



WORKSHOP REPORT

West Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop

November 9-12, 2011
Dakar, Senegal

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Workshop Context

The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), CILSS and Development Partners, hosted the *West Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop* November 9-12, 2011 at Le Meridien Hotel in Dakar, Senegal. The workshop was organized in recognition of the critical need to integrate nutrition in National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans and development agendas of West African countries.

The workshop was organized within the context of the CAADP Framework for African Food Security (FAFS), which sets out a plan of action for achieving MDG1: to reduce hunger and poverty in Africa in half by 2015. FAFS aims to assist in achieving this goal through agricultural-led growth aimed at reaching the following objectives: a) reducing risk at all levels; b) increasing the supply of affordable and safe food; c) increasing the incomes of the poor; and d) increasing dietary diversity.

Workshop Goals/Objectives

The main goal of the workshop was to assist countries to develop action plans and programs for integrating and implementing nutrition objectives within their respective National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP). To achieve this, the workshop sought to; (a) provide information and hands on practical tools for program design; and (b) promote sharing of knowledge and best practices about what works and makes nutrition programs successful.

More specific workshop objectives included:

- Identifying and integrating nutrition-related best practices and approaches into program design;
- Promoting implementation strategies aligned with National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP);
- Increasing knowledge-sharing of available tools, technical resources, and program experiences to strengthen nutrition program design;
- Identifying opportunities for partnership and capacity building in support of nutrition program scale-up; and
- Identifying coordination mechanisms for ongoing and planned nutrition, food security, and agriculture programs among the health and agriculture sectors.

Participants

The workshop brought together approximately 180 representatives from government Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Finance and Economic Planning, and Civil Society from the 17 countries in West Africa. Sponsors including the World Bank, USAID, UN organizations (WHO, WFP, UNICEF, FAO), non-governmental organizations - Helen Keller International (HKI), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), and academia provided critical technical and financial support for the workshop. Importantly, this workshop was the first in a series of CAADP regional nutrition workshops which will be delivered in other regions, including COMESA, (ECSA), SADC, ECCAS and AMU.

Workshop Design

Participants were organized into country-specific teams to develop draft action plans which incorporate relevant nutrition interventions to address their specific nutritional problems. Country teams examined the objectives and framework for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP; partners and coordination mechanisms; monitoring, evaluation, and learning about the nutritional impact of agricultural policies and programmes; public-private and public-public partnerships; capacity development; budgeting and financing; constraints and strategic solutions to effective action plan implementation; and short-to-medium term priority actions needed to mainstream nutrition in NAFSIPs.

Participants also deliberated on constraints and strategic solutions to effective action plan implementation, and on priority actions required to improve nutrition in ECOWAS member states. Country teams exhibited exemplary zeal and commitment in going through the process of developing their actions plans. As a major component of the workshop, many distinguished speakers from a number of public and private sector institutions gave presentations to provide information and technical guidance on program development and implementation, and facilitate knowledge sharing on best practices for developing successful nutrition programs that are contextualized to identify and address priorities at the country level.

The activities of the workshop included presentations on different themes, plenary discussions, and country breakout sessions to develop actions plans for mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture. They were arranged in the agenda in a way that allowed the country teams to benefit from the lessons or experiences drawn by the presentations. Each plenary session focused on a specific theme and was followed by a breakout country session, where participants worked on a specific section of their action plan related to the theme of the plenary session. The organizing committee provided a matrix to guide country teams in the preparation of action plans for mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture.

Opening Remarks

Ms. Maimouna Lo Gueye, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Senegal, gave the opening address on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, welcoming all in attendance and speaking of the importance of sharing ideas and experiences for better planning and effective implementation of nutrition programs. She stressed that agriculture and food alone do not solve the problems related to nutrition, health and productivity, noting that other elements such as sanitation, water, education, commerce, social welfare, ect, must also be considered. She emphasized three key points to leverage efforts in integrating nutrition: (1) World leaders must make the eradication of malnutrition the highest priority; (2) It is necessary to overcome the era of “pilot” action, and instead move toward an immediate enhancement of solutions proven elsewhere; and, (3) Involvement of the private sector and civil society will guarantee better integration of nutritional aspects in countries’ investment plans. The Permanent Secretary conveyed the President of the Republic of Senegal’s attention to the results of the workshop, and wished attendees a pleasant and successful stay in Senegal.

Additional remarks for the West Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Programme and Development Workshop were delivered by Bibi Giyose, the Senior Advisor and Head of Food Security for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD, South Africa). In her welcome address, Ms. Giyose expressed her enthusiasm for having representatives of a variety of government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and development partners converging with the common objective of addressing the challenges of malnutrition and exploring how best to coordinate efforts to effectively

deliver nutrition services where they are most needed in the ECOWAS region. Ms. Giyose emphasized the important role the workshop will play in ensuring, at country level, that ECOWAS countries will fully demonstrate their potential to do business differently in order to improve their food and nutrition security situation. Lastly, Ms. Giyose stressed the need for the country teams to finalize and initiate plans to implement their action plans upon return to their countries. She expressed the hope that country teams will develop programs with robust monitoring and evaluation plans which hold government entities and other implementers accountable. Ms. Giyose closed by thanking everyone for their participation and wished the participants a fruitful deliberation and a successful workshop.

Welcome remarks were also given by representatives of the WHO Regional Office, CILSS, FAO and UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH).

Day One

Summary

Day one of the workshop began with a series of presentations that provided an overview of global and regional initiatives to address food and nutrition security. Overall, presenters stressed the inadequacy with which nutrition challenges, and in particular the more “emerging” challenges, are addressed. The core theme of the presentations centered on a number of African and global nutrition and agriculture initiatives that include the following common features: They (i) involve multiple partners and stakeholders, both at national and international levels; (ii) include integrated nutrition and agriculture indicators; and (iii) consist of interventions that aim to promote leadership, capacity building, technical assistance, operational research and institutional support. The overview of these initiatives provided participants with innovative models that demonstrated the benefits of integrating powerful tools, such as the REACH Dashboard used by Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and REACH, as well as to provide stakeholders with valuable updates and information on further opportunities for capacity development, such as country preparation for the joint FAO/WHO International Conference on Nutrition 21 Years Later (ICN+21), to be held in Rome, November, 2013.

The afternoon plenary presentations focused on “Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture Investment Plans: Why and How?” Presenters stressed the fact that increased food security does not necessarily lead to increased nutrition security. However, presenters noted that shifting from more traditional farming practices to more innovative and modern value chains can facilitate better nutrition. This was exemplified by the modernization of the bean value chain in Uganda, which provided measurable changes and led to better integration between nutrition and agriculture in poor countries. Presenters provided several solutions to address the gap between food and nutrition security, including: (i) targeting the most vulnerable; (ii) involving women in the programming process; (iii) integrating agriculture into security policies and strategies; (iv) mainstreaming nutrition in government agriculture programs that are included in the government budget cycle; and (v) reinforcing the management for results approach in planning to bring about significant change.

Morning Plenary

Overview of Global and Regional Initiatives to Address Food and Nutrition Security: Emerging Results and Best Practices

Following the opening remarks, the workshop began with the morning plenary that provided an overview of the global and regional initiatives to address food and nutrition security. As part of the morning plenary, Dr. Brenda Pearson (Deputy Global Coordinator, UN REACH) gave an overview of SUN and REACH. The aim of these initiatives is to bring 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 micronutrient 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, analyses of data and 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.

The morning plenary continued with a presentation by Dr. Richard Anson (Consultant, World Bank), who gave a review on the nutritional components of country-specific investment plans and provided guidelines to facilitate the participants' action planning exercises. The framework for fostering efficient nutrition programs and expenditures relies heavily on how public spending is focused and allocated, and is strongly impacted by the level of technical efficiency and government accountability. To address this, Dr. Anson presented several concepts and tools to help participants develop efficient and results-based nutrition programming. Dr. Anson stressed the importance of establishing strong linkages between the budgetary cycle and public expenditure analysis, placing special attention on promoting allocative and technical efficiency that ensures public funds for nutrition are being allocated appropriately and public funds executed efficiently, generating good value for money. To ensure proposals meet sound and strategic criteria, Dr. Anson recommended adopting and implementing integrated nutrition programs through a results-focused Planning, Budgeting, Implementation and Governance Cycle (PBiG Cycle), to be contextualized at the country level. Effective utilization of the Ministry of Finance's budgetary instruments, the use of sectoral and nutrition medium term expenditure planning, the development of sound annual budgets, and well-focused operational action plans will promote more evidence-based use of current budgetary resources. Additionally, applying a results-focused approach to development and facilitating the alignment of strategies with priority expenditures will enhance processes that are driven

by local agents of change, which influence intermediate outcomes. This ensures that priority interventions are identified and contribute to well-defined nutrition goals, outcomes, and impact indicators.

