



CAADP

Southern Africa CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop



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Documentation of the Southern Africa CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop

This report captures the outputs of the Southern Africa CAADP Nutrition Programme Development Workshop held from the 9th to 13th September 2013, Gaborone, Botswana. This report is not finally synthesized, but tries to capture the workshop output in a non-interpreted way.

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Southern Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop held in Gaborone, Botswana, September 9th-13th 2013, was the third of these series of workshops aimed at mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture and the wider development agendas across several sectors. The workshop gathered more than 200 participants representing government ministries (mainly Agriculture, Health, Social Protection and Finance), multi-sectoral coordination committees on food and nutrition security, farmers, extensionists, nutritionists, researchers, private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, universities, international agencies, all coming from 14 Southern African countries and across the world.

The overall goal of the regional workshops for incorporating nutrition into investment plans and follow-up process is to ensure nutrition interventions are planned, budgeted and implemented as part of the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs). The main objectives of the workshop were:

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

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

- Setting the scene: presentation of the food and nutrition security situation in the region; introduction to different processes and frameworks (e.g. CAADP, SUN Movement), and to key concepts and issues important for integrating agriculture and nutrition;
- Interventions to improve nutrition through agriculture, covering the following topics: changing consumer behaviours to influence the food system; nutrition sensitive value chains; diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods, including HIV AIDS; agriculture-nutrition linkages in an urbanizing world;
- Information systems for situation analysis, monitoring and evaluation
- Supporting functions / institutional and management issues, including: coordination mechanisms, capacity development, and costing.

For each of these themes, participants explored new developments in agriculture and nutrition, and shared practical case studies as well as frameworks and relevant and concepts.

Building on the presentations made for joint sharing and learning, and participant's practical experiences, critical challenges faced by the countries for integrating nutrition and agriculture were unpacked and identified through mixed-country group work:

1. How to streamline policies of different ministries to enhance and fund nutrition
2. How to design institutional arrangements which can integrate different disciplines
3. How to influence consumers to give importance to nutrition
4. How to make the case for nutrition and advocate for nutrition
5. How to integrate nutrition in the value chains
6. How to develop capacity for nutrition
7. How to integrate nutrition into curricula and education

These challenges formed a basis for participants to unpack deeper underlying issues and explore practical solution for integrating agriculture and nutrition. The result of this group work was the identification of key messages / processes that are important to consider when dealing with nutrition and its integration with agriculture:

- Political will – for translating policy into action
- Coordination across and within sectors, involving all stakeholders – professional organisational and associations are needed to make the system work
- Evidence-based programming and advocacy
- Capacity (institutional and individual)
- Resources- looking at the priorities and how funds can be reallocated to make things happen
- M&E frameworks, appropriate targeting and clear implementation plans
- Surveillance – information, data collection, analysis and communication
- Decentralisation – need for sub-national plans to inform national plans
- Well informed and coordinated policy agenda for nutrition
- Engagement/ participation of professional organisations

After lengthy sharing of experiences across countries and discussions on the conceptual and practical experiences on how to integrate nutrition and agriculture, participants worked in their country teams to analyse the main nutritional and food security programmes and review their food security and agriculture investment plans with a nutrition Lens. They prepared recommendations for integrating nutrition objectives and activities in the investment plans, looking at the situation analysis, objectives, main interventions, coordination and institutional arrangements, and capacity development issues. Their recommendations were summarised in "roadmaps". The results of each country teams' work were then peer-reviewed by participants from other countries, thereby providing an opportunity for further learning across countries.

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

- Awareness creation through nutrition information, education and communication is required at all levels
- There is a need to transform agriculture and make sure that it is nutrition security oriented by integrating food based approaches in agriculture (biofortification and commercial fortification)
- Integrating nutrition and agriculture need a strong political will and commitment
- Addressing nutritional issues requires a multi-sectoral approach for effective learning, collaboration and partnerships
- Explore funding mechanisms for nutrition programmes that are sustainable
- There is a need for an effective monitoring and evaluation system that is able to track progress and show evidence based nutrition interventions

Each country team ended the workshop by agreeing on next steps and actions required to promote the adoption of their recommendations at country level.

