



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Action Plan for Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture

GHANA

West Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop
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Action Plan for Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture

Participants

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Reference document: Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) 2011-2015

Reviewer: Dr Ferima, WHO, zerbof@bf.afro.who.int

| Group Work 1: Review of existing National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP) | | | |
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| Element | Yes/No | Comments | Reviewer's comments |
| Nutrition Situation | | | |
| What are the main nutrition problems in your country which should be addressed by the NAFSIP for your country? | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Micronutrient deficiency in women and children (Iron, Iodine, Vitamin A, Zinc) 2. GDHS (2008) indicates that 42% of women are anemic, 78% for children (6 – 59 months, only 32% of households use adequately iodized salt) 3. Stunting in Children (28% with nearly 40% in children 18 – 23 months) 4. Severe Acute Malnutrition (29% in children 6 and 8 months) 5. Non- communicable diseases (Hypertension, diabetes, infantile obesity, cancers etc) | |
| <p>Are the key nutrition problems in your country discussed in the plan?</p> <p>If yes, please identify.</p> | Yes | <p>Section 2.3.2 – “Nutrition Trends” and component 1.2 “Support to Improved Nutrition”</p> <p>The plan recognizes stunting, wasting and underweight as major problems in the country. It also makes reference to the GDHS 2008 in discussing the nutrition problems. Micronutrient malnutrition has been termed in the plan as a “silent killer” attributed partly to the consumption of inadequate amounts of iron, iodine and vitamin A especially for women and children.</p> <p>However there is less reference to diet –related /non-communicable diseases.</p> | What about overweight, it is mentioned in the NAFSIP? |

| Vulnerable Populations/Target Beneficiaries | | | |
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| Are the vulnerable populations/target beneficiaries identified in the plan? If yes, who are they? | Yes | Women of reproductive age and children. Gap: However other vulnerable groups such as those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis are not mentioned in the plan. The plan has also left out the diet-related /non-communicable diseases. | What about population from rural areas, they are more affected as stated in the country Paper. |
| If yes, is information provided on their geographic location in the country? | Yes | The plan identifies Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions of Ghana having the highest incidence of iodine deficiency. Similarly, over 80% of children and about 48% of women are anemic in rural Ghana. The figures for urban Ghana are 67.8% for children and 41.6% for women. The regions of the country that are most iron deficient include the Northern (82.5% for children), Western (80.1%), Upper East (79.1%), Ashanti (79.0%), Upper West (78.3%) and Central (76.8%). However other details can obtained from the Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS), Multiple Cluster Survey (MICS) etc. | |
| If yes, is information provided on their number/% of total population? | Yes | As above | |
| Nutrition Goals/Objectives | | | |
| Is/are goal(s) specific to food and nutrition security in your country stated in the plan? If yes, please state it/them. | Yes | MDG 1 | |
| Are there nutrition-specific objective(s) stated in the plan? If yes, please state them. | Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Security and Emergency Preparedness –With a specific output to support Nutrition (output 1.2.1) 2. Increased growth income 3. Increased competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and | |

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| | | <p>international markets</p> <p>4. Sustainable management of Land and environment</p> <p>5. Science and technology applied to agriculture</p> <p>6. Institutional coordination</p> <p>The first objective is the one directly linked to Nutrition however the rest all have an impact</p> | |
| Priority Activities/Best Practices | | | |
| <p>Are specific nutrition activities/best practices identified in the plan that will be implemented to achieve the objectives?</p> <p>If yes, please summarize them.</p> | Yes | <p>Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Protein Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (for vitamin A) as well as leafy vegetables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop other high quality staples through breeding – cassava, yam, rice etc. • Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme. Food fortification in the Northern Regions • Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition. • Advocate for the consumption of micro-nutrient rich foods (e.g. eggs, meat/fish, leafy vegetables, fruits) by children and women of reproductive age especially in rural and the high burden districts. | <p>“Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition.”</p> <p>→Which consumers? We are in the agriculture sector. This is already done in health area. I think it is what can be done in agriculture area. We need boundaries</p> <p>The last two activities fall under nutritional activities.</p> |
| Are prioritization criteria identified in the plan? | No | | |
| Timeline | | | |
| Is there a timeline in the plan for implementing the nutrition activities/best practices? | Yes | 2011 – 2015 | |
| Implementation | | | |

