



EDITORIAL

Promoting good practices in the fight against hunger and malnutrition in Africa

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defines hunger as the most extreme manifestation of poverty and destitution. To be hungry in a world of plenty, where close to a third of the total food production is lost, or wasted, is unacceptable. Unfortunately, hunger and malnutrition persist, compromising the attainment of the 2030 Zero Hunger objective. The U.N. 2020 report on the State of Food security and Nutrition in the World indicates that close to 690 million people experienced hunger in 2019, an increase of 10 million compared to 2018, and close to 60 million in five years ⁽¹⁾.

The adoption and exchange of best practices could be an effective way to combat hunger, particularly in Africa. Implementing them on a large scale would permit greater food production, increase farmer revenues, and improve nutrition, thereby reducing the economic vulnerability of the poorest families. These best practices could be in the form of products, technologies, and methods and practices that have the potential of improving the people's living conditions.

The promotion of best practices is at the heart of the CERFAM knowledge sharing strategy, which identifies, documents, disseminates and supports putting knowledge into practice. The article on CERFAM knowledge management (**KEPT**) on page 4 in this bulletin describes this new CERFAM tool to advance best practices on food security and nutrition in Africa.

CERFAM supports the efforts of African countries to share proven best practices, to promote innovative solutions and to mobilize international expertise in implementing experiences and know-how that will have a real impact on the food security and nutrition of Africa. To do this, and as part of technical cooperation, CERFAM is collaborating with national and regional partners, as well as people who have extensive

experience in the development field, such as the China Centre of Excellence, in order to enhance the cooperation needed to reach zero hunger by disseminating information and best practices on food security and nutrition in Africa.

The South-South Cooperation Initiative promotes the sharing of expertise among developing countries, where the experts are often more familiar with the social, cultural and economic realities of development in the context of food insecurity and poverty.

For example, through South-South cooperation, CERFAM was able to deploy a group of experts and female members of the Côte d'Ivoire and Benin cooperatives to the Republic of Congo for a training program in making equipment and in processing cassava into various products like attiéké and gari.

This experience-sharing enabled the manufacturing of high quality processing equipment, which will allow the users to abandon a mostly hand-made traditional method whose technology was basic and obsolete. You can learn more about the impact of this experience-sharing and the participants' impressions on pages 7 and 8 of this bulletin.

In this bulletin, you will also learn about CERFAM's collaboration with the WFP Bureau in Tchad, who have come together to document best practices and lessons learned about Home grown school feeding programs at the regional level.

Best practices, which should be simple, relevant, economical, adaptable, replicable and transferable, have the tremendous power of bringing the transformation needed to adopt local and sustainable solutions to combat hunger. Their implementation contributes to the improvement of food security, nutrition and the livelihoods of rural households and is a stimulus for the growth of local economies.

Enjoy your reading!

⁽¹⁾ *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020*

To read in this issue...

- ⇒ The methodology for capitalizing on CERFAM's good practices. **Page 3**
- ⇒ A new digital solution to advance good practices in food security and nutrition in Africa. **Page 4**
- ⇒ The Drycard, a technology for evaluating and measuring the level of drying or humidity of food and agricultural products. **Page 5**
- ⇒ Strengthening collaboration between the WFP Centre of Excellence in China and CERFAM. **Page 6**

Takeaways of experts from Cote d'Ivoire and Benin on a South-South cooperation mission in the Republic of Congo

- ⇒ Interviews with experts from Côte d'Ivoire. **Page 7**
- ⇒ Interviews with experts from Benin. **Page 7**
- ⇒ Views of the WFP Bureau of the Republic of Congo. **Page 8**

Zoom on...

- ⇒ The Strategic Planning, Program Design and Partnership Unit (PDP) of CERFAM. **Page 9**
- ⇒ Better understand CERFAM's strategic plan. **Page 10**
- ⇒ Meet the PDP Team. **Page 11**

About CERFAM

As the first WFP Centre of Excellence against hunger and malnutrition in Africa, **CERFAM** is a regional hub for exchanges, partnership-building and South-South Cooperation, which allows developing countries to access the best available expertise, knowledge, and technical assistance to support them in their efforts to advance in the implementation of sustainable development goal –SDG 2.

