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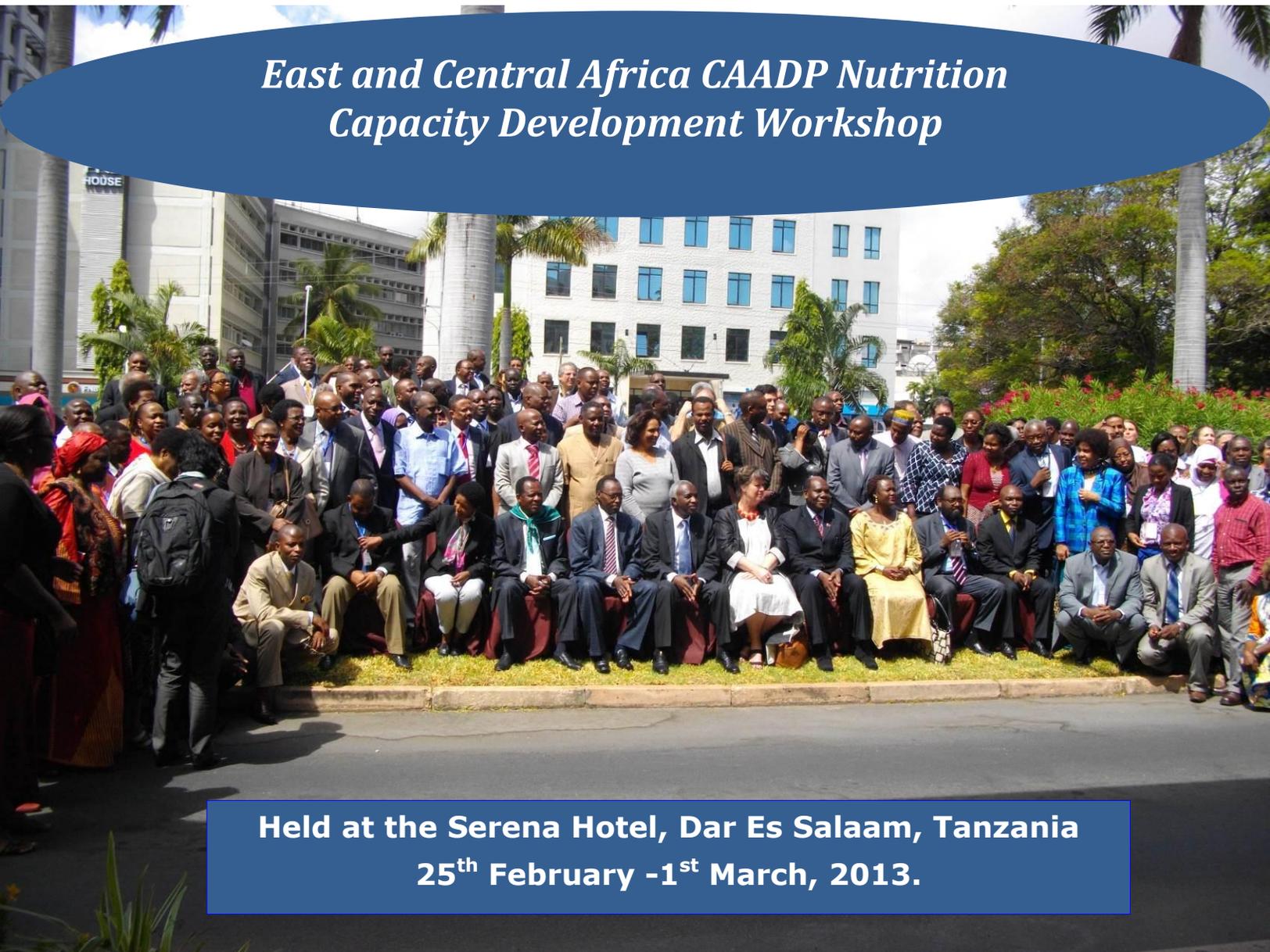
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CAADP

## *East and Central Africa CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop*



Held at the Serena Hotel, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania  
25<sup>th</sup> February -1<sup>st</sup> March, 2013.

## *Workshop Documentation*

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## ***Documentation of the East and Central Africa CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop***

This report captures the outputs of the EA and CA CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop held on the 25 February to 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. This report is not finally synthesized, but tries to capture the workshop output in a non-interpreted way.

**THIS DOCUMENTATION IS MEANT TO BE A REFERENCE DOCUMENT** for all participants and is intended to provide details of what transpired. Almost all results of the plenary presentation, working groups and plenary sessions are documented with no or minimal modification. It is also meant to serve as a basis for participants to strengthen their capacity as they build partnerships and create networks. Content of the report in no way reflects the position of PICOTEAM but is a compilation of participants' contributions.

All workshop materials, including presentations, key resources, and output from countries (Nutrition Country papers as well as draft road maps) are available on the following website: <http://www.fao.org/food/fns/workshops/caadp-nutrition/en/>

*This initiative is supported by :*





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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The second Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Nutrition Capacity Development workshop was held in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, from February 25th to March 1st, 2013, for East and Central Africa. Over 240 participants from 18 countries represented the sectors of agriculture, health, education, finance, private sector, and civil society. The workshop also gathered representatives from the African Union Commission (AUC), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), CAADP and Nutrition Development Partners, Donors, UN and NGOs.

The overall goal of the Nutrition Workshops and follow-up process is to ensure that nutrition interventions are planned, budgeted and implemented as part of National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To share experiences and reach a common and mutual understanding of integrating nutrition and agriculture
- To equip country teams with ideas, strategies and options for improved integrated food and nutrition security programming
- To develop concrete country strategies and plans for integrating agriculture and nutrition
- To strengthen country-level and regional 'networks of influence' for taking the momentum further after the workshop

The workshop was organized into several themes, corresponding to various stages of the planning cycle:

- General context of CAADP, nutrition and agriculture: Presentation on the CAADP process and framework for African food security; an overview of the nutrition situation at global and regional levels and why investment in nutrition is important; and key concepts and issues in integrating nutrition and agriculture.
- Experiences from interventions to improve nutrition through agriculture, covering the following topics: Changing consumer behaviours to influence the food system; diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods; nutrition sensitive value chains; and agriculture-nutrition linkages in an urbanizing world.
- Supporting functions / institutional and management issues for integrating nutrition and agriculture, including: coordination mechanisms, capacity development, and costing and funding issues.

Through mixed-country group work, participants analysed presentations in an effort to come up with critical challenges faced by the countries for integrating nutrition and agriculture. The outputs of their group work were clustered and summarized into the following themes:

1. How to allocate adequate resources for nutrition in agriculture?
2. How to integrate nutrition into agricultural investment plans and programs?
3. How to approach multi-sectorial coordination for enhancing nutrition at all levels?
4. How to design and deliver nutrition education across actors and levels?

5. How to generate leadership and political will for nutrition using evidence, advocacy and communication?
6. How to develop adequate capacity to integrate nutrition across actors and levels?
7. How to implement national plans and strategies to really make a difference at household level?
8. How to integrate nutrition into agriculture through a common framework?

These challenges formed a basis for participants to unpack deeper underlying issues and explore practical solution for integrating agriculture and nutrition. From the analysis of cases presented in the parallel sessions, participants identified additional challenges and strategies which have a high potential to work in practice? In addition to this, they explored conditions / drivers / incentives to make these strategies work at scale in other places. These are summarised as follows.

- Involve government and use existing structures from the beginning of the initiatives
- Government needs to take the lead (in an accountable way) in the implementation of initiatives while being supported by the partners
- Mainstream nutrition issues into government policies, strategies and investment plans
- There is a need for inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination
- Centralize resources allocation by aligning activities to a framework commonly agreed by participating stakeholders to optimize nutrition and agricultural outcomes
- Communicate the benefits of dietary diversity and improve food basket as well as aspects' of productivity and health
- Invest in multiplication of seeds for economic benefits of communities
- Planned activities need to be demand driven and involve the communities
- Leverage good practices, using indicators to measure improvements and make the scale up of success activities and initiatives possible.
- Consider incentives such as access to funding and capacity building for participating stakeholders involved in nutrition and agricultural initiatives

Following rounds of interactive discussions and sharing of experiences across countries, participants worked in their country teams to analyse the main nutritional and agricultural programmes and reviewed their food security and agriculture investment plans with a nutrition Lens. They prepared recommendations for integrating nutrition objectives and activities in the investment plans, looking at the situation analysis, objectives, main interventions, coordination and institutional arrangements, and capacity development issues. Their recommendations are summarised in the "roadmaps" available on the website (<http://www.fao.org/food/fns/workshops/caadp-nutrition/en/>)

With the country action plans developed, there was a need for the different regional partners to identify support areas that would enhance the operationalization of the agenda to integrate nutrition and agriculture.

Partners	Recommended action
<p><b>SRO (NEPAD, COMESA, AU, ECSA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convene a meeting in Addis Ababa at the CAADP Partnership Platform to discuss concrete activities for follow-up</li> <li>• Encourage country teams to identify key drivers of CAADP process in the countries</li> <li>• Identify capacity gaps in nutrition and define the expertise and competencies needed to ensure it is done.</li> <li>• Ensure that countries are encouraged to prioritize well in the process of developing the investment plans. All the necessary technical assistance to be provided by EU and AU.</li> <li>• ECKSA have the required technical support</li> <li>• It is critical to recognize that besides the national level process, there are regional CAADP processes to deal with issues that countries cannot deal with.</li> <li>• The upcoming ministerial meeting will provide opportunity of nutrition issues to be presented and reflected on.</li> <li>• The SRO partners agreed to partner with colleagues to address technical and financial issues</li> <li>• Support to member countries to have policies at national level that look at nutrition. CAADP has specialists that can provide support to countries in identifying gaps in nutrition policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contact persons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the country level, there are ministries that coordinate the CAADP process. The focal points are identified at different levels in the ministry to act as contact focal persons.</li> <li>• The nutrition component is embedded in pillar 3. The focus now is how nutrition can be included in CAADP process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commitment of the countries was a motivation to the different partners to continue providing the desired support. The recommendations were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There will be a need to respond according to the requests of the countries and that should be expressed through official channels.</li> <li>○ There will be need to come together and closer to the regional communities for effective alignment of the CAADP process</li> <li>○ There will be need to have an assistance plan for the countries that would be used on a case by case basis. This will start with a more in-depth monitoring of county processes and progress made and provides opportunity for follow up so that all is not lost.</li> <li>○ For countries which have integrated the SUN process, it could act as an entry point. However, there will be need to identify how to provide support to specific countries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The UN Agency team emphasized that for any country to benefit from any form of support, countries will have to articulate their demand.</p>

Reflecting on the outcomes of their country group work on investment plans and the workshop in general, participants distilled key messages they could take home: The messages are clustered into the following themes:

- Malnutrition is a reality with economic, social and cultural characteristics specific for each country.
  - Diversity of food production and consumption is required to reduce malnutrition, which has become a development threat in many African countries
  - It is important to brief politicians and policy makers in the countries about the outcome of the workshop and help them mainstreaming nutrition in the CAADP investment plan
  - The opportunities for incorporating nutrition issues in agriculture have been identified and the integration processes should cover both vertical and horizontal linkages
  - Integrating nutrition and agriculture requires multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration of different organisations (Governments, non-governmental and private business organisations) at all levels
  - Developing investment plans and allocating adequate funds for nutrition and agriculture interventions will lead to a wider stakeholder's participation and ownership
  - Use the workshop outcomes to review and strengthen strategies and plans meant for the transformation of interventions involving nutrition and agriculture
  - It is important to identify and document best practices for exchange of experiences at regional and national forums
- 

## ACRONYMS

AAS	Agricultural Advisory Services
AEAS	Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services
AF	Aflatoxin
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AFSIP	Agriculture Food Security Investment Plans
AUC	African Union Commission
AVDRC	Asian Vegetable Development and Research Centre
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CBTs	Community Based Trainers
CNFs	Community Nutrition Facilitators
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSC	Council Steering Committee
DPG	Development Partner Group
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
ECSA	Eastern, Central, and South Africa Health Community
EHFP	Enhanced Homestead Food Production
FAFS	Framework for African Food Security
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FICA	Flanders International Cooperation Agency
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding
HLSCN	High Level Steering Committee for Nutrition
ICCPS	International Climate Change Partnerships
ICN+21	International Conference on Nutrition Twenty One years later
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IP	Investment Plan
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
LGAs	Local Government Authorities

MDG1	Millennium Development Goal 1
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
NAIPs	National Agriculture Investment Plans
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
OFSP	Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato
OSP	Orange Sweet Potato
PANI	Pan African Nutrition Initiative
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMORALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional and Local Government
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PSG	Process Steering Group
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SFV	Street Food Vending
SRL	Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TAFSIP	Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan
TFNC	Tanzania Food Nutrition Centre
UN	United Nations
VAD	Vitamin A Deficiency
VSF	Veterinary Sans Frontier
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WVC	World Vegetable Centre

## **SECTION 1: OPENING CEREMONY**

The workshop started at 09h30 with Dr. Bibi Giyose from NEPAD, who welcomed all the participants to the workshop. She thanked the Government of Tanzania for agreeing to host the workshop. She then invited the chairperson, to moderate the opening ceremony session.

### **Opening Remarks by Engineer Mboka**

He welcomed all the participants to the workshop. He expressed his appreciation to the government of Tanzania for their readiness to host the workshop. Tanzania embraced the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compact and is in the process of implementing the programme. However, the link to nutrition has been missing. He expressed his enthusiasm towards great outcomes from the workshop and then invited the speakers to give their opening remarks.

### **Dr. Sam Kanyarukiga, Manager of the CAADP Programme at COMESA**

Observing all protocols, Sam expressed his excitement at the opportunity to attend the workshop. He recognized the presence of the CAADP team and NEPAD secretariat and indicated that they were going to play an instrumental role in the workshop jointly organized by NEPAD – Planning and Coordinating Agency, COMESA, FAO, and many other partners. He therefore thanked everybody who was involved in the preparation and planning of the meeting. On behalf of the organizers, he thanked all the participants who came from different countries to participate in the workshop. He appreciated all the efforts and preparations by the participants who had to ensure the workshop was a success. He also thanked the Government of the Republic of Tanzania for their acceptance to host the meeting.

The purpose of the workshop was to provide a platform for sharing information and experiences amongst the participating countries on issues related to food security and nutrition. It is expected that at the end of the workshop, some of the key results will improve knowledge on concepts of food security and nutrition. The skills of integrating and mainstreaming nutritional aspects in policies, strategies, and investment plans and programmes under the CAADP framework will be of importance. It is expected that the workshop will also enhance the capacities of national and regional professional teams working on CAADP nutrition programme.

In order to achieve the objectives, participants have been invited as key stakeholders and professionals coming from a total of 18 countries in the Eastern and Central African Region. All the countries have embraced the CAADP process as the agreed framework for economic growth through agricultural development processes. CAADP is built on four pillars including pillar 3 which focuses on the enhancement of food and nutrition security, this being the theme of the workshop. While many countries have embraced the CAADP process, different countries are at different levels of implementation of the CAADP process. Seven countries in the region have already formulated their respective investment plans under CAADP with most having adopted at different levels issues related to capacity. The capacity that will be gained and enhanced during this process will significantly contribute to integration of food and nutrition in the National Investment Plans under CAADP process.

Despite the increased efforts by most African governments to promote investment in the agriculture sector, the productivity has not been significantly improved and therefore the nutrition status in these countries have deteriorated in the past few years. According to the 2012 joint report on food security in

the world by FAO, World Food Programme (WFP), and IFAD, the share of under-malnourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased for 17% to 27%. The COMESA annual report 2012 states that at the continental level, cereal production registered a 3.4% increase in 2012 over the year 2011 with the Eastern region having over 4% increase in production. However, this did not translate to improved nutrition. With regard to the situation of Eastern and Southern Africa, report by IFPRI in 2012 sites the prevalence of underweight children between 0-5 years ranging from 13.6 % in Southern Africa to 30.6% in Eastern Africa. The prevalence of stunted children under 5 years ranges from 24.3% in Southern Africa to 44.5% in Eastern Africa. Some of the main causes of malnutrition in Africa and elsewhere include inadequate food quantity, inadequate food quality and safety and also poor policies, strategies, and investment plans that are inadequate to address issues related to food and nutrition. The reference of this workshop to COMESA is immense. The nutrition workshop is very consistent to the work of COMESA whose main emphasis is assisting the member states to develop quality country investment plans that increasingly mainstream food and nutrition security measures. Finally, he thanked the organizing team and experts who will facilitate the various sessions, and partners for the support. He wished the participants constructive and successful discussions that will ultimately results into improved country roadmaps for investment plans to better focus on food and nutrition security.

### **Dorothy Namuchimba, Manager for Food Security and Nutrition, ECSA**

She observed all protocols and apologized on behalf of Dr Josephine Kibaru Mbai, the DG Eastern, Central, and South Africa Health Community (ECSA) who was not able to attend the meeting due to unforeseen circumstances.

ECSA is a regional inter-governmental health organization that fosters and promotes regional co-operation in health among member states. Currently, the member states include Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

ECSA has been working with countries and partners to raise the standard of health for the people by promoting efficiency and effectiveness of health services through corporation, collaboration, research, capacity building, strengthening policy development, advocacy, brokerage, and networking. ECSA was formally known as the Common Wealth Regional Health Community for East, Central, and Southern Africa when it was established in 1974 under the Common Wealth Secretariat in London. However, since 1980, ECSA Health Community has functioned under the direct control of member governments who visualize ECSA Health Community as a unique regional platform for promoting corporation for health in the region.

In November 2002, the health ministers' conference resolved that the community be renamed as ECSA Health Community as part of the constitutional reforms undertaken by the community in a deliberate effort to be more inclusive and be Pan African in orientation. The ECSA Health Community continues to enjoy strong support from member states and partners in the region and beyond. This dynamism is reflected in the continued portfolio of 70 programmes, which include food security and nutrition. Over the years, the food security and nutrition programme has collaborated with many partners. With regard to nutrition and HIV/AIDS and in increasing capacity to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, the programme has collaborated with World Bank and UNICEF in moving the nutrition agenda forward for more effectively through a multi-sectoral approach and continues to collaborate with AU through NEPAD in areas of policy formulation, program design and delivery, reduction of Vitamins and mineral deficiencies, poverty, advocacy, and strengthening capacity for food nutrition and security. The

programme has also collaborated with the World Vegetable Centre and conducted research in improving indigenous and traditional vegetables, and fruits. The food security and nutritional programme has in the past also funded by USAID and has been an active player in the nutrition community in Eastern and Southern Africa, and has been particularly recognized by development partners and member states for its effort to facilitate knowledge generation and sharing across ECSA region on the issues related to food security and food fortification. ECSA facilitated the development of joint guidelines, manuals, and training materials within the area of food fortification and also developed several working groups to foster regional collaboration.

In terms of partnerships, it brings together key partners at the global and regional level to dialogue on critical health issues. In so doing, ECSA helps communities to provide regional platforms for continuous learning and sharing health information and evidence based research and help in the formulation of health policies. ECSA also plays a pivotal role as the regional body in harnessing comparative advantages of critical partners to provide stewardship in partnership, building local capacity, and collectively delivering policy interventions and for comprehensive strengthening of health systems in the member states. Overall, ECSA is singularly focused on health, unlike other regional bodies. It is therefore an all-important regional focal point and technical resource for member states, international partners and regional bodies in the region, and globally on matters of health.

In spite of the major achievement mentioned, ECSA has challenges. ECSA is a home to people with various needs. The capacity to deal with disease pandemics and poverty, and capacity to provide coordination at all levels are some of the huge challenges ECSA is facing. The capacity building workshop to mainstream nutrition in National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP) is a step in the direct direction. Often, the link between nutrition and agriculture is overlooked. CAADP is indeed an excellent opportunity for agriculture to engage in the nutrition momentum and join forces with other projects and sustain linkages to national and regional investment plan as well as to the regional development agenda. She hoped that the workshop will maximize the national impact of national investment plans.

Finally, she thanked NEPAD and all the partners who participated in organizing the regional workshop. She assured everybody that ECSA is their regional organization and will always be ready to provide all the necessary desired support to meet regional efforts.

### **Diana Tempelman, FAO Representative to Tanzania**

All protocol observed, Diana appreciated the opportunity to address participants of the workshop on behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Dr José Graziano da Silva. She was pleased seeing so many gathered ready to share expertise and reflections around the central question of the East and Central Africa CAADP Nutrition Programme Development workshop, namely: *“How can agriculture better contribute to improving the nutrition of children, women and men in the sub-region?”*

She pointed out that when talking about agriculture and nutrition, this refers to people’s well-being in general.

- Previously it was thought that an increased agricultural production would automatically have a positive impact on nutrition. Agriculture professionals measured their success in terms of total food production achieved, increases in productivity and how much income and employment the agricultural sector had generated.

- More recent findings show however that that is not always the case. Those operating in the United Republic of Tanzania know only too well. Official data show that the country as a whole has been producing around 110 – 112 % of its food needs over the past couple of years and should therefore be considered food secure, at least at National level. However, other data indicate very high levels of stunting among children, of 40% and more in certain areas, some of which are considered the breadbasket of this country.

This shows that in addition to asking how many tons of crops and livestock are being produced, there is also a need to ask how this production benefits rural and urban populations, children, adolescents and their parents and especially the poorest and most vulnerable. People should ask: Are people eating better? Are people healthier?

So the question “*How can agriculture better contribute to improving the nutrition of children, women and men in the sub-region?*” is in fact central to sustainable development and to strengthening resilience of the people needed for development. A malnourished child will not have the nutrients to develop to its full capacity and an undernourished adult is more likely to be sick, lowering his or her productivity. How can such adults then make the most of their lives and deal with shocks when they come? Good nutrition should be a central goal of development, as it is a measure of human well-being that indicates whether people have enough to eat and are healthy.

Making agriculture work for nutrition means:

- Setting clear nutrition objectives in agricultural policies and development programmes, ensuring that all individuals can consume diverse, nutritious and safe foods.
- It means that agricultural policies do no harm by reducing diets to a few staple foods, but instead contribute to creating diverse diets;
- It means that the most vulnerable households have better and secure access to productive resources and jobs;
- It means that women and caretakers are able to engage in agricultural production, processing and retailing without this having a negative impact on the care they give to their children; and
- It also means that clear nutrition indicators are set, allowing for monitoring and evaluation of the positive impact of agricultural development on nutrition and identifying any potential harm.

Many of the things being done in agriculture can contribute to improving nutrition. Increasing the availability of food stuffs through increased production and reduced post-harvest losses; creating jobs and generating income through food processing and value addition.

But in doing so, there is a need to:

- Promote diversity in available food stuffs, focusing on nutrient-rich foods;
- There is a need to ensure that the processing methods used help retain the nutritional value of foods, prolong shelf-life and guarantee food safety;
- There is need for involving local people in the planning process to find solutions that suit their priorities and help them meet their challenges; and
- There is need for more nutrition education which will greatly enhance the nutritional impact of all these interventions.

Improving nutrition is not a small undertaking and cannot be the responsibility of one Ministry alone. Ministries of Agriculture should join forces with Ministries of Health, Education, Social Welfare and

others. Those in the UN should also work towards closer collaboration between FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO under the umbrella of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) partnership being implemented in Tanzania that actively contributes to Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement (SUN).

Lastly, she indicated that FAO wishes to congratulate the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the Government of Tanzania in making the workshop possible.

### **Honourable Christopher Chiza, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Co-operative**

All protocols observed, honourable Christopher Chiza welcomed all the participants to the workshop. He indicated that it was important that the workshop generate roadmaps and plans that will be translated at the national levels. The implementation of the roadmaps and plans will require governments to allocate adequate resources. During the Maputo Declaration, governments pledged to allocate 10% of their national budgets to agriculture. It is the responsibility of each of the countries to go back and inquire on how much of the national budget has been allocated towards addressing food security and nutrition in the agricultural sector. The government must strive at bringing up a healthy population.

The minister acknowledged NEPAD and all the partners for organizing the workshop which has brought together 18 country teams from East and Central Africa composed of professionals and various stakeholders in the area of agriculture, food security and nutrition to discuss and develop a roadmap for maximizing nutritional impact of agricultural investment plans. He saluted the inclusive spirit which has guided the organizers for their choice of participants bringing together diversified wealth of experience.

He expected the discussions to provide an opportunity to discuss the role of agriculture in improving nutrition. Furthermore, the discussions and the deliberations during the workshop will lead to mutual understanding on the role of different sectors and actors in improving nutrition, and provide practical solutions on the way forward including budget allocation to implement the plans.