As complement to country teams' work, a group composed of regional and continental agencies (AU/NPCA, SADC, COMESA, ECSA, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO) developed a proposition spelling out how the nutrition agenda should be supported in the region and in at country level. It was shared with the country teams during the last session (see Table below).

TABLE 1: Continent/Region-wide Coordination Mechanisms

Setup/Capacity	Lead Organization/ Members	Operational Modalities (TORs)
CAADP Nutrition Coordination Platform (CNCPS)	AUC/NPCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of regional plans • Monthly online meetings for review of plans, actions and agreement on way forward • Resource mobilization
	RECs leads; UN agencies	
Africa coordinator	NPCA (<i>to be appointed</i>)	Coordination and facilitation of CNCPS
Regional nutrition coordinators	EAC; ECCAS; IGAD, ECSA, COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS; CILSS	Country process coordination; reporting to CNCPS on country progress ; National capacity development

TABLE 2: Country Coordination Mechanism

Setup/Capacity	Lead Organization	Operational Modalities
National Food and Nutrition Security Coordinator (NC)	Preferably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official at PS level • Non-line ministry • Reporting to the Council of Ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall oversight of the country process • Briefing of country political leadership for provision of an enabled environment • Resource mobilization (internal and external)
National nutrition focal person <i>NB: For countries with federal or sub-national structures, appoint coordinators for those levels</i>	Current focal persons /Coordinators of existing programmes/initiatives e.g. SUN, REACH, IPC, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of a multi-sector country platform (preferably meeting q'tly) • Oversight of national information systems, M&E activities • Accountability to the NC

ACRONYMS

ADFNS	African Day for Food and Nutrition Security
ASWAP	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
AUC	African Union Commission
BioF	Bio-Fortification
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
COH	Cost of Hunger
COHA	Cost of Hunger in Africa
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
C-SAFE	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
ECSA-HC	East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FI	Food Insecurity
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
HGSF	Home Grown School Feeding
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
IP	Investment Plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
NAFSIP	National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
OFSP	Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato
PAMRDC	Multi-sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition
PCD	Partnership for Child Development
PICOTEAM	The Institute for People Innovation and Change in Organizations

PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PSG	Process Steering Group
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RSDA	Rural Self Help Development Association
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCM	Sustaining CAADP Momentum
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security
SF	School Feeding
SHA	Small Holder Agriculture
SUN	Scaling-UP Nutrition
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge

OPENING CEREMONY

Bibi Giyose, the Senior Food and Nutrition Security Advisor at the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) welcomed the participants to the workshop for the Southern Africa Region which focused at mainstreaming nutrition into the agriculture and wider development agendas across several sectors. She indicated that the workshop came at a time when the region needed a lot of support in areas of food security and nutrition. On this note, she invited Mr. Boweditswe Masilo, who is the Deputy Permanent Secretary / Support Services in the Ministry of Agriculture in Botswana to chair the official opening session. The Deputy Permanent Secretary invited speakers to give their speeches as allocated on the program.

Honourable Christiaan De Graaff, Minister of Agriculture Botswana

The Minister was pleased to officiate the workshop and particularly gratified that the objectives of the workshop were to build capacity for the participants on integrating nutrition in agricultural development in the Southern Africa Region. He said that Botswana was pleased to be hosting the developmental stakeholders' workshop. According to the Minister, the theme "Nutrition Capacity Development" is pertinent because it has been planned amid concerns that several countries in the region that commit to accomplish the millennium development goal (MDG1) to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty are not on track and therefore poverty eradication targets are not likely to be realised. As such, the workshop was expected to energise participants and create momentum to intensify achievement of the MDGs as the 2015 deadlines approaches.

The Minister appreciated the fact that the meeting had brought together a range of participants from 14 countries versed in nutritional issues including Comprehensive African Agriculture Development (CAADP) country focal points and delegates from Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, Finance, Civil Society and the Private Sector. He challenged all participants to address the issue of malnutrition and agriculture and to explore how to coordinate efforts better to effectively deliver nutrition services where they are most needed.

The Minister noted that the constraints in promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture in many countries were not due to major practical issues but due to lack of understanding and collaboration within the agricultural sector and the industry. He further noted that there is usually no linkage between agricultural production and the processing industry and hence no nutrition improvement.