CERFAM facilitates and mobilizes high-level expertise, promotes hunger and nutrition solutions, through proven practices, innovative approaches, and pioneering networks and communities of practice connecting national, regional, and international stakeholders.

CERFAM has a service offer that is twofold:

- ◇ Identify, document, promote, and disseminate good practices and lessons learned at country level in Africa and
- ◇ Act as a catalyst by deploying expertise for the implementation of good practices through capacity building and South-South cooperation.

To provide these services, **CERFAM** relies on four key pillars:

- 1- Research,
- 2- Technical Assistance,
- 3- Partnership building,
- 4- Communication and Advocacy.





IMPROVING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION EXCHANGES AND LEARNINGS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

CERFAM's Capitalization methodology of good practices

South-South exchanges are key to engage governments in learning, exposing new ideas and innovative solutions to their development context. They refer to building and sharing knowledge among developing countries facing similar challenges and looking for context specific solutions. In Africa, South-South cooperation is key to accelerating sustainable development and providing countries with the opportunity to have access to quality information to advance their decision-making processes related to their national programmes and policies. Identification and documentation of good practices across the African continent, the exchange of knowledge on these and the learning from them are key aspects of South-South cooperation on the continent.

To support African countries' efforts in these areas, the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), a joint partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire was launched in March 2019 in Abidjan. CERFAM is a platform of exchanges, partnerships, and cooperation, which aims to support South-South cooperation efforts and needs in the continent, mostly in West and Central Africa. It aims to respond to the increasing demand of national governments striving to strengthen their national capacities, knowledge management, documentation and sharing of good practices and lessons learned in the fight against hunger and malnutrition and contribute to improving quality of implementation.

A key area which is increasingly on demand by countries to support their efforts to end hunger and malnutrition is Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). Supporting national efforts to strengthen HGSF can be an effective strategy for contributing to achieving the SDGs. This is also a priority for CERFAM in West and Central Africa region. To contribute to governments' goals in HGSF, CERFAM has developed tools which include the capitalization methodology aiming at analysing and

promoting interventions (projects, programmes, activities, initiatives...) through the identification, documentation and sharing of good practices, particularly across countries in similar contexts.

With the growing interest in capitalization and capacity strengthening efforts within the region, CERFAM and WFP in Chad, joined forces to document good practices and lessons learnt on HGSF programmes in West and Central Africa with a view to improve the HGSF strategy in Chad. The exchanges among stakeholders helped to identify gaps and opportunities to improve existing HGSF programmes and to map out a HGSF value chain that can be used by stakeholders as a benchmark in their quest to improve their own HGSF programmes.

This effort was led by Levke Rickmers, of WFP Chad Country Office, who joined CERFAM for a three-month temporary duty assignment between April and June 2020. The staff exchange between WFP Chad Country Office and CERFAM contributed to expanding CERFAM's repository of knowledge on HGSF in the region and to consult with global, regional and national stakeholders about the strengths and challenges in implementing nationally owned HGSF. This resulted in a broader understanding – beyond the Chad context – of the daily challenges faced by professionals to bring nutritious, safe and locally produced food to schools. It also highlighted the importance of a multisectoral and multi-actor approach, involving national institutions and local communities in HGSF programmes.

The final documentation of this exchange, comprised of a landscape analysis of HGSF programmes in West and Central Africa, a report on the implications and recommendations for the Chad HGSF strategy and a lesson learnt collection toolkit, will benefit stakeholders in the region to advance in the fight against malnutrition through improved knowledge on the implementation of sustainable HGSF programmes.

If you are a stakeholder, interested also in seeking CERFAM's support to strengthen either HGSF programmes or other programmes in your country, please do get in contact! Through South-South cooperation and national capacity strengthening, countries can learn not only from each other but find common solutions to problems that are recurrent across the region.