The workshop was seen as a special occasion that would allow all the participants to finally determine how appropriate nutrition interventions at different levels should be. The agenda would also provide opportunity to take stock of what is being done separately to achieve significant reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth in children through a more prominent role in nutrition planning, budgeting and implementation of NAFSIP. Through continuous consultations and harmonization of policies and strategies on food and nutrition programme in member states, success can be achieved quickly. In addition, the participants expected to draw country specific roadmaps that will illustrate how nutrition will be mainstreamed into agriculture and food security investments plans, and also provide a reference for follow-ups at country and regional level.

Agriculture is very important for social life as majority of the people depend on it. In Tanzania for example, agriculture is the key sector for the economy and accounts for about 23.7% of the GDP, provides 75% of employment, 34% of exports, and 95% of food consumed in the country. Despite all these, there is still high rate of stunted growth, low birth rate, wasting, Vitamin a deficiencies, underweight, and malnutrition. Malnutrition reduced significantly labour productivity in agriculture and other sectors, and if the situation persists, the quality and quantity of food produced will not be improved. There are a number of factors undermining efforts to improve agricultural productivity for improving nutrition. This includes, amongst others, the under-catalyzation and financing of agriculture, poor infrastructure, poor linkages of the production sectors, inadequate funding for agricultural research, and climate change, and inadequate technology. As a result, the food crisis being seen today is

very serious in Africa. This calls for the need to address the above mentioned challenges and mainstream nutrition into agriculture.

African countries, through the support of NEPAD and co-partners, have embraced CAADP for the actions that are being taken to foster investments into the agriculture sector. Although different countries are at different stages of the implementation of the CAADP process, available experiences have shown that all countries have demonstrated notable progress in identifying investment opportunities and policy priorities in the key areas of infrastructure, finance, access to markets, extension services, and institutional structures. There are still challenges in attracting investment in these areas. Tanzania has however, made some progress in the implementation of the CAADP process. In 2009 a comprehensive stock taking of agricultural sector development programme and other synergies was conducted by NEPAD, AU, FAO, and in collaboration with CAADP Country Task Force, which identified gaps in production, policies, and regulatory framework. This was followed by the signing of an agreement of the CAADP Compact in 2010 with the aim of implementing strategies and interventions by engaging all key players in government, private sector, none state actors, farmers, and development partners. The compact committed the government to allocate its budgetary resources of at least 10% of the agricultural sector in order to register agricultural growth of 6%. In order to operationalize the compact, the Tanzania food security and investment plan was developed and launched on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2011. The completion of Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) therefore reflects the commitment of the government of Tanzania in prioritizing agriculture. TAFSIP is a historic initiative that brings all stakeholders in the agricultural sector to a common agenda of comprehensively transforming the agricultural sector to achieve food and nutrition security to create wealth and reduce poverty. TAFSIP has identified 7 major programmes for improving food security and nutrition. It is through this programme that the agricultural nutrition related initiatives will be implemented. Appreciating the willingness and responsibility of the private sector, efforts have been undertaken to scale-up participation of the private sector in agricultural development promotion through PPP. As part of scaling nutrition, the government has developed nutrition strategy to guide the implementation of nutrition interventions. It has also established multi-sectoral steering committee at local and national level, appointed nutrition focal point in each council in line ministries and created a budget line that has actions related to nutrition and are included in investment plan. It emphasized that it is the duty of each of the participants to contribute to the solutions towards improving nutrition status of the citizens in the region. It is important for government to revisit the national programmes on agriculture, food security, and nutrition. The national and regional initiative should be clearer in their focus.

Finally he wished all the participants constructive and rich deliberations before declaring the workshop officially opened.

### **Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO NPCA (NEPAD), Johannesburg**

Dr. Mayaki emphasized that improving nutrition is imperative and achievable. The AU Commission, the NEPAD Agency together with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), are striving to ensure that the CAADP process will in future deepen on nutrition in National Investment Plans. Through the CAADP process, countries in Eastern and Central Africa are experiencing agricultural growth. However, this is not enough. Tanzania, for example has made significant steps in implementing CAADP leading to increased food security. However, Tanzania and all the countries in the continent are not sufficiently and effectively integrating nutrition into the national investment plans.

Agricultural growth is not always synonymous to good nutrition. All the partners and stakeholders; financial institutions, private sector, governments and ministries, and farmers organizations should join hands and work towards mainstreaming nutrition in the investment plans. By doing so, children will better be integrated into the society, and the youth will constitute 50% of the African relation, be more assertive in the agricultural sector, and the workforce will be more productive.

Dr Mayaki finally wished all the participants a fruitful working sessions that will generate strategic outcomes and pave way for a pragmatic roadmap. The design of a pragmatic roadmap will help develop an instrument which will be important for the implementation processes. He expressed that he is convinced that with political will and proper coordination mechanisms within the agricultural sector, people will be able to leverage agricultural investment for sustainable agriculture where nutrition is fully integrated.

The battle is not yet won. There is need to strengthen the capacity to do so. The capacity building workshop is a bold step towards the achievement of the objective.

**Dr Nabeel Ahmed Saad, DG Planning and Agric Econ. MoA Sudan, on behalf of the participants**

He extended appreciation to the Honourable Minister for his comprehensive speech. He believed that the insights will provide guidance to the workshop deliberations. In addition he hoped that the outcomes generated from the workshop will play an integral part in the development and implementation of the NAFSIPs.

## SECTION 2: SETTING THE SCENE

After the official opening ceremony, the facilitation was handed over to Dr. Jürgen Hagmann, the professional facilitator who had been contracted to steer the group through the 5 days.

### 2.1 Workshop Process Steering Group

Jürgen introduced the process steering group (PSG), which is constituted of a cross-section of participants and organizers who takes responsibility in the co-management of the workshop. The PSG will meet at the end of the day to review the process and progress and together plan for the following day. This will harness the best energy of the group and be able to provide room for flexibility to accommodate the interests of the participants as best as possible.

The group does not represent actors but is about co-planning and steering the process, recognizing the different interests of the main stakeholders and adequately representing those in the programme and the content of the workshop. The process-oriented procedure allowed the participants to take an active role, responsibility for success of the workshop and ownership of the outcomes. After introducing the names of the people in the PSG (see the Box), he urged the participants to give feedback to the PSG.

#### Process Steering Group

It is a mechanism for co-management of the workshop by the participants.

#### Tasks:

- To obtain feedback from the participants on the content and process
- To plan together with the facilitator the next day in the evening.

**Members:** (*for more details: See Annex 2 – list of participants including the organizing team*)

1. Bibi Giyose (NEPAD)
2. Kefilwe Moalosi (NEPAD)
3. Ken Shawa (COMESA)
4. Laila Lokosang (AUC)
5. Charlotte Durfour (FAO)
6. Domitille Kauffmann (FAO)
7. Mohamed AgBendeche (FAO)
8. Johanna Jelensperger (FAO)
9. Mohamed Ag Bendeche (FAO)
10. William (USAID)
11. Joseph (Congo DRC)
12. Margaret/Kenneth (Tanzania)
13. Narcisse (Rwanda)
14. Nabel (Sudan)

### 2.2 Introduction of Participants

In order to create an atmosphere for free interaction, it was necessary for

#### Participant's introduction

1. Please make sure you sit at a table with people whom you do not know well or very little!
2. Find out from each other
  - a) Who you are and where your roots are
  - b) What makes you tick: what are you really proud of in your personal and professional life?
  - c) If you were the ministers of agriculture and health and you wanted to integrate nutrition and agriculture:
  - d) What are your major ,networks of influence through which you influence change?

the participants to get to know each other beyond names and where they come from. Guided by the task, participants introduced themselves by giving their name, professional background, their organizations and positions they occupy, and a brief description of what they are really proud of in their lives both personal and professional. The task was intended to make participants know each other a little more so that they begin to interact and exchange ideas more freely and in a friendly manner. It was also intended for participants to appreciate their diversity and composition in terms of professional background and institutional affiliation.

## 2.3 Learning about the Composition of the Group

To get a feel of who was represented in the meeting and how it may have had implications on the discussions, the participants were asked to move and stand at a large open space in the room. The differentiation exercise was done to reflect the participant representation at the meeting and how the different experiences may impact on the workshop outcome.

- 1) **Countries:** The workshop was a country workshop which brought together 18 country teams from Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo DRC, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda as well as representatives from Regional Economic Communities (RECs), CAADP Development Partners, Donors, UN and Non-Governmental Organizations, among others.
- 2) **Professional background and concentration:** The workshop was composed of professionals from agriculture, health, education, finance, nutrition, and economists. The majority of the participants were nutritionists. There was a good balance between agriculturalists and economists, 10 of the participants were from finance. Other professionals present were media, anthropologists, environmentalists, and management. Participants were asked to sit at different tables to balance the discussions.
- 3) **Sectoral representation:** It was also important to differentiate participants according to the different sectors; research (15), extension (6), NGOs (10), private sector (7), civil society (4), farmers (3), and government/ministries who were the majority. The farmers were asked to raise their voices so as to be heard. It was equally important for the governments and ministries to step out a bit and be accommodative of the new ideas.
- 4) **Gender:** With nutrition being a female dominated field, it was no surprise to note that women were the majority in the workshop. The women were asked to make extra effort to bring the men on board by working on the male traditional and cultural perceptions.

## 2.4 Introduction to the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative and Workshop Objectives

Under-nutrition affects nearly 200 million children and one in three women worldwide. In Africa, the number of underweight children has almost doubled since 1980 and is forecast to be 25% higher in 2015 than in 1990. Many countries on track to meet Millennium Development Goal 1(MDG1) income poverty targets have made little or no progress in reducing underweight prevalence. However, improving nutrition is achievable and evidence-based interventions exist. Successful country-led program models

that address the underlying determinants of under-nutrition (poverty, agriculture, policy environment, health care, and gender equity) have been designed and implemented. Importantly, achieving significant reductions in malnutrition requires a more prominent role for nutrition in the policy making processes, which then must translate into effective policies and programs that address challenges at the household, community, and national level. This requires a multi-sectoral effort in which each sector takes action to 1) mainstream nutrition within current programmes and 2) improve collaboration efforts between sectors and institutions.

The momentum for scaling-up nutrition multi-stakeholder action is growing as demonstrated by the increasing number of countries and partners joining the *Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement*. The recognized roles and responsibilities of the agriculture sector in addressing nutrition are also increasing and were recently highlighted by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) during an international conference on *Leveraging Agriculture for Improving Nutrition and Health* (February 2011).

In Africa, efforts to strengthen the contribution of the agricultural sector in reducing poverty are laid out in the CAADP Framework for African Food Security, which sets out a plan of action for achieving MDG1 in Africa through agriculture led growth. CAADP is therefore an opportunity for agriculture to engage in the “nutrition momentum” and join forces with other sectors in the fight against malnutrition. While many CAADP National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs) include nutritional goals, most are lacking the concrete actions needed to facilitate nutrition security through improved agricultural practices. NEPAD has therefore launched an initiative to strengthen capacity for addressing nutrition through the formulation and implementation of NAFSIPs. Regional workshops are at the heart of this strategy, bringing together country teams composed of professionals from agriculture, health, finance, private sector, and civil society, to develop roadmaps for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture investment plans. The first of these workshops, which was held in Dakar, Senegal (Nov 2011), brought together 180 participants from 17 West African Countries, as well as development partners working at regional and global levels. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to increase their understanding of agriculture’s role in improving nutrition, intensify dialogue and mutual understanding of each sectors’ role in improving nutrition, and to agree on practical steps for nutrition actions on the ground. The workshop increased country-level momentum and heightened the profile of agriculture as a key partner in nutrition.

### **Overall goal**

The overall goal of the Nutrition Workshops and follow-up process is to ensure nutrition interventions are planned, budgeted and implemented as part of National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. The workshops are also part of a wider capacity development process designed to assist countries in enhancing the nutritional impact of national agriculture and food security investment plans. Countries will build on, and draw upon, existing capacity-development initiatives at country and regional levels. These efforts will contribute to CAADP capacity development initiatives on the technical and program design, management, and monitoring and evaluation of CAADP Pillar 3 programs.

### **Workshop specific objectives**

- 1) Identify and integrate best practices and approaches for improving nutrition within the CAADP framework and its processes (formulation of country agriculture investment plans, CAADP compact, country investment plans, resource mobilization and programming cycle)
- 2) Increase understanding of available tools, technical resources, and program experiences for mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture
- 3) Strengthen country-level and regional networks of development professionals and experts contributing to the achievement of CAADP and food and nutrition security goals
- 4) Increase understanding of how policy and governance/institutional/management issues need to align for improved food and nutrition security programming, particularly with regard to multisectoral coordination

These workshops focus on strengthening the contribution of the food and agriculture sector to the scaling-up of multi-sectoral action for improved nutrition. The workshops cover the following themes: **situation analysis, design and strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, capacity development, and costing/funding issues**. Particular attention is given to **coordination**, as nutrition is multi-sectoral by nature and coordinating actions to improve nutrition well-being has been particularly challenging during the CAADP process. **HIV/Aids is considered as a cross-cutting issue**, as HIV/Aids and Nutrition are intimately linked. HIV/AIDS affects household food security and nutrition through multiple routes. Poor nutrition can damage the immune system, and contribute to the progression and acceleration from HIV to AIDS, HIV/AIDS leads to malnutrition. Therefore optimal nutrition and care for People Living with AIDS (PLWA is extremely important, and includes the consideration of a well-balanced diet as well as nutrition education)

### **Workshop Outputs**

The expected outcomes of the workshop include:

- **Background briefs / Nutrition Country Papers** summarizing information on the nutritional status of each country (drawing from/feeding the nutrition country papers being prepared by countries for the International Conference on Nutrition twenty one years later (ICN+21))
- **Country Roadmaps** based on a *guidance check-list*, defining how nutrition should be mainstreamed in agriculture investment plans (IP) and describing the actions to be taken to ensure recommendations are actually integrated in the plans and implemented. These Country Roadmaps will be subject to further in-country consultation after the workshop and be used as a reference for follow up at both country and regional levels (AU/NEPAD and RECs).

Country teams come to the workshop prepared having reviewed their CAADP Compacts and IP's and any national food security and nutrition strategies they may have with regards to nutrition. Country teams work through a pre-workshop assignment that was captured into background briefs that compile information on the status of nutrition in country investment plans, national food security and nutrition policies, nutrition architecture in country, and perceived capacity gaps for nutrition and action needed to strengthen the food security and nutrition elements of IPs. Furthermore, the steering committee committed to **ensuring that the recommendations made during the workshop are acted upon**. Efforts are made to help countries mobilise the additional technical and financial resources needed to implement their country roadmap (e.g. for regional trainings; e-learning courses; country level technical assistance projects; national workshops). Particular emphasis is given to coordinating available technical

assistance and resources to optimise their effectiveness. Results from this initiative will contribute to the debate on nutrition-sensitive agriculture (see also ICN+21).

### **Proposed Participants**

The proposed targeted audience consisted of individuals from the agricultural and other nutrition-related sectors (e.g. health, education, but also finance), representing government, civil society, private sector, and development partners. Each country was represented by **6-8 participants**, including:

- CAADP Country Focal Point
- Ministry of Agriculture planning department and/or ICN+21 Focal Point
- Ministry of Health representative responsible for nutrition and/or ICN+21 Focal Point
- Ministry of Education representative
- National Planning Commission Senior Representative
- Ministry of Finance Senior Representative (responsible for agriculture, food and nutrition security)
- Representative of multi-sectoral coordination committee on food and nutrition security (if any)
- Civil Society representative(s)
- Private sector representative(s) (including farmer organisations)

Participants were **CAADP Focal Points** at country level. In addition to country representatives, the workshop was organised to be attended by professionals from the Regional Economic Communities (e.g. COMESA, ECSA, SADC, ECCAS and EAC), development partners, UN agencies, NGOS and academia working at regional and global levels.

### **Workshop organization**

The workshop preparation process was led by a **steering committee** which was charged with coordinating all aspects of the workshop preparation, namely: strategic planning; advocacy, communication and fund-raising; definition of the technical content; invitations and logistics. The Steering Committee was chaired by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and composed of representatives of Regional Economic Communities, donor organisations (participating in the CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund), UN organisations, NGOs and universities.

## SECTION 3: GENERAL CONTEXT OF CAADP, NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE

The workshop began with a series of presentations that provided an overview of global and regional level initiatives to address food and nutrition security. The first few presentations stressed on some of the major impacts of malnutrition at the global and regional levels. Low body weight, stunted growth, micronutrient deficiencies, and anaemia are some of the malnutrition related effects. The presentations therefore focused on need of the member states to set national goals and targets that can be achieved through NAFSIPS. The presentations highlighted a number of African and global nutrition and agriculture initiatives and programme commonly zeroing in around;

- Home grown school feeding
- Reduction of micronutrient malnutrition; food fortification (including Bio-fortification)
- Infant, young child and maternal nutrition
- Dietary diversity – horticulture, fisheries and livestock
- Promotion of nutrient rich foods – including traditional and indigenous foods
- Policy development/reviews and advocacy
- Capacity development to reduce hunger and malnutrition

An overview of the CAADP process and framework for the African Food Security highlighted different areas of interventions for addressing food security in the region was also shared with the participants. The common key country investment areas and priorities are:

- Food and nutrition security
- Sustainable land and water management
- Value chain promotion and market access
- Science and technology applied in food and agriculture
- Enhanced institutional capacities and coordination

CAADP Pillar 3 framework for food security aims at increasing resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth. The CAADP pillar III vision is to increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth, *and improving nutrition*. However, *CAADP/Agriculture has been weak in integrating nutrition and linking it with Health, Education, HIV/AIDS, Gender issues and Social Protection initiatives*.

The afternoon plenary presentation of the first day focused on integrating nutrition and agriculture highlighting key concepts and principles for dealing with some of the food security and nutrition challenges. Participants had the opportunity to learn about powerful models such as REACH programme which focuses on strengthening government capacity to scale-up nutrition actions and improve nutrition management and governance, and on supporting sensitive, multi-sectoral approaches.

Some of the solutions to addressing the gap between food and nutrition security that emerged from the presentations included: (i) integrating nutrition and food security by maximizing on emerging opportunities for synergies; (ii) mainstreaming nutrition in national agriculture and food security

investment plans; (iii) moving from food security to food and nutrition security; (iv) integrating nutrition in agriculture programmes; (v) enhancing partnerships and synergies at different levels; (vi) effective and efficient facilitation and coordination of nutrition interventions at sector levels; and (vii) enhancing institutional and individual capacities for integrating nutrition in agriculture.

### 3.1 Nutrition Situation at Global and Regional Levels and the Need to Invest in Nutrition

**Malnutrition Estimates In UN Africa Sub regions and Global Targets for 2025, Approved by Member States WHA 65 May 2012**

***Presented by Dr. F Zerbo Senior Nutrition Advisor WHO/IST/WA***

Dr. Zerbo provided a UN perspective to malnutrition in Africa. The global nutritional challenges, especially in African countries, are of different types. In addition to under-nutrition, stunting, wasting affecting women and children, and intrauterine growth retardation, there are also micro-nutrient deficiencies manifested primarily by anemia, vitamin A, and iodine deficiencies. These disorders mainly affect women and children. Analysis of Steps Wise surveys conducted in 18 African countries reveals the prevalence of overweight and obesity; twelve of the 18 countries surveyed have prevalence above 30% among the adult population. He provided estimated prevalence and number of children under the age of 5 which are affected by stunting in the UN regions between the years 1990 to 2011. He demonstrated that there has been a significant 40% reduction of childhood stunting, over 500 million women of reproductive age affected by anaemia, and 30 reduction of low birth weight. Subsequently, the major micronutrient deficiencies are associated with lack or inadequate vitamin A and Zinc status. The global trends, however, demonstrate that low birth weight has remained stagnant in Africa for the past two decades. Almost two thirds of the world children are not exclusively breast fed until 6 months of age. Increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50% is one strategy of reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%. Other strategies are:

- Identify local causes of malnutrition by *“livelihoods group”*
- Identify and target the most vulnerable
- Promote production and access to *diverse and safe* foods (livelihoods diversification)
- Protect the environment (**sustainable diets**)
- Provide nutrition education
- Promote gender-sensitive approaches (supporting women, engaging men...)
- Promote urban-rural linkages
- Work with others

The global survey on nutrition policies conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) reveals several anomalies: the strategies are often inadequate to address the problems identified; they focus mainly on the management of underweight, poor integration of nutrition programs in agriculture, and insufficient attention to women and children. In general, emerging challenges (nutritional disorders in excess) are poorly supported. However, many initiatives are underway, led by WHO, to strengthen health systems. In addition, integrated support actions for addressing nutrition problems are being implemented, with varied approaches at the country level. Inter-sectoral collaboration involving civil society is necessary.

Dr. Zerbo therefore made recommendations for the member states to translate the global targets to national ones. It was also very strategic for the member states to welcome the integrated approach to reaching the target through the CAADP process and Framework for African Food and Security.

## **3.2 The Framework for African Food Security**

*Presented by Boitshepo Bibi Giyose, Senior Advisor on Food and Nutrition Security, NEPAD*

Bibi gave an overview of the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) and related instruments. She defined food security as “a situation when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active healthy life” (World Food Summit of 1996). On the other hand, malnutrition is defined as a broad range of clinical conditions in children and adults that result from deficiencies in one or more nutrients.

The state of food and nutrition security is up hauling. Two hundred and forty million people in Africa are under-nourished, 5 million children die of malnutrition every year, malnutrition is the leading cause of death with 35% of child deaths per year and disability, and over 50 million Africa children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Subsequently, over 40 of pregnant women are malnourished, 60% of children under 5 years are under-nourished, 50% of maternal mortality is due to malnutrition, and finally, African diets are inadequate in terms of vitamins and minerals. These challenges have impacted heavily on the achievement of MDG 1 in Africa as a whole.

The African context is diverse. There are 54 countries with different cultures and traditions, level of development and economics, governance, and challenging levels of education. The diverse policy and programme environments have hindered African from addressing the above mentioned challenges collectively. It was for this reason that the CAADP was designed. This is common a framework and tool for the restoration of African Agriculture in supporting a growth and development agenda. The CAADP framework works towards meeting the MDGs; food and nutrition security, increased income, and poverty alleviation, and sustainable socio-economic growth.

The NEPAD Food and Nutrition Security flagship programmes have been instrumental in meeting the MDGs and working in close collaboration through the CAADP framework to meet the country priorities. The key common CAADP country investment areas are: food and nutrition security; sustainable land and water management; value chain promotion and market access; science and technology applied in food and agriculture; enhanced institutional capacities and coordination. The CAADP pillar 3, which fits very well in the Framework for African Food Security aims at increasing resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people to opportunities for agricultural growth. Subsequently, the vision of pillar 3 is to increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and improving nutrition. Generally, CAADP/Agriculture has been weak in integrating nutrition and linking with, Health, Education, HIV/AIDS, gender issues and social protection initiatives. The food security component faces many challenges which includes; inadequate food crisis management at all levels; inadequate food supply and marketing systems; lack of income opportunities; and hunger and malnutrition and poor diet quality. The solutions to addressing food security challenges lie in reducing risk and improved resilience, increased supply of affordable food, increased income for the poor, and improved dietary diversity. The FAFS aims at actualizing the implementation of four main objectives to address food and security in Africa as outlined below

### Objective 1

- Improved risk management at the household, community, national and regional levels to inform decisions that ultimately impact the building and protection of assets and investments, and to strengthen national, regional, and community responses to climatic and economic shocks that risk and undermine the coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations.

### Objective 2

- Increased supply of affordable commodities through increased production and improved market linkages:
- Increasing the supply of food through increased production and improved market linkages will increase the food available to households and communities.
- Strategies to increase the production of staple commodities are also more likely to impact poor small farm holders, increasing their incomes and extending the geographic reach of markets to underserved areas.

### Objective 3

- Increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable.
- Identifying potential opportunities for diversification of livelihoods—particularly in support of adding value to agricultural production (through local processing, handling, transport, etc.) will both build resiliency and contribute to rural growth.
- Close coordination with strategies undertaken under other pillars will improve outcomes under this objective, as will pro-active attempts to link safety-net interventions to access agricultural inputs, credit, training, and other interventions capable of providing opportunities for the poor to accumulate, diversify, and invest in assets.

