



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



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## SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SADC FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY STRATEGY 2015-2025

June 2022

SDGs:



Countries:

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Project Code:

TCP/SFS/3703

FAO Contribution:

USD 250 000

Duration:

1 February 2020 – 3 December 2021

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### Implementing Partners

Relevant ministries from SADC Member States.

### Beneficiaries

Populations at risk of food and nutrition insecurity in SADC Member States.

### Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) 2015-2025 Strategic Objective 1: To promote availability of food through improved production, productivity and competitiveness.

Outcome 1.1: Improved productivity of diverse, safe and nutritious food.

Outcome 1.3: Improved utilization of nutritious, health, diverse and safe food for consumption under adequate biological and social environment with proper health care.

Output 1.1.3: Strengthen the management of information systems related to food and nutrition security.

Output 1.1.6: Promote healthy lifestyle in schools, work place and communities.

Output 3.2.1: Promote local purchases for humanitarian and social protection programme.

Output 3.4.3: Promote the development of pre-school and school nutrition programmes.

Output 3.4.5: Strengthen Social and Behavioural Change Communication strategies.



## BACKGROUND

The Southern African Development Community is made up of 16 Member States. The region continues to battle against the triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overnutrition. The principal causes of malnutrition are inadequate diet and diseases such as HIV and non-communicable diseases. According to the Joint Malnutrition Estimates of 2021, all countries in the region are classified as having high or very high levels of stunting. Wasting and overweight are also of public health concern, with six countries having wasting at above 5 percent and three countries having overweight at above 10 percent.

Food insecurity is prevalent. According to the SADC synthesis report for 2021, based on data submitted by ten countries in the region, around 47.6 million people are food insecure. Because of the high level of food insecurity, most diets are cereal-based and limited in dietary diversity. The lack of diversity has also contributed to the high levels of micronutrient deficiencies in the region. All countries have over 20 percent prevalence and many are off track according to the Global Nutrition Report.

The consequences of malnutrition include restricted physical and cognitive development of individuals, often leading to poor social and economic development. Governments have a responsibility to create an enabling environment that encourages consumers to make healthy food choices and access high-quality diets, thereby reducing healthcare costs and improving productivity and economic development.

In recognition of the importance of an integrated approach, SADC developed a Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015-2025 to support SADC Member States in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. The FNSS was endorsed and adopted by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2014. This project was implemented within the larger framework of the SADC FNSS, based on the gaps identified by the Member States.

## IMPACT

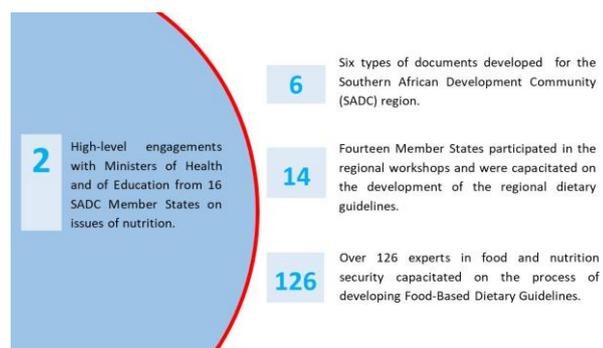
The project has provided a platform for Member States within the SADC region to come together to share their different country experiences and lessons learned. This has provided the countries with a regional picture and facilitated the development of documents that address common challenges in the food and nutrition sector.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The envisaged project outcome was an explicit political commitment from countries in SADC to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. To this end, the project organized two regional technical meetings on issues of nutrition with the Ministers of Health and Education from 16 SADC Member States. Four country consultations were also held between the first and second meeting.

These meetings led to the development of six product documents: 1) An evidence review for regional dietary guidelines, ii) SADC Regional School Nutrition Guidelines, iii) A Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability and Livelihoods in the SADC Region, iv) an SADC Food and Nutrition Information System (FNIS) guidance document, v) Dietary Recommendations for the Regional Dietary Guide, and vi) a Revised Food and Nutrition Security Results Framework.

