

Sunday 11 March

Keynote Address

Food Security and Nutrition: Impact on the Most Vulnerable

Speaker: Ms Sheila Sisulu: Deputy Executive Director – World Food Programme

- Introduction to speaker: Co-chaired World Food Pgm 2003. Started in Soweto as high school teacher. Became ...Nat Minister of Educ advisor... Bed Degree from Wits and Hon Doc from Maryland and NY, USA
- Since 1994 much progress done but more needs to be done. Shared a 3 minute video followed by Power Point presentation. Speech will focus on partnership between Anglican Church and World Food Pgm
- Video: 24 000 children die daily – 800 million starving; can't stop drought, floods or wars but can be people who stand between life and death, hope and hunger. WFP – effective tool for feeding hungry world – find resources and bring them together. To Red Cross and 1100 other organizations. Find governments willing to help and corporations willing to give, to make sure they get to right people. Make sure people come to school. Mission – simple but huge – to stop dying dying and start living, stop hunger and start hope. We bring food to 90 million people to food in more than 80 countries. But why hasn't hunger stopped? – no end to war, natural disaster, cruelty?
- Am Anglican so feel at home among you and I greet you all
- At UN Welfare Pgm, we tell audiences we are biggest humanitarian aid agency in world but to work effectively need to recognise those who share our values and inspiration – so need partnerships who respect that. Work mainly with NGOs on ground. Many don't know food comes from Care, World Vision, and many other NGOs
- In Anglican Community – Welfare Pgm recognises partnership – Welfare Pgm is new and young kid on block – only been around for 40 years. But helped millions. Can learn from you and perhaps you can learn from us.
- Honor to address Conference on topic – issues crisscross Welfare Pgm. HIV/HIDS and drought over last 7 years has had devastating effect on communities feeding themselves and presents challenges
- Food is effective way of improving quality for life of HIV /Aids people. Challenge is now so huge that pgm working in more than 50 countries. WFP says that food is essential component in dealing with HIV/aids. People don't recognize connection – question is how long do you feed people? Those questions were easier to answer. Those who didn't see connection between HIV and malnutrition and hunger and who didn't see connection were more difficult to deal with.
- 70% of food in Africa produced by women; men work in cities. When breadwinner falls ill, family spends 87% of income to keep person alive. By time second breadwinner passes on family is destitute. HIV/aids takes out most productive people. When they are gone, who provides food? Woman taking care of husband can't work infields; when she is sick can't produce at all. Children

immediately faced with hunger. Simple connection – important – 3 million orphaned children on continent (6 million orphaned globally). There is a rush to build orphanages. But church can't keep up with building orphanages and WFP doesn't think it is good to put kids in orphans – cos there is extended family. Have found that when children get food at school and take-home rations – enough for family – they are more welcome than before cos they're now an asset and not liability. Can monitor health and well-being cos they come to school. Get rations if they come to school regularly for a month. Enable us to identify younger brothers and sisters who may be infected and may need care. So bag of maize and beans or peas, and fish oil and salt, kids get shelter, stay with family they know, they get care and they are not seen as burden to family. So our work goes beyond feed people who are sick and who need food to use anti-retrovirals well. See possibility for Church and ourselves to partner in some way – children need much more than food when parents and teachers are sick and dying – schools are not coping. Need more now that schools can't cope. So church has role to play