### Objective 4

- Increased quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups.
- While investment in increasing the production of staple foods will have an immediate, significant, impact on the poor, increasing the ability of the poor to access sufficient protein and micronutrients through varied, nutritious diets is necessary to ensure sustainable gains in the battle against poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Implementation options, roles, responsibilities and coordination

Bibi also provided an overview of the Pan African Nutrition Initiative (PANI) which is maximizing on the nutrition lens to create opportunities for;

- Reviewing the potential impact of agricultural and other sector projects for nutrition
- Defining optimal nutritional inputs from each sector
- Identifying opportunities to integrate nutritional initiatives across multiple sectors
- Providing a multi-sectoral implementation framework to plan and manage programmes and monitor results
  - The nutrition lens offers an opportunity to break the silo mentality of development planning and recognizes that food security in terms of quantity is not enough! It also recognized that ***Nutrition Security requires more than food!***

### Remarks and clarifications

*When the CAADP pillars were set-up, the framework existed in its present form and nutrition was not included. Considering that nutrition is an emerging new component that is cross-sectoral, it would be important to review the pillar. In addition, it is important to move away from project approach for the countries to embark on the implementation of the process. The process of integrating nutrition into agriculture should be an integral part of the national development programmes for agriculture.*

*Based on the remark above, Bibi reiterated that from the beginning, nutrition was an isolated component for a very long time. Going forward, it would be very important to open up the space within the agricultural arena and across sectors in the processes of reviews and stock taking and address the components and elements of nutrition. These components should be accommodated and embedded in the national investment plans to harness the planning and investment. Recognizing the dynamism of CAADP, there is need for flexibility to accommodate the challenges influencing food security and nutrition.*

*Dr. Nalishebo further emphasized that the CAADP process is not static, but functions in a very dynamic way. CAADP has immense flexibility to accommodate emerging challenges. For example, issues around climate smart agriculture have been recently accommodated in the frameworks. CAADP has been working on ways to integrate nutrition fully into the process. Nutritionists should be strategic and creative in the manner in which they think and shape their contributions.*

*Jürgen pointed out that when the programme document was developed, it focused on food and nutrition security. It would then be very interesting to clarify why nutrition was dropped in the title.*

*Bibi also reiterated that indeed when the document was developed, it was meant to be a Framework for African Food and Nutrition Security. However along the way, the nutrition components were outnumbered and outweighed. Nutrition has found a new face now and opportunities are being tapped.*

*Sam emphasized the need to forge ahead. It will not be strategic to loose time and talk about what happened 10 years ago. Let us look forwards, be collaborative, and work towards creating impacts.*

### **3.3 Process and Status of CAADP Implementation in COMESA**

*Presented by Dr. Nalishebo Meebelo, COMESA*

She provided an overview of COMESA's overall mission which aims to achieve increased co-operation and integration in all fields of development, particularly in trade, customs and monetary affairs; transport, communications and information; technology, industry and energy; agriculture, environment, natural resources; and gender. The COMESA treaty works at realizing the vision and mission of agricultural development and mandates member states to enhance development and cooperation in the agriculture sector; attain food security, and develop a rational and sustainable agriculture production in the common market. It further encourages the development and implementation of a common regional agriculture policy and food self-sufficiency and CAADP Framework and its processes are a means to achieving the above. Agriculture is important to COMESA for the following major reasons

- Mainstay of the COMESA economy
- Engine for regional trade and integration, economic growth & food security.
- Helps generate rural incomes and raise living standards of poor populations.

- Major producers are smallholder farmers, the majority of those being women
- Capacity to redress the current high food import bills
- Contributes to the GDP of the region- however, annual sector growth rate is significantly low
- Levels of malnutrition significantly high

CAADP is an African initiative supported by African governments, the African Union, and NEPAD. It was endorsed at the Maputo Assembly of HOSG of the AU in 2003. The initiative was viewed as a potential driver for economic growth and poverty reduction. The initiative intends to accelerate agricultural growth, poverty reduction, food and nutritional security, aiming for a growth rate of agricultural productivity of at least equal to 6%, through an allocation of at least 10% of public expenditures in agriculture. Furthermore, the initiative is aligned to the attainment of the MDGs and working towards alleviating hunger and poverty by 2015. It encourages Member States to formulate sound and comprehensive policies, strategies and programmes for agriculture development and food security. It also builds on existing initiatives (e.g. PRSPs, Existing Agriculture Programmes, Agriculture Sector-wide Approaches, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, and Stakeholders). The CAADP initiative seeks to align Agriculture Investment Plan to Long Term Vision, Medium Term National Development Plans, National Agriculture Policy, and Priority Growth Areas of the Sector

The CAADP process has specific objectives which seek to:

- Ensure collective responsibility of key stakeholders through broad participation/consultation
- Increase household incomes for the poor and vulnerable in society
- Improve nutrition security
- Develop and nurture strategic partnerships
- Identify collaboratively selected priority areas that will bring about targeted and marked growth in the sector
- Deal with access to regional and international markets including barriers to trade
- Utilize areas of comparative advantage in our region/s
- Develop and nurture strategic partnerships
- Identify collaboratively, selected priority areas that will bring about targeted and marked growth in the sector
- Utilize areas of comparative advantage in our region/s

CAADP is implemented through four pillars: increased area under sustainable land management systems served by reliable water control, improvement of rural infrastructure and trade capacity to facilitate market access, increasing food supply and reducing hunger, agricultural research, dissemination and adoption of technologies. These objectives will require the mobilization of technical and financial partners, institutional strengthening and technical assistance to countries, advocacy and capacity-planning systems of agriculture.

The CAADP process benchmarks are compact signature, post compact process which focuses on the design of Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans, technical reviews, and post compact high-level business meetings. Some of the general issues related to the development of investment plans in the COMESA region are:

- Low investment planning capacity of in-country teams

- Insufficient technical assistance and inadequate programme coherence
- Imbalances between investment areas and pillars
- Insufficient detailed consideration of issues (e.g. value chain development, SPS, nutrition, gender, climate change etc.)
- Inadequate coherence in relating expenditure, economic impact and poverty reduction
- Weak M&E frameworks and related implementation modalities etc.,

A number of countries in the COMESA region have signed the CAADP compact: Rwanda – March 2007, Burundi – August 2009, Ethiopia – August 2009, Swaziland- March 2010, Uganda – March 2010, Malawi – April 2010, Kenya – July 2010, Zambia – January 18 2011, DRC – March 17 2011, Seychelles – September 16 2011, and Djibouti- 19 April 2012. The countries which are at an advanced stage are Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Comoros, Sudan, and Eritrea. Other CAADP engagements for 2013 are scheduled with Mauritius.

COMESA in joint collaboration with other regional bodies has designed regional compacts. The regional compacts aims at adding value to National CAADP Compact facilitate investments in areas where individual countries cannot effectively invest (e.g. Trans-boundary, harmonisation of standards and shared multi –country resources), increases involvement of private sector, PPPs and development partners, and forges regional cooperation and integration. The Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) has already developed its regional compact, with other regional communities such as East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) having had their initial work done. COMESA drafted their regional Compact Document in September 2010. The regional compact major areas of concern are;

- Agriculture commodities along value chains
- Productive infrastructure for increased productivity, value addition and trade
- Institutional and human resource development at all levels (farmers, traders, and processors etc.)

Dr. Nalishebo highlighted the following as she charted the way forward:

- Good progress made - need to accelerate the process through demonstrated commitment by political leaders
- Strengthen capacity of CAADP drivers in the country
- Strengthen resource mobilization for implementation (COMRESA RIF, COMESA AIF, Engage Bilateral, Multilateral)
- Proof read NAIPs – Mainstreaming of emerging issues (e.g. Climate change, nutrition sensitive agriculture)
- Enhance expert input
- Advocate for greater political will
- Strengthen partnerships and broaden consultation
- Build capacity (E.g. Policy analysis, CAADP etc.)
- Facilitate harmonization thorough policy dialogues (Nutrition policy, PHLR, climate smart agriculture, fisheries etc.)

**Remarks and clarification:**

*There was a need to clarify the funding mechanisms for COMESA countries especially for Kenya. It was emphasized that resource mobilization is key to CAADP. There are partners who have put aside funds to take off the process. The criteria for applying for funds is based on investment plans that have been collectively designed. However, resource sustainability is grounded on the need for all partners to contribute towards the process.*

*Calling for the need to be innovative and creative, inclusion of both nutrition and food safety CAADP to protect human was viewed as something that should be basic to African countries. It is critical for both food production and food delivery systems in the markets to meet both nutrition and safety standards to protect human health and to be able to trade.*

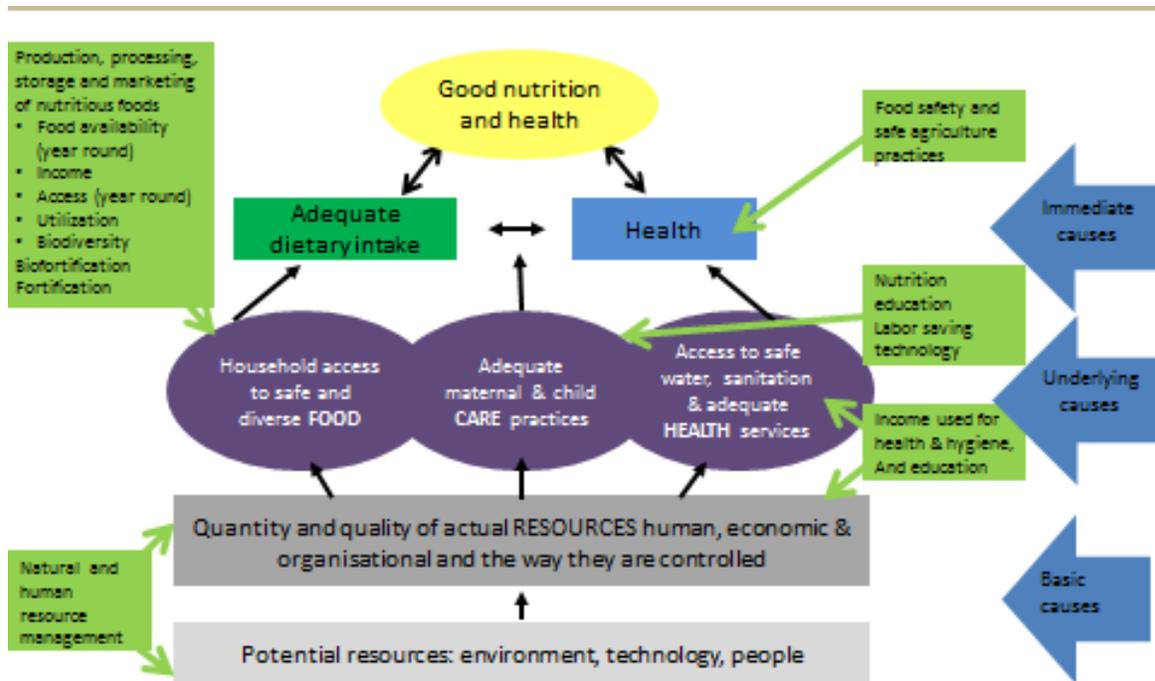
*Strategic partnership is another component that is important to CAADP and partners working in food security. COMESA is working with partners to implement CAADP. There is a need to integrate issues of food safety into the CAADP process.*

### **3.4 Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture: Key Concepts and Issues**

*Presented by Charlotte Dufour, Nutrition Division. FAO*

Charlotte highlighted the causes of malnutrition, deaths, and disability as associated with insufficient access to food; inadequate maternal and child care practices; poor water and sanitation, inadequate health services; inadequate dietary intake; and disease. Using the example of Sierra Leone in West Africa, she showed from the maps that the highest figures on food insecurity are in the Northern side and parts of Southern side, but Eastern is relatively food secure. With regards to chronic malnutrition, the high rates of stunting are in Southern and Eastern regions. Like other presenters, she emphasised that the causes of malnutrition are diverse and participants would not be able to address these issues effectively if they don't understand why the people are malnourished.

She presented the framework (UNICEF framework) that could be used by agriculturalists and nutritionists to have a common understanding on the process of integrating agriculture and nutrition (see the diagram below).



She said that the framework takes a positive approach of good nutrition and health. To have an adequate dietary intake and health at an individual level, there is need of households to have access to food, safer water, and adequate health services. Agriculture comes in because people have to produce the food they have to eat (adequate food consumption as well as quantity and diversity). They need to process the food and sales are possible depending on the commercial viability of income generation activities.

She mentioned several interventions that could help facilitate the links between agriculture and nutrition. For example, food storage could help farmers to produce and make available enough food. Nutritional education is the key to farmers knowing what kind of nutritious food to produce. With this knowledge, when they go to the markets, people would have an idea which food to buy for better nutrition. In facilitating and implementing all these processes for integrating agriculture and nutrition, Charlotte emphasized the need to be gender sensitive.

She emphasized the need to refocus and move from mere food security to food and nutrition security. She expressed that to make agriculture work for nutrition, it would be important to put nutrition as an outcome and measure it, understand local causes of malnutrition by “livelihoods group”, identify and target the most vulnerable, promote production and access to diverse and safe foods (livelihoods diversification) while protecting the environment (sustainable diets), provide nutrition education, design and implement gender-sensitive approach (supporting women, engaging men...), promote urban-rural linkages, and work with other stakeholders.

## Remarks and clarifications

*Following the presentation above, one of the participants argued that agriculture can harm nutrition. Livestock has attracted a number of private partners who are maximizing on the opportunity to establish milk cooling plants. This therefore means that all the households should improve on the number of livestock they have and at the same time form groups so that they are able to supply the required amount of liters of milk to these plants. Building on that scenario, agriculture can harm or interfere with the nutrition capacity of family members who are at the households level because:*

- *The contract made with the private sector demands that the family produces the amount of milk required in a continuous way for the cooling plant to operate.*
- *The lack of knowledge on nutrition and economic commitments causes the farmer to compromise and deprive the family the required nutritional benefits.*

## 3.5 Actors and Coordination

*Presented by Joyce Njoro, programme officer (global secretariat), REACH*

The aim of these initiatives is to push UN Agencies to think beyond their mandates and to work together towards common objectives, around a shared vision. It also facilitate a process to help UN Agencies and other partners to agree on country priority actions, align targeting strategies and implement actions that complement each other. Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger (REACH) is focusing on strengthening government capacity to scale-up nutrition actions and improve nutrition management and governance, and on supporting nutrition sensitive, multi-sectoral approaches. REACH recognized that agriculture sector can only prepare and manage to integrate nutrition if all key organizations and institutions are appropriately involved in all phases of the programme. It therefore works towards bringing together the comparative advantages of the individual UN agencies, and to forge key partnerships with the NGO community, academia, private sector and donors.

While REACH is not an implementing agency, it acts as a catalyst for building capacity for multi-sectoral nutrition governance and opens the doors for its partners to implement programs at scale. REACH has adapted a multi-sectoral program approach, which includes improving breastfeeding, maternal nutrition, hygiene and parasite control, and increasing micro-nutrient intake, treatment of severe acute malnutrition, availability and diversity of food, and supporting livelihoods. Although these interventions are proven and effective, the challenge is scaling up. Efforts to scale up nutrition require prioritizing outcomes and measuring well-defined outputs. To promote scaling up of nutrition, REACH has developed a model outlining the additional support needed to scale up with defined action areas and measurable outputs. Action areas to ending child hunger and scaling up multi-sectoral nutrition focus on improving governance and management at the country level. This specifically involves knowledge-sharing, forging partnerships and promoting communications and advocacy. Measurable outcomes have been defined as increasing awareness of the problem and potential solutions, strengthening national policies and programmes, increasing capacity at all levels for action, and increasing efficiency and accountability. As an important component of scaling up and prioritizing nutrition actions, REACH has employed the use of tools for scoping of current nutrition activities, analysis of data, geographical coverage of nutrition actions, identification of international and national facilitators working in tandem in-country, and identifying the most rationale use of scarce resources to scale up priority actions. Data

from these tools provides a comprehensive and regional overview that allows key stakeholders to reach a consensus regarding what steps are needed next.

### Remarks and clarifications

*Building on the presentation made on actors and coordination, one of the challenges identified was how to avoid a situation where there are so many sub-committees and committees with most individuals working on part time basis. How then can coordination mechanisms address the challenge associated with having too many committees with fulltime commitment? The other challenge is related to people attending meeting based on self-interests.*

*Joyce reckoned that the inconsistencies of attendances are related to fatigue. Continuous attending of meeting on a weekly basis is likely to lead to fatigue. She recommended that nutrition should be embedded in the agenda and programmes of the different meetings. It is important that we shy away from creating standalone meetings and approaches.*

## 3.6 Critical Capacities and Research for Integrating Nutrition in Agriculture

*Presented by David Pelletier, Associate Professor of Nutrition Policy, Cornell University*

David began the presentation by quoting Albert Einstein “We cannot solve today’s problems by using the same way of thinking that created them”. David emphasized the need to think of strategic ways of doing things differently to work towards integrating nutrition in agriculture. The institutional and individual capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture focuses around coordination, inputs and markets, land and water management, support to commercial agriculture, and agricultural production enhancement. These capacities are needed to all level of design and implementation. The following functional capacities are needed in bringing it all together;

1. Operational capacities (hard skills)
  - Assessment and analysis (national to local)
  - Access to knowledge and experience (global, national, regional)
  - Plan and design policies and programs (collaboratively)
  - Prepare cost of investment plans based on results frameworks
  - Implement and manage policies and programs (collaboratively)
  - Monitor, evaluate and adjust (national, project, local-level) collaboratively
2. Strategic capacities (soft skills / people skills)
  - Collaborative leadership – visioning, strategic planning, and consensus-seeking
  - Advocacy, strategic communications, and media engagement
  - Commitment-building, coalition-building, and relationship management
  - Conflict management
  - Resource mobilization
  - Anticipate and respond to recurring challenges and opportunities
  - Strategic oversight and management of the national nutrition agenda

3. Research capacities (hard skills)

- Formative, operations and evaluative research (qualitative and quantitative)
- Community trials of food security and nutrition intervention models among smallholders
- Innovative and effective models for integration and scaling up

The research and training paradigm shift needed in integrating nutrition into agriculture are;

- The conventional (discipline-based) approach
  - Nutritional sciences: chemistry, biochemistry, genetics, cell biology, metabolism, physiology, food composition, and dietary assessment etc.
- The problem/ program/ policy oriented approach
  - Operational capacities for HH and policy interventions
  - Strategic capacities
  - Formative, operations, and evaluative research
  - Integration and scaling up

David emphasized the need to think out of the box and develop operational, strategic, and research capacities at the national, project, and community levels. For the capacity process to be effective and efficient, there is a need for all organizations (NGOs, management training centers, private sector, and universities) to strengthen each other at national, regional, and beyond. The capacity building process should embrace short-term, on-the-job, twinning, coaching, interning, and mentoring approaches. Regional communities of practice and information platforms are some of the initiatives that when embraced, can facilitate sharing of information and knowledge on integrating nutrition in agriculture.

## SECTION 4: INTEGRATING NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE : EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

The parallel session on integrating nutrition and agriculture provided opportunity for different actors to share experiences and insights. A number of cases were presented in each of the parallel sessions generating wide ranging research and policy implications.

The discussions after each parallel session were guided by the questions in the along box. Building on the overview presentations, the field experiences, and own experiences; the groups identified salient issues and challenges influencing the process of integrating nutrition and agriculture. Possible strategies and practical solution which are pragmatic were unpacked. Recognizing the need for creating conducive environment for operation; major drivers and incentives to make these strategies achieve impact and be scaled out were also defined.

The sub-chapters below highlights the cases presented in each parallel session and subsequently, group outputs that mainly build on the above questions.

### Analysis of the cases presented in the parallel sessions

#### Task

1. What are the salient issues / challenges in this topic? (How to..)
2. What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential to work in practice?
3. What are the conditions / drivers / incentives to make these strategies work at scale in other places? (e.g. In investment programs)

Please choose a presenter who reports back to plenary electronically in max 8-10 min!

### 4.1 Parallel Session 1: Changing Consumer Behaviours to Influence the Food System

*The session was moderated by Julia Wati Untoro from UNICEF.*

#### 4.1.1 Integrating nutrition education in agriculture extension and improving Complementary Feeding with local foods- Example from Malawi

*Presented by Solange Heise, FAO Malawi*

##### Overview of nutrition in Malawi

- There is high level of malnutrition due to:
  - Food insecurity
    - Inadequate energy intake
    - Poor dietary diversity
  - Disease, water, sanitation, and hygiene

- Malawian's diet is mainly based on:
  - Large amounts of staples (maize)
  - Small amounts of vegetables, legumes and nuts
  - Rarely any food from animals

### **Improving food security and nutrition project objectives**

To support improvements in:

- Household nutrition and food security, through knowledge, attitudes and practices
- Nutrition in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS)
- National nutrition policies and programming

The project is funded by FICA with implementation support by FAO

### **The project follows the 'SUN' care group model:**

- 2x community nutrition facilitators (CNFs) per village
  - Lead farmer (agriculture), and community health volunteer (health)
- Works with 15 caregivers with children 6-18 months.
- 10 sessions in 20 weeks (1 session every two weeks)
  - Special sessions involving grandmothers and husbands
- Caregivers learn how to:
  - Use local and seasonal available foods to improve meals
  - Improve hygiene and sanitation

### **The challenges are:**

- Integration of nutrition into mainstream agriculture
- Financial resources for nutrition programmes in government
- Inadequate human resources
  - Finance, skills, resources to support
  - Staff transfers
- Competing, instead of complementing programmes
  - Several nutrition programs (SUN, NGOs), all involving the same staff
- Monitoring, supervision and support

### **Lessons learnt**

- It is feasible for families to improve child feeding practices using locally available foods:
  - There can be improvements in children's nutrient intakes, especially energy, protein, vitamins A and C
  - Improved access to ASF (iron, zinc)

- Households can improve food security and nutrition with nutrition education coupled with:
  - Crop and dietary diversification
  - Good hygiene practices
- Services cannot be provided by government staff alone
  - Community nutrition facilitators are very important
- Inter-sectoral collaboration is essential
  - Agriculture, health, gender, education, etc.
  - Coordinated programmes, partners and activity schedule
  - Regular communication
- Essential for all partners to support systems together
  - Need for sustainable approaches so that projects support ongoing programmes

#### **Next steps**

- Reviewed project terms of reference for government workers to align with job descriptions
- IYCF materials improved for Malawi
- Better coordination with and support to the District Nutrition Committee and sub-committees (SUN, School Nutrition, etc.)
- Regular communication and review meetings
- Proper documentation of lessons learnt, and methodologies used
- Evidences of the effectiveness of complementary feeding intervention in association with a food security intervention

### **4.1.2 Linking agriculture, education and nutrition: Home Grown School Feeding**

*Presented by Josephine Kiamba, NEPAD, Partnership for Child Development*

#### **Context**

- “—the first 1000 days are a critical window in a child’s development
- Hunger and malnutrition have effects that last throughout the life cycle
- Primary school age is a dynamic period of physical growth and mental development of a child
- Micro-nutrient deficiencies can occur at any age and are common in school children.
- Worldwide,
  - 66 million school children are under-nourished (WFP, 2009), an additional 67 million children are out of school. (UNESCO, 2011)
  - It is estimated that half of the school children in poor communities are deficient in iron

School feeding is common worldwide, but programme coverage is weakest where the needs are greatest. However, there is an emerging opportunity to transition from externally supported projects to nationally owned programmes.

There are two key broad observations: Sub-Saharan Africa school feeding has been associated with imported food aid and at the same time farmers in SSA struggle due to lack of market access.

#### Linking agriculture to school feeding

- In 2003, NEPAD, in collaboration with WFP and the Millennium Hunger Task Force launched the Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme initiative
- NEPAD launched Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot programme in 12 countries, namely –Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, and Zambia.
- The concept was meant to harness structured demand from school food provision (a win- win for farmers and school children).

The overall objective of the HGSF is to act as a vehicle for promoting local development and fighting food and nutrition insecurity and disease; and link local small producers to markets (schools) and stimulate agriculture production and development. Within education, the purpose of HGSF is to increase enrolment, promote regular school attendance and retention, improve children's learning capacity, and learning outcomes, and enhances gender equality. The HGSF has three 3 target groups: school children; small scale farmers (food production); and community stakeholders (food preparation).