Countries present at the workshop were therefore urged to develop plans in order to strengthen coordination among appropriate sectors and stakeholders to align the nutrition programs with current or planned agricultural programs. The key issue is to fight hunger and malnutrition through increasing the supply of affordable nutritious and safe food, improve incomes of the poor while ensuring overall dietary diversity. On this note, the Minister expected participants of the meeting to come up with recommendations and actions for strengthening capacities across various institutions / sectors which deals with agriculture issues. He indicated that various factors (such as HIV/AIDS and gender) that are

important to food and nutrition insecurity should be taken into account considering their link to nutritional conditions of the society.

He appealed to the participants to dedicate their time and energy to make the best benefit out of the workshop. He emphasised further that participants were a set of critical stakeholders and through the workshop, they can be assured that they can make a mark.

The Minister wished participants fruitful deliberations and declared the workshop officially opened.

Eng. Joao Samuel Caholo, SADC, Deputy Executive Secretary

The Deputy Executive Secretary was honoured to address the September assembly and to discuss a very important topic “Building Capacity to Mainstream Nutrition to National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans”. He said that one of the main objectives of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio – economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication. As poverty is one of the underlining causes of under nutrition, any program that mitigates poverty can contribute to addressing nutrition challenges.

The speakers shared that according to the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), average per capita dietary energy supplies and proteins have declined over the past 25 years in the Region. Malnutrition among children under the age of 5 remains high in the Region. Stunting for example, ranges about 17% in South Africa to about 47% in Malawi. This trend will make it difficult for the SADC Member States to meet the RISDP goal of halving extreme hunger by the year 2015. The Region’s capacity to face these challenges is diverse across its Member States.

The speaker noted that the SADC Region remains the most affected by HIV. The link between HIV and nutrition is well established and healthy nutrition play an important role in maintaining the health of people living with HIV. To address challenges faced with issues pertaining to undernutrition, SADC Secretariat is facilitating the development of the Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition 2013 – 2022. The priorities are aligned to those of the AU as well as to the Maputo Declaration on Food and Nutrition, to which all our members are signatories. He further informed participants that the Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition 2013 – 2022 aim at increasing concerted efforts to monitor and evaluate malnutrition status in the Region. Once approved and implemented, it will be a great opportunity to address malnutrition from a multisectoral approach. A number of documents and mechanisms exist in SADC to facilitate this process including the SADC Regional Guidelines for the Regulation of Food Safety 2011, and the SADC Protocol and Free Trade Agreement.

According to the speaker, SADC Member States recognised food safety as an essential public health function and some have already integrated it into their policy legislation and malnutrition actions in order to ensure that the human rights to food is achieved through safe, nutritious food, and to ensure that economic development is enhanced through robust food safety management and regulatory systems and thus facilitate international trade. Furthermore, SADC give priority to issues pertaining to

nutrition. The just ended Summit of Heads of States and government in Malawi in August 2013, Her Excellency the President of Malawi Dr. Joyce Banda choose food security and nutrition as the theme she will spearhead during her period as the chairperson of SADC Summit. The speaker said that the summit urged Member States to scale up the production of cereals and non – cereals crops, livestock and livestock products and fisheries as well as to scale up measures to improve management of post-harvest losses; and improve the overall food and nutritional security. Summit also directed the Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security as well as the Ministers responsible for Health to jointly convene a meeting to discuss strategies to increase food production, food fortification and nutrition. The Secretariat has already started preparation for this joint Ministerial Meeting to be held early next year.

The speaker concluded by agreeing with everybody that the most effective way of addressing these challenges being faced currently is by building capacity of Member States to mainstream nutrition in their National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP). This is feasible, through low cost and effective strategies and programmes.

He congratulated the African Union (AU) and NEPAD for bringing this important topic for discussion. He further indicated that the SADC Secretariat will continue to accord the necessary support to all Member States, through the office of the Chairperson of SADC, Her Excellency Dr. Joyce Banda, and other key relevant structures, and key stakeholders, to allow the implementation of this noble agenda. He said that his presence at the workshop showed the SADC Secretariat's commitment to support Member States in this process.