Knowledge Exchange Platform (KEPT)

Coming soon

CERFAM's KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLATFORM (KEPT)

A new digital solution for advancing Food Security and Nutrition good practices in Africa

Identifying, documenting and promoting good practices is at the core of CERFAM's mission and knowledge management strategy to contribute to improving food security and nutrition in Africa. To do so, CERFAM has developed a guide of good practices, which defines the procedure and criteria to identify, collect and validate good practices. CERFAM is also developing a Knowledge Exchange Platform (KEPT), where users can submit practices to be analysed and classified as good practices, access a repository of good practices and experts, exchange with experts and seek technical assistance to implement good practices.

CERFAM understands good practices as evidence-based and field-tested interventions, processes or methodologies with proven or potential impact on the food security and nutrition status of the people. CERFAM classifies good practices as follows:

- **Innovative practices:** practices already applied that show a certain level of effectiveness in reducing food insecurity and malnutrition; or those implemented as pilot or initial new techniques or technologies exhibiting promising and meeting minimal evidence of results;
- **Successfully demonstrated practices:** proven practices, with tangible results on food security and nutrition, in a given context, and with transferable features to other contexts or settings;
- **Replicable or scalable good practices:** practices having demonstrated that they generate desired results on food security and nutrition in multiple contexts with high potential for adaptation and adoption by others.

The importance of good practices

Evidence-based, concrete and innovative ideas help improve decision-making to accelerate progress towards SDG 2. Good practices also provide opportunities to learn not only for "explorers", but also for project managers. Submitting potential good practices and promising innovations to CERFAM constitutes an

opportunity for stakeholders to test their interventions not only by benefiting from a comprehensive analysis of their practices but also by offering concrete recommendations to improve their initiatives.

How to access good practices collected by CERFAM

All good practices collected will be available on the KEPT. KEPT aims to facilitate access to knowledge on food security and nutrition, provide expertise for transforming knowledge into concrete actions, encourage exchanges among key stakeholders and carry out monitoring and evaluation for related technical assistance actions.

Steps to follow if interested in a good practice on KEPT

Once you have identified a good practice you would like to implement in your context, technical assistance from experts will have to be required to support the design and tailoring, and implementation of the practice. KEPT offers the possibility to make a request for technical assistance from CERFAM.

CERFAM will identify the best profile to respond to your request, support the design and implementation processes that contribute to the replication of good practices, tapping on a vast network of practitioners and roster of experts, including research centres, UN agencies, private sector, regional institutions, governments and other development partners. In line with CERFAM's mission to accelerate progress towards ending hunger and malnutrition in Africa, interested experts can register on KEPT and be mobilized and deployed for the implementation of good practices.

The KEPT will be fully functional during the course of the 3rd quarter of 2020 and accessible on CERFAM's webpage: www.wfp.org/cerfam





THE DRYCARD, A NEW TECHNOLOGY AND LOW-COST INDICATOR OF FOOD DRYNESS

To allow smallholder farmers to measure the dryness of their products and their suitability for storage

Lack of access to tools for testing food dryness

Mould does not grow if food is properly dried. Assessing dryness before storing can reduce post-harvest losses (PHL) and better provide consumers with high-quality foods. However, smallholder farmers in Africa do not have access to a cost-effective and affordable mechanism to assess food dryness. For example, a moisture meter costs more than USD\$150.

How can DryCard™ reduce PHL?

Invented by the researchers from the University of California Davis, Drycard is an inexpensive device to assess food dryness, enabling smallholder farmers to measure the dryness of their produce and its suitability for storage and thus allowing them to take necessary measures to prevent mould growth and PHL.

Humidity and food safety

The storage life and safety of dried products is closely related to their water activity (AW), which is directly related to “Equilibrium Relative Humidity” (ERH). At typical storage temperatures, an ERH of 65% or less will prevent the growth of most fungi. Mould growth on foods can result in PHL and unsafe food. Aflatoxins produced by some moulds can lead to malnutrition-related stunting and hepatic cancer.