#### Short-term actions for improving food and nutrient intake of school children

- Provide iodized salt to schools to improve iodine intake
- Identify one or two nutrient-dense crops on a seasonal basis that can be added to the staple food
- Provide information to parents that school meals should not substitute for what children are receiving at home
- Include high-impact health interventions such as deworming school children

#### Long-term actions for improving food and nutrient intake of school children

- Define the pathway for choosing nutritious foods for school children
- Develop a list of best buys for nutrient-rich foods to add to school meals
- Develop nutrition standards for school children (nutrition requirements and foods at school to partially meet them)
- Think family nutrition—messages to increase the consumption of a diversified diet by all the family

#### Main areas to be developed by current and future SFP/HGSF programmes

- Demand: targeting and amounts of foods and variety
- Supply: definitions of locally versus national produced
- Procurement mechanisms: public and private sector arrangements
- Impact: nutritional, health, education, and local economy
- Governance: institutional set up, requirements for sustainability, links to other sectors and national development agenda, and logistics etc.

- Capacity building: needs at various levels
- Funding: who funds the programme? sustainability ...

### 4.1.3 Marketing of nutritious foods: The experience of the Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato

*Presented by Christina Nylus Dhillon, Helen Keller International*

#### Context

- Magnitude of micronutrient deficiencies in Tanzania

Children <5 years	%	Women 15-49	%
Stunting <sup>1</sup> (Zinc deficiency proxy)	42	Iodine deficiency	36
Anemia <sup>2</sup>	69	Anemia	40
Iron deficiency <sup>2</sup>	35	Iron deficiency	30
Vitamin A deficiency <sup>2</sup>	33	Vitamin A deficiency	37

Children 0-59 months.<sup>2</sup>Children 6-59 months, Source: 2010 TDHS

- Consequences of Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD)
  - In children: poor growth and development, increased risk of infection and severity of infection, eye disorders (xerophthalmia), and death
  - In pregnant women: night blindness, miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth, and increased risk of maternal death

#### Integrated approaches to combat micronutrient deficiencies

- Improved micronutrient status is a factor of: Food fortification; dietary diversification; supplementation; improved crop productivity; crop bio-fortification; and nutrition education

#### A. The case of orange fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP)

##### What is needed?

- Knowledge and awareness of benefits
- Released varieties that consumers like
- Planting material and supply system
- Technical knowledge
- Adequate funding
- Policy change
- Well-designed projects covering nutrition, production and marketing

##### OFSP Promotion

- Subsidized planting materials
- Decentralized vine multiplications sites
- Communication strategy

- Market day promotion
- Radio programs
- Trader trainings
- Demonstration plots
- Cooking demonstrations with nutrition education
- Gender sensitization

**B. The case of Enhanced Homestead Food Production (EHFP)**

Home gardening (vegetables and fruits and OFSP)

+

Animal husbandry (poultry etc.)

+

Intensive community-based nutrition education

to

Improve the intake of micronutrient rich food among women and young children

**EHFP model in Tanzania**

Component	Technical Partner	Medium
Home gardens established with micronutrient-rich indigenous vegetables	AVRDC- The World Vegetable Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● District agricultural extension officers</li> </ul>
Poultry management courses, vaccinations , etc.	Livestock institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Primary schools</li> <li>● Agricultural extension officers</li> </ul>
Nutrition education (essential nutrition actions)	Helen Keller International and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center, District Nutrition Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community counsellors and ENA Facilitators,</li> <li>● Agricultural extension officers</li> </ul>

**EHFP: Basic approaches**

- Try to work through current structures to provide services (Agricultural extension officers, health workers, etc.) for long term sustainability
- Target families with young children
- Reach beneficiaries with ENA messages from various angles and contact points
- Provide OPV (non hybrid) seeds
- Monitoring program processes and generating evidence

**Conclusions**

- Micronutrient deficiencies will remain high without agriculture-based nutrition interventions
- Behavior change to improve production and consumption of micronutrient rich foods is possible but requires intensive nutrition education
- If targeting the most vulnerable, focus on consumption first, then on income generation if excess is produced

#### **4.1.4 Wrap up of Parallel Session 1**

The summary below highlights the session's analysis that was based on the case presentations and own experiences.

##### **The Challenges**

- Competition between commercial (profits) and nutrition,
- Uptake by government and scale-up of different strategies,
- Cultural norms that drive consumption of different foods,
- Awareness on the linkages between agriculture and nutrition so as to tackle perception issues,
- How to incorporate consumer research into nutrition
- Traditional farming (that was diversified) vs Modern farming (fewer crops)- how to get to farmers with the different message
- CAADP- to increase production; and come up with strategies of how to bring in nutrition that requires diversification
- Capacity of workers to transform knowledge into practice for HH
- Financial resources
- Incorporating nutrition education into the school curriculum
  - Basic nutrition knowledge missing
- How to ensure government to appreciate basic facts on food and nutrition (e.g. school feeding) and invest in this,

##### **The possible strategies/practical solutions**

1. Integrating nutrition education and training in all sectors and at different levels
2. Campaigns on Nutrition BCC (in the short term), (and indicate evidences, where available)
3. Need to understand (and have right messages) for the different audiences we are dealing with (e.g. consumers, governments, education system)
4. Programmes to empower communities (e.g. social safety nets)
5. Adopting best practices from the private sectors (e.g. marketing strategies)
6. International bodies (e.g. UN) to ensure pledges from governments on nutrition
7. Need for evidence-based approach for nutrition, documentation of good practices, lessons learnt, study tours for high level government officials... (including commercial value for nutrition),
8. Awareness on food safety
9. Nutrition marketing, integrated in value chain approaches
10. Work through SUN, REACH platforms to advocate for nutrition

##### **Conditions/drivers/incentives**

1. Involve and build on government structures from the beginning of initiatives,

2. Government needs to be in the lead and need for accountability, (and partners to support). There is need to also follow-up on declarations, and strategy documents etc.)
3. Need for inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral coordination (including social sciences) and monitoring and evaluation (e.g. steering committees, ag-nut networks)
4. Mainstream nutrition issues into government policies, strategies and investment plans (including: Work with MoA in not only producing but also marketing foods, budgeting line from government for nutrition in all sectors),
5. Activities need to be demand driven
6. Research and diversification of multiplication of seeds
7. Capacity building
8. Community involvement

## **4.2 Parallel Session 2: Diversifying Local Production and Supporting Local Livelihoods**

*This session was moderated by Professor Oelfose from University Of Pretoria.*

### **4.2.1 Tanzania experience of diversifying food production**

*Presented by Joyce Kinabo, The World Vegetable Center, Sokoine University, Tanzania*

#### **Background**

Consequences of moving from local diversified production systems (cereals, roots, horticulture) systems to monoculture farming are loss of diversified diets, disappearance of indigenous foods, and vulnerability to economic instability.

#### **Role of Asian Vegetable Development and Research Centre (AVDRC) – World Vegetable Centre (WVC)**

- Focuses on research and development of African indigenous vegetables
- 2000 accessions of African indigenous vegetable germplasm developed and conserved
- Promotes consumption of high nutrient, diverse and safe vegetables with enhanced nutritional qualities and nutraceuticals potential

Sokoine University has started to give training nutrition and in 1985 – 2000, a nutrition course was core for all degree programs in the faculty of Agriculture. The course is currently an elective course for all programs and increasingly more students are electing. The university is also involved in client driven research whose objective is to strengthen the linkage with communities in the Uluguru Mountains to be able to provide alternative agricultural solutions. On extension support, the university has linked up with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to produce various nutrition information and extension materials for community use. Outreach activities include: Vegetable processing and cooking methods to enhance high nutrition retention; and formation of village nutrition groups to motivate nutrition activities in the community.

#### **Challenges**

- **Research:** how can we mainstream nutrition and agriculture research in local and district plans

- **Training:** – discriminatory sponsorship – How can we organise training at all levels to accommodate these changes
- **Outreach:** how can we involve the media for sharing results

### **Lessons Learnt**

- No additional production costs, traditional farming and marketing systems
- Understanding of the benefits
- Physical and market Infrastructure
- Regular sharing of results
- Information, education and communication materials

### **Way forward**

- Understanding diversity benefits
- Integrate diversity in agricultural regional planning
- Encourage and support private sector/communities in biodiversity conservation
- Include biodiversity components into agriculture, forestry, fisheries, nutrition and health
- Design governance approaches to support diversity in agriculture/food production/consumption
- Promote information, education and communication materials on agricultural/food production diversity
- Promote nutrient analysis of indigenous vegetables and fruits.

## **4.2.2 Livestock – nutrition linkages**

***Presented by Lensse G. Bonga, Abdirashib Salah, Veterinary Sans Frontier (VSF) Suisse***

Camel - a valuable animal for the pastoralist

### **Status of malnutrition in Somali Region of Ethiopia**

- Stunting prevalence is 33%
- Wasting- 22% (the highest from all regions)
- Underweight- 33.5% (third highest from all regions of Ethiopia)

The nutrition based livestock project was aimed at improving food security through nutrition based livestock off-take and livelihood protection for vulnerable pastoralist communities in Gode and Hargelle districts of Somali Region of Ethiopia. Specific objectives of the project were HH food security enhanced through meat distribution for a period of 3 months through local markets; and livestock assets of drought affected HH protected from further deterioration.

### **Success stories**

a) Woman beneficiary- Bisharo Abdi Anshur

- Bisharo was an ex-pastoral dropout from Malko-dur area of Hargelle Woreda, and was a pure pastoralist with 32 cattle, and 75 shoat
- Due to recurrent drought, her family continued shrinking their animal asset to 25 shoat and 2 cattle in 2005, after which they were unable manage the family with the remaining livestock capacity.

- VSF meat distribution started and Bisharo was selected as beneficiary.
  - For the first three weeks of meat distribution she was unable to reach the distribution site, and her neighbor was supporting her to collect the meat with her distribution card.
  - But after receiving 5kg of meat of all parts (fat, hump, lean meat, liver and bones) for three consecutive weeks of the first months, she was able to standup with her own feet, walked to collect the meat all by her own
  - Bisharo said,  
*This was a miracle for me, you (VSF) saved my life, thank you very much, if you stop the meat distribution, our case will be in more critical. But still, we have Allah who will is going to help us may be in other form, "even if not meat".'*
- b) The Tewekel association is a group of 60 members, found in Gode Woreda. It is a women group which was responsible for the slaughter in the meat distribution.
- Economic benefit
    - Before the meat distribution, in their butcherries in town, they slaughtered camels 7 days a week. Their income from a single camel varied. They sometimes get 2000 ETB (about 108 USD) and sometimes 3000 (about 162 USD)
    - There were times of loss, when they would lose up to 1,000 birr (about 54 USD). Therefore, on average they get a net profit of 17,500 ETB (about 946 USD) per week.
    - When this meat distribution came, additional 5 camels were slaughtered per week and they got a net benefit of 4,000 ETB (about 216 USD) per camel, thereby 20,000 ETB (about 1081 USD) per week. This is what they additionally benefited as a group.

### Lessons learnt

- Community participation, especially customary elders is crucial. 'Give the stick to the community and let them guide you'.
- In a tribal community like Somali's, a fair distribution of interventions is needed.
- Gender, tribes (majority and minorities) and different community sectors need to be given a due emphasis in every phase of the project planning and implementation.
- Full participation of government line departments is crucial.

### Conclusion

- The nutrition base livestock off take project implemented in two districts of Somali region, Ethiopia
  - Relevant to the needs of the community
  - Effective in addressing the intended objectives
  - Had unintended impacts which indirectly contribute to the livelihoods of the community
  - Enhanced the economy of the meat distributors and created additional access to market

### **4.2.3 Nutrition and fisheries**

*Presented by Tom Ogusa, FAO Somalia*

#### **A. The KAP study on fish consumption in Somalia**

##### **Background:**

- Between 18th May and 25th June 2011, FSNAU conducted a KAP study on fish consumption in 25 locations in Somalia.
- In these sites, data was collected from the rural and urban communities residing in coastal, non-coastal and riverine areas.
- The main purpose of the study was to gain a full understanding on the common practices, attitudes, beliefs on fish consumption in Somalia, and the level of knowledge the community has on the nutritional and health benefits of fish consumption.
- This information formed the basis for developing relevant communication strategies and promoting the consumption of fish in the country.

##### **Method**

- Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were the main data collection techniques used in the study.
- Other qualitative methods of collecting data also applied in the context of triangulation were case studies, informal observations and proportion piling.
- A total of twelve teams, each team consisting of one supervisor (FSNAU field staff), one moderator and one enumerator conducted the data collection activities.
- The training on data collection techniques and methodologies for the teams were conducted in Hargeisa and Garowe towns.

##### **Findings**

- Fish is generally consumed in the urban, coastal and riverine communities
- Fresh fish consumption is most popular among the coastal and riverine populations, where it's generally more readily accessible
- The pastoral population on the contrary does not consume fish often, they mainly consume red meat.
- The main types of marine products consumed among the coastal populations are tuna-like species namely: mackerel, emperor, grouper, saw shark, snapper, lobster, shrimps and sea turtle (Qubo).
- Among the riverine population, the main types of fish consumed are various species of catfish, tilapia and muilldaes.
- Fish is culturally acceptable and considered 'Halaal', and is associated with various health benefits to the consumer.
- According to the respondents, the main benefits of fish consumption include:
  - good mental growth, improved growth of bones and teeth,
  - provides the consumer with vitamins and minerals,
  - helps in the formation of blood cells (both red and white),
  - improves the body's immunity to disease and infection,
  - improves sexual activity and treats various diseases and ailments.

- The main factors affecting the consumption and type of fish consumed include availability, cost, taste and smell, and the lack of appropriate storage, preservation and knowledge of preparation techniques.
- On average, households consume fish at least once to twice a week.
  - During the monsoon season, consumption of fish is low because it is believed that consuming fish at this time will lead to diarrhea and intestinal problems.
  - The consumption of fish is also associated with treating ailments such as malaria, bronchitis, sexual dysfunction (increases sexual ability in men), backaches, asthma, typhoid fever, eye problems, constipation, anaemia, night blindness, malnutrition, goitre, memory loss, common cold and whooping cough.
  - Fish is mainly prepared by frying and roasting, and is mainly consumed with canjero, rice, spaghetti and bread as an accompaniment and can be consumed as part of any meal of the day i.e. breakfast, lunch or dinner.
- The consumption of fish is religiously and culturally acceptable and is associated with certain health benefits.
- The main reasons for low consumption are:
  - Availability, cost and general lack of knowledge on storage and preparation of fish.
  - When compared to red meat which is consumed by majority of the population, respondents feel that fish is more expensive except in the coastal areas of Bossaso and Berbera where fish is cheaper.
  - There is also a concern of swallowing bones especially for younger children when consuming fish, therefore, households with young ones sometimes opt to purchase the canned tuna fish with no bones.

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

- It is important for the community to be made more aware of the benefits of fish consumption. In addition, they should be taught fishing techniques and preservation and preparation methods.
- It is important to train health workers as part of the advocacy strategy through campaigns or health clinics and to also sensitize the community on fishing techniques, and to improve the supply of fish.
- The provision of cold storage facilities will also improve the preservation of fish and ensure that even those away from the fish sources (sea or river) are able to consume fresh fish.
- Promoting fish consumption is crucial, as it is readily available and is a good source of proteins, vitamin A, B, C and E and minerals

### **B. Fish consumption promotion**

#### **Introduction**

- The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization recently launched a campaign to raise public awareness about the nutritional benefits of fish across Somalia, the country with the longest coastline in Africa, but also one of the world's lowest fish consumption per capita.
- The country's 3,330 km of coastline, the longest in Africa remains one of the country's most untapped resources.

- Despite the enormous marine resources, Somalia's fishing industry is largely under-developed and unexploited, partly due to decades of conflict and piracy on the high sea. The country's per capita fish consumption is 2.4 kg/year (FAO 2005).
- Analysis by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit and FEWSNET confirmed that famine conditions, that killed tens of thousands of Somalians in early 2011, no longer existed in parts of Southern Somalia, yet nearly a third of the Somali population remains in crisis, unable to fully meet essential food and non-food needs.

#### **Key messages**

- The key messaging behind the campaign targets women, household heads as well as the youth with an objective of diversifying the Somali eating habits, currently biased against any seafood. The "Fish is Good for You," campaign is funded by the World Bank and Spanish government. It was first launched in the coastal town of Bossaso, Puntland, which hosts tens of thousands of displaced Somalis.
- All communication material were pretested and integrated into a multimedia marketing communications strategy, including television and radio spot messages, roadshows, leaflets, and drama shows.
- In Bossaso, the campaign took the town's bustling streets, markets, internally displacement camps, schools, restaurants and soccer-playing teenagers on the white sandy beaches.

#### **4.2.4 Linking agriculture and social protection to reaching the most vulnerable: Ethiopia's Household Asset Building Programme**

*Presented by Ato Beyene Haile, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia*

##### **Country Food Security and nutrition associated features:**

- Food supply (cereals and pulses) (2012) -22.9 million metric ton
- Share of agriculture GDP (2012) - 42 %
- National food insecurity (food poverty) level - 29 % of the population
- Prevalence of stunting -44%
- Underweight -29%
- Wasting -10%
- % of woman (15-49) with BMI - < 18.5 27%

##### **A. Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)**

**The PSNP is a program designed to address:-**

- Smoothing of food consumption in chronic food insecure rural households
- Preventing household asset depletion
- Rehabilitating natural resources
- Creating access to community services

### **Major public work activities**

- Community water point development
- Community road construction
- Agro-forestry and forage development
- Irrigation canal rehabilitation and construction
- Construction of schools, clinics, and day care centers.

### **Core principles of implementation**

- Fair and transparent beneficiary selection
- Timely and predictable transfer
- Integration with regular development activities

### ***B. Household Asset Building Program (HABP)***

Program objective:

- Extend credit to food insecure H/H of PSNP.
- Enhance graduation out of food insecurity.

Activities undertaken

- Establishment and strengthen RUSACOs at the district
- Training of clients in business planning (IGAs)
- Training of clients in credit and saving management
- Assessment of value chains and marketability of products of clients
- Monitor loan recovery of previously disbursed loans.

Implementation challenges

- Resource limitations
  - Human and physical
  - Financial

### ***Overall lessons learned (PSNP & HABP)***

The need to:-

- Redesign the programs in light with Climate change
- Design social protection policy
- Improve early warning system and increase the capacity of emergency food security reserve.

### ***Linkage of agriculture with nutrition***

- Use the National Nutrition Coordination Body
- NNP is being revised to address linkage of nutrition within agriculture and other sectors
- Regional consultation meeting is being conducted to facilitate linkage between agriculture and nutrition (AGP, PSNP, HABP, SLM)

## **4.2.5 Wrap up of Parallel Session 2**

Below are the group outcomes from analysis of the session.

### **Topics addressed**

Diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods

1. Diversifying food production
2. Livestock – nutrition linkages
3. Nutrition and fisheries
4. Social protection / safety nets at HH to reach the most vulnerable

### **Challenges**

- From diverse production to monocrops
- Loss of diversified diet
- Disappearance of indigenous foods
- Vulnerabilities to economic instability
- Limited diversified livelihood
- Unfavorable environment (drought, Flood etc.)
- Lack of consideration of nutrition issues in agriculture research
- Culture of dependency
- Fragmented projects
  - Need for alignment and integration / improve sustainability
- Resources fragmented and insufficient
- Lack of baseline / credible data
- Lack of Information sharing
- Need to think differently and be innovative

### **Solutions / Strategies**

- Comprehensive Nutrition education program including dietary diversity, at different levels
  - Decision makers : change mind sets of policy makers through advocacy
  - Institutional communication at national, district and local
  - Nutrition education at school level
- In-service, pre-service training
- Focus on community level
- Address causes of malnutrition through diverse agriculture products
- Improve marketing of agriculture products
- Redesign program / policy taking into account climate change issues

- Develop social protection programs
- Include nutrition in agriculture research and vice-versa
- Include nutrition indicators in agriculture design and vice-versa

### Drivers for scaling up

- Communicate on benefits of dietary diversity: improve food basket but also health and productivity => thus leading to economic growth
- Leverage good practices, using indicators to measure improvements and make possible the scale up of activities
- Alignment of activities in a common framework to optimize nutrition and agricultural outcomes / centralized resource allocation
- Consider incentives for both public and private sectors

## 4.3 Parallel Session 3: Nutrition Sensitive Value Chains

*The session was moderated by CJ Jones from GAIN.*

### 4.3.1 Integrating nutrition in value chains and small-holder farming systems – case study from Uganda

*Presented by Robert Mazur, Iowa State University*

Robert started his presentation by giving a comparison between the traditional farming system and the value chain system:

Traditional farming system	Value chain system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple crops, small areas</li> <li>• Limited inputs and credit</li> <li>• High post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Strive for food and nutrition security</li> <li>• Little marketable surplus</li> <li>• Little contact/linkages (vertical and horizontal)</li> <li>• Limited knowledge of market requirements (quantity and quality)</li> <li>• No quality differentiation</li> <li>• Inefficient storage, transport and market infrastructure and logistics</li> <li>• Low prices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on one/few enterprises</li> <li>• Some external inputs and credit</li> <li>• Low post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Maintain food and nutrition security</li> <li>• Produce for known market</li> <li>• Continuous contact and linkages with VC actors</li> <li>• Detailed, direct knowledge of requirements of several different types of markets</li> <li>• Grading and quality control</li> <li>• Improved collection and storage (small/large scale), coordinated transportation</li> <li>• Premium prices for quality</li> </ul>

Robert also gave the program context of the value chain initiative called a Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (SRL), focusing on

- Long-term collaboration (2004+) - indigenous NGO,

- National agricultural research organisations., universities (from Ugandan and US)
- Train and support Community Based Trainers (CBTs)
- Agroforestry, microfinance, and advocacy
- Applied research

The presenter elaborated on the activities that are being implemented together with other partners (Makerere University, National Crops Resources Research Institute, and Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns):

1. Training and applied research

- Training and applied research with farmers ( e.g. in site selection, row and plant spacing, timely weeding, cultural and chemical control of bean pests, harvesting, drying on tarpaulins, threshing, moisture testing, etc.)
- Interactive discussion and demonstrations
- Group and own-farm implementation

2. Community-based seed production

- Six project groups (58 women, 9 men) trained in business planning and management, and group dynamics
- Groups use certified seed, produce and market quality produce
- They use approved seed and scaling up production for local needs
- Ensures timely local availability of good, and reliable seed
- Local government certify quality seed - tradable elsewhere
- Multiplying several improved varieties
- Members expanded household and group bean fields – sell to VEDCO, NaCRRI, boarding schools, farmers ...
- Tons purchased from project core farmers for scaling up to other farmers and communities

3. Technology/management dissemination

- Exposure visits to NaCRRI and successful marketing and seed producing groups
- Conducting field days at research and demonstration sites for other farmers
- Training materials (posters, flyers, PowerPoint slides, video clips) refined and translated into local languages
- Promoting adoption of improved storage methods and technologies for marketing
- Providing initial training and two varieties of improved bean seeds to 850 other farmers
- Additional training sessions ongoing

4. Increasing marketing effectiveness

- Training and supporting 51 farmer groups (most members are women)
- Improving understanding of market price variation (among traders, markets, and seasons)
- Business planning, record keeping, and analysis

- Negotiation skills to obtain higher prices (price awareness, negotiation, and contract adherence)
  - Multi-stakeholder value chain forum created (farmer collective marketing groups/associations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector traders, market information services, transporters, distributors, and processors)
5. Enhancing nutritional value and use
- Optimizing bean processing to maximize digestibility, iron bio-availability and consumer appeal (e.g. Soaking, sprouting, cooking and extrusion cooking)
  - Creating value-added bean-based food products (e.g. Composite flours for soup, cooking and baking; weaning porridge; and evaluated nutritional, functional and culinary/sensory properties)
6. Research and capacity building
- 2 x Ph.D. students trained at ISU (in Abiotic stress tolerance, and Iron bioavailability, extruded products)
  - 5 x M.S. students trained at Makerere University (in quick-cooking bean flour, and farmers' market participation)
  - 14 x B.S. students at KIST and 6 at Makerere (in nutrition vis. pre-processing , causes and extent of post-harvest losses, and modified storage atmosphere and pests)
  - Link research activities backward and forward to rural development support work of government and NGOs

### **4.3.2 Bio-fortification : The experience of Harvest Plus**

#### ***Presented by Lister Katsvairo, Harvest Plus***

The presenter started by giving a description of what should be understood as biofortification?

- Biofortification is an agricultural approach to better nutrition
- It uses conventional breeding to select for higher vitamin and mineral contents in staple crops (is not GM)
- Focuses on 3 micro-nutrients that are most limiting: vitamin A, zinc, and iron
- Targets people who eat large amounts of staple foods daily and who mostly live in rural areas
- Offers a one-time research investment to develop crops; recurrent costs are low

Lister gave some examples of Biofortified crops in Africa:

- Cassava- Provitamin A, in DR Congo, Nigeria
- Beans- Iron (Zinc)- in DR Congo, Rwanda
- Maize Provitamin A in Zambia
- Sweet Potato - Provitamin A , in Mozambique, Uganda

Harvest Plus started a pilot project on Orange Sweet Potato (OSP) fortified with Vitamin A in Mozambique and Uganda from 2007 to 2009. The results from the evaluation of the project were:

- 24,000 Households were reached
- Up to 68% of project HHs adopted OSP.
- Up to 47% increase in share of OSP in total sweet potato area.
- Up to a 100% increase in vitamin A intakes for infants, children and women.