During the production of these documents, 14 Member States participated in regional workshops and over 126 experts in food and nutrition security were capacitated in the development of regional dietary guidelines. At the end of the project, some of the documents produced under the project still needed to be validated by Member States and endorsed by Ministers from the 16 countries.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Some activities were delayed because of challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Other delays in the delivery of the project were caused by changes in the start date and staffing issues. As a result of these impediments, a request was made in March 2020 to rephrase the project by adjusting the start date to February 2020 and the end date to 31 December 2021. This request was granted and all completed activities were implemented within the original planned budget.

With regard to risks, the major risks to project activities were those associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The project responded to this by rephrasing the project to overcome such difficulties as travel restrictions and by adopting alternative modalities, such as virtual meetings.

## FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

It is recommended that the endorsed SADC guidelines be used to influence food and nutrition policies in the member countries so that food can become more accessible and affordable to consumers.

## SUSTAINABILITY

### 1. Capacity development

The sustainability of the project is supported by the SADC FNSS. Stakeholder involvement in the project was also prioritized to ensure sustainability. Member states were involved in problem identification and the development of solutions that work within their contexts. The private sector, academia and international organizations took part in country and regional engagements and were capacitated on areas of collaboration with the government departments. In terms of exit strategy, the guidance documents developed under the project were designed to be user-friendly and can be adopted as a reference point for technical guidance. High-level personnel from government departments within Member States were also involved in project implementation to ensure their buy-in and commitment beyond the project.

### 2. Gender equality

The guidelines are gender-sensitive and cater for both males and females in the prevention of malnutrition and achievement of a healthy diet.

### 3. Environmental sustainability

The healthy eating guidelines promote a plant-based diet and a reduction in the consumption of ultra-processed foods. The school feeding guidelines also promote the production of foods that are environmentally friendly.

### 4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

Home-grown school-feeding supports purchases from smallholder farmers who are mostly women and enables them to obtain an income that will increase their ability to buy nutritious foods. The Member States participated in coming up with solutions suitable for their contexts and practised their human rights in the process.

### 5. Technological sustainability

Face-to-face meetings were replaced by virtual meetings to avoid the spread of COVID-19. Online questionnaires were circulated to map the nutrition programmes in the region.

Government departments, development organizations and academic institutions from Member States were capacitated to understand their contextual problems and to come up with solutions from lessons learned in other countries in the region.

The members of the technical working group (TWG) involved in the production of the guidelines are knowledgeable in the food and nutrition issues that affect their context as well as the solutions resulting from the technical guidance provided by the project. Networking platforms were created that will help the Member States to continue to engage with other countries in the region. The technical guidance documents developed will continue to be a reference point.

#### 6. Economic sustainability

The guidelines will be distributed once completed. Although consumers may have challenges in affording a good quality diet, the guidelines offer affordable substitutions to ensure a healthy diet. There will be a need to use the guidelines to influence food and nutrition policies in the countries so that food can be more accessible and affordable to consumers.



#### DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ **Kara, G. Chikoko, M. & Country TWGs.** *Four Evidence Review Documents (Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius and Mozambique).*
- ❑ **Bruggeman, L.-A., Chikoko, M. Sepoloane, P & SADC Member States.** *Regional School Nutrition Guidelines.*
- ❑ **SADC.** *Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability and Livelihoods in the SADC Region.*
- ❑ **Nyadzayo, K. Sepoloane, P., Chikoko, M. & SADC Member States.** *SADC Food and Nutrition Information System Guidance Document.*
- ❑ **SADC Member States.** *Draft Recommendations for the Regional Dietary Guide.*
- ❑ **Munjoma, P., Manyani, T., Chikoko, M. & SADC Member States.** *FNSS Results Framework.*

## ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<b>Expected Impact</b>	<b>Reduction in Food and Nutrition insecurity in the SADC region</b>		
<b>Outcome</b>	Countries in the SADC made explicit political commitment to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition		
	<b>Indicator</b>	Number of countries that have adopted comprehensive sectorial and/or cross-sectoral strategies (FBDGs and School Nutrition) to eradicate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.	
	<b>Baseline</b>	7	
	<b>End Target</b>	12	
	<b>Comments and follow-up action to be taken</b>	SADC School Nutrition and SADC Draft FBDGs developed with three countries: Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Zanzibar, and Zambia developed FBDGs.	
<b>Output 1</b>	Food-based dietary guidelines formulated, in support to evidence-based healthy eating and policy and programme development in the SADC region		
	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
	Regional FBDGs developed.	1	Partially
<b>Baseline</b>	0		
<b>Comments</b>	<p>Draft Dietary Technical Recommendations on healthy eating that will form part of the FBDGs were developed through two subregional (16 countries) technical meetings and country consultations. Ministers of Health from 16 SADC member countries noted the progress made during the SADC Ministers meeting held in November 2021. In the SADC Ministers' decision document, it was requested that the SADC secretariat work with FAO in 2022 and finalize the regional FBDGs for Ministers' endorsement during the next annual meeting in November.</p> <p>The first meeting was held on 16 August 2021 to establish the TWG for the regional guide and obtain buy-in from Member States. The meeting included countries that had developed or were in the process of developing FBDGs, as well as those that did not have FBDGs. During the first technical meeting, eight countries had developed or were developing FBDGs. These included Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania (Mainland), Zambia, Zanzibar, and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Four country consultations were held between the first and second regional technical meetings. These enabled Member States to compile and validate the evidence collected. The evidence review was used to complement other evidence collected during country FBDG development and to provide a regional picture. The second regional technical meeting was held on 6-7 October 2021 and enabled Member States to appreciate the priority problems in the region based on the evidence compiled. The technical team prioritized problems and came up with recommendations for the Regional Dietary Guide. The validated SADC FBDGs will be presented at the annual SADC Ministers of Health meeting in November 2022.</p>		
<b>Activity 1.1</b>	<b>Establishment of Regional Technical Team</b>		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
	<b>Comments</b>	<p>A multisectoral working group was established for the development of the Regional FBDG. It comprised technocrats from SADC Member States, representatives from ministries of agriculture, health, education, communication and media, as well as from academia and research institutions and United Nations agencies dealing with issues of food and nutrition. A total of 53 representatives from Member States and partners participated in the first technical workshop. Twelve Member States - Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - attended a virtual meeting on 16 August 2021. The TWG will continue to contribute to the development of the Regional FBDG.</p>	

Activity 1.2	Capacity-building for FBDG process and evidence gathering	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1.2	Comments	<p>Two-day workshops were held for Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius and Mozambique. These built capacity in the process and key principles of developing FBDGs. Evidence review documents were developed for each country. Individual evidence documents were essential for identifying regional priority problems and recommendations as part of regional dietary guide development. A total of 126 participants representing over 32 organizations attended and contributed to country consultations. Breakdowns per country were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Democratic Republic of the Congo: 19-20 October 2021, with 40 participants and 15 organizations represented.</li> <li>– Madagascar: 4-5 October 2021, with 23 participants and ten organizations represented.</li> <li>– Mauritius: 1 October 2021, with 11 participants and seven organizations represented.</li> <li>– Mozambique: 1 October 2021, with 52 participants.</li> </ul>
	Evidence gathering, extraction and analysis & Writing of Evidence document	
Activity 1.3	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>A situational analysis for the region was compiled and consolidated through the country evidence review documents. Evidence from countries that already had FBDGs, as well as evidence review documents developed through the project during country consultations for countries without FBDGs, were assessed to obtain a regional picture. Eight countries had evidence documents developed or were in the process of developing them (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania [Mainland and Zanzibar], Zambia and Zimbabwe).</p> <p>The project supported the consolidation of summarized evidence review documents in four countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius and Mozambique). This was done through country consultations and desk review information collation. Evidence review documents included information on nutrition status, food security and food environment in each country and well as scientific evidence on diet, nutrition status and health relationships.</p>
Activity 1.4	Validation of evidence review	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1.4	Comments	<p>The SADC technical committee, government stakeholders, scientists and other stakeholders reviewed and validated the evidence collected for individual countries and the compiled regional picture. Countries that had developed or that were in the process of developing FBDGs had already validated the evidence before the regional technical meetings. Countries without FBDGs compiled and validated evidence during country consultations held between the two regional technical meetings. The consolidated evidence review for the region was validated during the second regional technical meeting held on 6-7 October 2021, for 63 participants from 12 countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).</p>
	Development of Food-based Dietary Guidelines	
Activity 1.5	Achieved	Partially
	Comments	<p>The technical recommendations for the regional FBDG were developed at the second regional technical workshop. A validation meeting will be conducted before finalizing recommendations for the regional dietary guide.</p>
Activity 1.6	Publish and launch the FBDG	
	Achieved	No
Activity 1.6	Comments	<p>At the end of the project, the FBDG had not been published or launched.</p>
	Countries develop a road map on adaptation of the FBDG to suit country context	
Activity 1.7	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>Technical guidance on adapting FBDGs to suit the country context was provided at the regional technical workshops. Countries without FBDGs indicated their interest in developing FBDGs. The FBDG development process was noted at a Ministers of Health meeting and a decision was made to request SADC to work with FAO to develop the regional FBDGs and to report on the work done at the next annual Ministers meeting in November 2022.</p>
Activity 1.8	Country adaptations and FBDG and messages	
	Achieved	No
Activity 1.8	Comments	<p>This will take place after the Regional FBDG has been finalized. It was agreed by SADC and SADC Member States that a guide would be developed to help countries adapt FBDGs and messages.</p>