Contribution of CAADP to the Objectives of the Framework for African Food Security

Mr. Doudou Ndiaye (Agricultural Economist, CAADP)

CAADP is an African initiative supported by African governments, the African Union, and NEPAD. The initiative intends to accelerate agricultural growth, poverty reduction, food and nutritional security, aiming for a growth rate of agricultural productivity at least equal to 6%, through an allocation of at least 10% of public expenditures in agriculture. 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.

Nutrition, Food Security and Public Policy Initiative

Dr. Coudy Ly Wane (WAHO/CILSS)

The food and nutritional crises recurring in the Sahel and the recognition of the limits of the early warning systems led to a partnership for research and technical assistance involving various organizations (CILSS, WAHO, IRD, USAID, EU, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, the Sahel countries). Strong technical analyses and institution building actions are the foundations of this initiative. One of the major interventions was the identification and integration of joint indicators of nutrition and agriculture including the dietary diversity score and food insecurity felt by households. In the same vein, a food table of the main food consumed in the Sahel has been developed. The perspectives of NUSAPPS include further analysis of nutritional vulnerability, promoting nutritious foods, and promotion of nutrition in public policy, including strategies for food security and poverty alleviation.

Global Challenges to Nutrition Security: Health Sector Response

Dr. Férima Coulibaly-Zerbo, WHO

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 micronutrient deficiencies manifested primarily by anemia, vitamin A, and iodine deficiencies. These disorders mainly affect women and children. Analysis of StepsWise 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.

The global survey on nutrition policies conducted by 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 to ensure food safety, among other actions.

Joint FA/WHO International Conference on Nutrition twenty one years later (ICN+21)

Brian Thompson, FAO

Better political and policy coherence, alignment, coordination and cooperation between food, agriculture, health and other sector policies is needed to improve global nutrition. For this purpose FAO and WHO, in collaboration with several UN and non UN partners are to convene an International Conference on Nutrition 21 years after the 1992 ICN (ICN+21). The ICN+21, planned to be held in Rome in November 2013, will review progress made since 1992, reflect on the existing and the new challenges and opportunities presented by the changes in the global economy, in the food system, and by advances in science and technologies and analyse policy options for improving nutrition. Since nutrition is an outcome of multiple causative factors, comprehensive multisector solutions are needed. The ICN+21 will address issues related to both under as well as over nutrition and will explore how agriculture, health, education, social and other sectors can work together to address this multiple burden of malnutrition.

Successful examples of integrated policies addressing nutrition are available and can inspire further progress. The achievements of the 1,000 day campaign, the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and REACH-Renewed Effort Against Child hunger in this regard will be influential. Holding the ICN+21 has the added value of harnessing the political will that has recently been generated for improving nutrition and to use this for mobilizing the resources necessary to support effective and consistent actions in the medium to longer term. While the Conference will address the particular nutrition needs of women and of children in the first 1000 days of life, it will also address the nutritional needs of all – individuals, families, households and communities, because nutrition is everyone's right. A series of regional and expert meetings and consultations will be held and country case studies and country nutrition strategic papers prepared as part of the preparatory process for the ICN+21.

The ICN+21 will be a three-day high-level Inter-Governmental Conference, including plenary meetings of high-level government officials and thematic roundtables held as parallel events.

Country Group Work Session 1

Reviewing the Nutrition Components of Country-Specific Investment Plans and Guidelines for Action Planning

The overview of the global and regional initiatives to address food and nutrition security enabled participants to better understand the current framework for investing in nutrition-based programs, and helped prepare them for their first country group working session. Here, participants were asked to identify the core nutrition problems in their country and determine whether they have been addressed within their NAFSIP. They were also asked to determine whether the most vulnerable populations affected by nutrition deficiencies were identified and targeted. Next, participants were asked to identify nutrition-specific objectives stated in their plan, and nutrition-specific activities that will be implemented to achieve the objectives. Lastly, participants were asked to identify any prioritization

criteria, existing institutions, and/or a timeline for implementing the nutrition-specific activities identified in their NAFSIP.

Afternoon Plenary

Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture Investment Plans: How and Why?

Dr. Charlotte Dufour, a Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Officer at FAO, discussed the key linkages between agricultural production, food security and nutrition. In her presentation, she stressed the importance of mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture investment plans. Although food security and nutrition are closely linked, the nutritional impact of agricultural programs is not automatic. Examples of this can be observed in eastern regions of Sierra Leone, which is relatively food secure, but has significantly higher rates of child malnutrition than regions that are less food secure. Consequently, it is important to recognize that while food security is a necessary component of nutrition, it is not solely sufficient to maintain nutritional status. Moreover, agricultural interventions must be planned carefully, or they can negatively impact nutrition. The promotion of a limited number of crops and varieties can reduce dietary diversity, and increased workloads, especially of women, can reduce time available for child feeding and care. Additionally, programs that focus on large-scale agriculture can marginalize small-holders, which in turn negatively impacts vulnerable groups that are dependent on small-scale farming. Assessing the balance of potential positive and negative impacts of agriculture programs before implementation is critical. While inadequate dietary intake caused by food insecurity is the immediate cause of malnutrition, there are other underlying causes such, insufficient access to food, poor water and sanitation services, and inadequate health services including maternal and child care. To improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, these underlying causes of malnutrition must be addressed. Maximizing the nutritional benefits of agricultural interventions by increasing the availability and utilization of food year round and generating additional income for other needs such as health and hygiene ensures that improved food production leads to improved food consumption and nutritional status.

Dr. Edward R. Rhodes (Researcher, Sierra Leone Research Institute) discussed the impact of agricultural value chains on nutrition, and how operations research can identify food and agriculture-based interventions that contribute to improved nutrition and have potential for scaling up. In his presentation, Dr. Rhodes focused on an in-depth operations research study of small holder farmers in Sierra Leone, to identify the nutritional impacts of rice and vegetable value chain development and entry points for improvement. Strategies included a desk review of knowledge on the linkages between small holder agricultural value chains and nutrition programming, and a broad mapping of the potential key stakeholders and their roles and linkages in small holder value chains. Interviews with key public and private sector organizations working on agriculture and nutrition projects and the development of focus group discussions on the community level helped identify potential pathways, linking different components of agricultural value chain interventions to improved nutrition. These included: agricultural production that led to increased food consumption and diversity; processing and packaging that improved the nutritional value of food, increased income from value addition, and increased food consumption and increased income from the sale of agricultural commodities. Challenges related to the coordination, marketing, processing, or packaging aspects of value chains were also identified. Findings from these studies indicated that while initiatives along the value chain have contributed to improved production and incomes, they have not translated into improved nutrition uptake and status. Recommendations from these findings suggested that better integration of nutrition interventions is needed. These include: enhancing nutrition education; improving storage, processing, packaging

capacity, market access, regulatory frameworks and legislation; and increasing supportive measures and policy implications.

Dr. Robert Mazur compared and contrasted traditional farming with value chains systems, and discussed integrating agricultural production, nutrition and marketing within the bean value chain in Uganda. This system also includes a research and development aspect that allows for farmer training and information sharing. The aim of the discussion was to help participants design programs that transform traditional farming systems into value chain systems. While traditional farming systems focus on multiple crops, have limited inputs and credit, high post-harvest losses and strive for food security with little market surplus, value chain systems focus on fewer enterprises, use external inputs and credits, maintain food security and produce for known markets. To transform traditional systems into value chain systems, programs must facilitate continuous contact and linkages with value chain actors, have direct knowledge of multiple markets, premium prices for quality, improved collection and storage, coordinated packaging and transportation, and include quality control measures. Impacts and implications of transitioning to a value chain system including dietary diversification benefits health and nutrition; allows for product availability for consumers in urban supermarkets; and provides a market for scaling up production. These improvements increase the “acceptability image” for products, which implies higher consumption and better health. Additionally, research and development aspects of value chain systems enable farmers to collectively learn and share innovative practices which improve farmers’ understanding of market price variation, and collectively enhance their negotiation and coordination skills in marketing to obtain higher prices.

Country Working Group Session 2

Recommendations for Strengthening NAFSIP Nutrition Components

During the second country working group session, participants were asked to envision and briefly describe nutrition-specific changes they would like to incorporate into 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 impacts. To further solidify these objectives, the participants were asked to determine measurable medium-term results that they expect to achieve by the year 2015. They were then asked to identify and describe the main priority activities and best practices that should be implemented using a multi-sectoral approach and develop a timeline with clearly defined milestones for the key activities. Lastly, country groups were asked to define and outline the actions needed to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. To better conceptualize the process, participants were asked to build consensus on the vision, and ensure the acceptance and integration of the proposed objectives with a timeline identifying key milestones.

