



Dairy sector priorities East Africa

Transforming food systems together



Agenda

Dairy sector priorities East Africa.

- Introductions
- About Netherlands Food Partnership
- From initial scoping to agenda setting
- Global priorities and country context
- Your input and next steps



Introductions



Introductions

Using polls and chat.



About Netherlands Food Partnership



Transforming food systems together



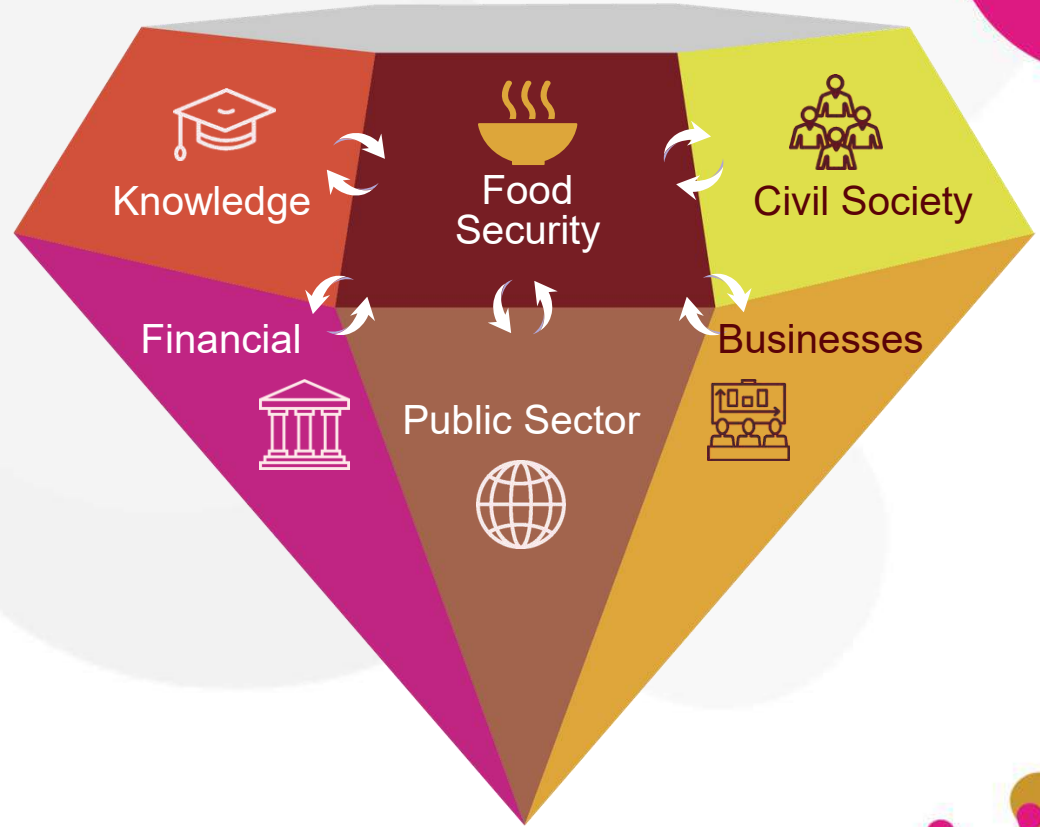
About NFP

Healthier, more **sustainable** and
more **equitable** food systems in
Low and Middle Income Countries.



The Dutch Diamond

- Rooted in Dutch tradition
- Tackling global challenges through collaboration
- NFP as independent convenor, supported by Dutch Ministries