Harvest Plus is involved with another case study on high Iron beans in Rwanda. The case study is on breeding Research and has close collaboration between CIAT and RAB and so far has released ten high-Iron varieties. These biofortified varieties have 40% more iron than typical bean varieties. The value chain system allows beans to be sold to primary traders on rural markets at small distances from the farm; the wholesalers are based in and around Kigali and receive their supplies from a network of traders. The retailers will collect beans from the wholesalers, but they may also collect them directly from primary traders.

In 2012, HarvestPlus sold, at a subsidized price, beans to 60,000 subsistence farming households using four marketing channels: a) Direct marketing , b) agrodealers, c) cooperatives, and d) churches.

#### **Lessons Learned**

- a) Marketing
  - Different package sizes are required for different regions of the country, with the east requiring the largest packs of up to 50Kg and the north the small packs
- b) Agrodealers
  - More aggressive marketing on the radio of the varieties promotes sales for agro dealers
  - More training on data collection for agrodealers is needed because sales personnel turnover is high
- c) Churches
  - They can disseminate more as they have huge followings and can be a valuable channels
- d) Farmers
  - Expressed that they buy grain for seed as they cannot find good seed

### **4.3.3 Fortification : Description of fortification strategies and update on progress in the region**

*Presented by George Kajuna Kaishozi, Hellen Keller International*

#### **Background**

George gave a global overview of the burden caused by vitamin and mineral deficiencies: Impairs millions of growing minds and lowers national IQ; causes damage to immune systems and deaths of more than a million children a year; causes 300,000 serious birth defects annually (including neural tube defects); contributes to the death of approximately 60,000 young women a year during pregnancy and childbirth; and reduces protection and immunity against diseases. According to the speaker, the high rates of vitamin and mineral deficiencies are caused by diets characterized by cereals and tubers that

are low in micro-nutrients, lack of nutrition education, food insecurity, escalation of food prices, and diseases (infection and infestations) that reduce micro-nutrient absorption.

Food fortification is one interventions used to address vitamin and mineral deficiencies. It is the practice of deliberately increasing the content of essential micronutrient, so as to improve the nutritional quality of the food supply and provide a public health benefit with minimal risk to health (WHO). Advantages of food fortification are: It is a socially acceptable intervention; does not require change in food habits; can be introduced quickly under industrial-production settings; its low daily dose optimizes efficacy and safety; the costs are relatively small (0.5% - 2% of the product's retail price); and the costs can be passed on to food industry and then to the consumer (estimated at roughly 80 cents/year for a Tanzanian family for wheat, maize and oil fortification)

**Fortification and CAADP: Where does it “Sit”?**

- The CAADP – Pillar 3 prioritizes food fortification
- Future programs can/should include food fortification
- It has got opportunity for PPPs and can include industries, consumers, ministries of Industry (Commerce, Health) and technical and financial partners

George highlighted key elements in fortification: Population-based identification of food vehicles (usually with FRAT); industry assessments; legal framework (regulations/legislation); quality assurance (standards); marketing of concept of fortified foods (public); marketing of fortified food products (private); and monitoring and evaluation. Cutting across these elements is a need to forge partnerships and advocacy.

So far, there are fortification initiatives in several ECSA countries: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland.

**The challenges are:**

- It needs strong M& E by responsible regulatory government bodies to ensure level playing field for all private industries
- It needs concerted and strong coordination due to the multi-sectoral nature of the program

**Best practices and lessons learned are:**

- Bottom-up approach – focusing on industries as the center of the program
- Creating partnership synergies not competition or duplication of efforts (UNICEF, FFI-Smarter Futures, MI, BASF, UEMOA, WAHO, GAIN ,DFID)
- Harmonizing standards across region to facilitate intra-regional trade in fortified foods with harmonized regional consumer logo – UEMOA
- Moving towards harmonized standards for EAC
- Provision of tax exemption for premix and other fortificants (essential medicines)

#### 4.3.4 Food safety / aflatoxin control

**Presented by Dr. Subroto Mukherjee, USAID**

##### **Background**

Subroto started the presentation by trying to get people understand the meaning of a toxin. It is “*a poisonous substance produced within living cells or organisms*”. In simple terms, it is a biologically produced poison. Therefore, Aflatoxins (AFs) are naturally occurring toxins that are produced by species of a fungus called *Aspergillus*. Aflatoxin prone African dietary staples are maize, rice, corn, cassava, nuts, peanuts, chilies, and spices.

##### **The effect on human health**

Aflatoxicosis exposure is related to several effects on the health of human beings: large doses lead to acute illness and death, usually through liver cirrhosis; chronic low doses have nutritional and immunologic consequences; and all doses have a cumulative effect on the risk of cancer. It has also been found that HIV increases the toxic effect of AF by decreasing the levels of anti-oxidant nutrients that helps detoxify AF in the body. In addition, high maternal AF strongly relates to a lower weight-for-age in infants. Studies have also found that animals have similar (and potentiated) pathological effect from AF as found in Humans.

##### **Diagnosis**

The diagnosis of aflatoxicosis has been found to be difficult because of

- Variation in clinical signs
- Gross pathological conditions
- Presence of infectious diseases due to the suppression of the immune system.
- No consistent diagnostic changes in hematocrit, hemoglobin, and differential cell counts

##### **Prevention**

- Remove the sources
- Promotes better agricultural and storage techniques
- Have good resources for testing and early diagnosis
- Strict food quality standards
- General awareness and personal protection.
- Better livestock feeding and management

##### **Treatment**

- The source should be eliminated immediately.
- Levels of protein and vitamins A,D,E,K and B should be increased.
- Secondary infections must receive immediate attention and treatment.
- Good management practices to alleviate stress
- Address specific system diseases

### 4.3.5 Wrap up of Parallel Session 3

The group outcomes from the analysis of the session are summarized below:

#### Nutrition Sensitive Value Chains

- Understand market demand before scaling up
- Credibility, consistence and coordination among all VC actors
- Quality is key
- Start with what exists, and what is known
- Bio-fortification is conventional breeding
- Public private partnerships is important
- Branding and communication are important
- Fortification – addition of micronutrients into foods (maize, wheat, salt, oil, etc.)
- Industrial-level, community and household level
- Low cost does not alter flavour
- Does not require behaviour change
- Aflatoxins – toxins that exist everywhere
- In maize, groundnuts/peanuts, cassava, rice, nuts, milk
- Harmful at low concentrations, cumulative effect over time
- Causes cancer, immune system suppression, lower birth weight, stunting, etc.

#### Remarks and clarification:

**Bio-fortification:** *Bio-fortification does indeed need behaviour change. There was a concern that when it comes to bio-fortification, the consumer needs to know what the content of the fortified food is to make informed and right choices. Therefore, bio-fortifications require behavioural change. For example, when sugar has been fortified with vitamin A, it is important to let the farmer know so that they are able to make the right choices.*

**Value chain:** *Value chain is a long chain from production to consumption with a lot of things happening along the way. Where then should the focus be with regard to nutrition sensitivity of the chain. Is it at the beginning or at the end considering that bio-fortification is a value added approach in terms of processing. It is also important to recognize that there are different levels along the value chain and that each level has different players/actors. In addition, each value chain is symbiotic of each other.*

## 4.4 Parallel Session 4: Agriculture-Nutrition Linkages in an Urbanizing World

*The session was moderated by Mohamed AgBendeck, from FAO.*

### 4.4.1 Food and nutrition security for African cities: Territorial and environmental challenges

*Presented by Sylvie Wabbes, from FAO*

Sylvie gave the context by indicating that majority of people live in cities. It is estimated that in 2008/2009, there were 40% of people in the cities in Africa. It is also projected that in the year 2050, there will be more than 60% of people living in the cities.

#### **Sustainable food and nutrition security: What are the challenges?**

- **Health** - Quality of food (pesticides, mycotoxins)
- **Environment** - degradation / reduction of biodiversity - pollutions (Water, soil, air)
- **Socio-economic** - Disparities (N-S, also intra N and intra S) - Food systems governance ( complex supply chain, food prices, and seasonality of food)

The importance of urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry (CIRAD, Africities 2012) is related to its proximity advantages:

- It provide fresh food to the urban population: more than 50% of urban households have no cold chain
- It shorten the chain of distribution, and make prices relatively low

#### **Need for nutrition education and healthy food (fruits and vegetables). The key messages are:**

- Economic and agricultural growth is not sufficient to reduce malnutrition if it is not nutrition sensitive
- From 1990-2010, the increase in real per capita incomes has resulted in an increase of 130Kcal/day in Sub-Saharan Africa (reaching almost 2400 Kcal/person/day)
- Energy from animal sources, fruits and vegetables has remained constant: A wide range of micro-nutrients (vitamin A and B12, zinc and iron) are still not sufficiently available in the diet, thus causing "*hidden hunger*".
- In 2010, 38% of children under age of 5 in Africa countries were still stunted with an increase prevalence of overweight mainly in urban areas (the paradox of the "*double burden*")

#### **The Way Forward**

There is a need to re-think urban development in an optimistic and positive perspective despite the increase of demand and the uncertainty of environment. That could be done by a) developing local food systems anchored into integrated territorial planning (dialogue , policy, risk and conflict management, and implementation); b) building green and resilient cities in harmony with territories and ecosystems

(rural-urban linkages); c) improving and sustaining linkages between rural and urban agricultures. In order to have these strategies work effectively, all stakeholders must act together immediately.

#### **4.4.2 The Peri Urban Horticulture Project: A success story from DRC**

##### **Background about the project**

- It has funding of 10,4 billions USD (Belgium)
- It involves five (5) cities (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani, Likasi, Mbanza-Ngungu)
- The first phase started in 2000 (Kinshasa + Lubumbashi): and focused on “diversifying vegetable consumption and creating jobs”
- The second phase started in 2004- “3S method” (integration of SENAHUP)
- The third phase started in 2008 - Consolidating (“5 S method”)

##### **Stakeholders involved in the project are:**

- Ministry of Rural Development (SENAHUP)
- Municipal Offices of SENAHUP
- Municipal Consultation Committees (land management)
- FAO Office in Kinshasa
- FAO Headquarters in Rome

##### **Activities being implemented are**

- SENAHUP opened 24 offices around Kinshasa
- Partnerships with NGOs for Income Generative Activities (IGA) and Horticultural Associations (in order to buy materials / agricultural inputs)
- Authorizations of 600 ha in Kinshasa + 150 ha in Lubumbashi
- Water management / irrigation / drainage / management of floods
- Great innovation: Construction of covered nurseries (pépinières) allowing production of young plants during rainy season and protecting them during dry season
- Improved the cultivated surface (250 ha)
- A total of 60 Farmers Field Schools (FFS) implemented / 720 producers (K / L) by SENAHUP
- Demonstrating fields

##### **A “success story”**

- More than 16,000 small producers supported (10000 women) on 2000 ha
- Authorizations of 3500 land exploitations facilitated
- SENAHUP strengthened
- Increase in urban fresh vegetables and jobs
  - 60 000 jobs created
  - > 80% producers have money reserves (vs 20%)

- > 150 000 tons of vegetables produced in 2010 (vs 32 250 in 2000)
- Livelihoods and incomes improvement (from 160 to 600 USD / year)
- Improved irrigation / drainage on more than 50% of the horticultural lands and water supply: 8 months a year (vs 4)
- Best agricultural techniques improved (doubled the cultivated varieties of crops )
- Horticultural associations strengthened
- Horticultural sector stabilized / supply chain strengthened
- Rents of lands lowered because of land tenure security
- Greener lands attract economic actors
- National / international synergies strengthened
- “Platform of diffusion” for urban horticulture in Central Africa

#### **Role in enhancing food security and nutrition**

- Reduce the double burden of malnutrition
- Urban consumers have the key role in driving a more sustainable food and agriculture system
  - affordable foods on the market at all seasons
  - appropriate information
  - the means to access the food
  - time and energy required to prepare it and distribute it
- Contributes to greener and more healthy cities, as long as
  - good practices are adopted for both production and waste management
  - it is incorporated in urban planning
  - reliable access to natural resources

#### **4.4.3 Food and nutrition security for African cities: Street Food Vending in West Africa**

*Presented by Mohamed Ag Bendeck and Nicolo Giogia (FAO)*

Mohamed gave the context of his presentation in relation to the role of Street Food Vending (SFV) as follows:

- There is a rapid pace of urbanization in Africa. At the rate of 3.4% per year, Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent in the world. Cote d’Ivoire’s 45% population live in urban areas and Ghana’s 80% of Ghanaian migrants stay in Ghana and go to urban areas, mainly Accra
- There is absence of established food distribution companies to respond to the increasing demand for safe and healthy food
- There is employment opportunity (especially for women, almost 90% of vendors) in comparison with scarce labour demand in the formal sector ( SFV employs, on average, more than 38% of labour force and contributes about 38% to total GDP in Africa)
- Street food vendors mostly rely on local produce.

Street food vending is characterised by a wide range of ready-to-eat food and beverages, sold and sometimes prepared along streets and several other public places such as lorry stations, parks, schools and construction sites and virtually all locations where there is a high number of potential customers.

#### **FAO study on street food vending**

- FAO conducted a study on street food vending to collect harmonized information from the 4 West-Africa countries: Cote d'Ivoire; Ghana; Mali; and Sierra Leone.
- The study was carried out between November and May 2012.
- There were 400 vendors who were interviewed, including 2000 consumers and more than 40 institutions

#### **Street food vendors: main constraints**

- Limited access to capital and training: Vendors are seldom organized into associations (more than 90% of vendors in the 4 cities are not member of any association)
- Hygiene and food safety practices are not sustainably applied as law enforcement is limited and good practices may increase production costs (no real incentives to sustain the change)
- Lack of common vision and municipal planning to meet the expansion of street food vendors in appropriate, serviced urban paces

#### **Street food vendors: Create enabling Institutional environment**

- Creating and adopting legislation, specifically on street food vendors (Simplification of the licensing process, right to work, role and responsibilities)
- Integrating street food planning needs into national urban planning frameworks
- Channelling governmental investments into street food vending as a response to urban poverty reduction strategies

#### **Street food vending: How to improve the quality of services**

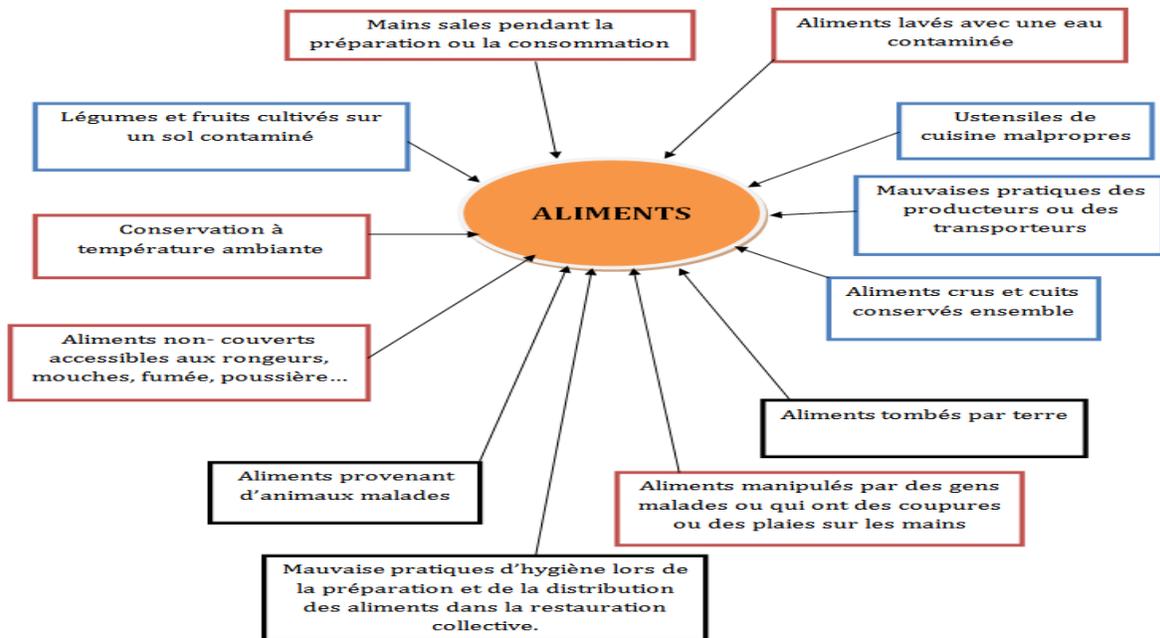
- Improve hygiene, food safety and quality by
  - Providing affordable, low maintenance technology
  - Delivering training, both to vendors and municipal health inspectors
- Promote healthy diet through nutrition education by encouraging the use of
  - More fruits and vegetables
  - Less fat and oils
  - Less sugar

#### 4.4.4 Prévention de la malnutrition par la promotion de bonnes pratiques d'hygiène alimentaire

##### Securite sanitaire des aliments et nutrition

- Les maladies d'origine alimentaire constituent un problème majeur de santé publique
- Liens indissociables entre la securite sanitaire des aliments et nutrition.
- Diarrhée: impact sur l'état nutritionnel, tout âge confondu 700 000 décès par an.

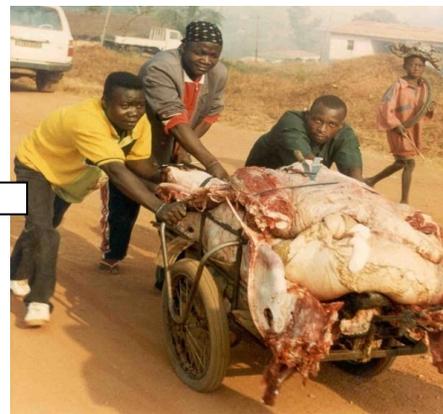
##### Les différentes causes de contamination des aliments



##### Illustrations sur les causes de contamination des aliments



Aliments  
(Crus/Cuits)



## Cinq Clefs Pour des Aliments Plus Sûrs



### 4.4.5 Orange-fleshed Sweet potato Super Foods

The presenter started by giving an overview of the Orange-fleshed Sweet potato (OFSP) initiative as a potential contributor to food security and provision of vitamin A nutrition: The OFSP is widely consumed, especially by the poor, it is high in  $\beta$ -carotene compared to the existing white-fleshed; its root (small) meets the daily recommended intake for a young child; and it grows in wide range of agro-ecologies and soil types.

The presenter highlighted some challenges that exist in realizing the potential of OFSP at scale: Seasonality; limited storability, bulkiness; poor marketing capacity; weak value chain linkages; little investment in post-harvest; limited range of products/utilization; and risk of women losing control of the crop as it commercializes. To reach urban consumers, there is a need for image change in taking OFSP as a food of the poor to a healthy food for all.

The presenter shared some ideas on how the post-harvest investments can help to overcome the above mentioned constraints? Four types of value chains for nutrition and income exist: a) fresh roots (affordable and nutritious ); b) more nutritious baked products (wheat flour substitution, urban, high value); c) highly nutritious foods for target groups (OFSP-soy combinations and weaning foods); and d) fried fast foods for income (West Africa and urban).

An example of a case study project ('Rwanda Super Foods') was shared during the session. It was mentioned that the project has high sweet potato production (over 85 kg/capita) and operate in a rapid urbanization environment with a strong private sector investments in food economy. More details on the Rwanda Super Foods' project are that:

- It is part of BMGF 'SASHA' Program, and is being implemented from 2010 to 2014
- The project is co- led by CIP and Rwanda Agricultural Board
- Other implementing partners are CRS, Imbaragga, and YWCA

- It also involves SINA Enterprises, which is the largest commercial bakery in Rwanda

The hypotheses behind the establishment of the Rwanda Super Foods' was

- Private-sector led development of processed sweet potato products results in increased farmer incomes
- There is greater participation of women, especially poorer women, and profits for women participating in organized farmer's groups linked to private processors than among farmers with direct, individual contract with the private sector possible.
- Effective marketing can establish OFSP as a high value crop in urban markets.

Two ways (models) were used to link farmers to markets

- Model 1: Contracted individual farmers linked directly to processors (SINA Enterprises has 37 farmers). In this model, individual farmers supply raw roots directly to the processors
- Model 2: Farmer groups with collective and individual sweet potato plots linked to processors (CRS facilitates 20 farmer groups in 4 districts). In this model, farmer groups supply raw roots directly to the processors. In addition, farmer groups supply processed sweet potato products to local markets.

Farmer using either model 1 or 2, are linked to the processors who develop new products for the urban market.

There are some emerging insights with respect to the Rwanda Super Foods concept

- Local markets and small scale processing are growing strongly
- There are some innovations in vine supply chain
- Already, the SINA enterprises has 12 outlets in 8 towns and is selling 1,500 packets of "AKARABO GOLDEN POWER" biscuits per day
- The sweet potato is serving as a wheat substitution. One example is bread (30% OFSP + 70% wheat)

There is a need for promotion efforts of the OFSP to create awareness and build brand name recognition

#### **4.4.6 Wrap up of parallel session 4**

An analysis of the session was summarized as follows:

##### **Key issues around urban nutrition**

- Rapid pace of urbanization
- Land tenure/ship (shortage)
- Vulnerability due to poor social background (new city life and food patterns)
- Unemployment and limited access to capital and training (low purchasing power)
- Reliance on foods produced by rural producers

- Inadequate food distribution channels
- Poor hygiene and food safety practices (perishability of fruits/vegetables; food borne diseases)
- High cost of living (poor, non-diversified diet)

### **Challenges**

- Harness effective partnerships to promote good practices from the local to national level (organize farmers into groups, planning committees)
- Flag political good will as springboard for resolving legislative issues (e.g. around land, employment) and embracing a common vision and planning
- Improve quality of services in respect of low cost technologies, training, nutrition education, ethics, mandate)
- Break into the urban market with highly nutritive foods (seasonality, storability, evidence base, image change/preferences of certain foods to others)
- Promote blending vs substitution with focus on PPP
- Increase scale of implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions for effective uptake
- Interrelate crop based and non-crop based nutrition (neglect of livestock/fisheries)
- Produce vegetables and fruits that are safe for consumption in peri-urban and rural areas
- Match demand with supply

### **Practicable solutions and strategies**

- Create /adopt specific legislation for safe food (fruits/vegetables) and livelihoods
- Integration of street food planning into national urban planning frameworks
- Channel public investment into street vending to reduce urban poverty (formalizing food vending e.g. restaurants)
- Private sector led value addition (processing of foods)
- Start young (school gardening) and grow into right practices

### **Strategies**

- Massive educational effort (producer and consumer awareness)
- Advocacy for policy orientation and service delivery (NEPAD-AU/AFSND; consumer groups, CSOs, urban planners)
- Build evidence base (research) for urban food and nutrition security planning

### **Incentives to catalyze response**

- Access to micro-credit
- Localized safety net programmes
- Knowledge and skills

## Remarks and clarification

**Protection of urban consumers:** Consumers are not protected by the government. There is a need to empower the consumer through consumer rights and association to enhance their capacity to demand for the right products. Consumers are one of the core areas that should be thought about in the process of integrating nutrition into the CAADP process and agriculture because nutrition is a consumption issue. Consumer consumption is a very important component of the equation. Consumers need to be empowered to demand and ask for the right food to be produced and supplied.

**Gender:** How can the process address the control of women over household income and investing in nutrition at the household level?

**Role of the state:** The role of the state in which the consumers pay tax to was questioned. Most of the time the state is exempted and left only with the role of policy formulation with the focus shifting towards private sector involvement and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). How is the private sector going to address and play a critical role in integrating nutrition into agriculture?

Much emphasis was put on the complexities to address the different dimensions while talking about nutrition. However, the complexities are unique to different countries. Rural and urban nutrition have different complexities. There is a need to talk about the movement of products from rural areas to urban areas. In addition, it is important to consider the diversity of the different players and the segmented market which is composed of the rich and the poor ultimately leading to different complexities.

