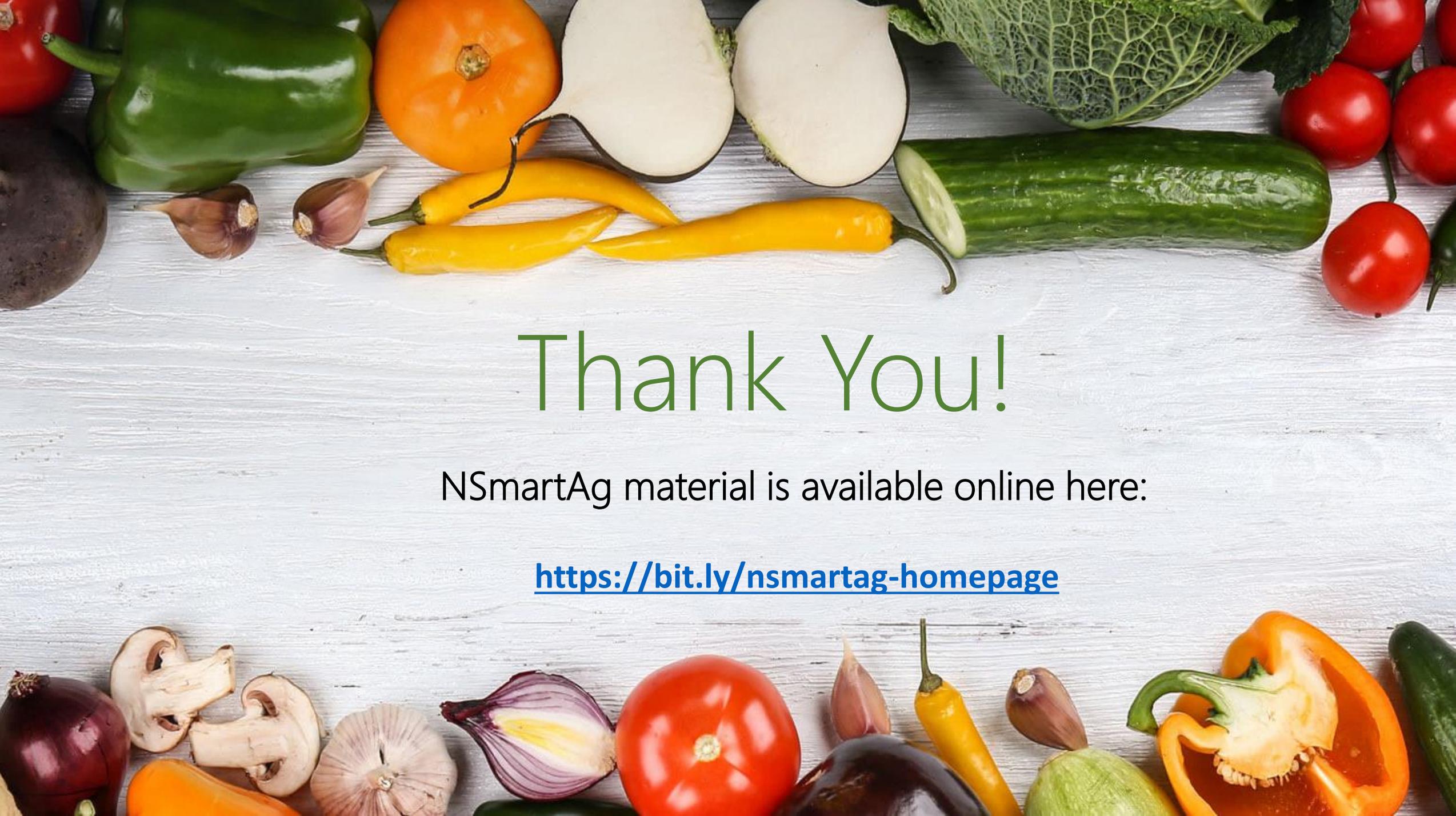
NSmartAg activity	Program name (duration)	Development partner	Target areas	Brief description as related to NSmartAg
Biofortification	Multisectoral child nutrition and health project (2019-2025)	World Bank	Kwilu, Kasai, South Kivu	Roll out of biofortification (maize, beans, cassava, orange fleshed sweet potato)
NSmartAg menu of options	National Agriculture Development Program (under preparation)	World Bank	Kwilu, Kasai, Kasai Central, North Kivu, Kongo Central	Direct farmer support to agricultural productivity
Primary production; post-harvest	Programme de Développement Agricole au Kwilu et Kwango (PRODAKK)	Enabel – Belgian Development Agency	Kwilu, Kwango	Value chain development including for bananas and pisciculture
Primary production; post-harvest	Agricultural value chain strengthening project (2017 – 2022)	USAID	South Kivu	Value chain development for soybeans and beans
Primary production; post-harvest	Integrated Rural Economic Development Support Project (PROADER) (2020 –2025)	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Kongo Central, Kwilu, Kasai, Kasai Central and Kasai Oriental	Value chain development (various agro-products)
Primary production; post-harvest	Project for Youth Entrepreneurship In Agriculture and Agro-Business (PEJAB) (2017-2023)	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Kinshasa, Ituri, South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental	Value chain development (various agro-products)

V. OUTLOOK FOR NSmartAg in DRC

- Mainstreaming NSmartAg into Programs
 - Food safety standards
 - Farmer agriculture input and technology adoption programs
 - Ag R&D investments
 - Extension services
 - Agri MSMEs support programs
- Supporting enabling agribusiness environment
 - Agriculture contributes to nutrition (not just food security)
 - Institutionalize nutrition expertise
 - Invest in infrastructure and food safety
 - Continue to cooperate with other ministries in educating consumers on the benefits of a diverse diet

- The dissemination event discussed how NSmartAg interventions (with a focus on supply-side interventions) could be an entry point for the wider nutrition sensitive agenda.
- NSmartAg recommendations complement the broader nutrition sensitive agriculture (NSA) agenda which is formulated under multisectoral nutrition plans/strategies and coordinated across sectors, such as health, social protection and others. In order to transform the notion in the agriculture sector that nutrition is an additional lens to regular agriculture investments to contribute to someone else' s objective, NSmartAg specifically aims to propose readily available investment opportunities that would trigger interest in nutrition from within the agricultural sector.
- The event re-confirmed that the objective of this new approach is to continue to support the (NSA) agenda (that focuses on both the consumption and production sides), and to advocate for coordination with ministries of health and other stakeholders in combating malnutrition holistically, while promoting a focus on two dimensions within agri-food systems: i) stronger supplies of quality, safe, nutritious and diverse foods on the one hand, and ii) associated improvements in sales, incomes and socio-economic empowerment of the agri-food producers, leading to greater incentivization and therefore sustainability for the production of such food supplies, that the sector can bring forward as a solution to the table.

- The representatives of international research institutes and the World Bank brought their perspectives on how the approach can help re-energize the nutrition and agriculture discussion at the local level. The experience with Climate Smart Agriculture analyses and country profiles was presented as an example of how Nutrition Smart Agriculture information can have impact on project design and investment.
- The Government of DRC, and in particular the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and the Ministry of Agriculture, committed to integrating nutrition into agriculture policies and programs, and stated that it wants to support smallholder farmers and agri-entrepreneurs adopt improved practices and technologies that are climate and nutrition smart.
- A recording of the dissemination event is available here <https://bit.ly/nsmartag-homepage>



Thank You!

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<https://bit.ly/nsmartag-homepage>