Strategy

Country led
approach



Food
systems
approach



Multi-
stakeholder
approach

From initial scoping to agenda setting



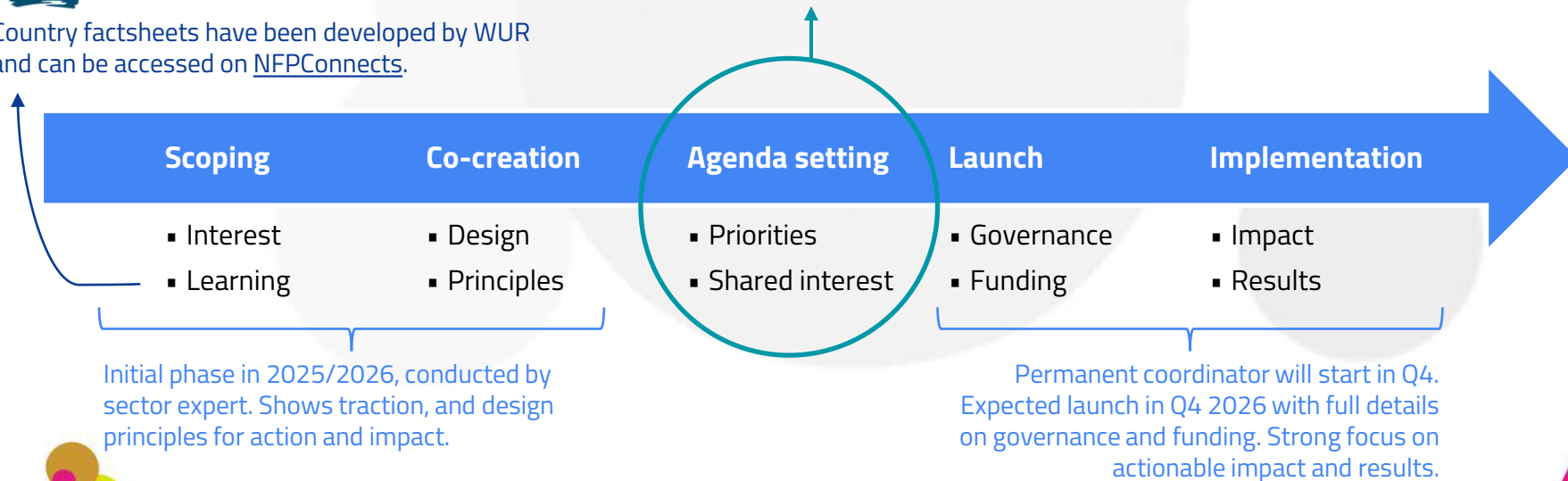
From initial scoping to agenda setting

Developing a shared agenda for the dairy sector in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.



Country factsheets have been developed by WUR and can be accessed on [NFPCconnects](#).

Current phase. Broader outreach to international and local stakeholders. To identify priorities and shared interest.



From initial scoping to agenda setting

Building on past experience and current activities.

Momentum

- Nutritional value of milk and increasing demand for dairy in East Africa
- Favorable conditions for milk production and tradition in dairy farming
- Growing (foreign) investments in processing and marketing
- Opportunities for partnership based on Dutch knowledge & mastership
- Potential for healthy growth and business opportunities

Foundations

- Build on the work done by past and currently ongoing projects
- Providing connections, to address dependencies and unlock impact opportunities
- Public and private responsibilities and contributions

Agenda setting

- A shared view on the dairy development approach in (East) Africa
- A shared view on objectives, character and activities of the partnership
- Fit within the policy guidelines of the Dutch government
- Actionable next steps, supported by stakeholders and ready for impact

From initial scoping to agenda setting

Combining sector data with structured stakeholder input and experience.