- Bible talks about importance of sharing – feeding of 5 000 on shores of Galilee – took bread from a poor person. Miraculously made bread available to all. But in my presentation today, miracle was great but for today it is about sharing. Made it possible where there was very little for many to share. Sharing is important but don't have to take from poor. Too much food in world for anyone to be starving. In Japan (I was on visit) – don't take “doggie bags” - fear of being poisoned. Import a lot and dump 30% of what they import.
- Welfare Programme – why is there enough food and yet more than 850 million people know what it's like to go hungry? – we ask qu all the time. Shouldn't take miracle to feed them but we don't seem to be up to task. We only touch 10% annually of poor people. We try – provided 130 million people last year – almost half were children – in 80 of poorest countries – natural disaster and humanitarian crises. Working in a growth industry – number of food emergencies has been rising over last 2 decades from 15 to more 30 from 1980s to now. Climate change is having an impact – on food security. Always poorest and most vulnerable who suffer. WFP has turned getting right food to right people at right time – develop early warning systems and innovative systems of identifying where most vulnerable people are so we are prepared e.g. recent floods in Mozambique – we anticipated floods and cyclone and could respond with assistance – but they were in control whereas 7 years ago they were overwhelmed cos they had no means of assessing what they needed. As a result not so many pics in news on floods
- Despite technical advances WFP is still giant food pgm for world – Anglican Church has long history of running soup kitchens – spiritual and physical nourishment. At WFP we recognise we need to do so much more – address underlying causes of hunger so that fewer people need to come for soup. Talk about “magic bullet” which we are searching for – allow us to feed hungry and grow strong enough to support themselves – proper word is development.
- Epiphany – WFP has had one recently – children hold key to conundrum of feeding and development. Arch of Canterbury met with Director James Morris over past 2 years to end child hunger. Cutting to chase – work of WFP has..new initiative to accelerate on area of greatest needs. Of 850 m people, half are

children. If we can address their needs have a chance of meeting one MDG. While positive efforts made to reduce poverty (MDG 1), picture not so rosy when we look at hunger. Food and Agric Org – over last decade – number of hungry people esp in sub-Saharan Africa growing. With partnerships – govs and community Groups – to address families who have hungry children. Because hunger is inherited and passed down, have golden opportunity to improve lives of those who are still to be born. If girl child is mal-nourished as adolescent, gets married and has baby – that baby is born under-nourished – and caught in cycle of under-development (blindness, stuntedness, retardation,). Hungry girl in e.g. Malawi will grow up to be mal mother – more likely to have children who die in first week of life. Diabetes, hypertension and heart disease if they do survive. Inheritance of hunger continues. Ending of hunger – needed to break vicious circle³. World Vision and UNICEF – powerful new partners coming on board – and Anglican Church has expressed interest in supporting us. Southern Sudan (Arch of Cant) – saw importance of welfare pgms – visited schools and feeding pgms in Sudan.

- We are proud of school-feeding pgms – provide incentive for poor children to go to school and concentrate on lessons rather than stomachs. Gives child best chance in life – recognizing intellect potential – and investing in economy.
- Linked to peace building and resolution (of yesterday) – have found that when communities have had major shock – war, displacement, refugees – and in Indonesia (where I visited) – when UNICEF and other agencies set up food pgm, routine and rhythm quickly came back. So school feeding pgm had larger impact
- School feeding is an intervention to address hunger, esp with young girls. Keeping girls in school and feeding them, helps to ensure that next generation doesn't suffer from under-nutrition. Education is one of best ways of containing spread HIV infection. Seen it in Uganda – saw old lady of about 67 – looked after grandchildren – lost 9 of children and surviving on WFP food. N.B. she said ever since I've been receiving this food I can now think that eldest granddaughter is home on time and doesn't wander. Sub text is if they're hungry, look other way – she may bring food home and she doesn't ask ques. When girls stay longer in school, start sexual life much later – so don't fall pregnant earlier.
- Anglican Church has long history of providing education – part of our landscape whether in London or Iran or Jhb. Delighted to say that after Arch visit to Sudan – feeding pgm is start of many new areas of collaboration. Almost a year since visit, he has shown personal commitment and that of church to advocate powerfully on behalf of poor and hungry. Anglican Church has enormous network of grassroots voices – incl donors and recipient – as shown here. Insightful for us to listen to these voices. Shared vision, concern for humanity.
- Anglican Church is one of oldest humanitarian organizations. I welcome your partnership and support and ask you to look at our org as turning noble thoughts into action