How to use DryCard

DryCard and dried products should be placed in an airtight container, such as a sealed plastic bag. After a brief wait, the cobalt chloride humidity indicator strip of DryCard will react to the ERH and change color. Then

the user can match the color of the indicator strip to an accurately calibrated color scale on the DryCard. If the indicator strip turns pink, the product is still too wet for safe storage. If it turns blue or purple, the product is adequately dried. When not in use, DryCard should be stored in a plastic bag to prevent contact with water and can be reused for up to 3 years if preserved properly.

Results in Rwanda

Its usefulness for food preservation has been acknowledged in Rwanda. According to a comparative test conducted by the “Rwanda Standards Board” in 2018, Drycard is described as an effective tool to evaluate grain dryness. However, Drycard was only tested with maize and the results slightly deviated from the reference method (ISO 6540: 1980).

A validation process was also conducted by “Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resource Development Board” in 2019 within 24 cooperatives. 96 maize grain samples were collected. According to the results, the dryness reading of 50-55% from DryCard correlates to the 13-14% grain moisture content set by common commercial maize grain standards.

Therefore, the Board suggested that DryCard is an easily used, inexpensive tool for smallholder farmers to check grain dryness before storage.

What to remember from the Drycard

As its effectiveness has been scientifically proven, this article aims at sharing information about DryCard, opening new opportunities for a wider adoption and validation. However, more pilot activities are recommended to confirm its effectiveness with different products in different contexts. It is essential to integrate it into PHL projects with relevant tools, such as hermetic bags, for its maximal effect.

For more information on DryCard, please contact us at wfp.cerfam@wfp.org



© CERFAM

JOINING HANDS TO ERADICATE HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Strengthening collaboration between WFP CoE CHINA and CERFAM

On 28 May 2020, **WFP China Centre of Excellence** (WFP China CoE) and **CERFAM** signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) aiming at strengthening synergy to **achieve Zero Hunger** by documenting and disseminating good practices in food security and nutrition in Africa. The LOI opened a new chapter of the collaboration among the WFP CoEs in their quest to support countries achieve the **Sustainable Development Goal** (SDGs).

WFP China CoE supports the sharing of China's rich experience and achievements in food security, nutrition improvement, and poverty alleviation with other developing countries by facilitating, among others, policy dialogue and research, technical training and exchange, expert advice, to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals).

Prioritized areas of collaboration include value chain development and improving market access for smallholder farmers; supply chain strengthening, including food processing, post-harvest loss management, and storage systems; climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and resilience building and implementation of national zero-hunger and nutrition strategies.

Previous collaboration between the two CoEs has translated into a consultation mechanism and joint engagements for capacity strengthening activities, such as the International Workshop on Post-harvest Loss Management organized in Abidjan in November 2019.

According to the LOI, the two Centres will establish more effective and efficient ways of working together at all stages of programme (policy design, planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation) especially in supporting governments and regional institutions in Africa to advance Zero Hunger.

This collaboration will be underpinned by investments

aiming to strengthen capabilities in identifying, documenting and sharing good practices and lessons learnt, while reinforcing advocacy and resource mobilization efforts. The two Centres will seek to expand partnerships with external institutes and other peer UN agencies.

WFP China CoE has been a close partner of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC). Such a peer network can generate a great deal of innovative ideas, inspiring solutions and desired resources.

Efforts are needed to loop more engagement from the private sector for South-South Cooperation (SSC) to explore new opportunities. More networks and resources, both technical and financial, could also be identified to create synergies and complementarities to accelerate progress towards SDG2. Other areas of collaboration include fostering joint communications and advocacy efforts and working with different entities by pointing out the added value of the COEs and their roles in SSC.

The two Centres will also focus on the formulation and implementation of projects with different stakeholders by conducting joint analysis, mapping, technical assistance, research and organizing events, seminars, conferences and capacity strengthening initiatives.



© CERFAM

The collaboration between the WFP Centre of Excellence in China and CERFAM aims to strengthen synergy to achieve Zero Hunger, by documenting and disseminating good practices in food security and nutrition in Africa.