Day Two

Overview

The morning plenary on day two focused on, “Monitoring and Evaluating the Nutritional Impact of Agriculture Programs.” Impact evaluations of nutrition in agricultural projects are rare, despite an evident need. To help program management, the full standards of impact evaluations, including randomization and cohort studies, must be integrated, and a comprehensive set of indicators including inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes must be considered. Additionally, the evaluation process must take into account the multiple stakeholders and interest groups. Given the close link between program

design, implementation, and evaluation, particularly at the planning stage, presenters stressed the importance of focusing on vulnerable targets to gauge real impacts. Presenters also stressed the need to document impact and indicator pathways as a way to unfold lessons learned and improve program design and implementation. Moreover, to ensure a robust and accurate impact evaluation, specific guidelines on nutritional aspects should be taken into account while designing agricultural projects and interventions, and adequate resources must be allocated at the start.

The afternoon plenary emphasized using multi-sectoral approaches to improve food and nutrition security. Presenters discussed potential opportunities to collaborate with government, NGOs, PPPs, and local communities to better integrate nutrition activities and interventions into agricultural programs, further empowering communities to become actors in the development process. This synergy can foster food and nutrition security for smallholders, and boost production by involving farmers and local organizations in the policy and regulation process.

Morning Plenary

Monitoring and Evaluating the Nutritional Impacts of Agricultural Programmes

Jef Leroy (IFPRI) started the morning plenary session with a presentation on evaluating the nutritional impacts of agriculture programs. Monitoring and evaluation of agricultural programs establishes whether the program or intervention works, facilitates understanding of how and why the program works, and to what degree, and provides necessary evidence to continue or scale-up successful programs or intervention. While agricultural programs have a great potential to improve nutrition, the possible pathways of impact are numerous, and may or may not overlap. Dr. Leroy emphasized the need for rigorous evaluations of agriculture programs to understand the extent that agriculture contributes to improved nutrition, the mechanisms by which impacts are achieved, and the contextual factors that may enhance or inhibit impacts. To better understand the impacts and mechanisms of impact, Dr. Leroy provided the participants with technical guidance on how to evaluate and monitor nutritional programs to ensure the best results. To establish an accurate evaluation, a valid comparison with a control group, typically assigned randomly to individuals, households, or communities, is required. Dr. Leroy also discussed the importance of following each group over time, allowing enough time for the program to have an effect prior to measuring impacts, and carefully choosing the right indicators to measure the intended output. Additionally, Dr. Leroy stressed the need to document the pathways by which the impacts are achieved. This provides critical information on which components to keep, strengthen, adapt, or upscale, and which components to discontinue. In closing, Dr. Leroy encouraged participants to perform operations research to identify operational and utilization constraints, and to work with experts to conduct evaluations that produce useful information for program implementation.

The morning plenary continued with a presentation by Dr. Tom Schaetzel (PATH/USAID), who spoke about nutritional impact assessment tools, with a special focus on women and children. In his presentation, Dr. Schaetzel emphasized that children's nutritional needs require special consideration, particularly when monitoring and evaluating agricultural programs. To address this, participants must consider whether increased incomes or food availability will improve child nutrition when integrating nutritional components into their country action plans. In preparation for country group work, Dr. Schaetzel asked participants to consider the characteristics of agriculture interventions that improve food security and nutrition, and identify the characteristics of interventions that have negative effects. Examples of activities that have the potential for positive nutritional impacts include having defined nutritional objectives that incorporate nutritional counseling; the promotion of homestead production

that includes micronutrient-rich crop varieties with high nutritional value for household consumption; and access and utilization of health care and improved sanitation and hygiene. Alternatively, activities that may negatively impact nutrition include those that increase workloads for women, decreasing the availability of adequate child care; the use of animals if the risk of zoonosis and chronic diseases are increased; and the use of irrigation if mosquito populations and malaria are increased. To promote positive nutritional impacts and avoid negative impacts, Dr. Schaetzel recommended participants to focus on women, infants and young children, specify vulnerable populations suffering from high malnutrition prevalence, and choose appropriate nutrition-related indicators. Importantly, indicators must be distinguishable between food security (i.e. Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Household Dietary Diversity Scores (DDS) and income/expenditure) and nutrition (caloric intake, individual DDS, nutrition status, and vitamin A or iron intake). To better guide participants, Dr. Schaetzel described a Nutritional Impact Assessment Tool that provides a step-by-step framework for developing agriculture programs and takes into consideration the nutrition impact on vulnerable groups.

Country Working Group Session 3

Monitoring and Evaluation

The third country working session was built on concepts presented during the morning plenary session, which discussed monitoring and evaluating the nutritional impacts of agriculture programs. Participants in their country groups were asked to refer to their NAFSIPs, and describe any indicators to measure the performance of the nutritional activities identified in their plan and to determine whether existing capacities are in place for data collection and analysis. To strengthen nutritional components, country groups were asked to identify and define indicators to measure nutritional improvement attributed to actions coordinated with their NAFSIP. Next, country groups were asked to identify who at the national level should be in charge of designing, implementing, maintaining and updating the monitoring and evaluating process, and determine how these capacities should be structured. As the final activity in working session three, country groups were asked to list steps needed to ensure nutrition indicators are mainstreamed into agriculture monitoring and evaluating systems.

Afternoon Plenary

Using a Multi-sectoral Approach to Improve Food Security

This presentation was made by Dr. Ahmed Ould Aida, Coordinator of the MDG Fund for Nutrition and Food Security Programme in Mauritania. The program seeks to address the problem of malnutrition in the South East of Mauritania. This region is a highly food insecure area, with a high rate of malnutrition (with 40% of children aged 0-59 months underweight at the beginning of the project) and weak interventions. The program is based on six principles: definition of a package of interventions of proven effectiveness, targeting beneficiaries according to level of malnutrition and food insecurity based on food security and nutrition surveys; detailed definition of interventions on food insecurity affecting the nutritional status of children; coordinated implementation by looking for synergies between the actors' skills and the channels of delivery; integrated monitoring of indicators, giving priority to underweight children under 5 years; the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding from 6 to 24 months, and supplementation and fortification of foods with micronutrients (iron, vitamin A); and safe water management in the households. Hand washing, impregnated bed nets, deworming, therapeutic feeding, household crop and livestock production, and food supplementation are the main interventions of the project. The multiplicity of public and private, national and bilateral partners has been a success

factor. Nuclei of nutrition and food security have been implemented in the various communities covered by the project, to provide leadership and local management.

Mainstreaming the Right to Food in District Development Plans

The afternoon plenary continued with a presentation by Dr. Julia Roberts, which focused on mainstreaming the Right to Food Programs in Sierra Leone to improve food and nutrition security. The objective of Ms. Robert's presentation was to demonstrate the nutritional benefits of mainstreaming community and grass-root groups into programming measures. The Right to Food program works with local government, NGOs, and civil society to integrate community and grassroots efforts into district development planning, which increases the capacity to identify local food security and nutrition actions by making use of available information and knowledge. Mainstreaming community and grass-root groups into programming enhances and empowers individuals to become actors of their own development and acknowledges the importance of compliance with human rights principles and good governance practices, such as participation, transparency, non-discrimination and accountability. Collectively, this bottom-up approach builds the capacity to facilitate and advocate for community needs, and promotes community mobilization. Moreover, when civil society is strengthened, it is able to play a stronger role in district development and contribute more actively in the project management. Communication between the community and local authorities is needed to sustain the process, and working hand-in-hand with other stakeholders ensures effective resource mobilization from all major stakeholders, which is crucial for successful community-based planning. The lessons learned from the Right to Food program are meant to help participants better integrate civil society and local governments into their country action plans as a means to improve food and nutrition security awareness and attention.

Public-Private Partnerships: Supporting Multi-sectoral Food-Based Approaches for Improving Food and Nutrition Security

In her presentation, Dr. Namukolo Covic discussed using public-private partnerships (PPPs) to support food-based multi-sectoral approaches to improving food and nutrition security. The goal of her presentation was to: 1) relate food-based approaches to food and nutrition security frameworks and discuss the implications for PPPs, and 2) raise issues for consideration by participants in creating and integrating PPP support within country action plans. Examples of food-based approaches that promote diet diversification include fruit and vegetable production, small holder agriculture (SHA), bio-fortification (BioF), and diversification of fruit and vegetable production. Both food and nutrition security depend on the stable availability, accessibility and utilization of agricultural products. The PPPs required to design country action plans will depend on which of these elements teams wish to address. Choosing specific areas of focus allows public and private entities that have a common interest to collaborate towards a common goal, whereas any one entity alone would not be able to effectively and efficiently achieve the desired goal. When selecting PPPs to support the implementation of action plans, countries should consider the following: 1) developing healthy partnerships that are effective and must be built on trust, a sense of shared values and equal worthiness, and 2) defining a clear operational process that must be jointly planned including, decision making and management structures, financial management structures, responsibilities of each partner and focal persons within each partner entity. Lastly, Dr. Covic discussed approaches for integrating PPPs into country action plans. First, she stressed the need to take into account country specific food and nutrition security needs and well defined

objectives and activities that include outcome indicators and targets. Secondly, identify potential partners who share common goals and define what roles they will play.