Discussion

- Sudan rep: Issue of Darfur policy of gov is they want the land but not the people. War is that northern gov wants land not people. If WFP working in partnership

with that government why? Did EAD assessment – many NGOs and UN has dept responsible for ?? Don't work with gov in Northern Sudan but with NGOs – we do work with gov in Southern Sudan. Where stable govs willing to work with us we cooperate with them. We would not be able to enter Sudan without gov's permission so we have to walk tightrope. So will ask for permission to be in country and will in our delivery method work thru NGOs – food never goes thru gov but thru NGOs and we do monitoring to make sure food gets to those for whom it is intended

- Like giant soup kitchen metaphor – in world of plenty should we be continuing to feed or to challenge who dump food when others go hungry? How much food was consumed at Conference and conscience?

Jenny Humphries/Church of England – where is food sourced? Does issue of genetically modified food come in? We source locally. Countries like India give us food. Some donors give us cash. Some cash and kind is tied – told where it should be directed. But are donors who give money without tying it – then we purchase locally with 3 requirements – good quality, reliable supply and price be competitive. SA, Malawi, Zambia are places where we buy from – SA prices are too high this year. Maize price has risen 50% in anticipation of drought in Swaziland, parts of Lesotho, Mozambique and ..Last year had crisis in Niger and gov was forced to close borders – prices in Niger lower than in neighboring Nigeria. . On being able to buy food where people grow it – we. We have 100 donor countries – we respect cultural food preferences of countries.

- Genesis 41 – where does food come from? Sudan – becoming basket for rest of world.

Response: Malawi has had bumper crop – that crop is only maize so there will be staple food but other food sources might not be there. Because there is limited infrastructure in many African countries, North Mozambique is food basket for south. But people sell to other countries and WFP has to help Mozambique. Reference to climate change – from pt of view of your org where is impact most likely to happen, speed, and are we taking effective measures

- Central Africa – recommend WFP and humanitarian efforts. I have seen women involved in food for work projects e.g. building roads and good that children can see nutrition in schools. But relief without development not effective. Do you encourage form of development so kids have something to fall back on

Response: Do use food in areas of development so school feeding forms part of that. Giving that in particular context where children learning. Have other creative ways – use food creatively to leave assets behind. Southern Sudan and Bangladesh – prone to natural disasters – where infrastructure gets washed away, we do general feeding so vulnerable people get food for 3 o 6 months. Called food for work; school feeding pgms are called school for education; food for training (women come in exchange for month's ration of food, to get training in some skill e.g. in Bangladesh's tribal mountainous area, women so poor that they didn't qualify for gov-sponsored and NGO sponsored pgms – we worked with them over three years – food for work and food for training and they earned about one dollar a month. Trained to use money to be able to borrow in micro-lending system.)

- Peter Lee, Southern Africa – local school giving structure to community. Can become node of social service delivery for community but if it doesn't there is no node. Running in a problem now here in Southern Africa have a mismatch of policy where children of any background must be admitted to school but as of year can only apply if you have birth certificates so now half children being fed and other half watching and not teachers not knowing what to do.

Response: can't answer that qu

- Sudan: School feeding pgms expanding vision of education. Inadequate neutrino was major reason for non-participation at school and we welcome moves by WFP to become more flexible arrangements within pgms to make community development more effective
- Southern Sudan: world is full of food; how does it address surplus; what about chemically poisoned food
- Does WFP provide training for food pgms

Response: NGOs run the pgms and we make resources available so we work with them and UNICEF to deliver pgm. Also work with NEPAD and African Union on home-grown school feeding. Answers qu about why food should come from outside. Agricultural production is encouraged among small, local farmers where school becomes market.

- Main problem is about rights of children; how are we to ensure food security to poor, migrant workers.
- Food bank organization: here in SA to discuss food banking system for SA. Also have pilot project in Ghana – using commodities from local community and created food bank in Ghana working with local farmers – taking produce to supply schools. We believe there are a lot of models and partnership is effective way to do it