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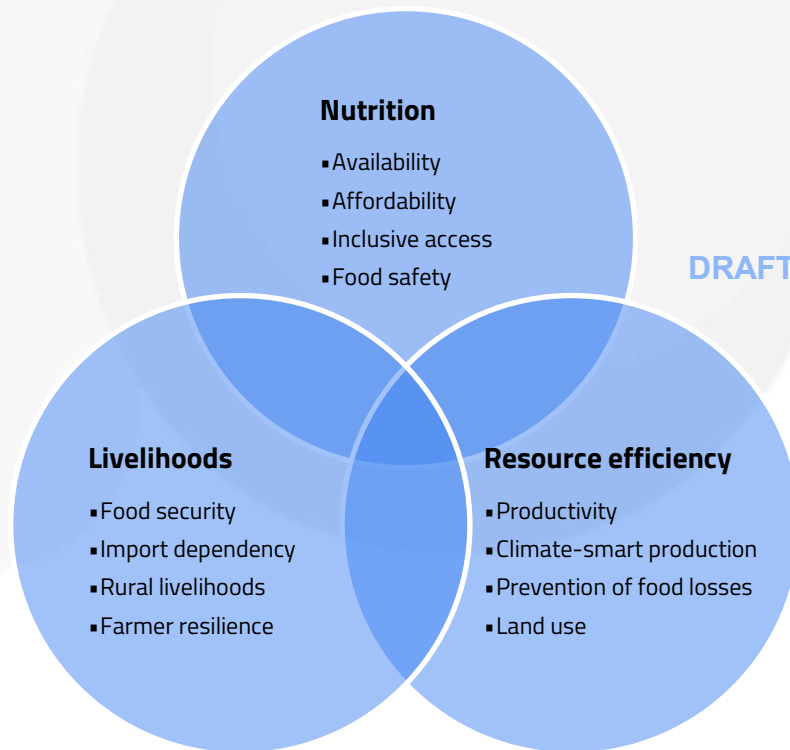


Global priorities and country context



Global priorities and country context

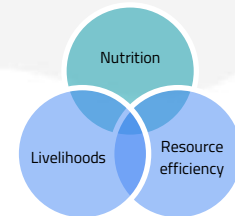
Sector transformation for better nutrition, improved livelihoods, and resource efficiency.



DRAFT – TO BE VALIDATED

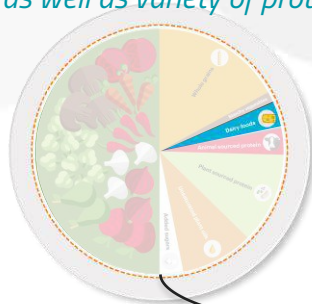
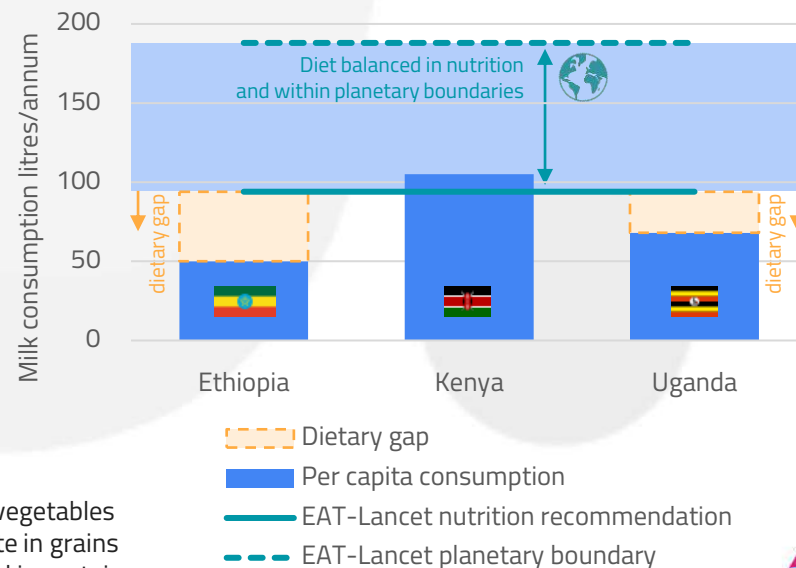
Global priorities and country context

Current consumption levels indicate nutrition priorities per country.