Takeaways of experts from Cote d'Ivoire and Benin on a South-South cooperation mission in the Republic of Congo

Why did Côte d'Ivoire join this mission ?

« The objective of this technical assistance mission was the transfer of skills to actors in the cassava sector in the Republic of Congo, for better valuation of the cassava value chain. Côte d'Ivoire was used to these missions in the fields of cash crops (Coffee, Cocoa, Hévéa, Palmier, etc.) As part of this Congo mission, this is a first in the cassava sector, where Côte d'Ivoire has real know-how. Côte d'Ivoire is honored to have taken part in this mission. Through this collaboration, we were able to offer our expertise and know-how to the Republic of Congo, in the production and processing of cassava and in the overall enhancement of the industry ».

How does Côte d'Ivoire benefit from this mission ?

« This mission was highly appreciated by all the stakeholders in particular authorities, beneficiaries and supporting structures. The workers were able to learn equipment manufacturing techniques for the processing of cassava, and groups made up of mostly women improved their way of making gari and attiéké. This mission was part of an effort to enhance the cassava industry in the Congo by boosting the production and improving the processing of cassava into added-value products, thereby contributing to increased revenues for those involved. The benefits for Côte d'Ivoire are numerous. Some of these are :

- ◆ Increased publicity for our country for its expertise in the cassava industry, particularly for the Société Ivoirienne de Technologie Tropicale (I2T) ;
- ◆ Improvement in the processing of gari by the workers which impact the quality, taste, the amount produced, and especially the reduction in the amount of work needed by the processors ;
- ◆ The promotion of attiéké (an Ivorian food staple) unknown by Congo processors ;
- ◆ The promising prospects of future collaboration with other countries and CERFAM .

Interview carried out with **Mr. Anon**, Director of Food Productions and Food Security at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Côte d'Ivoire, with the collaboration of I2T experts.

Could you introduce yourself and describe your role in this project ?

« I am Calixte HOSSOU, Head of Entreprise de Construction d'Equipements Mécano-Soudés (ECEMS-HCAL), principal trainer for the Société Internationale d'Ingénierie pour le Développement (S2ID SARL). As part of the mission, I was involved as Equipment Expert, and trainer for the processing of cassava and its by-products ».

What did this South-South cooperation in the Congo entail and what were its concrete results?

« This mission consisted of a transfer of expertise on the manufacturing of cassava processing machinery, from Benin to the Congo, under the coordination of CERFAM and the support of the WFP office in Benin and the Congo. The mission allowed the workers and Congolese producers to:

- * Increase their capacity in building cassava processing equipment;
- * Strengthen their capacity to process cassava into value-added products: gari, attiéké, tapioca, cake, etc. ;
- * Contribute to enhancing food security in the Congo ».

What was the added value for Benin and yourself at the end of this experience ?

« This experience was an opportunity to strengthen ties among the three countries, and to discover, and familiarize myself with CERFAM, with whom Benin can foresee the setting up of a cassava processing expertise unit. Moreover, it has also been an opportunity to test and strengthen our capacity to effectively transfer expertise and to share it with the sub-region or anywhere else it is needed ».

Interview conducted with **Calixte HOSSOU**, Head of l'Entreprise de Construction d'Equipements Mécano-Soudés.

Views of the WFP Bureau of the Republic of Congo following the South-South cooperation mission

As far as you're concerned, what value did CERFAM add to facilitating this South-South cooperation?

« CERFAM played a crucial role in facilitating this initiative among Benin, Congo and Côte d'Ivoire, namely in the areas of (i) agreement among the three countries through the WFP Bureaus and government partners; (ii) identification of experts and technicians in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire; (iii) and coordinating the final mission report. Thus, experts from Benin and Côte d'Ivoire were able to train workers in mastering the building of processing equipment. This exercise will contribute to enhancing the cassava industry by also allowing greater access to cassava by-products which are basic food staples for the people ».

What were the benefits of this cooperation mission?