Mr. Ousmane Ndiaye, representative of the Network of Food Producers and Farmers of West Africa (ROPPA), presented a paper on the role of civil society organizations in promoting agricultural development and food security in West Africa. He indicated that since the independence of West African countries, farmers' organizations (FO) have had greater involvement in determining policy choices and options for strategic agricultural development, to the extent that they have become indispensable partners of government today. They are involved in policy-making processes that impact agricultural production and marketing. The “Afrique Nourricière” Campaign, initiated by the FO, resulted from the growing gap between the enormous agricultural potential of Africa and the growing food deficit. One benefit of the campaign is the annual organization of FIARA in Senegal, which sees strong involvement of women, the organization of cooking demonstration days, exhibitions, sale of agricultural products, the launch of a rice campaign in 2005, and the development of a practical booklet for the valuation of local agricultural products.

Country Working Group Session 4 and 5

Coordination Mechanisms of Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships

For the next set of country working group sessions, participants were asked to refer to their country-specific NAFSIPs and identify any opportunities for public-private partnerships to address food and nutrition security, and describe how these partnerships might be improved. Additionally, participants were asked to identify any opportunities for public-public partnerships, including collaborations with the Ministry of Health/Nutrition Unit and/or Ministry of Education, among others, and then describe how these partnerships might be improved. If NAFSIPs did not already have this component, country groups were asked to specify food and nutrition security issues for which either a public-private or public-public partnership could be established to strengthen the nutritional components. Country groups were also asked to decide which stakeholders should be involved in supporting and guiding the nutrition activities and to define their specific role in driving the initiatives. Lastly, within a defined timeline, country groups were asked to identify the key stakeholders they wish to engage, both private and public, and describe the immediate steps required to ensure the relevant public-private or public-public partners are established and/or strengthened.

Day Three

Overview

The morning plenary on day three was centered on capacity development for food and nutrition security. During this session, presenters discussed the whole and complex process of capacity development, stressing that it is not limited to training or skill development. Presenters outlined the major components required for integrating capacity development, including: 1) operational capacities that build on knowledge sharing, 2) strategic capacities that promote collaborative leadership, advocacy, and coalition-building, and 3) research capacities which are needed to create effective models for integration and scaling up. Integrating these capacity development concepts will result in a global improvement of program outcomes and impacts, and identify programs priority focal areas and training needs for nutrition mainstreaming.

Concepts discussed by presenters during the afternoon plenary focused on nutrition program budgeting, financing and implementation. Here, presenters emphasized techniques such as result-focused programming and integrating best practices, which greatly enhance funding opportunities. To further increase potential funding, presenters recommended that program frameworks be aligned and prioritized, and should demonstrate a clear link between the resources needed and the desired impact and outcomes.

Morning Plenary

Capacity Development for Food and Nutrition Security: What is needed? How Do We Get There?

The morning plenary session on day three of the CAADP nutrition workshop began with a discussion on building capacity for food and nutrition security. To help participants create a framework for capacity building, Dr. Pelletier discussed the components that make up a capacity framework on both the household and policy levels, and explained how to build institutional and individual capacities for integrating nutrition into agriculture programs. He emphasized the need to identify and prioritize areas requiring capacity building between different stakeholders, which is essential to deciding what actions or investments are required. Dr. Pelletier introduced three conceptual categories of functional capacities that he recommended participants include in their country-specific action plans. Operation capacities enable access to global, national and local knowledge, and increase the ability to collaboratively plan and design policies and programs, prepare cost investment plans based on a results framework, collaboratively implement and manage policies and programs, and collaboratively monitor, evaluate and adjust programs nationally, locally and at the project-level. Alternatively, strategic capacities promote collaborative leadership, advocacy, coalition-building, relationship and conflict management, resource mobilization, and strategic oversight and management of the national nutrition agenda. Lastly, research capacities are necessary to perform operational evaluative research and implement community trials of intervention models among smallholders who refine innovative and effective models for integration and scaling up. In closing Dr. Pelletier suggested that participants organize a regional and country-specific capacity assessment that identifies high level champions, seeks government and donor interest and endorsement, consults functional frameworks, identifies local, national, regional or global institutions able to lead or support each function, distinguishes between short, medium and long-term needs, quantifies human and institutional resource gaps, and creates mechanisms for accountability and sustainability.

To further build on capacity framework concepts, Dr. Shawn Baker (Helen Keller Institute) discussed developing capacity for public nutrition in West Africa. The focus of Dr. Baker's talk centered on the need for regional training institutions to significantly increase the quantity and quality of personnel with advanced training in nutrition. While there have been numerous milestones in recognizing the need for further nutritional research and training, the national needs for nutrition professionals still persist. Dr. Baker stressed a critical need for a broad-based regional nutrition research and training initiative that is driven by program priorities and promotes advocacy, community-focused public health nutrition research, and relevant pre-service and in-service training at all levels. Capacity building for such an initiative will require strengthening, expanding and coordinating existing academic programs in human nutrition and related applied program-linked research activities. Dr. Backer concluded his presentation by providing participants with an outline of key mechanisms required for increasing nutrition capacity building abilities within team county action plans. His recommendations included setting up a

secretariat, fostering continued resource mobilization, and forming a steering committee to hold inaugural meetings.

The International Training in Nutrition and Food Science (ITNFS) is an initiative of continuing education in food and nutrition, launched by the National University Abomey Calavi of Benin in 1992 with a broad international partnership. It targets both nutrition and food professionals, and public health agents. The ITNFS is sponsored by NUFFIC (Netherlands), UNICEF, United Nations University, the Nestlé Foundation and various international NGOs, through scholarships. It contributes to the training and retraining in nutrition and diet. To date, the ITNFS has hosted 393 participants from 22 countries worldwide, mainly in Africa. These participants are generally from the fields of nutrition and food science (49%), but also public health (28%), agricultural and rural development (7%), social services (4%) research (7%), or other (5%).

ITNFS has developed three key educational programmes:

- 1) An annual regular course of 1 month on food and nutrition security;
- 2) A course on infant feeding and the production of food supplements; and
- 3) A course on message development and production of educational materials.

The ITNFS is also involved in technical assistance to countries in developing nutrition plans.

Country Working Group Session 6

Capacity Development

Following the morning plenary session, participants met in their country working groups to discuss key actions needed to strengthen capacity development efforts. Country groups were first asked to identify and describe any capacity needs or training activities to further develop or strengthen the nutrition capacity included in their country actions plans. Participants were also asked to identify the capacity development needs for the activities coordinated with their NAFSIP, and identify the training needs and areas such as project design, project management, and monitoring and evaluation. Next, participants were asked to identify key agencies, ministries and non-state members whom they might engage in the process. Lastly, participants were asked to calculate a timeline with which they felt they could engage the appropriate partners.

Afternoon Plenary

Nutrition Program Budget, Financing, and Implementation

The primary objective of the afternoon plenary was to provide participants with tools and conceptual strategies for making agriculture budgets and financing work for nutrition-based programs. The plenary opened with a presentation from Dr. Richard Anson, who discussed result-based and evidence-based planning approaches for budgets and financing. Assessing the financial priorities and requirements, and gauging realistic budget ceilings and fiscal space for mainstreaming nutrition programs is critical for managing and capitalizing on the government process. In framing appropriate strategies and advocacies for nutrition-based programs, Dr. Anson recommended that country nutrition teams identify and take into account the most relevant budgetary and financing constraints specific to their country, including large gaps between existing and required funds, off-budget activities from NGOs and donor grants, and insufficient monitoring and evaluation systems, to provide evidence in justifying cost and funding. To

address these constraints, Dr. Anson stressed that country nutrition teams should devise a financing strategy based on the various sources of actual and potential financing, taking into account priority requirements, types of nutrition interventions, and the appropriate roles of public and private sector. Additional funding from Government should be conditioned on demonstrating evidence of good implementation and performance of on-going nutrition programs or interventions that are supported by sufficient monitoring and evaluation systems. Thus, implementation challenges need to be clearly diagnosed and prioritized based on the results of a functional monitoring and evaluation system or diagnostic study.

The afternoon session continued with a presentation by Dr. Félicité Tchibindat (UNICEF), who discussed innovative avenues for financing nutrition programmes in West Africa. During the presentation, Dr. Tchibindat described the key elements of a low priority cycle, which adversely affects the integration and implementation of nutrition programs. Many nutrition programs are based on small-scale actions that yield poor results, and consequently do not facilitate a high level of visibility, demand, or funding. As a way to increase nutrition-based program status and provide guidance to participants, Dr. Tchibindat discussed strategies for increasing investments in nutrition using multi-sectoral approaches. These approaches include realigning government expenditures toward more cost-effective interventions; analyzing budget expenditures to increase efficiency; shifting from activity-based to result-based programming; and organizing package delivery modes using system analysis based on facility, population and community care serves. Dr. Tchibindat also discussed seizing opportunities through the integration and packaging of nutrition components in health related programs such as HIV/ AIDS, Malaria, and the integrated management of acute malnutrition. Capitalizing on household and private resources, especially in the food sector, and ensuring that basic nutrition is supported by international aid, were all discussed as mechanisms to increase nutrition prioritization. In conclusion, Dr. Tchibindat stressed the importance of using multi-sectoral approaches for strategic nutrition planning, which should be integrated into agricultural, health and social protection planning, and should be based on supply and demand availability (i.e. human resources, geographic access) on both the private sector and community levels.