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| <p>Are existing/appropriate institutions (governmental and non-governmental) for implementing nutrition activities identified in the plan?</p> <p>If yes, please list them?</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>Generally, Yes (Refer to page 80 – “Lead and Collaborating / Implementing agencies”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency: MOFA {Women in Agricultural Development Directorate (WIAD) and Directorate of Extension Services (DAES)} • Collaborating MDAs & MMDAs: The Food Research Institute (FRI) of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Health Ministry of Education, Ghana Health Service (GHS), (Nutrition Department), and the Ghana Education Service (GES). • Missing: The Private Sector including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), National & International NGOs, Agro-processors, Media. • Others: Academia, CSIR Crop Research Institute, Animal Research Institute, Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Savanna Agricultural Research Institute, MOFEP (mentioned but indirectly since it addresses all agricultural issues), Ghana Statistical Services, National Development Planning Commission, Development Partners. | <p>What about the national nutrition directorate under the ministry of health?</p> |
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| Group Work 2 : Objectives framework for strengthening the Nutrition Component of the NAFSIP | | | |
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| <i>Objectives Framework</i> | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months.</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| a. Vision | The Vision for Ghana's Agriculture Sector is "a modernised agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, improved nutritional status, employment opportunities and reduced poverty". | Who do you need to engage with/ what should be done to (1) build consensus on the vision and (2) ensure the acceptance and integration of the proposed objectives and activities in the NAFSI? | |
| b. Target Beneficiaries | <p>Who do you aim to benefit with your projects/activities? What population(s) and geographic location(s) are you targeting?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women of reproductive age and children (6-59 months) • Those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases, TB • Elderly <p>Geographical location: nationwide</p> | Need to link up with the Nutrition Department of the Ghana Health Service and the Universities for harmonized programs. | Geographical location should have an with an emphasis on rural areas. |
| c. Goal(s) | <p>What are your desired medium-term outcome(s) by the year 2015?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by half the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015 (MDG1). | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting and underweight (in children) and micronutrient malnutrition (Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine and Zinc) in children and women of reproductive age reduced by 50% by 2015 . | | |
| d. Objectives | <p>What are the specific, measurable results/outcomes you aim to achieve via your projects/ activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular consumption of adequate amounts of varieties of fruits and vegetables to improve micronutrient nutrition and income generation. • Reduced levels of underweight, stunting and anaemia in children and anaemia in women of reproductive age | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I am seeing the objectives in terms of concrete nutrition activities to achieve in agriculture sectors .Those seem like impact of your nutrition activities. - Reduced levels of underweight, stunting and anaemia in children and anaemia in women of reproductive age is stated as an outcome |
| e. Priority Projects/ Activities to achieve objectives | <p>Identify the main priority activities/best practices that should be implemented using a multi-sectoral approach to achieve the stated objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming nutrition in all our activities / projects • Strengthen intersectoral coordination, communication and reporting mechanisms • Intensify nutrition education programs etc • Promote the production and consumption of High Quality Protein Maize, Orange-flesh sweet potato (for | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Mainstreaming nutrition in all our activities / projects”: Which nutrition activities? - “ Intensify nutrition education programs etc” : → Be more specific and precise - Promote fortification of staples during processing and link to the school feeding programme can be another intervention including NFHI with school garden and other |

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| | <p>vitamin A) as well as vegetables especially green leafy vegetables and fresh fruits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop other high quality staples through breeding – cassava, yam, rice, etc. • Easy to peel citrus, seeds/planting material of indigenous vegetables, fruits, etc. • Promote fortification of staples during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending products) and link to the school feeding programme. • Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition. • Advocate or sensitize for the consumption of micro-nutrient rich foods (e.g. eggs, meat/fish, leafy vegetables, fruits) by children and women of reproductive age especially in rural areas. good | | <p>related initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It seems that we have a problem of limit in what is nutrition interventions in agriculture who should be the target and where the activities should take place |
| <p>f. Timeline <i>Realistic timeline to achieve objectives.</i></p> | <p>What is your timeline for implementing your project(s)/ activities? Identify milestones for key activities.</p> <p>By end of 2015 (and from results of food consumption survey if conducted).</p> | <p>What is the timeline for strengthening the nutrition component of the NASFIP? <i>Identify key milestones for implementing this process.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data collected • Stunting and underweight levels reduced | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved biochemical indices (anaemia, blood vitamin A etc) | |
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Group Work 4: Monitoring, evaluating, and learning about the nutritional impact of agricultural policies and programmes

| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months.</i> | Reviewer's comments |
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| <p>Are indicators to measure the performance of the nutrition activities identified in the plan? If yes, which ones?</p> <p>Yes (Refer to Chapter four – “Results Framework”). They include:</p> <p>Indicator: % decrease in levels of</p> | <p>What are the main indicators that should be used to measure nutrition improvement attributable to actions coordinated with the NAFSIP?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | <p>What steps need to be taken to ensure nutrition indicators are mainstreamed in agricultural M&E systems?</p> <p>The Agricultural M & E framework is now complete.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators are not really SMART. The Agricultural M & E framework is now complete after revision. Start the process of really integrating nutrition |

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| <p>underweight and stunting.</p> <p>Target: Underweight and stunting reduced by 50%.</p> <p>However indicators to measure performance of activities targeted at reducing levels of micronutrient malnutrition are not indicated in the plan.</p> <p>Is the existing capacity in the country (within government, NGOs, etc.) for data collection and analysis discussed in the plan? If yes, which institutions are responsible for M&E?</p> <p>Yes (Refer to Chapter 11 – “Monitoring and Evaluation”). <u>They include :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The office of the President • Parliament • NDPC • MOFEP • Ghana Statistical service • MDAs • Civil Society and NGOs <p>The responsibility for coordinating the sector M&E system rests with the PPMED of MOFA in collaboration with other PPMEs of the other MDAs in the sector.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dietary diversity (Food diversification index) • Total Protein share in DES <p>Indicators needed to capture the contribution of nutrition education, school feeding, backyard gardening, small ruminant and livestock production, aquaculture activities to improve nutritional status.</p> <p><u>These should be included as the plan aims at:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food distribution to vulnerable groups and enhanced nutrition • conducting research, education and advocacy on choice of foods, and improved handling for food quality and safety • to reduce stunting and underweight (in children) as well as Vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies (in children and women of reproductive age) by 50% by 2015 through food based interventions • promote the production of fish and livestock to meet the demand for protein <p>The Plan should include baseline data collection for some of the indicators included in the M&E Indicator Matrix where data is lacking or inadequate.</p> | <p>Who should you engage to do this and by when can you do it? Should any specific upcoming opportunities be seized (e.g., planned surveys or large-scale nutrition programme evaluations)?</p> <p><u>Planned surveys:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural census /survey • Food consumption Survey | <p>indicator sin M and E tools for data collection and in data analysis and reporting</p> <p>- “Who at the national level should be in charge of designing, implementing, and maintaining/updating the M&E and learning system and process related to strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP?”:</p> <p>→What about the national nutrition directorate?</p> |
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| <p>MOFA PPMED and Statistics Research and Information Directorate (SRID) together with the Ghana Statistical Service will lead in the collection and collation of data across all the institutions.</p> <p>How could this capability be improved?</p> <p>The plan identifies the following as challenges to the Agricultural Sector M & E system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skilled staff in implementing the M&E system • The M&E system is based on a technology which is unreliable (Poor Internet connectivity). • High staff attrition and inadequate logistics • Inadequate computers and software for data capture <p>Capability improvement needs:</p> <p>Technical capacity (Design, methodology, data collection, storage, use and dissemination).</p> <p>In order to ensure a robust M&E system, adequate financial and human resources need to be allocated towards data collection, surveys, capacity building, Management Information Systems (MIS), reporting, communicating and disseminating</p> | <p>There is an urgent need to conduct a food consumption survey.</p> <p>Who at the national level should be in charge of designing, implementing, and maintaining/updating the M&E and learning system and process related to strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP? How should this capacity be built?</p> <p>PPMED MOFA in collaboration with WIAD and Ghana Health Service .</p> | | |
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Group Work 3: Partners and coordination mechanisms

| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months..</i> | Reviewer's comments |
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| <p>Are the partners/ stakeholders/ change agents (e.g., governmental ministries/ agencies, NGOs, international donor agencies, etc.) that will collaborate in implementing nutrition activities/ best practices identified in the plan? If yes, who are they?</p> <p>Generally, Yes (Refer to page 80 – “Lead and Collaborating / Implementing agencies”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency: MOFA (WIAD, Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services) • Collaborating: Ministries Departments Agencies & Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assemblies: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (Food Research Institute), Ministry of Health (Nutrition Unit), Ministry of Education, Ghana Health Service, and Ghana Education | <p>If the NAFSIP does not already have this component, what partners/ stakeholders should be involved in strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP? What should be their role(s)? How should they coordinate and communicate among themselves?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIAD needs to take a stronger role in the coordination of nutrition partners / stakeholders in the agricultural sector. • As the nutrition activities and practices are spread out in different programmatic areas in the NAIP, it is recommended that WAID tease these out, prioritise these and organize a forum similar to the National Nutrition Partners Coordinating Committee (NaNuPaCC) under the Nutrition Department of GHS to interact with the various stakeholders / | <p>What steps need to be taken to build or strengthen existing coordination mechanisms? What new coordination mechanisms might need to be introduced? Who should you engage in this process (governmental and non-governmental)? How soon can you do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO / CIDA had already had preliminary discussions on conducting an institutional assessment of MOFA with regard to nutrition and will follow through with the assessment by end of first quarter 2012. • WIAD will revisit the METASIP to tease out all sections related to nutrition and organize a stakeholder meeting with the support of an identified nutrition | |

| Group Work 3: Partners and coordination mechanisms | | | |
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| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months..</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| <p>Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing : CSOs, Private Sector including Agro-processors, National & International NGOs, Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, Ghana Statistical Services, National Development Planning Commission, Development Partners, Academia etc. <p>Are mechanisms (existing or proposed) to facilitate coordination and communication among stakeholders discussed? If yes, what are the mechanisms and at what level do they operate? Who is involved in this process?</p> <p>In order to ensure stakeholder participation and coordination of</p> | <p>partners. These can feed into the bigger coordinating bodies such as the steering committee of CAADP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also recommended that "Nutrition Champion" be identified at Chief director / Deputy Minister level within MOFA to facilitate coordination across directorates within MOFA with a bearing on nutrition (Fisheries & Aquaculture, Irrigation, Crop production, Horticulture etc) and external partners / stakeholders. • NDPC can also facilitate coordination through the CSPG (Cross Sectoral Planning Group). • There is also a need to conduct an institutional assessment of MOFA with regard to nutrition with specific emphasis on how WIAD can better be strengthened as a | <p>champion to initiate / strengthen dialogue and planning.</p> | |

| Group Work 3: Partners and coordination mechanisms | | | |
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| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months..</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| <p>the Investment Plan (at a higher level), the NAIP proposes the establishment of a country team, consisting of members who were signatories to the pact between government and stakeholders for the implementation the agricultural sector plan, and a Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS).</p> <p>Based on the national decentralization policy, the plan proposes that MOFA will facilitate coordination of partnerships at the national, regional and district levels in a framework of regular dialogue, planning and reviews.</p> <p><u>Four levels are proposed, namely:</u></p> <p>1. Steering committee / country team :</p> | <p>focal point for nutrition in MOFA.</p> | | |

| Group Work 3: Partners and coordination mechanisms | | | |
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| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months..</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Ministries (MLGRD, MOTI, MRT, MLF, MES, MOFEP) -Parliamentary Select Committee on Agriculture and Cocoa Affairs -Key Private sector (signatories to CAADP Compact – National House of Chiefs, (Food Security and Advocacy Network (FOODSPAN) -Ghana Agricultural Workers' Union (GAWU), FBO, PEF) - Development Partners - MOFA Deputy Ministers and the Chief Director) <p>2. Policy dialogue forum/platform</p> | | | |

| Group Work 3: Partners and coordination mechanisms | | | |
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| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months..</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| <p>3. A national SAKSS</p> <p>4. A secretariat</p> <p>However there is no specific mechanism to coordinate nutrition stakeholders by WIAD – Directorate in charge of nutrition in the MOFA.</p> <p>We need to ascertain the reporting mechanisms in the M & E and communication plans of the NAIP as these have a bearing on how nutrition is captured at the higher levels stipulated above.</p> | | | |