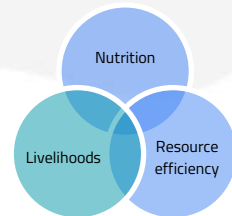
- The EAT-Lancet Commission on Food, Planet and Health, has developed diet recommendations that combine human health and planetary sustainability targets.
- The Planetary Health Diet, in addition to inclusion of vegetables and grains, **recommends a daily intake of 250g dairy** (whole milk equivalent), equal to **6% of total daily caloric intake. This is one large glass of milk daily.**
- *Beyond the data: average consumption levels are a good indicator for nutrition, but do not yet consider inclusive access, affordability and food safety, as well as variety of protein consumption.*

Per capita consumption compared to nutritional targets and planetary boundaries



High in vegetables
Moderate in grains
Balanced in protein
Sustainable diet

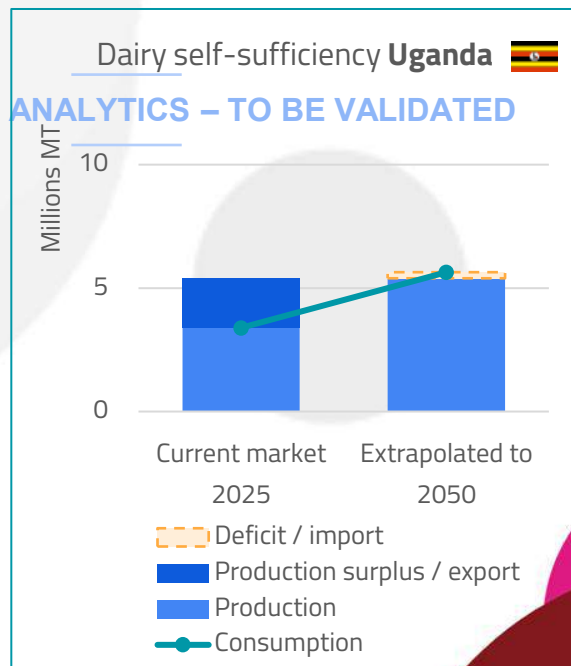
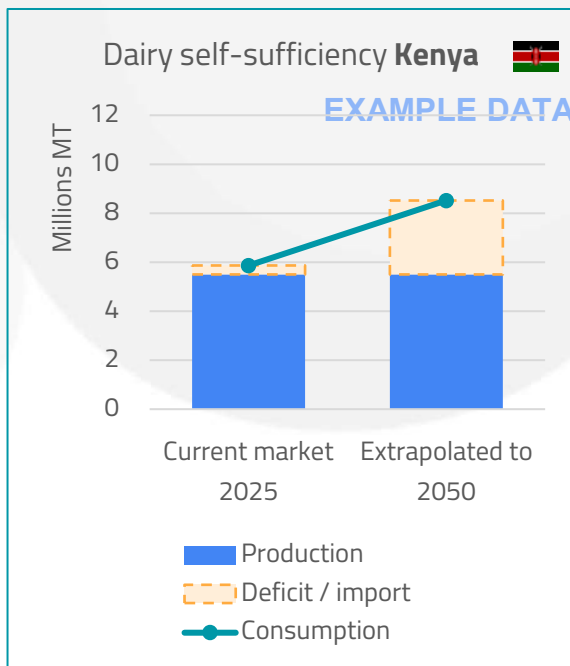
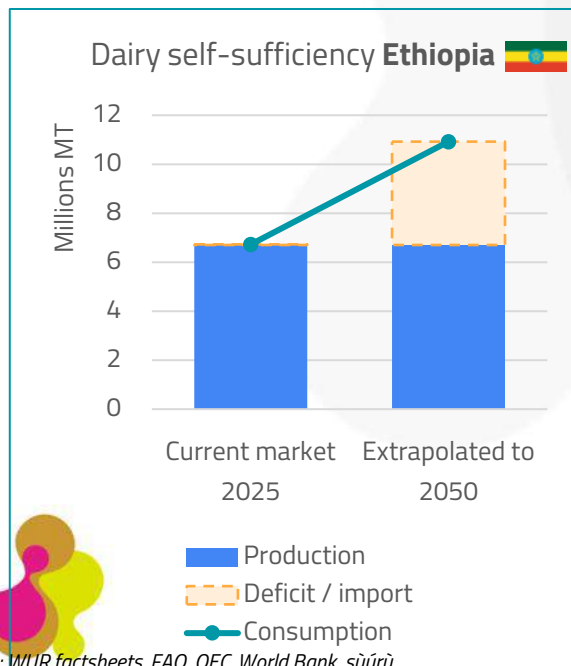
EXAMPLE DATA ANALYTICS – TO BE VALIDATED