## **SECTION 5: SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS : INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS & COORDINATION , CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND COSTING / FUNDING ISSUES FOR INTEGRATING NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE**

### **5.1 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination for Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture**

#### **5.1.1 Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination at country level: Update and lessons learnt from SUN**

*Presented by Patrizia Fracassi - SUN Secretariat*

Patrizia provided an overview of SUN, an initiative that aims at strengthening multi-sectoral coordination at country level. The SUN initiative operates under clear principles; transparency, inclusiveness, right-based, willingness to negotiate, mutual accountability, cost effectiveness, and continuous communication. SUN works towards creating an enabling political environment, establishing best practices, aligning actions across sector, and increasing resources that enhance the commitment to making nutrition a priority across sectors. Building an enabling environment requires that all the stakeholders reach a consensus among the representatives of the different stakeholders , have buy-in from all the represented stakeholders, ensure alignment between individual stakeholders' agenda around common results , and finally to ensure that proper credit for success is given to each stakeholder.

The scaling up of nutrition faces a number of challenges which includes:

- (i) Competing parallel systems and structures;
- (ii) Conflicting agendas and interests at different levels;
- (iii) Lack of decision making authority accompanied by limited capacity to position nutrition outcomes at the core of the development discussion;
- (iv) Limited coordination and capacity beyond the national level; and
- (v) Limited engagement of local or community based civil society organizations and the private sector.

### **5.1.2 Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition: The case of Tanzania**

*Presented by Obey Assery, Tanzania, SUN focal point*

Nutrition is a multisectoral issue which its implementation requires the participation and involvement of stakeholders at all levels from the community to the national level including the public sectors (sectoral ministries) research institutes, higher learning institutions, private sector, development partners, civil society, media and community.

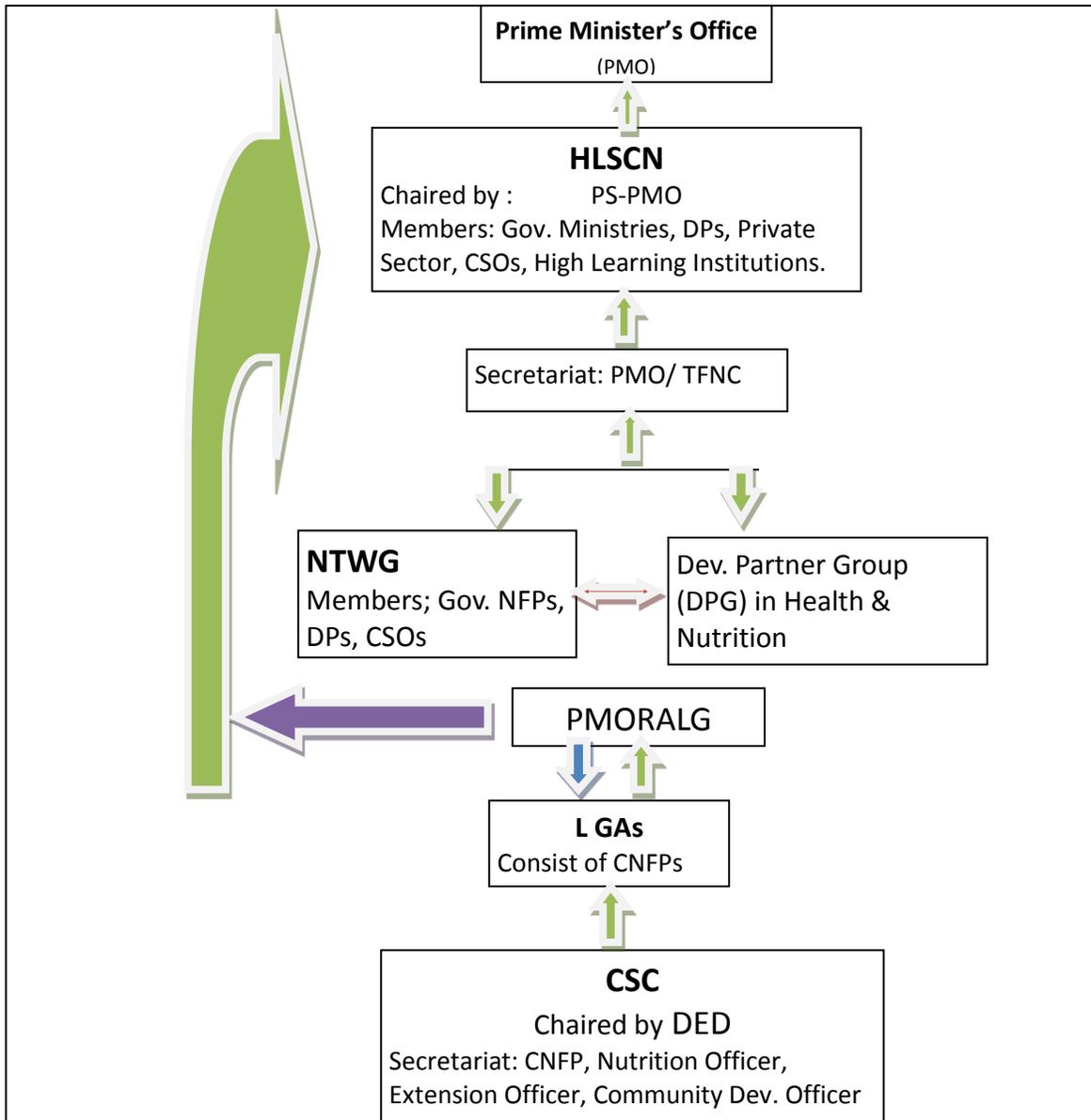
In Tanzania the Government has committed itself to Scaling up Nutrition by assigning the roll of coordination on nutritional issues to the Prime Minister's Office. To enhance fulfillment of this commitment, at the national level the government has established a multisectoral High Level Steering Committee for Nutrition (HLSCN) which is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office. The committee includes permanent secretaries from the 10 ministries who are involved in nutritional issues, development partners, private sectors, higher learning institutions and Civil Society Organizations. The ministries are President Office Planning Commission, PMORALG, Finance, Health and Social Welfare, Agriculture and Food Security, Livestock and Fisheries, Industry and Trade, Education, Water and Community Development. The role of the HLSCN is to ensure comprehensive and coordinated understanding and action in responding to nutrition challenges in Tanzania. The HLSC has a secretariat which includes members from the Prime Minister's Office and Tanzania Food Nutrition Centre (TFNC).

The Government has also established National Technical Working Group which is also multi- sectoral and chaired by TFNC and Co - chaired by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The role of the NTWG is to provide technical support to the HLSC on Nutrition. At the ministry level the Government has appointed Nutritional Focal Persons who are responsible for coordinating nutritional issues in their ministries and report to their Permanent Secretaries. The focal persons are also members of NTWG.

The government has established a mechanism of coordinating things at the sub national level where there are Regions and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Prime Minister's Office Regional and Local Government (PMORALG) are responsible for coordinating Regions and LGAs. The LGAs is responsible for coordinating the implementation of nutritional issues at the village and community as whole. At this level, the Government has also established the same multi-sectoral coordination committees for nutrition called Council Steering Committee (CSC). The CSC is chaired by District Executive Director and consists of members from different sectors and disciplines. The Government has also appointed Nutritional Focal Persons for each council who are members of CSC.

The following is the institutional arrangement and coordination from national to the community level.

### Institutional arrangement and coordination



### 5.1.3 Understanding effective public-private partnerships in agriculture

*Presented by CJ Jones, GAIN, Kenya country Director*

PPP is defined as an agreement between the government and one or more private partners (operators and financiers) according to which the private partners (works with the government to) deliver services in such a way that the objectives of the government are aligned with the profit objectives of the private

partner and where effectiveness of the alignment depends on sufficient transfer of risk to the private partner (OECD, 2008, pg.17).

The presenter pointed out that while there is a great deal of talk about how the private sector could work with African governments to begin to roll back Africa's huge gap (in agricultural investment), very little is actually happening. Finance is not the problem; the problem is a lack of trust between the private sector and governments. He emphasized that to build success, different partners and stakeholders should overcome the "trust" dilemma. Partners need to begin to understand the value of investing in each other. The process of building effective and strategic partnerships begins with understanding the risks. PPP's only work where both parties feel like they benefit and the expected benefits are made clear in advance. In PPP's the benefits have to reflect clear shared value – they do not have biases on one partner over the other. A PPP is not a simple service delivery contract – there is obligation on both parties to deliver something to each other and then to the beneficiaries of the investment – the public and the shareholder. In agriculture, a PPP should not be about delivering fertilizer and seeds but rather about bigger infrastructural issues. The presenter outlined the steps to success as: alignment of objectives; effectiveness of communications; clarity on decision making, clarity on accountability; right skills in the right place; partnering behavior of leaders; and responsive ways of working.

## **5.2 Developing Capacities for Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture**

### **5.2.1 Capacity to develop capacity: The role of universities**

*Presented by Dr. Andre Oelofse, University of Pretoria*

Building on the reality that malnutrition is not improving and the complexities involved, Dr. Andre emphasized that there is need for specific trainings on some of the nutritional complexities. Scaling up of nutrition does require trained professionals and equipped facilities and empowered community workers. Africa is currently facing capacity gaps because African scientists often train abroad and fail to return back. The strategy to retaining a pool of knowledge and expertise within the continent lies with training scientists within Africa by Africans in partnership with international training institutions. Capacity development should be enhanced at all levels; institutional, individual, and grassroots level. Some of the training initiatives being institutionalized are the African Nutrition Leadership Programme.

### **5.2.2 Assessing the capacity of the agriculture to address nutrition – case study from Ghana**

*Presented by Esi Colecraft, Professor in the University of Ghana*

Esi shared the case-study of nutrition capacity gaps in agriculture sector in Ghana. The goal of FAO Regional office for Africa strategic vision 2012-2013 has been to develop local capacities for improved nutrition programme and knowledge sharing in the agriculture sector. It recognizes the need to have an understanding of existing capacities and activities that mainstream nutrition in the agriculture sector. The case study was commissioned to assess gaps in the curricula of agriculture training programs with respect to the extent of coverage of nutrition topics and human resources dedicated to

nutrition/nutritionists at different levels in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA). The findings of the assessment pointed out that only one of the four tertiary institutions had academic staff with specific training in nutrition. It was also noted that nutrition courses generally not covered in the agriculture training curricula of tertiary institutions.

The presenter emphasized that there was need to strengthen nutrition in the curricula of agriculture training colleges. There is also a need to strengthen nutrition in the Agriculture sector because we have to teach people how to consume the things we produce. If we teach our trainees, who will become agriculture extension agents, they will be able to teach families the foods they need to consume at the right time, in the right quantities, and the right quality. Subsequently, the personnel can be change agents for nutrition education to farmers and their families. The challenges or gaps being faced by pre-service training agriculture are;

- Narrow view of nutrition (food consumption, cookery)
- Limited or no requirement for nutrition courses in the programmes
- Limited scope of nutrition topics covered
- Inadequate capacity (quantity and quality) of nutrition trainers at MOFA colleges
- Limited in-service opportunities
- Restrictive hiring policies for trainers at MOFA colleges
- Inadequate infrastructure for nutrition training
- Vague understanding of the role of agriculture in nutrition and vice-versa

With regard to human capacity in nutrition, women within MOFA have been recognized to have primary responsibility for nutrition within MOFA. However, the main challenge is community nutrition information to farmers.

### **5.2.3 Integrating nutrition in extension systems:**

#### **5.2.3.1 The state of extension systems and agriculture advisory services in East and Central Africa and implications for nutrition**

*Presented by Silim Nahdy, African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS)*

Three-quarters of the world's poorest billion people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agriculture and rural development are uniquely important for improving nutrition for smallholders. Smallholder farmers, fisher-folk and livestock keepers produce 50–80% of the staple foods consumed in developing countries. Poverty is still pervasive in sub-Saharan Africa. Poverty and nutrition in Africa is mainly caused by low level of capacity, poor market orientation, unfavorable policy environment, conflicts, climate change and soil degradation, and low and poor agricultural productivity and quality.

Agricultural extension and advisory services (AEAS) in sub-Saharan Africa plays a significant role in stimulating economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving food and nutrition security in Africa. However, AEAS needs to revitalize and to deploy a variety of innovative methods to facilitate access of farm families and their organizations to knowledge and information, relevant technologies for households food security and nutrition, and for interactions amongst stakeholders. Revitalization of AEAS for greater impact will be based on putting in place a demand for services-inclusive of nutrition,

incomes, and natural resource management; market-driven service provision systems; decentralizing service delivery and improving accountability to clients; promoting increased participation of the private sector; and promoting pluralism in provision of services.

National AEAS systems worldwide have undergone major changes during the past two decades and continues to evolve based on context. Originally, extension was conceived as a service to “extend” research-based knowledge to the rural sector to improve the lives of farmers.

Currently, the AEAS arena has been seen to go beyond technology transfer to facilitation; training to education, assisting farmer groups to form and organize, dealing with household food and nutrition security; marketing issues and partnering with a broad range of service providers, other agencies and the private sector.

Extension and advisory services is weak, mainly as a result of many years of public negligence. However; reforms are being undertaken, including appropriate policies and strategies. Partnerships for varied skills and competencies to provide integrated support (technical, organizational, marketing, and nutrition aspects) to producers is recognized and emerging and new developments have brought new challenges creating new learning requirements, but opportunities exist e.g. Innovation platforms, e-learning, e-extension, FFS etc.

Silim gave the following recommendations as necessary for taking AEAS to the next level;

- Appropriate policies is fundamental in AEAS delivery systems,
- Key to reforms has to focus on strengthening of demand for services and accountability through participatory approaches
- Extension and research systems need to go beyond the superficial linkages and engage in strong collaborative partnerships at all levels
  - Need to promote public-private partnership (PPP). PPP plays a critical role in service delivery in terms of financing, filling capacity gaps, value addition and marketing.
- The need to for strong integration of AEAS issues in the CAADP process
  - The CFP should strongly engage Agricultural Advisory Services (AAS) Country Fora as platform for the AAS stakeholders to continuously participate in CAADP processes
  - Review implementation of Agriculture Food Security investment Plans ( AFSIP) to determine adequacy of regulatory frameworks

In conclusion, Food and nutrition security is and needs to be recognized as a public good as well as a social and economic good. Therefore, the role of national government is central for catalyzing its country's energies to combat food and nutrition, insecurity and poverty. Country IPs, therefore should reflect this call. Subsequently, governments have the responsibility to establish policies, strategies, functioning institutional arrangements and infrastructure enabling the smallholder farmers to achieve food and nutrition security.

### **5.2.3.2 Integrating nutrition training in Farmer Field Schools and Pastoral Field Schools in East and Central Africa**

***Presented by Angela Kimani, FAO Nutrition officer, East Africa Regional Office***

A Farmer Field School (FFS) is a community based, practical-oriented learning programme involving a group of farmers/ pastoralists facilitated by extension staff or by other farmers. Farmers or pastoralists meet to learn, test and adapt practices using practical hands on methods of discovery learning that

emphasis observation, experimentation, discussion, analysis and collective decision making. It improves their management skills to become experts in their own farms. Angela highlighted that effective implementation and operationalization of FFS may achieve the following impacts;

- Increased knowledge and nutrition awareness by farmers
- Increased intake of diverse and indigenous vegetables, fruits, meat and milk products
- Increased incomes to purchase other food items
- HDDS: Increased from an average of two food groups (cereals and vegetables) to six food groups (adding legumes, tubers, meat and fruits) (808/swe)
- The average number of meals per day increased from two to three (808/swe)
- The combined improved nutrition and hygiene practices contributed to better health conditions. For example: In DRC, the project site nutritional centers reported a reduction in admissions of undernourished children, which was directly attributed to the project (808/swe).
- Increased use of labor saving technologies in farming, and food preparation
- The activities have also spilled over and support to other partners and agencies activities and a lot of inter-linkages with other sectors e.g. gender and HIV, other platforms like SUN, REACH, National Joint programme etc.

## 5.3 Costing and Funding Issues

### 5.3.1 What is an investment plan? Cost and financing process, delineating nutrition content, and nutrition cost : What to cost and how?

*Presented by Benoist Veillerette, Investment Center, FAO*

Benoist started the presentation by attempting to give an understanding of what an Investment Plan is (and is not)?

**What is (and is not) an Investment Plan?**

What it is	What it is not!	Cost Implications
Instrument for transformation coordination, harmonization, alignment	An implementation plan with high level of detail	Rough cost estimates (detailed cost will come after)
Developed through inclusive negotiation and prioritization: process as important as the final product.	A perfect, and ideal plan designed by experts	Importance of process: not scientific but best estimates with agreed balance between activities
Resource mobilization tool in the hand of government.	A fully costed project	

The presenter emphasized that the process of cost/financing is an iterative process take into consideration the financing gap, existing financing, definition of activities / cost estimate, resource mobilization and annual monitoring (Actual funding and implementation). Furthermore, the presenter suggested what people could put into consideration when delineating the nutrition content:

- Depends on the objectives / targets of investment plan
- Clarify what we mean, include, what to cost? Existing plans have little / no nutrition
- Nutrition sensitive agriculture + nutrition specific activities
- Negotiation process; go back and force
- Depends on other resource mobilization processes and delivery channels in country
- Public vs. private investment (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania)

The presenter portrayed visually how people could reach at a decision on what is important to cost or not to cost. According to Benoist, there are various agricultural interventions that could be implemented, such as research on diversified varieties and farming systems (including promotion of diversified crops), small livestock and fisheries, home gardens and nutrition education. Some interventions that could fall out of the IPs are potable water, health centers, and HIV / AIDS prevention.

The presenter emphasized the importance of considering existing resources in the process of costing investment plans. These could include resources from budget and development plans, and contribution from NGOs. It is important for the people to consider projections of 5 years, involve the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance from the start, and have a good knowledge of inventory / mapping.

Participants were tipped to keep in mind that the process of costing investment plans need to be inclusive and transparent so that prioritized activities / costs build on and complement the existing plans and financial mechanism.

### **5.3.2 Nutrition integrated into Agriculture Investment Plan : How will it be funded? (e.g. GAFSP)**

*Presented by Steven Schonberger, World Bank, Africa Region*

The main question that this presentation attempted to answer was how the Agriculture Investment Plans would be funded? Steven mentioned some of the donors and funders who could finance initiatives in the areas of agriculture and nutrition: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), which is a multi-donor; IFIs – WB, AfDB, IFAD; Multi/Bilateral – EU, USAID, CIDA, DfID, IrishAid, others; and private sector – some corporate programs and foundations (Pepsi, Syngenta, etc.).

The presenter indicated that for funding to be effected, there would be a need for effective demand from countries. He gave the following ideas and examples,

- CAADP provides ideal approach – country ownership
- Important to place nutrition in context of Government’s own financing – nutrition in agriculture public expenditure reviews
- There are limited examples of nutrition-focused agricultural projects from Governments (normally complementary/mainstreaming with pilots and scale-up):
  - Homestead gardens/livestock with nutrition education
  - Agricultural research with bio-fortified and traditional crops

- Value chains integrating nutritious foods and food safety – private and public (i.e. school feeding)
- Policies for food fortification, food safety, labeling standards, seeds policies for biofortified crops
- Institutional strengthening – nutrition units in Ministry of Agriculture, training extension workers, regulatory agencies, and monitoring capacity

In terms of funding mechanisms, the presenter used examples of two windows of GAFSP: The first being the public sector window administered by the World Bank and with a funding amount of US\$969 Million. It provides grant funding directly to sovereign governments in accordance with country’s macro strategy and involves eight (8) donors (Australia, Canada, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Ireland, Korea, Spain, the UK, and the US). The second is the private sector window managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The total funding is US\$309 Million and it involves five (5) donors (the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, the UK, and the US). It provides investment (and advisory services) to eligible private sector companies in the agribusiness field, in conjunction with IFC’s investments.

All decisions pertaining to the Public Sector Window, including funding allocations, are made by the GAFSP Steering Committee, which operates through consensus. Committee composition includes an equal number of recipient and donor representatives as voting members. Non-voting members include: two South CSOs, one North CSO, all potential Supervising Entities (including AfDB, AsDB, IDB, IFAD, WB, FAO, and WFP), and other stakeholders (UN, Trustee, etc.).

The presenter indicated that the next call for proposals would be launched in early March 2013 and eligibility criteria are as shown in the table below:

<b>Eligible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Proposals from low-income countries (IDA-only countries) that have been endorsed by multiple ministries and the country donor group, and have undergone technical reviews</li> </ul>
<b>Type of activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Raising agricultural productivity</li> <li>● Linking farmers to markets</li> <li>● Reducing risk and vulnerability</li> <li>● Improving non-farm rural livelihoods</li> <li>● Technical assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Weighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Country need (weight of 30)</li> <li>● Country readiness (30)</li> <li>● Proposal readiness (40)</li> </ul>
<b>Submission documents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● African countries:</li> <li>● CAADP Post Compact Investment Plan</li> <li>● Country proposal for GAFSP financing</li> <li>● Signed CAADP Compact</li> <li>● CAADP Post-Compact Agricultural Sector Investment Plan</li> <li>● CAADP Post-Compact Technical Review Report</li> <li>● Documentation of CAADP Business Meeting</li> </ul>

The presenter highlighted key interest areas and key issues that are critically important to donors and recipients:

- **Gender:** Women comprise, on average, 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries (in some countries in Eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, 80% of smallholder farmers are women). Interesting initiatives are those that increase the income of smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs, particularly women, youths and the physically-challenged.
- **Climate:** Agriculture affects and is affected by climate changes, making this issue critical for many GAFSP projects. Interesting initiatives are those that promote climate adaptive technologies/practices by forging close research-extension-farmer linkages.
- **Nutrition:** Nutrition is a key part of food security. However, the presenter indicated that there have been limited proposals to address the topic.

## SECTION 6: CRITICAL CHALLENGES IN INTEGRATING NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

### *Mixed-country group work to identify the challenges*

Looking at the overview presentations on the status of food and nutrition and own experiences around these issues, the participants went into table group discussions to brainstorm and identify critical challenges in integrating nutrition into agriculture. The challenges were formulated as how to generate solution oriented issues. The challenges were presented in plenary and clustered to develop thematic areas.

#### **BOX 3. Critical challenges**

Looking at the presentations and your own experiences around these issues,

What are the 3-4 most critical challenges in INTEGRATING AGRICULTURE and NUTRITION?

Formulate as ,HOW TO.....'

Max 4 cards per table!!!

### *Mixed-country group work to unpack the challenges and come up with solutions.*

Participants went further to unpack some of the deeper underlying issues in each of the identified challenges screening all the sub-points under each challenge. Clear goals and success factors in dealing with the challenges were well defined. Taking practical, successful, and innovative cases as examples, the participants went further to identify strategies and practices to deal with each of the challenges above. The discussions were guided by the questions in the Box and group outcome outlined in the subsequent sessions below.

#### **Unpacking the challenges / possible solutions**

1. Within the topic and cluster you have chosen, what are the real deeper underlying issues in this challenge? (screen the cards and unpack the issues - come up with a list of the key issues to be addressed)
2. What are you then aiming at / what do you want to achieve in an ideal world in dealing with this challenge?
3. HOW: what are good strategies and practices which can address these challenges - and which cases seem to provide good demonstrations of successful practice / innovative solutions to learn from?
4. Who should take the lead – with whom- in implementing these suggested actions?
5. In conclusion, what are the most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?

Please choose a facilitator (not a chairperson!)

Please nominate a rapporteur who writes a 2-3 page summary of your discussions for the documentation

Please present back to plenary in max 5-8 minutes (max 6 slides)

### **1. How to allocate adequate resources for nutrition in agriculture?**

- How to decide on the appropriate budgetary allocation for nutrition

- How to allocate funds for multinational intervention
- How to increase resources for nutrition and agricultural programs
- How to ensure adequate resource allocation for integrated agriculture and nutrition programs

### **Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions**

#### **Underlying Challenges**

How to make sure that the following sequence of events takes place:

- **Advocacy:** convince the decision makers in the Government to invest in nutrition and mobilize resources. The DPs will follow.
- A prerequisite is to have a nutrition policy. But this is not enough: difficulties to **operationalize**; the policy is there for being politically correct but with little commitment (e.g. externally driven policies)
- **Clarify** what we talk about: what activities should be financed?
- CAADP investment plan is managed by the **MoA**, which for instance does not think that nutrition education is part of their mandate and therefore not a priority for resource allocation.

#### **Ideal Achievement**

- Mobilize enough resources to contribute to nutrition security, the targets being left to the countries depending on specific needs.