Group work 5: Partnerships: public-private and public-public

| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP. | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months.</i> | Reviewer's comments |
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| <p>Are any opportunities for public-private partnerships to address food and nutrition security discussed in the plan? If yes, please describe.</p> <p>The plan proposes that the interests of the private sector in the implementation of the plan will be represented by:</p> <p>1. Farmer Based Organizations, through the Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen representing 5 Associations (GNAFF, Peasant Farmers, FONG, APFOG, Award Winners), whose membership cuts across the 10 regions of Ghana.</p> <p>2. Private sector enterprises , through the Private enterprises Foundation (PEF) and its 6 associations and their members – Federation of Agricultural Growers and Exporters, Association of</p> | <p>Specify for which specific food and nutrition security issue(s) a public-private partnership should be implemented to strengthen the nutrition component of the NAFSIP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronutrient malnutrition – vegetable oil/wheat flour fortification, and fortified cereal blends • Biofortification – root and tuber crops, legumes and cereals (orange fleshed sweet potato, quality protein maize etc) • Improved seed / planting material • Fingerlings / improved animal breeds <p>Discuss how these initiatives should be driven. Who (which stakeholders) should be involved in supporting and guiding these initiatives? How should they be involved/what are their roles?</p> <p>Through commissioned research programs facilitated by MOFA</p> | <p>Which immediate steps can you take to ensure relevant public-private partnerships are established or strengthened? Who should you engage and by when can you do it?</p> <p>WIAD in collaboration with the Nutrition Unit of the Ghana Health Service to meet Research and Private seed growers/ farmers on multiplication of local fruit and vegetables seeds to make them available to consumers</p> | <p>“Which immediate steps can you take to ensure relevant public-private partnerships are established or strengthened?”:</p> <p>→ What about setting up a food fortification working group or platform?</p> |

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| <p>Bankers, Ghana Employers Association, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Mines and Association of Ghana Industries.</p> <p>3. Civil Society , through the Food Security and Advocacy Network (FOODSPAN), representing 40 organizations across the country including NGOs and think tanks and the Ghana Agricultural Workers Union which has membership across the 10 regions of Ghana.</p> <p>4. Traditional Rulers: Through the National House of Chiefs representing all the 10 regions of Ghana and also through the Regional House of Chiefs each representing the traditional authorities in each political region of Ghana.</p> <p>Detailed institutional roles will be defined to leverage skills and build on synergies and agreements will subsequently be established such as SWAp MoU to manage partnerships.</p> | | | |
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| <p>How could these partnerships be improved?</p> <p>There is a need to clearly articulate the partnerships in relation to nutrition and clearly define their roles and responsibilities given the fact that MOFA is in the process of developing a SWAp and these partnerships relevant to nutrition in the agricultural sector shouldn't be left out.</p> | | | |
| <p>Are public-public partnerships (e.g., collaboration of Ministry of Agriculture with Ministry of Health/Nutrition Unit and/or Ministry of Education, among others) discussed in the plan? If yes, please describe.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency: MOFA (WIAD, DAES) • Collaborating MDAs & MMDAs: CSIR (Plant Genetic Resources Institute), Nutrition Department, Farmer Organisation <p>How could these partnerships be improved?</p> <p>Dialogue and joint planning between the partners needs to be</p> | <p>Specify for which nutrition issue(s) a public-public partnership should be implemented. Which public institutions should participate in this partnership and what would be their roles?</p> <p>Local fruit and vegetable Seed /Planting material production program</p> | <p>Which immediate steps can you take to ensure relevant public-public partnerships are established or strengthened? Who should you engage and by when can you do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent participation of MOFA at the Nutrition Working Group • Recommending that other directorates within MOFA with a bearing on nutrition (at least four) be invited to participate at a meeting organized by WIAD and feedback forwarded to the NaNuPaCC (DAES, SRID, Directorate of Crop Services, Fisheries Commission, Animal Production Directorate). | |

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| Group Work 6: Capacity development | | | |
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| Current situation as described in the NAFSIP | Recommendations for strengthening the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Actions to be taken to achieve integration of nutrition in the agriculture sector. <i>What processes need to be established to make the recommendations in column 2 possible? Next steps to be taken by participants within the next 6-12 months.</i> | Reviewer's comments |
| <p>Are nutrition capacity development needs in your country discussed in the plan? If yes, please describe.</p> <p>No</p> <p>Are training activities to develop nutrition capacity identified in the plan? If yes, please describe.</p> | <p>What is needed in terms of capacity development in projects/activities coordinated with the NAFSIP?</p> <p>Who needs training? In what areas is training needed (e.g., project design; project management; monitoring and evaluation; behavior change</p> | <p>Which steps can you take to strengthen capacity-development efforts? With whom should you engage? By when can you do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training at all levels with support from the Human resource Directorate | <p>"With whom should you engage? By when can you do it?":</p> <p>→This question is not well answered</p> |