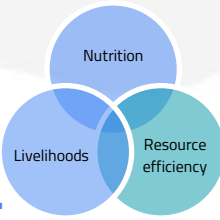


Global priorities and country context

With a growing population, self-sufficiency and availability will become priority.

- Population growth will likely affect food security and self-sufficiency if production growth is not addressed.
- *Beyond the data: if per capita consumption increases to meet nutrition needs, this would further increase production deficits. Increased import dependency is also linked to affordability and accessibility of better nutrition.*

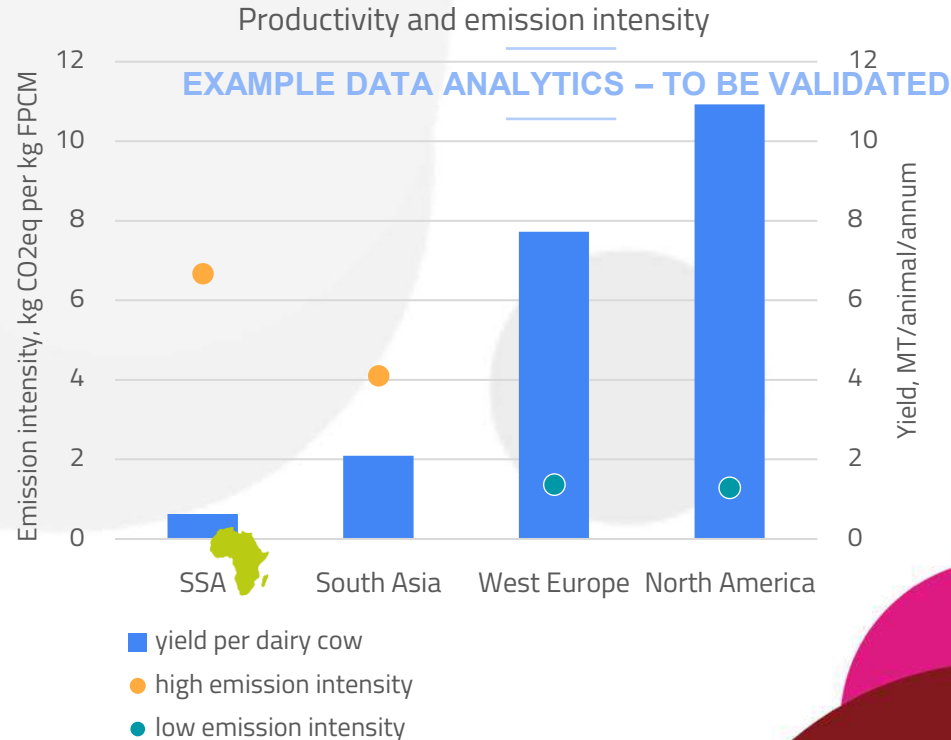




Global priorities and country context

Productivity connects nutritional targets and self-sufficiency to climate smart practices.

- With low yield per cow, the emissions per unit of milk produced are high (high emission intensity).
- Low yield can be affected by genetics, animal feed, animal health and husbandry, or a combination of those factors. There is a wide variety in production systems and productivity levels.
- *Beyond the data: climate smart production optimizes for emissions per unit, but also considers land use, feed, water and biodiversity. Productivity enables farmer livelihoods. Beyond production, food losses need to be minimized.*



Your input and next steps



Your input and next steps

We appreciate your input! Requests will be shared next week via email.



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Thank you!

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