#### **HOW: good strategies and practices**

- Customized advocacy strategy adapted to the various countries and their political leaders, e.g. include a 2-3-page very convincing document, videos, convince president / prime minister to travel and see impact of malnutrition. Pull out existing Government policies or legal requirements back to decision makers.
- Clarify the activities to be included and provide support to costing them. How to make nutritionists and agriculturist know about cost implications of mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture. Nutritionists should be in the MoA and MoH.
- We need to build on the existing planning process in the Government on the basis of which budget resources will be allocated. Nutrition is across sectors but budget resources will be channelled through line ministries. So there is need to mainstream nutrition interventions into or be absorbed or be a part of regular planning process of the Government to ensure budget resources.
- We need a multi- sector governance mechanism (challenge 3)
- Also within the MoA and MoH, a prioritization process is required, e.g. invest in mechanization or nutrition sensitive agriculture.

#### **Who should take the lead?**

- At country level, the CAADP teams should take the lead but a challenge is sometimes their weakness or turnover of members. There is a need to strengthen leadership of the CAADP team: they need to take decisions, and not be dictated. It should be strengthened with nutrition experts or be empowered to call upon nutrition expertise in the line ministries on need basis.

Another issue is that CAADP teams are agriculturally biased.

- Practical support could be provided by technical agencies on request by the above team.
- NEPAD should take the lead in putting together existing tools to support countries mobilizing these resources. "Nutrition hot line" could be established.

#### **Critical factors for success**

- Political commitment is critical. Without it, the other issues cannot be solved
- Clarity of what we mean by nutrition sensitive agriculture and/or mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture is also essential.

## **2. How to integrate nutrition into agricultural investment plans and programs?**

- How to delineate nutrition content of CAADP investment plans?
- How to plan for agriculture with a nutrition lens?
- How to make sure that CAADP framework accommodates nutritional?
- How to integrate the two disciplines at the planning stage
- Nutrition actions in agricultural sector
- How to translate policies into actions in the most efficient way?
- How to agree to specific strategies and plans, and then stay on course
- How to accelerate the planning process and the actual implementation assuring sufficient capacity to implement nutrition.
- How to integrate economic and political commitment together
- How to draw lessons from nutrition actions from early CAADP investment plans

### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

#### **Deeper underlying issues in this challenge**

- Diagnostic assessment for all countries: To understand at what level are the IPs
- Above process will determine how nutrition integration should be handled depending on the status
- Is nutrition component included in the IP? Country CAADP team to assess how nutrition has been integrated
- Understand the role of political will and the need to be influential;
- Review existing process for countries and seek to meet the critical needs for nutrition integration e.g. capacity building to enhance technical capacity
- Identification, harmonisation, effective involvement, and facilitation of country CAADP core team
- How strong and alive / active CAADP country team is will determine the CAADP implementation.
  - Conduct annual review of the team and ensure that appointed team members are still active members [in some cases CAADP, focal persons has left Government to take up a new

jobs and in other cases, they have passed on and have not been replaced].

- Nutrition component is multi-sectoral in nature and in some countries is under-developed. There is 'to whom it may concern' approach....Each country must identify a nutrition expert (either from MOA or MOH ) to head the process.
- Nutrition under MOA is food based while nutrition under MOH is a medical approach and dietary supplements are largely used. Whoever takes a lead largely defines the overall approach.
- CAADP drives agriculture, therefore a food-based approach must dominate the nutrition component.

Nutrition integration must be customized to the following categories:

- **Category 1:** Countries that signed the original CAADP that had a minor section on nutrition and with fully development investment plans. [ Must seek approaches for revision preferably at the IP level]
- **Category 2:** Countries that signed revised CAADP with a stronger nutrition emphasis
  - With developed IPs [ Assess nutrition component & enhance]
  - Developing IPs [integrates nutrition and ensures a nutritionist joins the country CAADP team.

N/B: Some countries have no nutritionists in the CAADP team therefore nutrition integration may be undermined

- **Category 3:** Countries in process of developing:
  - An added advantage for nutrition integration
- **Category 4:** Countries at the stock-taking and design level:
  - Competitive advantage: set systems / processes for nutrition integration

### **What do you want to achieve in an ideal world in dealing with this challenge**

- IPs to achieve goals, plans and policies of the CAADP
- Commitment to involve nutrition plans in IPs (High level, technical, sector, capacity levels)
- Each country demonstrating commitment for implementation
- Fulfillment of budget sector plans
- Greater multi-sectorial commitment and involvement
- Holistic approach
- Stakeholder involvement [ Stakeholders involved at round table and CAADP design level actively involved at 1P and implementation
- Private sector participation [ Technical and financial]
- Comprehensive representation
- The budget/resource allocation
- Alignment to the CAADP guidelines

### **Strategies and Practices**

- Improve coordination, since it's multi-sectoral [High level offices e.g. Prime Ministers offices. MOA may not always have the authority to commission activities for other ministries].
- Harmonization so that there is no duplication of activities and wastage of resources
- Competent CAADP representative (Nutrition expert)
- Focal person must have means, resources and tools
- Enhance the capacity of the focal point
- Awareness of all stakeholders
- Analyze critically nutrition issues in the agriculture sector
- Entire agriculture capacity in the nutrition (Capacity building)
- Good practices/case studies
- Gambia had a well guided plan and programme
- In South Sudan: There is a dedicated sector for nutrition and people meet on monthly basis
- High political commitment leading to development of national nutrition action plan (Uganda)
- Multi-sectoral Coordination (Uganda)

### **Who should take the lead-with whom-in implementing these suggested actions?**

- Country established coordination structures
- MoA and MoH take the lead and others provide technical guidance

### **In conclusion, what are the most critical factors for success in dealing with this challenge?**

- Strong highly competent nutrition unit
- Clear definition of the problem and mandate
- Strong coordination body
- Clear budgetary line
- Technical/human capacity
- Political commitment
- High level and competent personnel [Nutrition expert must command respect across various ministries]

### **In conclusion, what are the most critical factors for failures in dealing with this challenge?**

- Lack of political will
- Conflicting laws and policies
- Failure to appreciate nutrition as a national issue

- Focal person lacks relevant means and tools

### **3. How to approach multi-sectorial coordination for enhancing nutrition at all levels?**

- Coordination at all levels; national, district, and local
- To set up a coordinating body
- How to align key stakeholders for optimal collaboration and coordination
- How to improve multi-sectorial coordination and communication
- How to overcome vertical approach of ministries and strengthen communication at all government levels
- Coordination between sectors
- How to setup institutional arrangements for proper implementation
- Define responsibility of each sector
- Multi-sectorial coordination difficult; who leads?
- Who to lead the integration of the nutrition and agriculture in the CAADP processes
- How to improve co-ordination of the different sectors involved in nutrition
- How to coordinate among different ministries and sectors in all levels.
- How to coordinate nutrition as a multi-sectorial issue

#### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

##### **Underlying issues**

- Policy coherence
- Understanding of nutrition
- Common goal; differentiated responsibilities
- Integration of nutrition issues in sectoral/development policy making
- Capacities at all levels (for coordination, joint planning and implementation of nutritive policies, etc.)
- Political commitment – incentives – resource mobilization
- Lack of clear leadership

##### **What do we want to achieve with multi-sectorial coordination?**

- National ownership and leadership of the nutrition agenda
- Enhanced inclusiveness and participation
- Real inter-sectoral integration for nutrition planning
- Alignment behind commonly agreed outcomes
- Reinforcement of national systems and mechanisms
- Enhanced nutritional impact

- How? Multi-sectoral coordination structure

### **Strategy proposed for the setting up of a multi-sector coordination platform for enhanced nutrition**

#### 1. Identification/engagement of:

- **Sectors** (health, agriculture, social protection, employment, gender equity, education, decentralization, planning & development, economy and finances, ...)
- **Actors:** State (ministries, sub-national governments) and non-state (CSOs, private sector, research institutes, women groups, donors, etc.)
- **Levels:** Regional, national, provincial, district

#### 2. Define **institutional structure** (include different levels, as well as political and technical bodies) and **determine leadership** (High political level institution - PM, parliament, parliament )

#### 3. Set up **institutional arrangements:** R&R, relations between actors/levels, division of labor, knowledge management, communications, accountability, and CD strategy)

**Development of a common results framework and joint implementation of the Programme Management Cycle** (diagnosis – prioritization – planning – budgeting – implementing – M&E – reporting & learning)

### **Leadership and implementation**

- **Leadership:** to be agreed in each country. By a qualified technocrat. Options:
  - MoH (or other)
  - Prime Minister office
  - Nutrition Institute
- **Implementation responsibilities:** defined in the Common Results Framework (for each intervention)

### **Critical factors to consider**

- Political will and commitment
- Budget for nutrition, integration of resources
- Capacity development at all levels
- Awareness of the importance of nutrition in different sectors
- Clear and strong M&E mechanism (baseline, indicators, targets) – Common Results Framework
- Institutional arrangements
- Accountability
- Coordinated action should contribute to behavioral change
- Transparency
- Communication

#### 4. How to design and deliver nutrition education across actors and levels?

- Nutrition education is limited to the health prevention practitioner rather than a multi-sectoral approach
- How to create awareness with governments and political officials so that they can bring across a clear and common nutrition message to the general people
- How to simplify key terminologies for ease of understanding and practice.

##### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

##### **What are the real problems in this challenge?**

- Identification of targets (producers, mothers, students, consumers, media, communities, NGOs, governments, opinion leaders, religious groups, associations relays ...)
- Adaptation of tools, methods and principles
- Awareness of authorities / political

##### **What are the objectives associated with this challenge?**

- All consumers and stakeholders in the value chain are informed about the quality / nutritional value so they can act at their level knowingly
- The behavior of consumers and other stakeholders are improved to better nutrition

##### **Good strategies and practices that address these challenges?**

**Strategies:** Introduction of nutrition education in schools, the media, at community level (extension services, regional offices ...)

**Practices:** advocacy and outreach (NGOs, media, community radio) based targets, conferences, workshops, seminars, and information days at policy, hearings, and advocacy letters to the President of the Republic

- Grades: teachers, pupils and students
- Training of teachers (capacity) in the form of workshops, seminars,
- Economic actors / producers: campaigns / workshops
- Training of professionals in nutrition / dietician at training institutions or the creation of training institutions

##### **Who should carry out these actions?**

- Multi-sectoral Committee for Nutrition / Food Safety (education, agriculture, communication, interior, economy, health, trade, social affairs, family, finance, decentralized authorities, private sector, civil society and Red Cross, NGOs ...) attached to the Prime Minister (or President).

##### **What are the success factors**

- Political will
- Interest / awareness of the importance of nutrition
- Good coordination
- Financial resources: one budget line

- Human resources in quantity and quality
- Monitoring / evaluation by the Nutrition Committee that defines measurable indicators integrated into annual targets

#### **What are the factors of failure?**

- Nutritional education confined to only one department / institution
- Posts culturally unsuitable (for the country and the target structure) (e.g. advice on uneaten food at the local level ...)
  - Instability officials (permanent change / recurring in Central Africa)
  - Budgets and unallocated failure / lack of funding / lack of sustained financing
  - Lack of monitoring / evaluation (cases cited above)
  - Rural: do not consider the work of women and the constraints

#### **5. How to generate leadership and political will for nutrition using evidence, advocacy and communication?**

- Political will is very essential
- Leadership
- How to sensitize the government sectors on nutrition
- Leadership by higher level than line ministries
- How to get and translate evidence on progress attributed to integration of nutrition and agriculture across sectors
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Guidance and evidence based actions
- How will we package nutrition so that it attracts funds in an already financially stressed situation
- How to raise the profile of nutrition at all levels and stakeholders?
- How to raise awareness at all levels?

#### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

- Make a diagnosis that is to say to a state of the art on the nutritional status and food security of the country
- Nutrition should be considered as an indicator of development
- Nutrition should be considered at a high level, that is to say that the prime minister or president.

#### **6. How to develop adequate capacity to integrate nutrition across actors and levels?**

- How to build capacity to integrate nutrition into agriculture at all levels

- How to ensure that nutritionists articulate what agriculture and other sectors should do to support nutrition outcomes
- How to ensure that proper comprehensive assessment of the capacity pyramid is developed and acted upon
- How to improve the capacity of all stakeholders at different levels right from the national to household level
- Awareness and capacity building
- Limited capacity to integrate nutrition in agricultural planning
- In-service and pre-service capacity building on nutrition
- How to address behavioral and mindset issues that may hinder integration
- How to effectively change behavior through access to quality information about healthy diets and integrate into primary health system
- How to appropriately leverage and engage the capacity of private sector
- How to deal with changing national policies and changing policy makers in governments

### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

#### **How to develop adequate capacity to integrate and mainstream nutrition across and level**

- National : Mainstream
- Province
- District
- Agriculture Extension Workers
- Community Level / Farmer

#### **Capacity need at all Level**

- Knowledge
- Skills
- Motivation
- Resources
- Support from others

#### **Actors at National Level**

- Government
  - Health
  - Education
  - Agriculture
  - Water and irrigation
  - Finance

- Local Government
- Private sectors and development partners
- Agriculture extension worker
- Teachers
- Community workers
- Community development committee

### **What do we want to achieve**

- Lack of adequate understanding of nutrition (Policy, strategies not reflecting nutrition)
- Adequate commitment from policy makers
- Evidence based information
- Advocacy : Identify champions to do advocacy
- Accountability and motivation
- Coordination
- Mainstreaming nutrition in policy, strategy, plan and budget implementation
- Nutrition TA at all level

### **Strategies /cases**

- Advocate on outcomes of good nutrition practice
- Engage respected people to advocate for nutrition
- Identify and train youth groups and leaders to do community nutrition intervention
- Media for awareness creation at community level
- Common messages across sectors and actors at community level
- Planning, budgeting and advocacy at regional and district level
- Joint M&E and review meeting including community level
- Program with log frame and indicators at all level

### **Who should take the lead**

- Nutrition institution in the country? But they need capacity for capacity development
- Every country should have one institution to do capacity development
- Development partners should support the government on technical assistance to mainstream nutrition across sector

### **Factors for success**

- Strong capacity for capacity development
- Broader view on capacity development
- Political will and commitment

## 7. How to implement national plans and strategies to really make a difference at household level?

- How to adopt and replicate best practices
- How to shift from talking to action
- How to enhance gender participation
- Integrate gender as a cross cutting issue
- Often the discussions remain at a policy and budget level and stays theoretical. It does not come down to how it will impact household and individuals
- Tradition, taboos, culture, and regions beliefs affects attainment of nutrition security
- To enhance purchasing power of households in quality and quantity
- How to lower the costs of good nutritious food; vegetables, fruits, and their storage

### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

#### **The real deeper underlying causes of the challenge**

- Limited ownership of interventions by the target communities/households leads to limited involvement in implementation;
- Budgets do not trickle down to the grassroots/household level;
- Delayed disbursement of funds often delays/hinders implementation;
- Poor supervision and follow-up during implementation leads to lack of transparency and accountability on the part of key implementers;

#### **What is to be achieved**

- Reduction of stunting and wasting;
- Reduction of child morbidity and mortality;
- Reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality;
- Wellbeing of the population.

#### **Good strategies and practices which can address the challenge**

- Ensure that households/communities develop their plans and budgetary allocations are done at community/household level;
- Feedback on budgetary disbursements and expenditures should be done at household level;
- Ensure that communities internalize the nutrition agenda;
- Raise awareness of the importance of nutrition;
- Recognize the critical roles that the government and the private sector could/should play;
- Identify and implement proven key elements that could boost nutrition like school feeding;
- Articulate behavior change communication strategies for achieving good nutrition;
- Identify traditional and customary factors that should be addressed to boost nutrition;

- Know the culture and develop messages that fit the culture of the people;
- Ensure timely disbursed of funds to enable implementation as planned;
- Ensure that budgets for nutrition are ring fenced;
- Ensure accountability of resources allocated for nutrition;

### **Who should take the lead**

- The President should be the Champion for improving nutrition (e.g. Tanzania and Rwanda);
- The Prime Minister should coordinate all nutrition activities;
- Implementation should be done by the ministries of agriculture, health, education and community development in collaboration with the private sector, civil society organizations, development partners and communities.

### **The critical factors for success**

- Engage the households and ensure that they own it and are part of the implementation process;
- Bring in high level champions like Presidents, Vice Presidents and Prime Ministers to advocate for better nutrition;
- Ensure close supervision and follow up of activities at community/household level;
- Ensure accountability and transparency of key implementers;
- Ensure timely availability and disbursement of funds and resources by Government and Development partners;
- Have a nutrition focal point at the Ministry of Agriculture with clear ToR for coordination;
- Keep it simple by identifying only a few (e.g. 3 key messages) that need to be addressed;
- Build on the nutritional strengths of communities/households – support with nutrition tools, education and information transmission;
- Share successes;
- Ensuring PPP in implementation;
- Have clearly defined roles of key actors including key ministries

### **Critical factors for failures**

- Limited involvement of communities/households at the planning stage;
- Limited transparency and accountability in financial management and reporting;
- Poor prioritization of nutrition concerns at community level;
- Believing that nutrition is a sectoral issue and not a multi-sectoral one;
- Believing that nutrition is a public sector issue and not a private sector issue.

## **8. How to integrate nutrition into agriculture through a common framework?**

- Common framework for agriculture and nutrition bringing together and harmonizing activities of different partners

- How to enhance the priorities of households production for incoming and better diet
- Integrating nutrition and agriculture training and vice versa
- How to harmonize food security and nutrition outcomes so that they are consistent
- How to mainstream nutrition in different sectors at different levels
- How do we achieve a nutrition value chain within an agriculture framework?
- How to define the actual aspects of nutrition that must be integrated
- For sustainability, how do we get both nutrition and agriculture to see that it is their best interest to integrate
- How do we achieve the marriage between a sectorial based framework into a multi-sectorial and problem
- Institutional arrangements and flexibility of agricultural roles
- Inadequacy and absence of nutritional capacities in agricultural institutions
- Understanding and knowhow of nutrition
- Perception of nutrition as a health issue
- Rethink agriculture pathway with a nutrition lens; each step to link nutrition with others sectors
- Agriculture should not only focus on production
- Situation analysis in agriculture sector
- Agricultural sector being the sector that highly observes economies of scale compromises on the quality of products.

If the goal of agriculture is to improve nutrition, why would they not allocate resources to nutrition?

### ***Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions***

#### **Challenge of having a common framework**

- Weak or lack of connection between the relevant sectors (sectors working in isolation)
- Narrow sectoral mindsets/viewpoints (lack of understanding of the different sectors)
- Lack of leadership - lead coordination body not situated high up ministerial
- Poor understanding of the causes of malnutrition

#### **What do you want to achieve**

- Common framework endorsed at a higher level and implemented through multi-sectoral frameworks
- High level coordination of nutrition e.g. Vice Presidents/Prime minister's office
- Multisectoral coordination mechanism
- Integrated plans at national and decentralized levels

#### **What are the strategies and practices which can address these challenges and which cases seem to provide good demonstrations of successful practice/innovative solution to learn from**

- Workshop with multi-sectoral participation (all levels—from local/community to higher up—policy people, ministry of finance)

- Problem and solution tree
- Collaboratively agree on the priorities

#### **Who takes a lead on these activities?**

- Intersectoral steering committee if it exists
- Agriculture and health can lead

#### **Critical factors for success**

- Inclusivity (consultations)
- Funding (resources)
- Coordination
- Commitment/ political

#### **Key issues**

- How to balance production, income and diets at household level
- Integrating nutrition and agriculture training and vice versa
- Sectorial perceptions-paradigm shift
- Harmonize food and nutrition outcomes so they are consistent -lack of common framework

### **General remarks and clarification to the presentation by the groups**

**Coordination:** *The need for coordination by a supreme organ was highly raised. What are the instruments used in coordination and what functionalities go down the different levels. In addition financial issues need to be adequately addressed.*

**Political will and institutional arrangements:** *There is need for clarity on how the institutional arrangements will function. The technical approach and the investment plans will call for a coordination mechanism to do some basic and most important things. Therefore, the role of the taskforce will need to be clarified. However, it is important to recognize that the political will is not always the bottleneck. The technocrats are given the ball and they do not run with it. The political declarations have been signed for a long time and nothing has been done. There is a need to critically think outside the box.*

**Behavioral change** *should be emphasized. Through advocacy, campaign, and lobbying, the role of nutrition should be clearly be defined. There are so many stakeholders involved in the facilitation of nutrition in individual countries. The structures and systems are different. However, it is the role of the Ministry of Health to take the lead in nutrition. On the other hand, when it comes to implementation, there is a need for a coordination body with roles being spread out to different departments.*

## **SECTION 7: CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY PLANS**

The overview of the global and regional initiatives to mainstream nutrition in national agriculture and food security investment plans in Africa enabled participants to better understand the CAADP Compacts and IP's, and national food security and nutrition strategies and further conceptualize the different frameworks for investing in nutrition and agriculture at the country levels. This background prepared the participants for the process of contextualizing country plans based on the lessons learned from different cases and own experiences.

### **7.1 Country Group Work Session 1 : Agreeing on the main country nutrition problems and related objectives and interventions**

The country teams began by brainstorming and identifying the major nutrition problems and opportunities in their countries. This was arrived at by taking stock of national statistics and analyzing the national trends and future implications. They were also asked to determine whether the most vulnerable populations affected by nutrition deficiencies were identified and targeted. Participants went further to identify and unpack nutrition-specific goals and targets to be included in the CAADP Compacts and or CAADP investment plans ensuring that nutrition critical issues are adequately addressed. Participants were asked to be more specific and refrain from focusing only on impact level goals such as reducing malnutrition or improving food and nutrition security. Building on existing successful initiatives and finding ways to maximize on the impacts of existing investments, the participants identified strategic interventions that could work towards the achievement of the identified goals and targets, and help meet the needs of the identified target groups.

### Tasks for country group work

1. **What are the main nutrition problems and opportunities in your country?** Have malnutrition rates changed over the last decade? Will it change further in future 10 years? If so, how? What do you think are the major reasons for these changes?

*Notes: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analysing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation.*

2. **Are particular geographic areas / population groups** (age, gender and socio-economic groups) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?
3. **What do you really want to achieve** (nutrition goal / targets) **which you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure nutrition is effectively addressed?**

*Guidance: try to be more specific than “reducing malnutrition” / or “improving food and nutrition security” which are impact level goals.*

4. **Should any specific population groups** (age, gender and socio-economic groups) **or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?**
5. **What are the possible interventions which can bring about the goals / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups?**

For each identified interventions, ask yourselves:

- Is this intervention relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified?
- Are they feasible, given existing capacities (technical, institutional and financial)?
- What are the major constraints that can hinder their implementation? Can these be addressed?

*Guidance: when identifying interventions, try to build on existing successful initiatives and find ways to maximise the impact of existing investments. Make sure that interventions are adapted to different livelihoods.*

6. **Of the identified interventions, which ones are the most strategic and have the highest leverage for impact?** (use the following criteria to assess their strategic potential)
  - a) The ones which have the highest potential to reach the goals / impact you desire with the lowest additional funding requirement
  - b) Which can create synergies and complementarities to leverage many other interventions to contribute (between programs and sectors, between field and policy etc.)
  - c) Which have a reasonably good capacity in your country so that you can quickly embark on them

**REPORT BACK: the 5 key strategic interventions which you want to include in the investment plan**

## 7.2 Country Working Group Session 2: revise / prepare CAADP Investment Plan with a nutrition lens

### Review of the Investment Plans and Recommendations for Strengthening NAFSIP Nutrition Components in the Investment Plans

Part A of the second country group sessions was meant to ensure that nutrition was adequately addressed in the situation analysis, goals, objectives, outputs, and activities of the NAFSIP. The country teams were asked to review, and revise the CAADP Investment Plans and provide recommendations on how the different topics will be addressed in future IP. The country teams envisaged possible strategic changes that needed to be incorporated in their NAFSIP. Participants were asked to define the beneficial outcomes generated by the envisioned changes, and identify the targeted populations and geographical regions where they expect to see the impacts. To further solidify these changes, they went further to develop possible indicators to help monitor progress made on achieving the identified objectives. The first part was guided by the questions in the textbox below.

**Questions below will help ensure nutrition is adequately addressed in the situation analysis, goal, objectives, outputs and activities sections of the NAFSIP.**

*Depending on the status of your country in the CAADP Process:*

- *Revise your existing CAADP Investment Plan*
- *Or Provide recommendations on how you would see the different topics addressed in your future Investment Plan (you may want to refer to another relevant policy document)*

#### **Analysis of the nutrition problems**

Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition adequately described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added?

(e.g. different types of malnutrition, key nutritional trends, analysis of nutritionally vulnerable groups and geographic areas, immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition)

#### **Goals, objectives and activities**

How can specific objectives be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues?