Activity 1.9	Development food guides and food graphics and messages		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	As food guides and graphics are specific to country and cultural context, basic principles and generic guidelines on the development of the food guides and messages will be provided for country-specific adoption.	
Activity 1.10	Country adaptations and FBDG and messages, and field testing messages		
	Achieved	No	
	Comments	SADC and the SADC Member States have agreed that, after the completion of the regional FBDG, another set of guidelines should be developed, to help countries to field test FBDGs and messages when they have done their country-level adaptation. Technical and financial support (based on funding availability) should be provided to those Member States interested in adopting the food guides, food graphics and messages, and in field testing them.	
Output 2	Capacities of SADC Member States improved to develop, implement and monitor school nutrition policies and programmes		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Regional School nutrition guidelines and standards developed.	1	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	The SADC School Nutrition Guidelines were completed and validated by the TWG from the 16 Member States. Progress of the development process was shared at the SADC Ministers of Education meeting in June 2021. The validated SADC School Nutrition Guidelines will be presented for endorsement at the next annual SADC Ministers of Education meeting in June 2022. Work with SADC to ensure the presentation of the guidelines is included in the agenda of the next SADC Ministers' meeting.		
Activity 2.1	Mapping of national school nutrition guidelines or policies		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>Mapping of national school nutrition guidelines or policies was conducted in 15 SADC countries (Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).</p> <p>Because of COVID-19 travel restrictions, mapping was conducted via a questionnaire sent to at least three country focal points from Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education. Angola was the only country that did not respond to the questionnaire. Before being sent to countries, the questionnaire was pre-populated with data from country reports on the Global Child Nutrition Forum Web site, the World Bank Systems Approach for Better Education Results reports and other online sources. The mapping exercise looked at various aspects of the school nutrition programme, such as the objectives of the school nutrition programme per sector, as follows:</p> <p><u>Education:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve attainment and performance.</li> <li>- Improve enrolment and attendance.</li> <li>- Improve attendance for boys.</li> <li>- Improve attendance for girls.</li> </ul> <p><u>Health and nutrition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce child undernutrition.</li> <li>- Reduce child overnutrition.</li> <li>- Teach healthy eating habits.</li> <li>- Provide nutritionally balanced meals incorporating foods from different food groups.</li> </ul> <p><u>Economic development/Agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support local agriculture and empower community.</li> </ul> <p><u>Social protection:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support food and income transfer as part of social protection.</li> <li>- Alleviate hunger.</li> </ul>	

