PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDG1 HUNGER TARGET
WHAT LESSONS?

OUSMANE BADIANE
Director for Africa

International Food Policy Research Institute
Underweight Prevalence Among Children Under 5 Around 1990 and 2008: VERY SLOW PROGRESS

Fanzo, J. (2010)
PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MDG1 HUNGER TARGET AMONG AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Share of underweight children (%)

ReSAKSS (2010)
THE IFPRI GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX
Combines 3 dimensions of hunger

• Child malnutrition (underweight)
• Child mortality
• Undernourishment among general pop.

\[
\text{GHI} = \frac{\text{PUN} + \text{CUW} + \text{CM}}{3}
\]

with

- **GHI**: Global Hunger Index
- **PUN**: proportion of the population that is undernourished (in %)
- **CUW**: prevalence of underweight in children under five (in %)
- **CM**: proportion of children dying before the age of five (in %)
GHI country performance: Index by severity

29 countries: “alarming” or “extremely alarming” levels of hunger
Country progress

COUNTRY PROGRESS IN REDUCING THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX
(percentage decrease in 2009 GHI compared with 1990 GHI)

Note: An increase in the GHI indicates a worsening of a country’s hunger situation. A decrease in the GHI indicates an improvement in a country’s hunger situation.

- Increase
- Decrease of 0.0–24.9%
- Decrease of 25.0–49.9%
- Decrease of 50% or more
- Striped countries have 1990 and 2009 GHI of less than five
- No data
- Industrialized country

IFPRI/Badiane
Preventive and Therapeutic => *Reduce Acute Malnutrition*

- Early childhood nutrition programs
  Supplementary Feeding
  Ready to Use Foods (therapeutic/preventive) health interventions

- Food production based programs
  Raise HH Food availability
  Increase dietary quality
  Biofortification
PROGRAMES TO FIGHT HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Protective => *Reduce vulnerability*

- Productive safety nets
  - In-kind transfers (conditional)
  - Cash transfers (conditional)
  - Employment programs

- Labor productivity raising investments in smallholder and rural sectors
PERU GOOD START TO LIFE PREVENTIVE PROGRAM

COVERAGE/INTERVENTIONS
Nutrition/Hygiene/Health
75000 Children under 3
35000 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers
223 rural Communities

IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition under 5:</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition total Pop:</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron deficiency</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A deficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fanzo, J. (2010)
MALAWI TREATMENT BASED PROGRAM

COVERAGE/INTERVENTIONS

826 Children
Rural assessment centers
2-weeks supply of RUTF

IMPACT

Malnutrition recovery rate 94%
No change in Malnutrition 2%
Defaulted 3%
Died 1%
Daily weight gain 2.7kg

Fanzo, J. (2010)
Bangladesh Homestead Food Production
Seeds; Animal Husb; Edu. to 5mill. people in 50% of sub-districts

Change in Vitamin A Intake

More than 7fold increase

4fold increase

μmol/L retinol equivalent per day

1999

2000

Mothers

Children (6-59 months)

Iannotti et al (2009)
HARVESTPLUS Biofortified Crops

FOR AFRICA

- Iron Beans
- Vitamin A Cassava
- Maize
- Sweet Potato

2010

2012

RELEASED!

IFPRI/Islam
HARVESTPLUS
Biofortified Crops

FOR ASIA

• Iron & Zinc
  Pearl Millet

• Zinc (Iron)
  Rice
  Wheat
ETHIOPIA PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS

COVERAGE/INTERVENTIONS
Public Works, access to services, credit, cash transfer
7 mill. people
4 major regions
Annual budget of US$500 mill.

IMPACT
Increase in mean caloric availability 10%
Decrease in no. of food insecure months 1.6%
Increase in fertilizer use 11 p.c. points
Increase in use of improved seeds 5 P.C. points

Fanzo, J. (2010)
WHAT ARE THE LESSONS?

- NUTRITION INTERVENTION PROGRAMS CAN WORK
- THEIR SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION OF HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
- THEIR TECHNICAL VALIDITY HAS BEEN PROVEN

OBSTACLES TO SCALING UP?