What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP?

Which interventions should be implemented to achieve the revised / suggested goals and objectives?

#### **Indicators related to progress in the nutrition situation**

Which indicators should be included to monitor progress in addressing the identified objectives? Are they already in the NAFSIP?

Should the NAFSIP include activities to strengthen food security and nutrition information systems?

Part B of the second country group sessions ensured that NAFSIP included appropriate supporting functions and resources to enable the planning and implementation of nutrition-related interventions. Recognizing the role of partnerships in implementation, the country teams were asked to identify strategic partners and initiative that could be instrumental in strengthening the institutional impact of nutrition. The team went further to identify capacity gaps, and which institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms are more likely to advance partnership efforts in the development of the required capacities. In principle, a functional institutional arrangement and coordination mechanisms is fundamental for a more effective inter-sectoral cooperation around policy formulation, implementation and funding priorities for nutrition interventions. The discussions were guided by the questions below.

<b>Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) that should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of the NAFSIP? Are their roles and responsibilities clearly identified in the NAFSIP?</li> <li>2. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?</li> <li>3. What kind of co-ordination mechanisms do you think would be most effective in your country to achieve the coordination goals in nutrition?</li> <li>4. Which coordination structures are suggested in the NAFSIP and would they be effective for the nutrition coordination purpose? If not, how could they be strengthened to ensure optimal coordination (within the agric sector and between sectors)?</li> </ol> <p>What are the main structure(s) responsible for leading the components linked to nutrition in the NAFSIP? Is this relevant?</p> <p>How can existing coordination mechanisms be strengthened to ensure optimal coordination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between different sectors working on nutrition</li> <li>• Within the agriculture sector</li> </ul> <p>Should new coordination bodies be created to facilitate coordination and communication on nutrition?</p>
<b>Capacity Development measures related to nutrition</b>
<p>Which capacity development activities can be included in the NAFSIP to support the implementation of nutrition-related activities?</p> <p>Which partners can provide technical and institutional support to develop the necessary capacities?</p>
<b>Costing / funding issues</b>
<p>Would the implementation of activities / recommendations described above require additional resources compared to what is actually planned?</p>

The overview presentations, country working group discussions and guidelines provided above helped the country working teams to develop comprehensive country plans for integrating nutrition objectives within their respective National Agriculture Investment and Food Security Plans. Specifically, country teams identified technical and institutional capacity necessary for the implementation of NAFSIP.

**The details of the country plans are included in this document. They are available on the FAO website (<http://www.fao.org/food/fns/workshops/caadp-nutrition/en/>)**

## SECTION 8: WORKSHOP CLOSING SESSION

### 8.1 Wrap-up of the different sessions

*Presented by Charlotte Dufour, FAO*

#### **Integrating agriculture-nutrition: guidance points for group work**

Charlotte said that dealing with nutrition is like dealing with the real world because it needs agriculture, health, scientist, consumers and all these make a complex situation. She shared some suggestion on how to make agriculture work for nutrition: First, do no harm!; put nutrition as an outcome and measure it; understand local causes of malnutrition by “livelihoods group”; identify and target the most vulnerable; promote production and access to diverse and safe foods; promote livelihoods diversification, while protecting the environment (sustainable diets); provide nutrition education and gender-sensitive approach (supporting women, engaging men...); and promote urban-rural linkages; and work with other stakeholders.

Charlotte gave examples of nutrition objectives and indicators, and specifically those (examples) of a potential “objectives” framework:

- Goal – multi-sectoral
  - Reducing stunting (and acute malnutrition) - height-for-age
  - Improving nutrition (address all forms of malnutrition) - multiple indicators (H/A, W/H, overweight and chronic disease...)
- Main objective / outcome:
  - Improving diets: diverse, nutritious and safe- consumption indicators (e.g. diet diversity score, number of meals/day) and food safety indicators.
- Specific objectives:
  - Increasing consumer awareness on nutrition - knowledge
  - Increasing production- yields
  - Diversification (production and accessibility) - variety of products
  - Reduced post-harvest losses

She also gave additional examples of interventions:

- Nutrition education / marketing (complementary feeding, school-age children, adolescents, and pregnant / lactating women)
- Diversification (input supply, extension, processing, storage, and marketing):
  - Horticulture

- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Forest products

Including in urban and peri-urban areas

- Bio-fortification and fortification
- Social protection for production and consumption: building assets to diversify, as per the needs of different groups (e.g. the case of Ethiopia)
  - Food subsidies (caution with diversity!)
  - Free agricultural inputs
- Food regulations
- Capacity development (institutional and individual)

The presenter gave a guide of how to use a nutrition lens to identify interventions: understanding the causes of malnutrition and food insecurity at local level is needed; using analysis of food consumption needs and trends as an entry point for agriculture situation analysis; analysis of trends and disparities by region / livelihoods group; understanding vulnerability (physiological vulnerability- age and sex, and socio-economic vulnerability); choosing interventions that are adapted to agro-ecosystems and livelihoods of vulnerable groups; gender-sensitivity; and preventing / mitigating potential negative impacts (care, consumption...). For the other interventions, she guided participants to include: Water/eau; roads and infrastructure; “Climate smart” agriculture; access to credit; and management of acute malnutrition. The choice of these latter interventions should depend on context and comparative advantages; more important, the decision should be left to the national stakeholders to take.

Charlotte urged participants to be “strategic” in choosing interventions that add nutrition value and proposed that they consider building on existing experiences and lessons learnt; building on local knowledge and practices; and responding to needs. She also suggested that they use synergies that exist between different “entry points” to “leverage” investments. This would be important to link field action and policy and enable practitioners to work at central, provincial and local level. She highlighted the need to use different entry points at local level to sustain the interventions. Giving an example from REACH initiative in Sierra Leone, Charlotte indicated that existing village level committees provide an opportunity for needs assessment, implementing, monitoring/reporting and coordinating nutrition and food security programmes.

She shared opportunities for synergies and complementarities in different areas: common nutrition education strategy (speaking as one and building synergies); capacity development (a comprehensive approach, looking at the skills requirement of different sectors); school-based approaches (nutrition education in curricula; school gardens; and diversified school meals and home-grown school feeding); community groups (e.g. women’s groups, cooperatives, etc.); and health services: e.g. livelihoods support to families of children attending feeding centers

**What is (and is not) an Investment Plan?**

<b>What it is</b>	<b>What it is not!</b>	<b>Cost Implications</b>
Instrument for transformation coordination, harmonization, alignment	An implementation plan with high level of detail	Rough cost estimates (detailed cost will come after)
Developed through inclusive negotiation and prioritization: process as important as the final product.	A perfect, and ideal plan designed by experts	Importance of process: not scientific but best estimates with agreed balance between activities
Resource mobilization tool in the hand of Government.	A fully costed project	

Charlotte indicated that the process of costing /financing is an iterative process that consider several things and processes: Financing gap; definition of activities / cost estimate; existing financing; resource mobilization; and annual monitoring (of the actual funding and implementation).

According to Charlotte, delineating the nutrition content depends on the objectives/targets of investment plan; and need clarify of what to cost; encompass nutrition sensitive agriculture and nutrition specific activities; include negotiation process (go back and forth); consider other resource mobilization processes and delivery channels in country; and include public vs. private investment (e.g. Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania).

Using a visual diagram, Charlotte illustrated activities or interventions that could be costed, and those that could not? Those that could be costed include research on diversified varieties; bio-fortification of crops; homestead gardens; and small livestock/aquaculture. Those that one could be indifferent in costing them could be: Nutrition education; community based livelihood programmes; vitamin supplementation; safety net programmes; school feeding (homestead?); and food subsidies. Those that may not be costed are: Potable water; health centers; and HIV / AIDS prevention.

The presenter gave some insights on leveraging agricultural investments:

- Some activities “zero-cost”
- But the process of making them “nutrition-sensitive” can require some investments in:
  - Information systems for understanding consumption and production trends, targeting the most vulnerable and M&E
  - Sensitization and education on nutrition and gender
  - Research (variety development, operational research...)
  - Capacity development of public institutions on nutrition, gender and rights-based approaches (Ministries, Universities...)
- Opportunity costs?

Charlotte also gave some ideas on how to cost, and indicated that zero cost activities may include variety development; crop diversification, rural infrastructure, women targeted extension and credit.

This may also involve rough cost estimates based on: on-going projects / upscale; unit costs; and preliminary designs when they exist. For nutrition, it is important to use government programmes and projects, NGOs, SUN and REACH as source of cost estimates.

She emphasized the benefits of making agriculture investment plans nutrition-sensitive:

- Can reduce operational costs through synergies
- Investments in nutrition-sensitive agriculture can reduce costs in other sectors (esp. health)
- Making your agriculture plan “nutrition-sensitive” can help mobilize funding (e.g. GAFSP)

Charlotte ended her presentation by indicating that nutrition is a complex issue, but not complicated to solve when focusing on people’s needs.

## **8.2 Commitments from Partners**

The contextualization and drafting of the country action plans called for a need for the different regional partners to briefly identify support areas that the countries will benefit from.

### **SRO (NEPAD, COMESA, AU, ECSA)**

They acknowledged the presence of senior official in the meeting. They saw an opportunity for the action plans from the meeting to be channeled easily into country CAADP programme.

#### **Recommended action:**

- Convene a meeting in Addis Ababa at the CAADP Partnership Platform to discuss concrete activities for follow-up
- Encourage country teams to identify key drivers of CAADP process in the countries
- Identify capacity gaps in nutrition and define the expertise and competencies needed to ensure it is done. Do we need nutritionists, economists, or agriculturalists, or what?
- Ensure that countries are encouraged to prioritize well in the process of developing the investment plans. EU and AU to provide all the necessary technical assistance.
- ECKSA have the required technical support
- It is critical to recognize that besides the national level process, there are regional CAADP processes to deal with issues that countries cannot deal with.
- The upcoming ministerial meeting with provide opportunity of nutrition issues to be presented and reflected on.
- The SRO partners agreed to partner with colleagues to address technical and financial issues
- Policies at national level. Do member countries have policies that look at nutrition. What can we do to get countries to support food and nutrition issues? CAADP has specialists that can provide support to countries in identifying gaps in nutrition policies.

## **Contact persons**

- At the country level, there are ministries that coordinate the CAADP process. The focal points are identified at different levels in the ministry to act as contact focal persons.
- The nutrition component is embedded in pillar 3. The focus now is how nutrition can be included in CAADP process.

## **UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)**

- They appreciated the engagement and recommendation of the participants. The commitment of the countries was indeed a motivation to the different partners to continue providing the desired support.
- There will be need to respond according to the requests of the countries that would be expressed through official channels.
- There will be need to come together and bring closer the regional communities for effective alignment of the CAADP process
- There will be need for an assistance plan for the countries that would be implemented on a case by case basis. This will start with a more in-depth monitoring of county processes and progress made and provides opportunity for follow up so that all is not lost.
- For countries which have integrated the SUN process, it could act as an entry point. However, there will be need to identify how to provide support to specific countries.

The UN Agency team emphasized that for any country to benefit from any form of support, countries will have to articulate their demand.

## **8.3 Key Messages from ECA Workshop**

At the end of the workshop, country teams had an opportunity to brainstorm and identify key messages that emerged throughout the week. Summary of the messages have been clustered as follows:

- Malnutrition is a reality with economic, social and cultural characteristics specific for each country
- Diversity of food production and consumption is required to reduce malnutrition, which has become a development threat in many African countries
- It is important to brief politicians and policy makers in the countries about the outcome of the workshop and help them mainstreaming nutrition in the CAADP investment plan
- The opportunities for incorporating nutrition issues in agriculture have been identified and the integration processes should cover both vertical and horizontal linkages
- Integrating nutrition and agriculture requires multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration of different organisations (Governments, nongovernmental and private business organisations) at all levels
- Development of the investment plan with adequate funding of nutrition and agriculture interventions will lead to a wider stakeholder's participation and ownership
- Use the workshop outcomes to review and strengthen strategies and plans meant for the transformation of interventions involving nutrition and agriculture

- It is important to identify and document best practices for exchange of experiences at regional and national forums

**Details of the messages per country have been documents as follows:**

**Rwanda**

- Integrate nutrition in agriculture sector strategy
- Review and strengthen the nutrition sub-sector of the PSIA strategies plan for agriculture transformation based on the workshop outcomes
- Share the planning in NINAGRI
- Development of the investment plan that include the costing of nutrition will led to a wider stakeholder's participation and ownership
- Implementation of strategy for all leaders is needed
- Strengthen partnership around the opening of food security/nutrition

**Ethiopia**

- Current CAADP plan does not have nutrition component included
- Brief the Minister of Agriculture to support mainstreaming of nutrition in CAADP investment plan
- Nutrition can perform better if linked with agriculture
- Strengthen national CAADP team to follow up on the activities
- Have closer sectoral relationship at all levels to strengthen multisectoral linkages

**Uganda**

- 10% of the budget needed food and nutrition
- Reducing the woman's work load is saving her malnutrition
- Diversity of food production and consumption is required
- No nutrition, no food and no development
- Malnutrition and is development threat in our country
- Are your agricultural actions nutritional sensitive?

**Tanzania**

- There is consensus that nutrition integrated in agriculture is reliable and beneficial
- Addressing nutrition issues in a multi-sectoral manner requires close collaboration among stakeholders
- There are lots of involvements, but the benefits out weight the costs
- Within a week the workshop have sensitised higher authorities in Tanzania
- Opportunities for incorporating nutrition issues in agriculture have been identified
- Nutrition sensitive agriculture is possible

## **Eritrea**

- Mainstreaming of nutrition into policy strategy must also include 5 year agricultural development program
- Education and awareness is needed
- Need for coordination mechanism strengthening
- Review policy and strategy for nutrition
- Nutrition education

## **Kenya**

- Reverse effects of malnutrition and its impacts on agriculture/general development
- Recognise need for increase resources to improve nutrition related programs in the agricultural sector

## **Sudan**

- The importance of integrating nutrition in the investment plan
- The importance of coordination between line ministers
- To allocate funds from the governments to nutrition interventions
- Delivery of nutrition messages for awareness of nutrition through media should be free
- The importance of participation of regional workshop for exchanging experiences between countries

## **République du Congo**

- La nutrition est un réel problème de société, les secteurs de l'agriculture au sens large, la santé, l'éducation et autres doivent agir ensemble pour éradiquer ce fléau.
- Les programmes de sécurité alimentaire actuels ne prennent pas en compte la dimension nutrition.
- L'atelier donne des outils pour la mise en place des plans d'investissement qui intègrent la nutrition dans les programmes agricoles.

## **Gabon**

- Collaboration intersectorielle
- Comblent le fossé entre Sécurité Alimentaire
- Information, éducation, communication.

## **Cameroon**

- Que la nutrition attire la conscience des décideurs
- Produire plus et manger mieux
- La résolution des problèmes de nutrition doit être faite dans un contexte multisectoriel

## **Central African Republic**

- Nutrition facteur= Facteur de développement
- Diversification alimentaire dans les ménages
- Synergie nutrition agriculture
- Engagement politique

## **South Sudan**

- Acknowledge that nutrition must be integrated into agriculture both vertically and horizontally
- Need to emphasise the linkages between all the pillars as the pillars are related
- Urgent need to address capacity and policy gaps
- Identification/documentation of best practices

## **Somalia**

- Malnutrition is a reality with characteristics specific to each country economical, socially and culturally is important
- To address malnutrition it requires multicultural coordination of different organisations, governments, nongovernmental and private business sectors.
- Programs should include plant and animal food diversification diets

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

DAY ONE: Monday 25th February	
8:30 - 10:00	<p><b>Opening ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honourable Engineer Christopher K. Chiza (MP), the Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives of the United Republic of Tanzania</li> <li>Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer of NEPAD (video)</li> <li>Ms. Dorothy Namuchimba, ECSA, Manager - Food Security and Nutrition</li> <li>Ms. Diana Tempelman, FAO Country Representative in Tanzania</li> <li>Ms. Boitshepo Bibi Giyose, NEPAD's Senior Advisor and Head of Food and Nutrition Security</li> </ul>
10:00 - 10:30	<b>Tea break</b>
10:30 - 12:00	<p><b>Introduction of participants, workshop objectives and overview</b></p> <p><i>Bibi Giyose, NEPAD; Jurgen Hagmann, Main facilitator</i></p>
12:00 - 13:00	<p><b>The nutrition situation at global and regional levels &amp; why invest in nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of malnutrition in the world and in East and Central Africa : Global trends</li> </ul> <p><i>Dr. Ferima Coulibaly, WHO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and nutrition Security: Situation Analysis</li> </ul> <p><i>Mohamed AgBendeche, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cost of Hunger Study</li> </ul> <p><i>BiBi Giyose, NEPAD; Carlos Acosta, UNECA</i></p>
13:00 - 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 - 15:00	<p><b>The CAADP process and framework for African Food Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAADP process: description and update on progress in East and Central Africa</li> </ul> <p><i>Nalishebo Meeelo, COMESA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAADP Pillar 3 and the Framework for African Food Security</li> </ul> <p><i>Bibi Giyose, NEPAD</i></p>

15:00 - 16:00	<p><b>Integrating nutrition and agriculture: key concepts and issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key concepts and principles</li> </ul> <p><i>Charlotte Dufour, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key stakeholders and coordination issues</li> </ul> <p><i>Joyce Njoro, REACH</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical Capacities and Research for Integrating Nutrition in Agriculture</li> </ul> <p><i>David Pelletier, Cornwell University</i></p>
16:00 - 16:30	<b>Tea break</b>
16:15 - 17:30	<b>Mixed Country Group work: challenges for integrating nutrition and agriculture</b>
18:00	<b>Welcome reception</b>

<b>DAY TWO: Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> February</b>	
8:30 - 10:00	<p><b>Report from Group Work on Day 2 : Key Challenges</b></p> <p><b>Introduction to the Session on Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture : examples from the field</b></p>
10:00 - 13:00	<p><b><u>Parallel session 1: Changing consumer behaviours to influence the food system</u></b></p> <p><i>Session Moderator : Julia Wati Untoro, UNICEF</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating nutrition education in agriculture extension and improving Complementary Feeding with local foods– Example from Malawi / <i>Solange Heise, FAO Malawi</i></li> <li>• Linking agriculture, education and nutrition: Home Grown School Feeding / <i>Josephine Kiamba, NEPAD, Partnership for Child Development</i></li> <li>• Marketing of nutritious foods: the experience of the Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato / <i>Christina Nylus Dhillon, Helen Keller International</i></li> <li>• Marketing as a nutrition education tool: Farm Concern International’s experience on marketing indigenous foods / <i>Mumbi Kimathi , Farm Concern International, Kenya</i></li> </ul>
<b>MAIN HALL (Left side)</b>	

<p>10:00 - 13:00</p> <p><b>MAIN HALL (Right side)</b></p>	<p><b><u>Parallel session 2: Diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods</u></b></p> <p><i>Session Moderator : Professor Oelfose, University Of Pretoria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanzania experience of diversifying food production / <i>Joyce Kinabo, The World Vegetable Center, Sokoine University, Tanzania</i></li> <li>• Livestock – nutrition linkages / <i>Lensse G. Bonga, Abdirashib Salah, VSF Suisse</i></li> <li>• Nutrition and fisheries / <i>Tom Ogusa, FAO Somalia</i></li> <li>• Linking agriculture and social protection to reaching the most vulnerable: Ethiopia’s Household Asset Building Programme / <i>Ato Beyene Haile, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia</i></li> </ul>
<p>10:00 - 13:00</p> <p><b>KIVUKONI 4</b></p>	<p><b><u>Parallel session 3: Nutrition sensitive value chains</u></b></p> <p><i>Session Moderator : CJ Jones, GAIN</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating nutrition in value chains and small-holder farming systems – case study from Uganda Robert Mazur, Iowa State University</li> <li>• Biofortification : the experience of Harvest Plus / <i>Lister Katsvairo, Harvest Plus</i></li> <li>• Fortification : description of fortification strategies and update on progress in the region / <i>George Kajuna Kaishozi, Hellen Keller International</i></li> <li>• Food safety : aflatoxin control / <i>Dr. Mukhergee, USAID</i></li> </ul>
<p>10:00 - 13:00</p> <p><b>LUNCH HALL</b></p>	<p><b><u>Parallel session 4 : Agriculture-Nutrition linkages in an urbanizing world</u></b></p> <p><i>Session Moderator : Mohamed AgBendech, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities : territorial &amp; environmental challenges / <i>Moderator</i></li> <li>• The Peri Urban Horticulture Project, A success story in Congo DRC</li> <li>• Street Food Vending in West Africa / <i>Moderator</i></li> <li>• Prevention of malnutrition by promoting good hygiene practices / <i>Dr. Ferima Coulibaly, WHO</i></li> <li>• Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato Super Foods /</li> </ul>
<p>13:00 - 14:00</p>	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
<p>14:00 - 17:30</p>	<p><b>Feedback from parallel sessions</b></p> <p><b><i>Mixed Country Group work: solutions for better integrating nutrition and agriculture</i></b></p>

<b>DAY THREE: Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> February</b>	
8:30 - 09:00	<b>Report from Group Work on Day 2 : Potential solutions for better integrating nutrition and agriculture</b>
09:00 - 10:30	<p><b>Institutional arrangements and coordination for integrating nutrition and agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination at country level: update and lessons learnt from SUN <i>Patrizia Fracassi - SUN Secretariat</i></li> <li>• Understanding effective public-private partnerships in agriculture <i>CJ Jones, GAIN, Kenya country director</i></li> <li>• Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination for nutrition: the case of Tanzania <i>Obey Assery , Tanzania, SUN focal point</i></li> </ul>
10:30 - 11:00	<b>Tea Break</b>
11:00 - 13:00	<p><b>Developing capacities for Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity to develop capacity: the role of universities <i>Pr. Andre Oelofse, University of Pretoria</i></li> <li>• Assessing the capacity of the agriculture to address nutrition – case study from Ghana <i>Esi Colecraft, Professor in the University of Ghana</i></li> <li>• Integrating nutrition in extension systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The state of extension systems and agriculture advisory services in East and Central Africa and implications for nutrition / <i>Silim Nahdy, AFAAS</i></li> <li>○ Integrating nutrition training in Farmer Field Schools and Pastoral Field Schools in East and Central Africa / <i>Angela Kimani, FAO Nutrition officer, East Africa Regional Office</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
13:00 - 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 - 18:00	<p><b>Country Group Work :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of nutrition problems / country nutrition situation</li> <li>• Identification of Goals, Objectives and Interventions</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> February</b>	
8:30 - 09:00	<p><b>Report from Group Work on Day 3 : Key interventions identified</b></p> <p><b>Wrap-up presentation : additional guidance for group work and key messages</b> <i>Charlotte Dufour, FAO</i></p>

09:00 - 10:30	<p><b>Costing and funding issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is an investment plan? Cost and Financing Process, Delineating nutrition Content,</li> </ul> <p>And Nutrition cost : what to cost and how</p> <p><i>Benoist Veillerette, Investment Center, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition integrated into Agriculture Investment Plan : how will it be funded? (e.g. GAFSP)</li> </ul> <p><i>Steven Schonberger, World Bank, Africa Region</i></p>
10:30 - 11:00	<b>Tea Break</b>
11:00 - 13:00	<p><b>Country Group Work :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of nutrition objectives and interventions into CAADP Compact and/or CAADP Investment Plans, and recommendations : revision of objectives, targeted groups, key interventions</li> <li>• Indicators related to progress in the nutrition situation and food security and nutrition information systems</li> </ul>
13:00 - 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 - 18:00	<p><b>Country Group Work :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms to be involved / strengthen / elaborated for improving the nutrition impact of the CAADP Investment Plan</li> <li>• Capacities needed to improve the nutritional impact of the CAADP Investment Plan (operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions) and related activities</li> <li>• Additional resources required</li> </ul>
17:30 – 18:00	<b>Report from Group Work of three countries : Congo DRC, Somalia, South Sudan</b>
<b>Friday 1<sup>st</sup> March</b>	
8:30 - 10:00	<b>Report from Group Work on Day 4 : main elements of change, and key activities recommended illustrating an integrated agriculture-nutrition approach</b>
10:00 – 10:30	<b>Tea Break</b>

10:30 – 11:30	<b>Next Steps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identification of key next steps (Country Group, Regional Group NEPAD/RECs and Development Partners)</li><li>• Opportunities for follow-up : International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), 10 years of CAADP event, Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security</li></ul>
11:30 – 12:30	<b>Key messages and Closing Ceremony</b>

## Annex 2: List of Participants

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