He thanked everybody for the opportunity to address the participants and wished them fruitful deliberations for the benefit of the SADC Region

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

Manager of the CAADP Programme first thanked the government of the Republic of Botswana for accepting to host the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop. Secondly, he recognised the great work done by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, in liaison with the whole steering committee, in taking the lead to organise the event. He was aware of the tremendous work involved in organising the meeting, just as an example, the numerous teleconferences that took place to ensure that everybody was able to participate in the event.

He urged that people should faithfully cherish partnerships, particularly those that make development work more impactful and he was particularly happy that Regional Economic Community, such as SADC was part of the meeting. He informed participants that some Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Members States at the meeting were also members of SADC. These countries include Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. On this note, COMESA was happy to work with SADC and various partners to ensure that the livelihoods of the people were improved.

He advised participants that the deliberations in the meeting should be taken very seriously as they will form the basis of how they would properly mainstream nutrition in their National Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture Plans at large. He hoped that through the participants, nutrition interventions will be better planned, better budgeted for and better implemented.

He highlighted some few issues regarding the food insecurity situation in Africa, mentioning that as a continent, Africa has persistently has prevalence of undernourishment. According to the 2012 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) statistics, the prevalence of undernourishment across the continent was at 27.3% in the 1990 – 1992 period. A marginal decline to only 22.9% in the 2010 – 2012 period was recorded. Further, the FAO Crop Prospects and Food Situation Report of July 2013 indicates that cereals production in Africa as a whole will only record a yearly change of only 1.7% by the end of 2013. However, when specific sub – regions are considered, the report shows that it is only North Africa and Central Africa that will have positive changes of 10.7% and 3.4% respectively. Eastern and Southern Africa as well as West Africa are expected to have negative changes. The speaker called for concerted efforts in reversing these daunting statistics and emphasised that everybody has a role to play to make a positive contribution.

He argued that while it is important to make important strides in reducing the impeding impact of the food insecurity situation, it is imperative that professionals also address issues of nutrition with a balanced mind. He emphasised that people should be aware that food security does not necessarily imply nutrition security. Nutrition security is only achieved when secure access to food is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services, and the knowledge and care needed to ensure the good health of all individuals in the household.

The presenter further assured participants of COMESA's commitment to the nutrition agenda. He added that COMESA was proud to be part of the initiative for the development people and also being members of the Steering Committee for the series of meetings on food and nutrition security that advanced the agenda of nutrition. He informed to participants that COMESA in collaboration with NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), have developed a clear monitoring and result framework for the Member States to use in monitoring progress in the implementation of CAADP activities. The framework was meant to benefit a lot from the deliberations of the week, which was planned to ensure that nutrition specific indicators were identified or captured better. It was the speakers' understanding that the deliberations were going to enforce the policy approaches and find their way into policy dialogues that COMESA holds from time to time in different platforms at country and regional levels.

In concluding, speaker informed participants that COMESA was finalising a Regional CAADP Compact and in that regard, the workshop could not have come at any better time. He assured participants that COMESA would ensure that issues of nutrition are well covered in the Regional COMPACT so that right from the onset, professionals would be able to track nutrition – sensitive issues and mainstream them in their programming.

Dorothy Namuchimba, Manager for Food Security and Nutrition, ECSA

According to the speaker, the East, Central and Southern Africa Health Community (ECSA-HC) is a regional inter-governmental health organization that fosters and promotes regional cooperation in health among Member States. Currently there are 10 active member states who visualise ECSA-HC as a unique regional platform for promoting cooperation in health in the region and has been working with countries and partners to raise the standard of health for the people by promoting efficiency and effectiveness of health services through cooperation, collaboration, research, capacity strengthening, policy development and advocacy, brokerage and networking. Furthermore, the ECSA-HC continues to enjoy strong support from the Member States and partners in the region and beyond and this dynamism is reflected in the continuing portfolio of technical programmes.

The speaker said that the Health Ministers Conference is the highest governing body and defines, reviews policy matters and national health strategies. Other structures are the Advisory Committee, the Directors' Joint Consultative Committee, the programme expert committees, the secretariat and the technical programme areas. ECSA-HC currently implements its activities under the 7 technical programmes which include Food Security and Nutrition. She added that the food and nutrition situation in Africa and in Sub Saharan Africa in particular, has been overall characterized by inadequate food production both in quantity and quality (variety) and unequal distribution of that food leading to food insecurity, low dietary intakes, acute food shortages, hunger, and occasional famine, all of which have contributed to slow progress in reducing hunger and malnutrition.