The final presentation of the CAADP nutrition program design workshop was given by Dr. Justin Kenja (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone), who discussed the funding of Sierra Leone's nutritional programs. The focus of Dr. Kenja's presentation centered on nutrition activities undertaken by the Food and Nutrition Unit of the Sierra Leone Ministry of Health and Sanitation, government and donor funding mechanisms, and the allocations of funds by government for nutrition programs. Key concepts that provided guidance and facilitated good financial planning for country team participants focused on the implementation of nutrition activities that promoted and facilitated nutritional education and counseling programs, backyard gardening for supplementary feeding, community based management of acute malnutrition, food security activities to support to smallholders, and stabilizing center that include activities to support supplementary feeding programs, deworming medication, infant and child nutrition, and growth monitoring. Dr. Kenja stressed that the institutional arrangements for proper coordination of food and nutrition activities is still a challenge in Sierra Leone, and that such arrangements need to be well coordinated and standardized to achieve positive results. Given the economic and financial constraints of government, Dr. Kenja concluded by emphasizing the critical necessity for the government to partner with donor institutions to better provide the required human and logistic support needed to achieve food and nutrition security for the people of Sierra Leone.

Country Working Group Session 7

Budget and Financing

To help finalize country action plans, participants were asked to list the existing and additional resources needed to achieve their stated objectives, outcomes and targets, including staffing, technical assistance, IT support, and capacity development. Next they were asked to categorize cost into either, (i) reoccurring cost, or (ii) capital cost. For possible sources of financing, participants were asked to consider government budgets, international donors (grant and loan), PPPs, and other innovative mechanisms.

Country Working Group Session 8

Constraints and Solutions

As part of the final country group exercise before completing draft country action plans, participants were asked to identify potential constraints and barriers to efficient implementation, and identify possible strategic solutions to achieve effective and efficient implementation. Participants were also asked to address these constraints and solutions on both the national and project/activity levels.

Priority Actions

Next, participants were asked to identify short term (6-12 months) and medium term (3 years) priority actions that are required or recommended to improve nutrition within their respective countries. Similarly, participants were asked to address these priorities on both the national and project/activity levels.

Day Four

Overview

The last day of the workshop was reserved for the final country team working session, followed by country team readouts, which provided an opportunity for facilitators and technical experts to provide feedback and address any questions or concerns. Following the country readouts, a brief presentation was given by Issa Wone, Master Facilitator, regarding the workshop's key take-home messages. Dr. Wone concluded his presentation by addressing the "next-steps" required by country teams following the workshop. He stressed that these steps should be led at the country level by agriculture and nutrition focal points. To support country teams in further developing and implementing their action plans, regional organizations (WAHO, ECOWAS, CILSS) agreed to provide follow-up guidance. To facilitate this, countries agreed to submit their finalized action plans to NEPAD by January 15, 2012.

Country Action Plans

Following the completion of all 8 country working group sessions, participants were asked to utilize the information and tools provided by the speakers, and the key discussion points from the country group activities to develop a comprehensive country action plan for integrating nutrition objectives within their respective National Agriculture Investment and Food Security Plans. Specifically, country working groups were asked to identify and integrate nutrition-related best practices and approaches into program design, and further facilitate the implementation of programs already aligned with their

NAFSIPs. To accomplish this, participants were requested to address issues concerning available tools and technical resources, and program experiences which would strengthen nutrition program design and identify opportunities for partnership and capacity development to support scaling up of nutrition programming.

Next Steps

Following completion of draft country action plans, countries were asked to identify the next steps for finalizing and implementing the results-focused action plan. For each individual step, participants were to identify the main responsible party member and the resources or support required, to establish a timeframe during which these steps could be completed.

Comments

Overall, the West Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop was viewed as a success, despite the workshop's ambitious objectives and large number of participants. As expected, all 17 countries completed their draft action plans in alignment with their NAFSIP. Notably, all draft action plans successfully incorporated multi-sectorial approaches and integrated the lessons and techniques provided by the workshop. During country readouts, many ideas regarding PPPs, capacity building, financing, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation were outlined at the country level in nutrition mainstreaming plans and activities. Moreover, a results-based management system with clear outcomes was well rooted in country specific mainstreaming plans and activities. As emphasized during the workshop, participants specified that a results-based management system would increase funding potential among donors and stakeholders.

Many concerns discussed during country readouts focused on the complexity of coordinating between sectors (i.e. health, agriculture, commerce and trade, and finance) to better integrate and implement nutrition-based action plans. Participants indicated that strong leadership at a higher level was required to encompass a holistic approach. Many participants felt that in order to achieve this, they needed a coordination mechanism positioned above the different sectors.

The major constraints identified for the promotion of nutrition-sensitive agricultural food-based approaches included low political commitment, lack of understanding of the role agriculture plays for nutrition within the agriculture sector, and too few food security programs with nutrition improvement as an explicit objective and component. Challenges faced by the workshop included a tight schedule and time constraints, which potentially prevented participants from providing greater detail when delivering their country readouts. As a result, it was unclear whether other participants observing the country presentations were able to take away all key messages or ideas presented by the different country teams.

Recommendations

- At the country level, multi-sectoral teams generated during the workshop should maintain communications and work to finalize and submit country action plans to NEPAD by January 15, 2012.
- Country teams should organize and assign roles and responsibilities to members in effort to coordinating nutrition and agriculture mainstreaming activities and achieve the “next-steps” identified during the workshop.

- Each member should identify key take-home messages and hold meetings to brief the respective ministries (i.e. agriculture, health and finance) and other stakeholders on the activities and outcomes of the workshop and provide them with an outline of the country action plans.
- Members of country teams should coordinate and work with the Ministries, donors, technical experts and other stakeholders to transition country action plans into a draft program design document that, at the country level, share common integrated indicators among agriculture, nutrition and health strategic plans.
- To better facilitate the goals and objective of the country action plans and/or program design documents, country team members should identify milestones and intermediate indicators to chart progress and create and maintain databases where all the existing tools, technical resources and data will be available and updated on a regular basis.
- Mainstreaming nutrition initiatives should not be limited to the agriculture sector. Country teams should work to harmonize nutrition objectives and integrate specific indicators related to food and nutrition security with other sectoral strategic plans including health programs such as AIDS, child survival, and malaria programs.

Future Direction

The action plans endeavor to strengthen coordination among appropriate sectors and stakeholders (e.g., donors, government, technical partners) and align ongoing and new nutrition programs with current or planned agriculture programs. Facilitators and presenters encouraged country teams, upon return to their countries, to meet with other nutrition and agriculture colleagues, and others, to discuss the draft nutrition action plan prepared at the workshop. Following the workshop, it is anticipated that technical assistance will be available to assist country teams in finalizing their action plans at country and regional levels in partnership with AU/NEPAD, ECOWAS institutions, and regional food security and nutrition stakeholders such as the Nutrition Working Groups in each country.

Annex I : Workshop Agenda

Day 1	
Time	Activities
7:00	Breakfast and Registration
8:30	<p>Welcome, Introductions and Opening Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bibi Giyose - Senior Advisor & Head of Food and Nutrition Security, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) South Africa. • Mr. Khadim Gueye - Minister of Agriculture, Senegal. • Mr. Modou Diagne Fada - Minister of Health and Prevention, Senegal. • Mr. Ernest Aubee - Principal Programme Officer and Head of Agriculture of ECOWAS.
9:00	<p>Overview of Global and Regional Initiatives to Address Food and Nutrition Security: Emerging Results and Best Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference on Nutrition - 20 years later (ICN+20) - <i>Brian Thompson, FAO.</i> • Overview of SUN and REACH - <i>Brenda Lee Pearson Deputy Global Coordinator, UN REACH.</i> • Contribution of CAADP to the Objectives of the Framework for African Food Security - <i>Mr. Doudou Ndiaye, Agricultural Economist, CAADP.</i> • Framework for African Food Security - <i>Sheryl Hendriks Director, University of Pretoria, Institute for Food, Nutrition and Wellbeing.</i> • Global Challenges to Nutrition Security - Health Sector Response - <i>Dr. Ferima Coulibaly-Zerbo, World Health Organization.</i>
10:30	Questions and Answers
10:45	Tea Break
11:00	Review of Nutrition Components of Country-Specific Investment Plans and Guidelines for Action Planning - <i>Dr. Goulda Downer, NEPAD Consultant and Dr. Richard Anson, World Bank Consultant.</i>
11:15	<p>Group Work Session 1: Country teams will specifically refer to their National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP) to add the following information to the Group Work 1 section in their action plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Key nutrition problems in the country that can be addressed via agriculture, especially food-based approaches; (2) Vulnerable populations; (3) Nutrition goal(s) and objectives; (4) Activities/Best Practices; (5) Timeline.
12:30	Two country teams will report out on this exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
1:00	Lunch