« The first benefits are very encouraging, since the Bouanza workers received an order from WFP for the manufacture of seven kits of equipment for gari and attiéké transformers because of the success with the first set of equipment. These workers are currently solicited by private for the manufacture of these types of equipment. This collaboration has also created donor confidence. The Republic of Congo was approached by the European Union to submit a project proposal for 1.5 million Euros. Canada has approved a donation of \$250,000 Canadian to equip and train 16 groups of transformers and the South-South Trust Fund granted \$150,000 U.S. to train and equip 14 groups and contribute to the organization of the workshop to capitalize on the achievements of the various training courses. The introduction of cash transfers by WFP for these by-products will meet the two objectives of providing food security and promoting the local economy ».

Comments obtained from **Mr. Ali Ouattara**, Deputy Country Director of WFP Country Office in the Republic of Congo (WFP ROC), in collaboration with colleagues from WFP ROC.





ZOOM ON CERFAM'S PLANNING, DESIGN AND PARTNERSHIP UNIT

Main Areas of Work

The “Strategic Planning, Programme Design & Partnership” (PDP) Unit leads initiatives that aim to strengthen CERFAM’s strategic positioning, engagement and cooperation with governments, inter-regional institutions, development partners and other key actors in order to establish the Centre’s as a credible and trusted partner among key zero hunger stakeholders.

PDP Unit oversees the establishment of robust strategic and policy frameworks and the development of strategic partnerships with a wide range of cross-functional and multi-faceted partners including governments, regional organizations, United Nations agencies, donors, financial institutions, NGOs and universities, to achieve durable and high-impact solutions to hunger and malnutrition.

PDP key tasks include:

- * Developing CERFAM Strategic Plan, Strategic Partnership Framework and Funding Model.
- * Providing policy support and technical assistance at the strategic, programming and implementation levels in thematic areas including rural development, management of post-harvest losses, community resilience, food security, nutrition, home-grown school feeding.
- * Supporting governments’ and partners’ efforts in monitoring and measuring progress towards achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) targets.
- * Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and platforms through existing platforms to promote policy engagement.
- * Supporting policy dialogue and advocacy efforts at continental, regional and national levels to raise CERFAM’s visibility and outreach.

* Engaging with key partners and mobilizing financial, knowledge, capability resources to maximize impact of CERFAM’s interventions.

Equipped with this expertise and tools, the PDP Unit joins force with other units to accomplish CERFAM’s mission and vision, to advance progress towards ending hunger and malnutrition in line with the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations.

Recent achievements

◆ Development of CERFAM’s normative frameworks (Strategic Plan, Strategic Partnership Framework, Funding Model, Theory of Change, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework).

◆ Development and signature of various partnership agreements particularly with:

⇒ **The Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD)**: areas of collaboration include evidence-based policy and strategic support, technical assistance, advocacy and resource mobilization to support the development agenda of targeted national and regional entities promoting sustainable food security and nutrition in West and Central Africa.

⇒ **The International Centre for Evaluation and Development (ICED)** to advance practice of monitoring and evaluation, in support of sustainable and resilient development in Africa.

⇒ The **WFP Supply Chain Division (SCO)** to enhance national stakeholders’ supply chain capacities and food systems with a focus on enhancing the resilience of health systems.



CERFAM STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2024 IN A NUTSHELL

Why a strategic plan for CERFAM?

CERFAM vision is to be a catalyst for good practices and innovative solutions against hunger and malnutrition in Africa. This strategic orientation has been informed by inclusive and extensive consultations with government counterparts, United Nations agencies, development partners and other key stakeholders. The plan is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 2, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and other key continental and regional strategies. It is designed to be agile in order to rapidly adjust to existing or emerging challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

CERFAM's unique value proposition

Our core mandate is to promote, document and disseminate high-impact field-tested good practices and innovative solutions generated in or adapted to the African context. To do so, we capitalize on our field presence and closeness to governments and development partners in Africa.

CERFAM priority actions

Over the next five years, we will focus on (i) supporting governments, institutions and partners in the formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition policies and interventions; (ii) supporting national home-grown school feeding programmes to contribute to social safety nets, improved education and health outcomes and local economic development; (iii) prioritizing innovative, multisectoral nutrition strategies and actions as part of sustainable food systems; (iv) optimizing food value chain and supporting the development of efficient and sustainable food systems to increase smallholder farmers' incomes; (v)

strengthening the resilience of individuals, communities and local systems to shocks.