From existing evidence, the speaker asserted that more than 300 million people in the Region live on per capita intake of 2100 kcal or less, this is well below the accepted standard of over 2,300 kcal per day. The consequences are far reaching and include among others: increased morbidity and mortality, reduction in the physical ability to do work, increased absenteeism from school and work, reduced employment and earnings, reduced ability to resist infection, impaired physical and intellectual development in young children all of which are passed on through the generations. Malnutrition acts as a brake on the social and economic development of the individual, of the local community, of the nation and of the global economy as a whole.

Furthermore, she believed that the meeting was important to mainstream nutrition in National Agriculture and Food Security Investment plans in Africa. She went on to say that there are very few times when practitioners have an opportunity to come together as professionals to address issues of strengthening the capacity of professionals. She encouraged participants to keep their eyes on the prize, despite their work that may be exhausting. In her opinion, the prize is the drastic reduction in hunger and malnutrition in the region and professionals have come of age as Africans to do so.

She urged experts and practitioners to continue working with governments, genuine development partners, to keep the flame of addressing hunger and malnutrition alive and taking advantage of momentum for scaling up nutrition. According to the speaker, the regional professional networks must be strengthened to be able to support the national associations and alliances for purposeful growth.

She informed participants that ECSA is developing a comprehensive food and nutrition strategy that will address some of the issues highlighted above.

She reminded participants that the workshops they started in West Africa, and then East and Central Africa-in addressing hunger and malnutrition must be kept alive.

Mr David Tibe, Representing UNDP Botswana, FAO Country Representative

The FAO Country representative acknowledged that the workshop occasion offered an opportunity to reflect on some other interlinked issues of food and nutrition security such as poverty, health, climate change and environmental degradation. He pointed out, however, that what is seldom emphasized is inequality as it relates to “Nutrition and Gender”. He drew participants’ attention to the fact that about 925 million people in the world and three quarters of all hungry people live in the rural areas. Half of them are farming families who survive on land too small to support their needs. The other half includes the landless and the urban poor.

According to the speaker, experts suggest that food and nutrition insecurity and ill health are associated with poverty and gender inequality. Globally, but with few exceptions, women fare worse than their male counterpart for every indicator for which data is available. The implication for policy is that, while addressing issues of poverty, a deliberate effort need to be made to address inequalities in access to and control of productive assets. The speaker’s view is that the best nutrition policy formulation approach would, therefore, be the one that reconciles the cultural orientation and the constitutional guaranties. He noted that there has been a much bigger problem in the understanding of this in policy formulation. The word “gender” has become synonymous to the word “woman” or “girl child”. This alone has resulted in a dismal failure of the gender activist to speak directly to the life on an African woman and to sufficiently articulate political solutions to inequalities between men and woman.

The speaker argued that because the activist has fallen into the trap of essentialism (– that is, they assume that all women share a common set of values that define them as such), they continue to erode the basis for advocating for gender equality and feminist political action. In line with that, gender activism has focused almost exclusively on the ontology of the female of the human species as distinguished from their male counterparts, and the connections and disruptions between the two. For that reason, the whole concept of gender equality is seen by many, in most cases both men and women, as abstract and the activist as idealized, disengaged hopelessly elitist and adopting a relentlessly aggressive and culturally spurious approach to what is admittedly a way to improving the socio-economic status of women in a changed socio-political landscape.

The speaker suggested some things that can be done to bring gender activism to bear on the improvement of nutrition. First, the partnership between the two needs a shift in focus to philosophical notions that are more normatively compelling and to bring such thinking to bear on the socio-cultural realities. Secondly, the gender activist should embark on a campaign that teaches the nation that democracy is a function of multiple viewpoints and as such, women’s contributions are an essential part of a truly free and democratic nation. Thirdly, people should use already existing structures and

government institutions to teach the nation that a social environment, especially when it is unfair to one group or the other, is malleable and capable of being improved through human action;

The speaker also proposed the role of the nutrition professionals and policy makers: Ensure same access to productive resources for both men and women; strengthening capacity for sustainable agricultural intensification in the face of multiple natural resource challenges and climate change; both multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders are critical to promoting synergies and reaching a common goal on food and nutrition security; support to civil society organization to facilitate their interactions with public and private sectors and more effectively engage in policy dialogue with government; address micronutrients deficiencies through balanced and long-term supplementation to build up stocks for meeting acute deficiency needs.