2:00	<p>Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture Investment Plans: Why and How?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture Investment Plans: Why and How? - <i>Charlotte Dufour, Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Officer, FAO Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division.</i> • Operational Research on Agriculture-Nutrition Linkages in Sierra Leone: Findings and Recommendations for Improving Nutritional Impacts - <i>Professor Edward Rhodes, Sierra Leone Research Institute.</i> • Integrating Agricultural Production, Nutrition and Marketing - Research and Development of the Bean Value Chain in Uganda – <i>Dr. Robert Mazur, Professor of Sociology at Iowa State University and Associate Director for Socioeconomic Development in the Center for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods.</i>
3:15	Questions and Answers
3:30	Tea Break
3:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Work Session 2: Country teams will add the following information to the Group Work 2 section of their action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Vision, target beneficiaries, goal(s), and objectives; (2) Projects/activities/best practices (food-based approaches) that will be implemented to achieve objectives; and (3) Timeline for implementation.
5:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two country teams will report on this exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
5:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions and Answers; wrap up; feedback from participants (mini-evaluation).
6:30	Reception

Day 2	
Time	ACTIVITIES
7:30-8:30	Breakfast
8:45	Day One Review – <i>Dr. Issa Wone, Master Facilitator.</i>
9:00	Using a Multisectoral Approach to Improve Food and Nutrition Security - <i>Ahmed Ould Aida, Coordinator of MDG- Fund Nutrition and Food Security Programme, Mauritania.</i>
11:00	Questions and Answers
11:15	Tea Break
11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Work Session 3: Country teams will add the following information to the Group Work 3 section of their action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sectors/stakeholders/change agents that will be enlisted to improve food and nutrition security in the Countries; and (2) Existing or possible mechanisms to strengthen coordination and integration.
12:30	Two country teams will report out on this exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
1:00	Lunch

2:00	Monitoring and Evaluating the Nutritional Impact of Agriculture Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating the Nutritional Impact of Agricultural Programmes: Why and How? - <i>Jef Leroy, Research Fellow, IFPRI.</i> Focusing on Women and Children: a Nutritional Impact Assessment Tool for Planners - <i>Tom Schaetzel, Technical Director, Infant and Young Child Nutrition Project, PATH/USAID.</i>
3:15	Questions and Answers
3:30	Group Work Session 4: Country teams will share information, including proposed indicators, to the Group Work 4 section of their draft action plans.

Day 3

Time	ACTIVITIES
7:30	Breakfast
8:30	Day Two Review - <i>Dr. Issa Wone, Master Facilitator.</i>
8:45	Two country teams will report out on the public-private partnership exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
9:15	Capacity Development for Food and Nutrition Security: What is Needed? How Do We Get There? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Capacities and Research for Integrating Nutrition in Agriculture - <i>Dr. David L. Pelletier, Associate Professor of Nutrition Policy, Cornell University.</i> Developing Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security: the Example of Benin - <i>Professor Noel AKISSOE, Head, Nutrition and Food Sciences Department, University of Benin.</i> Developing Capacity for Public Nutrition in West Africa: Where Do We Stand? - <i>Dr. Shawn Baker, Vice-President and Regional Director for Africa, Helen Keller International.</i>
10:45	Questions and Answers
11:00	Tea Break
11:15	Group Work Session 6: Country teams will add information on capacity development to the Group Work 6 section of their draft action plans.
12:00	Two country teams will report out on the M&E exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
12:30	Lunch
1:30	Nutrition Program Budget, Financing, and Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary, Financing, and Implementation Aspects of Nutrition Programs - <i>Dr. Richard Anson, Consultant, World Bank.</i> Financing Nutrition in Agriculture Programmes: Perspectives from the African Development Bank – <i>Ibrahim Sanogo, African Development Bank Representative, Senegal.</i> Innovative Avenues for Financing Nutrition Programmes in West Africa - <i>Félicité Tchibindat, Regional Nutrition Advisor, UNICEF.</i> Sierra Leone Funding for Nutritional Programs- <i>Justin Kenja, Planning and Project Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Freetown, Sierra Leone</i> <i>Senegal Ministry of Finance.</i>

2:30	Group Work Session 7: Country teams will add the following information to the Group Work 7 section of their action plans: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strategies for enhancing public expenditure efficiency of nutrition programs; (2) Nutrition program structure, budgetary processes, and estimated costs; (3) Existing/potential funding strategies and sources; and (4) Other potential program implementation constraints and possible strategies.
3:30	Tea Break
3:45	Two country teams will report out on the budget, financing, and implementation exercise. Technical experts and workshop participants will provide feedback.
4:15	Wrap up: feedback from participants (min-evaluation).
Evening	Country teams will continue working on their draft action plans, if necessary.

Day 4	
Time	ACTIVITIES
7:30	Breakfast
8:30	Day Three Review - <i>Dr. Issa Wone, Master Facilitator.</i>
9:00	All country teams will report out on their action plans and next steps.
12:00	Questions and Answers
12:30	Lunch
1:30	Workshop Review and Evaluation
2:00	Closing Remarks

Annex II : Participant List

Name	Position	Organisation
BENIN		
AISSI, Gaspard (Mr)	Chef Service Politiques Sectorielles	Ministry of Economics & Finance
DIDAVI, Edgard Yves	Chef Service Statistiques/Chargé du dossier du CILSS et CountryStat Bénin	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche
DOSSOU KPANOU, Mariano	Chef du service des études et programmes des secteurs économiques et de gouvernance	Ministère du Développement, de l'Analyse Economique et de la Prospective
HOUINDOTE, Andréa	Point focal nutrition WAHO -Bénin et représentante du service nutrition du Ministère de la Santé	Ministère de la Santé
HOUNDONOUGBO, Martin	Chef Service Planification et Programmation Chargé de Processus PDDAA-Bénin	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche
HESSOU, Joseph Dossou	Coordonnateur, Spécialiste des Politiques et Stratégies de nutrition et de Sécurité Alimentaire	Core Group de Nutrition du Bénin
MEDENOU, Christophe	Point focal CAADP -Bénin	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche
BURKINA FASO		
OUATTARA, Béma	Chargé d'études	Secrétariat exécutif du Conseil national de sécurité alimentaire (SE/CNSA)
OUEDRAOGO, Abdoulaye	Chargé d'études	Secrétariat Permanent de la Coordination des Politiques sectorielles agricoles (SP/CPSA)
OUILI, Roméo	Nutritionniste	Directin de la nutrition, agent service dietetique et de promotion des régimes alimentaires sains
KONTONGOMDE, Daouda	Assistant au Représentant,	FAO Burkino Faso
CAPE VERDE		
BAROS, Lenira Miranda		BORNEfonden, Cape Verde
LEKHRAJMAL, Diva	Téchnicienne	Ministère du Développement Rural
SPENCER-MAIA, Irina	Programme Nutrition	Ministere de la Santé
CHAD		
DALIAM, Adoum	Responsable du Centre de nutrition	et de la Technologie AlimentaireMinistère de la Santé Publique
DEBA, Walngar Sadjinan	Director de la Planification et des Etudes Prospectives Point Focal Adjoint PDDAA	Ministère du Plan, de l'Economie et de la Coopération Internationale
DJITAINGAR, Dibangar	Inspecteur du Ministère Point Focal PDDAA	de l'Agriculture et de l'Irrigation
CÔTE D'IVOIRE		
KOUADIO-TIACOH, Thomas	Président du conseil d'administration	Association National des Riziculteurs de côte d'ivoire (ANARIZ-CI)
NGORAN-THECKLY, Patricia	Director of the National Coordinator of Nutrition	Ministry of Health
GUINEA BISSAU		
DJASSI, Bacar	Point Focal Securite Alimentaire	Ministere de Agriculture
MOREIRA, Ivone	Point Focal Nutrition	Minister de la Santé