Mapping of national school nutrition guidelines or policies															
Achieved	Yes														
Activity 2.1	<p>Based on responses, the common objectives of school nutrition programmes were 1) alleviating hunger, 2) improving performance and attainment and 3) improving enrolment and attendance.</p> <p>The mapping also looked at the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Targeting (universal or targeted) and targeting approach, where respondents were given the choice between three options: i) food-insecure or poor regions, ii) areas with high levels of malnutrition, and iii) arid and semi-arid areas.</li> <li>– The population targeted, with the majority of the population targeted by school feeding programmes being public primary school students in 13 respondent countries. Five countries also provide school meals to public secondary schools and four are expanding school nutrition to pre-primary schools.</li> <li>– Coverage of programmes, with eight Member States implementing a school nutrition programme that covers 100 percent of schools, four countries covering less than 50 percent of public primary schools, one country (South Africa) covering 61 percent of the country’s schools and three countries not providing data.</li> <li>– Complementary interventions in addition to school feeding programmes to comprehensively address the nutritional and health needs of schoolchildren. Common interventions include nutrition education, deworming, school gardens and nutrition supplementation with iron and folic acid.</li> <li>– The approach to nutrition education differed among the 13 countries that responded, with ten countries integrating nutrition in other subjects; 11 have both school feeding and nutrition education; only three have a standalone nutrition class; and ten have nutrition as part of the school curriculum.</li> <li>– Procurement modalities, standards and guidelines. Only nine countries confirmed that standards for food procurement emphasize procuring food from local agriculture production and smallholder farmers, with Eswatini currently piloting a home-grown school feeding programme. In terms of sourcing commodities, seven countries procure food from smallholder farmers in addition to the local market, and six countries partially import food that cannot be procured locally. The mapping extended to farmers’ ability to meet demand, as per the figure below.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="574 1198 1332 1601" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>percentage of food procured from smallholder farmers</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Number of Countries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None of the above</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 50%</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Between 40% and 50%</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Between 10% and 30%</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than 10%</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Finances and budgets supporting the school feeding programme, including a percentage from government budgets and the cost of the programme.</li> <li>– Coordination among institutions and community participation; the existence of nutrition programmes targeting girls.</li> <li>– School meals composition and food basket, food groups, as well as frequency of meals provided; menu and rotation, likability of menu, and parent and pupil involvement in menu design.</li> <li>– Monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) framework including data tracked by the M&amp;E framework, data collection frequency and usage etc.</li> </ul>	Category	Number of Countries	Don't know	1	None of the above	2	More than 50%	3	Between 40% and 50%	3	Between 10% and 30%	1	Less than 10%	3
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Activity 2.2	Development of Regional School Nutrition Guidelines		
	Achieved	Yes	
Comments	<p>The SADC School Nutrition Guidelines were developed by the end of 2021 in English and then translated into the SADC languages: French and Portuguese. Progress on the development process was shared at the SADC Ministers of Education meeting in June 2021.</p> <p>Before developing the Guidelines, a mapping assessment was conducted to gather information on school nutrition programmes implemented and identify gaps across all SADC Member States. Key recommendations on how to address the gaps were consolidated in the report. To facilitate the use of the document, the Guidelines briefly explain each standard, breaking down key components where relevant, outlining basic principles or minimum elements to consider for each standard, and highlighting observations and recommendations from the assessment report. The Guidelines include links to additional resources for the use of Member States.</p> <p>Their aim is to help Member States to recognize and diagnose gaps when reviewing school nutrition programmes, find feasible recommendations and use guiding principles to review weak components, or transition to home-grown school meal programmes. As the guideline document covers all aspects of school nutrition, it is hoped that the two Member States that do not yet have a nutrition programme can use it to design their own programmes.</p> <p>The validated SADC School Nutrition Guidelines will be presented for endorsement at the next annual SADC Ministers of Education meeting in June 2022.</p>		
Activity 2.3	Validations of school nutrition guidelines or policies		
	Achieved	Yes	
Comments	<p>The SADC School Nutrition Guidelines were validated by the TWGs from the 16 Member States. Another high-level validation and monitoring of the process was completed at the SADC Ministers of Education meeting held in June 2021. The validated SADC School Nutrition Guidelines will be presented at the next annual SADC Ministers of Education meeting in June 2022 for endorsement.</p>		
Output 3	Regional and global Food and Nutrition Security core indicators reporting strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of countries in the SADC region reporting on at least 80 percent of the core regional and global indicators (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, SDG 2, World Health Assembly, Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Committee indicators).	10	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>The SADC FNIS guidance document was shared with SADC Ministers of Health from the 16 Member States in November 2021. As nutrition indicators cut across health and agriculture, the indicators related to agriculture and food security will be shared with Ministers of Agriculture from the 16 Member States at the annual Ministers of Agriculture meeting in 2022.</p>		
Activity 3.1	Food and nutrition security country information systems for vulnerability assessments		
	Achieved	Yes	
Comments	<p>A 2021 Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability and Livelihoods in the SADC region was completed.</p>		
Activity 3.1.1	Review of FNIS for food and nutrition security vulnerability assessment		
	Achieved	Yes	
Comments	<p>A SADC regional Food and Nutrition Security Meeting was held virtually on 4-5 October 2021. The aim of the meeting was to update and discuss with Member States the results of the 2021 Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability and Livelihoods in the region. Countries shared their state of food and nutrition security in light of the added vulnerabilities caused by COVID-19.</p>		
Activity 3.1.2	Information flow mechanisms for food and nutrition security vulnerability assessments established		
	Achieved	Yes	
Comments	<p>A mechanism was established to enable countries to report to the food and nutrition security vulnerability assessment. Ten of the sixteen SADC Member States submitted data to the SADC secretariat that enabled the production of the synthesis report.</p>		
Activity 3.1.3	Strengthen capacities in nutrition, gender and HIV information systems		
	Achieved	No	
Comments	<p>Owing to COVID-19-related travel restrictions it was not possible to conduct this activity.</p>		