Mr Jean Kimanzi, Representing FAO Southern Africa Sub - Regional Office Coordinator

Jean Kimanzi was pleased and honoured to deliver the welcoming message on behalf of David Phiri, the new FAO sub-regional coordinator for Southern Africa. He said that people often measure success in agriculture sector according to total food production, increase in productivity, and how much income and employment has been generated. However, these people do not ask questions like, “are people, especially the poor, eating better? are they healthier? This question is central to sustainable development because good nutrition is an essential pre-requisite for development. A malnourished individual is more likely to be sick, his or her learning capacity and productivity are reduced. Good nutrition should also be a central goal of development, as it is a measure of human well-being which captures both whether people have enough to eat and are healthy.

He said that making agriculture work for nutrition entails setting clear nutrition objectives, especially with regards to ensuring that all individuals can consume diverse, nutritious and safe foods. It also entails ensuring that policies contribute to improving diet diversity, rather than reducing diets to a few staple foods; that the most vulnerable households have increased access to productive resources and markets, rather than less; that women and caretakers are able to engage in agricultural production, processing and retail without this having a negative impact on the care they give to their children.

He added that many of the actions people do in agriculture can contribute to improving nutrition: Increasing the availability of foods through increased production and reduced post-harvest losses; creating jobs and generating income through the value chains. But in doing so, there is a need to promote a diversity of foods and nutrient-rich foods, such as horticultural products, legumes, fish, livestock and underutilized foods. This therefore entails ensuring the protection and management of natural resources and biodiversity.

He advised that the choice of interventions should be guided by an informed analysis of the causes of malnutrition at the local level, in the context of local livelihoods. The nutritional impact of all interventions can be further enhanced if accompanied by nutrition education which empowers consumers to make informed choices about the foods they eat.

The speaker noted that improving nutrition is a challenging issue. No sector can do it alone, as it requires food, health and care. Ministries of Agriculture must join forces with Ministries of Health, Education, Social Affairs and others. In order to address these challenges, CAADP continues to provide a robust framework for policy and concrete actions. CAADP is also actively engaged in promoting nutrition in Country Investments Plans which will contribute to sustainable improvement in nutrition in the Southern Africa region.

The speaker assured participants that FAO, as part of the Regional UN System Network for Scaling Up Nutrition, is proud to be working with all sub-regional institutions and other partners to support countries in their continuous efforts to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition. He congratulated the Government of Botswana, NEPAD and the Regional Economic Communities (RECS) in making the workshop event possible, which it is believed to be an essential step for leveraging agricultural investments in the region, and in the countries, to sustainably improve nutrition and ensure that development efforts are focused on the most vulnerable people. He wished participants a fruitful and successful workshop.

Prof. Aggrey Ambali, NEPAD, Director and Head of Science and Technology

The Director and Head of Science and Technology was happy to address the occasion of the Southern Africa CAADP Nutrition workshop, which was the third in the series of these workshops after West Africa in 2011 held in Dakar, Senegal, and Dar- es- Salaam, Tanzania for East and Central Africa earlier this year in February.

He congratulated the government of Botswana for hosting the auspicious event, and acknowledged and thanked various partners in providing financial and technical support to hold the workshop to address one of the biggest challenges not only in Africa, but globally. According to the speaker, hunger is more than just about empty stomachs, but more importantly, hunger is about undernutrition, with over 300 million affected in Africa alone. The causes of hunger and malnutrition are multiple, complex and interrelated. Therefore, they require a multi – dimensional and multi – sectoral approach to tackle them. Hence the CAADP nutrition workshops are instrumental in building capacity and creating platforms for knowledge exchange, policy reform and transformation in programme design and delivery.