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| <p>No</p> <p>How else could this capacity be improved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short courses and on the job training • In-Service Training Modules at the Universities, Pre-Service training | <p>communication; etc.)</p> <p>The output of the Institutional Assessment could provide concrete answers. All the areas mentioned above.</p> <p>What training (existing or planned) could help develop capacity? Give recommendations for future actions in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short courses • Human Resource Directorate to recruit Nutritionist , Homescientists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation in annual workplan | |
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Group Work 7: Budgeting and financing

| | Budgeting and financing to strengthen the nutrition component of the NAFSIP. | Budgeting and financing the nutrition integration process at the national level. | Reviewer's comments |
|--|--|--|---------------------|
| a. What resources exist/what are additional resources needed to achieve the stated objectives, outcomes, and targets (e.g., staffing, technical assistance, IT, capacity development, other) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short courses in Nutrition to upgrade staff • Review nutrition program in the curricula of Agric colleges and other Training Institutions • Technical Assistance from Institutions such as FAO • Develop IT unit and staff • Logistics support (investment and recurrent) • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition program for 2012 incorporated in annual work plan • Advocate for Budgetary support for other programs which could not be carried out due to budgetary constraints | |
| b. Categories of costs (i) Recurrent (list the main ones) (ii) Capital (list the main ones) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent/running cost: Fuel, stationery, postal services, telecommunication, hotel accommodation and refreshments • Investment: vehicles, computers and accessories, Training Costs, Educational material/Kit, Publications (Posters, booklets), motor bicycles, live vests, scales, refurbishment of office | | |
| c. Possible sources of financing including government budget, international donors (grant and loan), PPPs, and other innovative mechanisms. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Funding • Donor Funding • Sponsorships- Free Airtime from Mobile phone companies | | |

Nutrition Projects/Activities Level

National Level

| Constraints and Strategic Solutions to effective action plan implementation <i>Identify potential constraints/barriers (limit to top 4) to efficient implementation and identify possible strategic solutions to achieve effective and efficient Implementation.</i> | Key Constraints | Possible Solutions | Key Constraints | Possible Solutions |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff attrition • Inadequate knowledge and skills • Inadequate. staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation • Training • Mass communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate. staff • Inadequate knowledge and skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recruitment • training |

NEXT STEPS: what are the next steps to complete the results-focused action plan?

| | Next Steps | Timeframe | Main Responsible Party | Resources/Support Required | Comment |
|------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| SHORT TERM | Organise Maiden Meeting to form a Nutrition Working Group in MOFA :Intra Ministerial meeting involving Directorates with a stake in Nutrition (Fisheries, Crops, Irrigation, Animal Production, Statistics, PPMED) | 30th Jan 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Organise a stakeholder meeting | | | | |
| | Participate in NaNuPaCC meeting | February 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Conduct a Review of Nutrition program in Agricultural Colleges | By end of February 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Sensitisation program for Regional and District Directors (Coordinating Council, DCEs, Donors) on Nutrition and Development | Starting March 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Capacity Building for WIAD District Staff on Management of Nutrition through Agricultural | Annually starting from | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | programs (production and post-production) | March 2012 | | Partners | |
| | Organise a meeting with Research on planting material multiplication for fruits and vegetables | By March 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| MIDDLE TERM | Monitor Nutrition Programs in 10 Regions | Beginning April 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | Starting with High Burden Areas |
| | Develop Training Material (IEC): Poster, Documentaries, Booklets | Annually starting from June 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Organise short courses for 4 WIAD staff | Annually | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Nutrition Education programs intensified | Monthly | WIAD/ | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Negotiate with Human Resources Directorate on recruitment of Nutritionist into MOFA | By June 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | WIAD to seek support to promote PPP in Nutrition (fruit and vegetable seed/planting material) | By June 2012 | WIAD | GOG/ DONOR or Development Partners | |
| | Food Consumption survey | | | | |