Strategic objectives

To this end, the strategic plan is framed around three mutually reinforcing strategic outcomes aimed to contribute to strengthening policies and coordination at all levels and promoting an enabling environment for the design and implementation of coherent and sustainable nationally-led policies and programmes; support governments and partners in accessing the best available skills, knowledge and technical assistance to help them accelerate progress towards Zero Hunger; support institutions' and partners' efforts in monitoring and measuring progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2-SDG 2.



Partnerships

Every day, CERFAM works closely with a wide range of cross-functional and multi-faceted partners to ensure the population's access to healthy, adequate and nutritious food all year-round. We believe that robust, inclusive and complementary partnerships are critical to supporting governments to address hunger and malnutrition challenges.

MEET THE PDP TEAM



Patrick Teixeira is the Head of the Unit. He joined WFP-CERFAM as Senior Programme and Policy Advisor on 15 August 2019. With over 20 years of experience with the United Nations, Patrick served on a variety of programming and managerial positions in Cape Verde, Liberia, Eritrea, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia and Italy. Patrick worked also as Gender Adviser at HQ responsible for Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development; More recently as Deputy Country Director and Head of Programme in WFP Timor-Leste. Patrick is an economist with expertise in food security and nutrition and a certified gender auditor from ILO. Patrick received a Master's degree in Economics and a diploma in International Development and Cooperation from Université des Sciences Sociales- Toulouse 1, France.

Nafi Aïsha Diop joined WFP-CERFAM as Food Safety & Quality Assurance (FSQA) Officer on January 13th, 2020 under a one-year staff exchange with the WFP FSQA Unit in Rome. With over 6 years of experience, Nafi Aïsha has expertise in implementing projects related to Food Value chain, streamlining Food Safety and Quality in operations and developing & delivering trainings. Nafi Aïsha received a Master's degree from ISTOM, College of International Agro-Development and a Master's degree in Sustainable Agricultural & Food Systems for the South with a focus on Food Industry for Tropical Environments from Montpellier SupAgro.



Igor Bazemo joined WFP-CERFAM as a Programme Policy Officer on December 4, 2019. With over 4 years of work experience with WFP, Igor has served in Senegal, Namibia and Madagascar WFP Country Offices and in the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa based in Dakar. Igor has expertise in Strategic Planning, Programme Design, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Igor received a Bachelor and a Master's degree in Political Science and International Relations from Sapienza University in Rome and a Master's degree in International Relations from Paris1-Sorbonne University..



Rayan Ezzeddine joined WFP-CERFAM as Operation Information Management & Performance Report Officer on May 9, 2020 through the African Union Youth Volunteer program. With over three years of experience Rayan has served as a Field Monitoring Assistant with WFP Lebanon, as a Direct Assistance Field Officer with Premiere Urgence Aide Medicale Internationale Lebanon, as a Child Protection Associate with UNICEF Lebanon and Anti-Corruption intern at UNODC's Regional office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Rayan received a master's degree in International Law and Human Rights from the UN Mandated University for Peace in San Jose, Costa Rica and a bachelor's degree in Political Science and International Affairs from the Lebanese American University.



© WFP

"Washing your hands well, several times a day with soap and water, for 30 seconds, is one of the barrier gestures to adopt to avoid COVID-19 and minimize the risk of being contaminated".

REGIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Cocody Ambassades, Angle Blvd Hassane II, Rue des Bougainvilliers, Lot 20

01 BP 1747 Abidjan 01 • Côte d'Ivoire

Tel: (+ 225) 22 54 85 85

Follow us on Twitter: [@WFP_CERFAM](https://twitter.com/WFP_CERFAM)

Visit our WebPage: www.wfp.org/cerfam

or <https://www.wfp.org/publications/cerfam-newsletter> for previous Newsletters

© CERFAM, 2020