The speaker wanted to see professionals planning, budgeting and implementing nutrition interventions as part of the national agriculture and food security agenda through enhanced investment plans. This process is also part of NEPAD's effort to build and strengthen food and nutrition capacity to assist Members States to effectively deliver programmes and projects with impact. He further said that the CAADP nutrition workshops are not an end in themselves, but rather a good springboard to ensure the development review of the investment plans with nutrition consideration, better definition and design of programmes, and enhanced capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate activities on the ground. The work being only the beginning during the week for the country teams, he hoped that participants would follow through with the recommendations and action plans.

The speaker highlighted some of the biggest continental challenges in addressing nutrition to include weak capacities to adequately deal with the rampant hunger and malnutrition problems, low investment by national governments for the eradication of malnutrition, while the related poorly coordinated and fragmented food and nutrition systems made it even harder to plan and implement projects and programmes. He believe that these issues coupled with poor data and information systems, monitoring and evaluation of programmes do not allow for evidence based policies and decision making and fully appreciating what it takes to resolve the hunger and malnutrition problems in most countries.

The speaker was happy to share that among some of the policies, programmatic and capacity development successes, NEPAD jointly with AUC, AFP, and UN ECA started conducting a study on the Cost of Hunger in Africa. He further mentioned that NEPAD has been in the forefront of supporting the scaling-up of proven food and nutrition interventions in a number of countries. With over 40 countries subscribed to the Scaling-UP Nutrition (SUN) movement and 25 of these being in Africa, Africa is on the move to accelerate change and transformation.

Ending his speech with key messages, the speaker emphasised that addressing issues of nutrition requires a multi- faceted approach. Accordingly, strategies should be integrated; working with key public and private sectors, to provide a mix of the appropriate food, health care, education and other “enablers” of good nutrition. The relationships and partnerships with multiple key players should be well defined in food and nutrition security policies, strategies and guidance provided on how these should be set up.

In drawing to the close of his remarks, he reiterated that nutrition sensitive agriculture and development remain very important if the continent is to achieve optimum food and nutrition security, poverty eradication, and socio–economic development. He highlighted important things for consideration in addressing issues of poverty and malnutrition:

- Nutrition policies and strategies to explicitly incorporate government-wide definitions and actions of nutrition sensitive agriculture and nutrition sensitive development as well as nutrition specific or direct interventions. For the right development trajectory, all sectors must play their role and be held accountable.
- While the international community may support this endeavour, there is a need for the Member States to mobilise resources from their own national coffers to move the CAADP and nutrition agenda swiftly forward.
- Good governance is a critical ingredient required at all levels, especially targeting the food and nutrition security systems, to deliver on the targets their RECs and Member States have set for themselves.
- Countries need to scale up the food and nutrition security programme and proven interventions. Hence the SUN Movement is an important driver for many countries, and the NEPAD Agency has been associated with SUN from its inception.

In ending his speech, he assured participants that the NPCA, given its mandate as the technical development and implementing arm of the African Union, always stand ready to provide and broker the required support in the development of agriculture investment plans and robust programmes to effectively tackle malnutrition while bolstering human and socioeconomic development.

0) SECTION 0: INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

0.1 Introduction to the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative and Workshop objectives

Rationale and objectives of the initiative and sub-regional workshops

In spite of CAADP's potential to address food and nutrition security, a technical review conducted by NEPAD with support of USAID in 2011 revealed that most NAFSIPs lacked explicit nutrition objectives and concrete actions to improve nutrition. In order to fill this gap, the African Union and NEPAD, supported by development partners, namely USAID, the World Bank and FAO, launched the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative.

The overall purpose of the initiative is to enhance the contribution of the agricultural sector to multi-sectorial strategies to improve nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa. The specific goal is to assist countries in integrating nutrition in their CAADP process – from design to implementation – and ensuring that nutrition interventions are planned, budgeted and implemented as a part of their NAFSIPs.

The specific objectives of the sub-regional workshop, main capacity development tool of the initiative, included:

1. Identify and integrate best practices and approaches for better integrating nutrition in the CAADP framework and its processes;
2. Increase understanding of available tools, resources, and program experiences for mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture;
3. Strengthen country-level and regional networks contributing to the achievement of CAADP and food and nutrition security goals; and
4. Increase understanding of how policy and governance issues need to align for improved food and nutrition security programming.