- COST EFFECTIVENESS
- IMPLEMENTATION LOGISTICS
- DELIVERY SYSTEMS
LOOKING FOR CONVERGENCE ACROSS MDGs

• HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION ARE SYMPTOMS OF LOW INCOME AND/OR ACCESS TO SERVICES: EDUCATION, HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION

• LOW ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES IS OUTCOME OF
  – LOW HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTIVITY / LIMITED FISCAL RESOURCES
  – POOR SERVICE DELIVERY / OBSTACLES TO ACCESS

• MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO RAISE INCOMES
  RAISE PRODUCTIVITY OF RESOURCES POOR PEOPLE DEPEND ON:
  => AGRICULTURAL LAND AND RURAL LABOR

• CONVERGENCE: SOCIAL SERVICES ARE NOT HOMOGENEOUS
  THEIR COMPOSITION IS NOT GROWTH NEUTRAL

  => OPTIMIZE EXPENDITURES IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SAFETY NETS TO MEET SOCIAL NEEDS WHILE MAXIMIZING IMPACT ON SHORT AND LONG TERM LABOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS
LONG TERM CHALLENGE NO. 1
BRIDGING THE GROWTH GAP TO MEET THE POVERTY MDG TARGET

Actual Poverty Rate in 1990

Target Poverty Rate in 2015

Projected 2015 Poverty Rate under CAADP 6% Growth Rate

Source: Dollar a Day Poverty Rates from World Bank, PovCal Net, 2008 [poverty line $1.25]; Projected CAADP Poverty Rates from various IFPRI country CAADP Growth Simulation Studies
LONG TERM CHALLENGE NO. 2
BRIDGING THE EXPENDITURE GAP TO MEET THE POVERTY MDG TARGET

Actual Poverty Rate in 1990

Target Poverty Rate in 2015

Projected 2015 Poverty Rate under CAADP 6% Growth Rate
Projected Required Spending Growth to Achieve CAADP 6% Growth Rate

Source: Dollar a Day Poverty Rates from World Bank, PovCal Net, 2008 [poverty line $1.25]; Projected CAADP Poverty Rates from various IFPRI country CAADP Growth Simulation Studies
LONG TERM TRENDS IN
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION AMONG AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Sources: Government spending: Global database on public spending, DSGD, IFPRI, 2009; and ODA: OECD, 2008
EFFECT OF 10% INCREASE IN SERVICES EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL OUTCOMES, AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY, AND POVERTY

EFFECT ON HEALTH SERVICES

INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Increase in Efficiency</th>
<th>Decrease in Poverty Probability</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Composite</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>-0.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>-0.234</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DECREASE IN POVERTY PROBABILITY

EFFECT ON EDUCATION SERVICES

INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY

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<th>Decrease in Poverty Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Training</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>-0.013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DECREASE IN POVERTY PROBABILITY
MDGS AND CONVERGENCE
BETWEEN SOCIAL AND PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS

BASIC STRATEGIC QUESTIONS

1. HOW TO MAXIMIZE LONG TERM GROWTH WHILE MEETING SHORT TERM SOCIAL NEEDS

2. HOW TO MAXIMIZE SYNERGY BETWEEN SOCIAL SERVICES AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCING INVESTMENTS

3. HOW TO EXPLOIT GROWTH EXTERNALITIES OF SOCIAL SERVICES

4. HOW TO IMPROVE CONSIDERATION OF GROWTH SYNERGIES IN BUDGET PLANNING AND NEGOTIATIONS
COUNTRIES WITH “LITTLE MONEY AND LITTLE TIME”

- VERY TIGHT MEDIUM TO LONG TERM BUDGET CONSTRAINTS
- LARGE SHARE OF POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY
- LARGE SHARE OF LOW-SKILL UNDEREMPLOYED RURAL POOR
- LOW DEGREE OF DECENTRALIZATION OF SERVICES
- URBAN-CENTERED SERVICES DELIVERY (SITE AND CONTENT)