Activity 3.2	Strengthening capacity of SADC countries on collection and analysis of global and regional food and nutrition security core indicators	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Capacity was strengthened in seven SADC countries on the collection and analysis of global and regional food and nutrition security core indicators, and computing SDG2 and dietary diversity indicators.
Activity 3.2.1	Alignment and standardizing of FNS Indicators	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>Following the approval of the SADC FNSS, SADC representatives for food security, nutrition and M&amp;E from 16 countries met to review the FNSS results framework. The representatives agreed on a preliminary set of common indicators that Member States could collect. The indicators were selected based on three criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Aligned to regional, continental and global frameworks.</li> <li>– Number of countries collecting the indicator.</li> <li>– Logic flow in achieving the goal.</li> </ul> <p>A total of 48 food and nutrition security indicators comprising 15 food security indicators and 33 nutrition security indicators, was selected. These were further divided as impact, outcome or output. The Member States agreed on three impact indicators, eight outcome indicators and four output indicators for food security, while the outcome on nutrition indicators was seven impact indicators, eight outcome indicators and 18 output indicators.</p>
Activity 3.2.2	Regional workshops regional and global Indicators methodology	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The Ministries of Health and Agriculture TWG met during a virtual workshop to discuss and agree on the SADC FNIS guidance document on 26 October 2021. Ministers of Health from the 16 SADC countries reviewed and provided input to the document, particularly on health-related nutrition indicators, during their annual meeting in November 2021.
Activity 3.2.3	Analysis of existing relevant surveys to compute the SDG 2.1 and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDDW)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Experts from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were trained in the analysis and computation of SDG 2.1 Indicators. Most reports on the results [by countries] are yet to be published, following national validation. South Africa was capacitated to analyse MDDW indicators and other nutrition indicators.
Activity 3.2.4	Technical workshop on methodologies used by FAO to compute, analyse food and nutrition security indicators	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>Workshops (virtual in most cases) were conducted. Experts from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were trained in the analysis of relevant FSN indicators, including SDG 2.1 Indicators.</p> <p>For South Africa, 13 participants were trained in how to compute, analyse and interpret food and nutrition indicators during a workshop held on 2 November 2021 at the Capital Hotel, Sandton. Nutrition indicators included the FAO MDDW indicator and such anthropometric indicators as stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight. Participants were exposed to Microsoft Excel, SPSS and Emergency Nutrition Assessment software during training. Organizations represented were the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development, the Agricultural Research Council, the Human Sciences Research Council and the Department of Social Development.</p>
Activity 3.2.5	At least two online Webinars on Food Security Measurement	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	Two virtual meetings were conducted between the SADC secretariat and the Food and Nutrition Security TWG from Member States. The basis of the meeting was on emerging issues at the Food Systems Summit.

**Partnerships and Outreach**

For more information, please contact: [Reporting@fao.org](mailto:Reporting@fao.org)

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