GUINEA CONAKRY		
BAYO, Lansana	Charge de la Securite Alimentaire	Ministere de l'Agriculture
DOPAVOGUI, Mballou	Nutritionniste	Ministere de la Sante et de l'Hygiene Publique
DAFFE, Mamady	chef de la Division	Ministere de la Sante et de l'Hygiene Publique
KONE, Ibrahima Kalil	Directeur Institut de Nutrition et santé de l'Enfant	INSEE
SYLLA, Sekou	Directeur BUREAU de Strategie et Developpement	Ministere de l'Agriculture
GAMBIA		
DRAMMEH, Sait	Director General	Department of Agriculture
FOFANA, Seedy	Principal Agriculture Officer	
PHALL, Modou Cheyassin	Executive Director	National Nutrition Agency
GHANA		
ADDY, Paulina		Ministry of Agriculture
BAMPOE-ADDO, Sidney	Senior Agricultural Economist	Ministry of Food & Agriculture
GADDAH, Mawuli	Director	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning
MPEREH, Mary	SUN Focal Point	National Development Planning Commission
OKWABI, Wilhelmina	Deputy Director	Ghana Health Services, Nutrition Division
OFORI-AGYEMAN, Emma	Deputy Director	Ministry of Health
QUAGRAINIE, Josephine	Deputy Director	Ministry of Food & Agriculture
LIBERIA		
BAAWO, Kou	Nutrition Director	Ministry of Health
FLUMO, Hilary	Nutrition Program Manager	Action Contre la Faim
JACKSON, Kula	National Facilitator	Coliation of CSOs
LANGLEY, Norwood	Senior Economist	Ministry of Agriculture
MOORE, Regina	WAHO Focal Point	Ministry of Health
SACKIE, Joshua	Economic Development Specialist	Ministry of Planning
TALL, Ousman	Asst. Minister & CAADP focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture
THOMPSON, Koryon	Managing Director	Klicks Corporation
WILLIAMS, Sadia	PRS Pillar 2 Assistant	Ministry of Planning
MALI		
BA, Samaké Raki	Chief: Nutrition Department	Ministry of Health
DIARRA, Modibo	adviser to the Minister of Health & Nutritional Focal Point	Ministry of Health
DIARRA, Mamadou	Conseiller Economie Rurale	Coopération Canado-Malienne(UAP-CCM)
KEITA, Mamadou Namori		Ministry of Agriculture
MAIGA, Diop Aïcha		
MAIGA, Mariam		
NAPEL, Sven Ten		
SYLLA, Ousmane	CPS Nutritionist	Ministry of Health
TRAORE, Ousmane	Executive Director	ASDP
MAURITANIA		
KANE, Mohamed Elmoustafa	Head of Nutrition	Ministry of Health
OULD AHMEDOU, Mohamed Fadel	Deputy Director of Programs	Food Security Commission/CSA

OULD SOUEILIM , Med Salem	Advisor to the Minister	Economic Affairs and Development
LOULY , Marieme Mint	Nutrition Officer	WFP - Mauritania
SIDI , Mohamed Cheikh	Coordinator	REACH – Mauritania
NIGER		
CISSE , Hassane Aissatou	Division nutrition	DGA /Ministère de l'Agriculture
MAMANE , Harouna	Chargé du secteur Développement rural à la Direction des Reformes Financières	Ministère des Finances
AMADOU , Rouafi Doka	Direction du programme et du plan	Ministère du Plan
LABBO , Mamane	Membre	Secrétariat Exécutif /SDR
Hadiza , Sori	Responsable Unité Nutrition	Cellule Crise Alimentaire (CCA)
HALIDOU , Ousseini	Chef de Division programmation	DEP/Ministère Agriculture
BATOURE , Maman	Chef de Division Surveillance	Ministère de la santé
NIGERIA		
CHIAZOR , Fred	Chairman	National Fortification Alliance
ELUAKA , Beatrice	Head: Nutrition Division & Country Nutrition Focal Point	Federal Ministry of Health
GUDUGI , Abdulkadir	Senior Ag. Economist	USAID Nigeria
HARUNA , Aisha	Ag. Desk Officer	Federal Ministry of Finance Agriculture and Food/Nutrition Desk
MONEHIN , Joseph	Program Manager-Maternal and Child Health	USAID Nigeria
NYAM , Abigail	Chair	Agriculture Donor Community
OMOTOLA , Bamidele	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF Nigeria
ONIMAWO , Ignatius	National President	Nutrition Society of Nigeria
UHIENE , Sunday	CAADP Focal Point - Agriculture	Federal Ministry of Agriculture
SIERRA LEONE		
CHIWILE , Faraja	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF
GBOKU , Mathew	Project Development & Management Officer	Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute
KAMARA , Prince	National Programme Coordinator Smallholder Commercialisation Programme (SCP)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security(MAFFS)
KENJA , Justin	Senior Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
KOROMA , Aminata	National Food & Nutrition Programme Manager	Ministry of Health & Sanitation
LEBBIE , Victoria	Head of Unit	Women in Agriculture and Nutrition
PYNE-BAILEY , Solade	Nutritionist	Ministry of Health & Sanitation
ROBERTS , Julia	National Coordinator	Mainstreaming the Right to Food FAO
SHERIFF , Mohamed	Assistant Director - Agricultural Statistics & Programming	Planning Evaluation Monitoring and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agriculture
SENEGAL		
BA , Mbayame Dione	Chef division nutrition	Ministère de la Santé
BASTARDES , Clara	Spécialiste genre	FAO - Senegal
CISSE , Djibril	Country Director - Senegal	Helen Keller International - Dakar
DIA , Mohamadou lamine	Chef DAP / DAPS	DAPS - Dakar

DIOUF, Malick	Conseiller des Affaires Etrangeres	DIEA/MAE
GUEYE, Cheikh	Représentant Assistant de la FAO	FAO - Senegal
HARTE, Jennifer	Senior Agriculture Advisor	USAID - Senegal
MBAYE, Djibril	Counseiller Technique	Ministry of Agriculture
NIANG, Moustapha	Division des Statistiques Agricoles	DAPS/ MA
NDIAYE, Maguette	Chargée de programme	DCEF/MEF
NDIAYE, Malick		CNCAS
SADIO, Malamine	Conseiller en Planification Direction de la Planification Nationale	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances(DPN/DGP/MEF)
SIMMONS, Izetta	Deputy Health Office Director	USAID Senegal
TOURE, Ndeye Khady	Conseillère en Micronutriments	Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition
TOURE, Mama	Project Coordinator	FAO - Senegal
TOURE, Seynabou		SE/CNSA
TOGO		
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EDOU, Koffie Zemblewouh		Direction de la Plantification et de la Cooperation Agricole
DJIBAINGAYE -MIJIYAWA, Julienne	Assistante médical au service de la nutrition	Ministère de la santé
GNAMETCHO, Kokou Nestor		Ministère de l'économie et des finances
GOTO, Ekpetsi Chantal		Commission de la CEDEAO
LAMBONI, Mindi	Secrétaire Général	Ministère de l'agriculture, dde l'élevage et de la pêche
NAYODAH, Jules Yaovi	Chef division développement rurale et environnement - Point focal agriculture	Ministère auprès de la Présidence de la République chargé de l'aménagement du territoire de la planification
OTHER		
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HAMRELL, Jonathan		USAID Washington
JACKSON, Cheryl		USAID
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SANE , Khalilou	National Focal Point		FAO - Senegal
SENE , Papa Diery	Chief of Party		USAID/YAAJEENDE
SUNDBERG , Shelly			Gates Foundation
TEIXEIRA , Sergio	Facilitator of the Nutrition Working Group for West Africa		REACH
WALLS , Colleen			USAID
SPEAKERS AND FACILITATORS			
Facilitator - Guinea	ADEDZE , Pascasie (Ms.)		USAID
Facilitator - Ghana	AGBENDECH , Mohamed (Dr.)		FAO
Presenter	AKISSOE , Noel (Prof.)	Head of Nutrition and Food Sciences Department	University of Benin
Presenter	ANSON , Richard (Dr.)		World Bank
Facilitator - Niger	ATEGBO , Eric-Alain (Dr.)	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF
Presenter	BAKER , Shawn	Vice-President & Regional Director for Africa	Helen Keller International - Dakar
Presenter	CISSOKO , Mamadou (Mr.)	President	Network of Food Producers and Farmers of West Africa (ROPPA)
Presenter	COULIBALY-ZERBO , Ferima (Dr.)		WHO
Presenter	COVIC , Namukolo (Dr.)	Senior Lecturer: Centre of Excellence for Nutrition	School of Physiology, Nutrition and Consumer Sciences, University of the North WestPotchestroom
Presenter	DOWNER , Goulda (Dr.)	Consultant	NEPAD
Facilitator - Observer Countries	DUFOUR , Charlotte (Ms.)		FAO
Facilitator - Mali	GARNIER , Denis (Dr.)	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF
Presenter	GIYOSE , Bibi	Head of Food and Nutrition Security	NEPAD
Facilitator - Senegal	HOORELBEKE , Patricia (Ms.)	Regional Representative for West Africa	Action Against Hunger
Presenter	SANOGO , Ibrahim (Dr.)		African Development Bank
Facilitator - Benin	LE DAIN , Anne Sophie (Dr.)	Nutritionist Manager	UNICEF
Presenter	LEROY , Jef	Research FellowPoverty, Health & Nutrition Division	IFPRI
Facilitator - Gambia	LY WANE , Coudy (Dr.)		CILSS
Presenter	MAZUR , Robert (Dr.)	Associate Professor	Iowa State University
Presenter	NDIAYE , Doudou (Mr.)	CAADP/Pillar II Capacity Building Expert	CMA - Senegal
Facilitator - Sierra Leone	NJORO , Joyce (Dr.)	REACH International Facilitator	REACH
Presenter	OULD AIDA , Ahmed	Coordinator of MDG- Fund Nutrition and Food Security Programme	Mauritania
Facilitator - Nigeria	OGUNMOYELA , Gbenga (Dr.)	Bells University of Technology PMB 1015, Ota, Nigeria	
Facilitator - Cape Verde	PASSERINI , Luca (Dr.)	WHO - Cape Verde	
Presenter	PEARSON , Brenda	Deputy Coordinator	REACH
Presenter	PELLETIER , David (Dr.)	Associate Professor	
Presenter	RHODES , Edward (Prof.)	Professor	Sierra Leone Research Institute
Facilitator - Liberia	SAMBA , Kinday (Dr.)		WFP
Presenter	SCHAETZEL , Tom (Mr.)	Technical Director - IYCN	PATH/USAID

Faciltator - Togo	STEINBERG, Douglas (Mr.)	Deputy Regional Director, West Africa	Helen Keller International - Dakar
Presenter	TCHIBINDAT, Felicite (Dr.)	Regional Advisor Nutrition	UNICEF
Presenter	THOMPSON, Brian		FAO
Presenter	WONE, Issa (Dr.)	Master Facilitator	

**Transcript : Opening Speech by Mr. Khadim GUEYE, Minister of Agriculture of Senegal/
Discours d'ouverture de Monsieur Khadim GUEYE, Ministre de l'Agriculture du Sénégal**

Le 09 novembre 2011

**Excellence, Monsieur le Ministre de la Santé et de la Prévention,
Excellences, Messieurs les membres du Corps Diplomatique accrédités au Sénégal,
Monsieur le Responsable de programme et Chef de l'Agriculture de la Commission de la CEDEAO,
Madame la Conseillère et Chef de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle du NEPAD,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants des Organisations Intergouvernementales,
Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants des Agences de Coopération,
Honorables invités,
Mesdames et Messieurs,**

Il m'est particulièrement agréable d'être parmi vous ce matin, à l'occasion de l'ouverture de **l'Atelier régional pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest sur l'intégration de la nutrition dans le PDDAA.**

Je voudrais, avant tout propos, souhaiter la bienvenue et un agréable séjour à toutes celles et à tous ceux qui ont fait le déplacement de Dakar et me réjouir du choix porté sur notre pays pour abriter cette importante rencontre.

Au nom de son Excellence Maître Abdoulaye WADE, Président de la République, du Premier Ministre, du Gouvernement et du peuple sénégalais, je voudrais exprimer toute ma gratitude aux Autorités du NEPAD, de l'Union Africaine et de la CEDEAO pour l'honneur qui nous est ainsi fait.

Je me félicite également de l'initiative du NEPAD et de l'Union Africaine d'être porteurs de cet important atelier, qui réunit, aujourd'hui, quelque 200 experts de divers secteurs liés à l'agriculture et à la nutrition.

Ceci ne vient que renforcer davantage notre conviction que les échanges intersectoriels, et le partage d'idées et d'expériences, sont devenus une nécessité pour une meilleure planification et une exécution efficace des programmes de nutrition.

Ces assises constituent une première dans ce domaine et elles viennent à un moment critique où une bonne partie de nos pays, ici en Afrique, sont confrontés à des défis à relever au plan nutritionnel et à celui de la sécurité alimentaire.

Il est dommage que nous en soyons encore à constater que bon nombre de nos concitoyens soient, encore de nos jours, dans une situation de malnutrition avérée, malgré tous les efforts consentis par nos Etats en termes de recherche scientifique, de développement de technologies et d'infrastructures.

La malnutrition limite l'initiative et les capacités des peuples à être productifs et gagner décemment leur vie. Elle mène, en plus, à un cycle intergénérationnel de pauvreté.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Chers participants,

Nous ne devons nullement oublier le rôle central de l'agriculture qui fournit l'essentiel du potentiel requis pour une bonne alimentation et une bonne nutrition.

Il faut, cependant, garder à l'esprit que l'agriculture et l'alimentation ne suffisent pas pour résoudre les problèmes liés à la nutrition, à la santé et à la productivité.

D'autres éléments, qui ne relèvent pas du mandat de l'agriculture, y contribuent grandement. Et parmi ceux-ci je peux citer les considérations de santé, d'assainissement, d'eau, d'éducation de commerce, de protection sociale etc...

L'importance de cet atelier réside dans le fait qu'il constitue une occasion pour des acteurs de divers secteurs, d'échanger et de mutualiser leurs idées dans l'optique d'une planification pertinente des programmes de nutrition utiles à nos pays.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

La population mondiale est passée, depuis quelques jours, à 07 milliards d'individus et ceci ne sera pas sans conséquences pour la croissance économique, pour le développement humain et pour la capacité de nos Etats à fournir la nourriture nécessaire à assurer une sécurité nutritionnelle aux couches les plus vulnérables.

Malgré le constat fait que les populations pauvres consacrent presque 80 % de leurs maigres ressources à l'alimentation, les aliments de bonne qualité nutritive leur sont inaccessibles et elles demeurent toujours sous-alimentées. En Afrique le nombre de dénutris a atteint 240 millions de personnes au moment où je vous parle.

Nos partenaires, et nos institutions de coopération tel que l'UA, le NEPAD et la CEDEAO, sont attendus, par nos Etats, dans l'avènement d'une stratégie régionalisée de renforcement de leurs capacités à accroître la disponibilité d'aliments nutritifs tout au long des chaînes de valeurs.

Et ceci passera nécessairement par une agriculture diversifiée, qui valorise davantage les produits à forte valeur ajoutée comme les produits laitiers, horticoles mais aussi le poisson et la viande.

Il s'agira, en d'autres termes, d'opter pour une stratégie de croissance qui place la nutrition au centre des programmes d'investissements, notamment dans le domaine des infrastructures rurales.

Au moment où les plans d'investissements du PDDAA Pays entrent en vigueur, il m'a été donné de constater, fort heureusement, que nos pays ont revu et complété leur programme dans le sens de mieux intégrer la problématique de la malnutrition.

Je ne peux que m'en réjouir et saluer, encore une fois, l'esprit d'anticipation de Monsieur le Président de la République, Son excellence Maître Abdoulaye Wade lorsque déjà, en Avril 2008, il lançait la GOANA comme réponse à faire face à la malnutrition par la production en abondance.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Il me revient de saluer, ici, les initiatives toujours heureuses du NEPAD à accompagner nos Etats dans leurs politiques de développement, et l'atelier d'aujourd'hui en est une illustration.

C'est le lieu aussi de féliciter nos organisations régionales et sous- régionales (CEDEAO, OOAS, CILSS) de s'être jointes au NEPAD pour organiser cette rencontre, dont l'objectif fondamental est d'examiner les PIC et d'adopter la meilleure voie d'intégration des aspects nutritionnels dans nos politiques et programmes nationaux, sous-régionaux et régionaux de développement, ceci depuis la formulation jusqu'au suivi-évaluation.

Il s'agira, aussi, de prendre en compte le Cadre du PDDAA pour l'alimentation en Afrique (FAFS) et l'Initiative panafricaine de nutrition (PANI), qui ont en commun, un plan d'action pour l'atteinte de l'OMD1, visant à réduire la faim et la pauvreté de moitié d'ici à 2015.

Permettez-moi Mesdames, Messieurs, pour conclure d'insister sur trois points-clés qui doivent servir de levier à nos initiatives en matière d'intégration de la nutrition dans le PDDAA :

Tout d'abord, les dirigeants du monde entier doivent faire de l'éradication de la malnutrition, la priorité des priorités.

Ensuite il est devenu plus que nécessaire de dépasser l'ère des actions « pilotes » dans ce domaine, et d'aller dans le sens d'une valorisation immédiate des solutions trouvées, et déjà éprouvées ailleurs.

Et enfin j'ai une profonde conviction que l'implication du secteur privé et de la société civile est le gage d'une meilleure intégration des aspects nutritionnels dans les PIC de nos pays.

Je vous exhorte à réfléchir, tout au long de vos travaux, sur les voies et moyens d'y parvenir, et aussi à travailler dans le sens de bien faire refléter dans les investissements, et les budgets que vous adopterez, l'importance d'une prise en compte pertinente de la problématique de la nutrition.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Soyez persuadés que Monsieur le Président de la République du Sénégal, et avec lui, l'ensemble des Chefs d'Etat des vos pays respectifs, restent attentifs aux résultats qui sortiront de vos travaux.

C'est sur cette note d'espoir, et en vous renouvelant mes souhaits d'un agréable et fructueux séjour au Sénégal, que je déclare ouvert l'Atelier régional pour **l'Afrique de l'Ouest sur l'intégration de la nutrition dans le PDDAA.**

Je vous remercie de votre très aimable attention.