Key principles of the implementation of this initiative

The heart of the implementation modality of this initiative was the organization of three sub-regional workshops.

- The first workshop was held in Dakar, Senegal (November 2011), bringing together 180 participants from 17 West African Countries;
- The second workshop was held in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania (February 2013) and gathered 200 participants from 19 East and Central African Countries;

- The workshop which took place in Gaborone, Botswana in September 2013, with over 200 participants from **14 countries from Southern Africa**, was the last of these 3 regional workshops. (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.)

Several key concerns and principles informed the overall implementation strategy.

- First, an essential requirement for enhancing the contribution of agriculture and achieve these objectives is that professionals working in agriculture develop a strong ownership of nutrition and engagement to work in cooperation with other sectors. In a context where nutrition is often under the aegis of health sector, the designation of a senior decision-maker from the agriculture sector - the CAADP Focal Point - as country team convener and leader of the process was instrumental in building ownership.
- Equally important is the creation of windows of opportunity for deepening multi-sectoral dialogue. Indeed, while efforts to improve multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition are progressing, especially in countries that have joined the SUN Movement, in many countries, platforms for coordination on nutrition are often weakly linked to coordination networks in the agriculture sector. The initiative was therefore an opportunity to offer a temporary and neutral space for this policy dialogue amongst stakeholders who do not normally have an opportunity to interact (e.g. Directors of Agriculture Planning Departments and Directors of Nutrition Departments in health ministries).
- Finally, A strong priority was to maximise opportunities for coordination and partnerships at different level: thus, not only horizontal inter-ministerial cooperation was sought, but also vertical, with the involvement of global, continental and regional partners at all stages of the process. The process was thus guided by a steering committee led by NEPAD, technically supported by FAO and USAID, and composed of representatives from relevant Regional Economic Communities, UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, WFP), NGOs, academics and donors.

While the workshops themselves were the highlight of the initiative, their success depended on the quality of the workshop preparation at regional and country level prior to the workshop, as well as the follow-up after the workshop. A capitalization of lessons learnt was done after each of the two first workshops, thus enabling the organizing team and steering committee to improve the process over time.

Pre-workshop preparation: a key to success

See Annex 2 – Country process

The preparation phase of the workshop at country level was designed to maximise stakeholder engagement, building ownership of the issue, and initiating dialogue between participants before the workshop. This was seen as key for improving the quality of discussions during the workshop, and maximizing the likelihood of follow-up after the workshop.

Step 1 - Selecting participants

The selection of participants was essential for the success of the initiative. Guidelines were therefore provide to the CAADP focal points to help them facilitate the selection of participants from different sectors and institutions (including government, civil society and private sector), ensuring inclusiveness, diversity of expertise, and political authority to influence governments. CAADP focal points were encouraged to select participants in collaboration with existing nutrition coordination platforms (especially SUN country teams) as well as agriculture networks.

A careful selection of country participants

See Annex 1 – Criteria for selection of participants

Each workshop brought together country teams composed of 6 to 10 professionals from agriculture, health, education, finance, private sector, and civil society as well as representatives from Regional Economic Communities (RECs), CAADP Development Partners, Donors, UN and Non-Governmental Organizations, among others. For each workshop, participants were to be identified through consultations with appropriate local stakeholders at country level. The CAADP focal point was suggested to identify a volunteer able to dedicate time as “country workshop support person” and assist her/him and the country team with in-country preparations, group work during the workshop, and follow-up after the workshop. For the Southern Africa Region, further emphasis was put on the need to have on board representatives from HIV/Aids and Gender.

Step 2 – Get well informed

The country participants were asked to **identify and review key documents on nutrition problems and relevant policies, and synthesizing this information on in a Nutrition Country Paper (NCP)**, to be used during the workshop as a reference document for country group work. The process of preparing the NCPs was also an opportunity for participants to familiarise themselves with issues and strategies relevant to sectors they do not usually follow and to establish a common language.

Step 3 – Learning from country case studies

In this last workshop (Southern Africa), in response to a criticism from previous workshops that the presentations did not sufficiently draw upon experiences in the region, country teams were also invited to submit case studies to be presented during the workshop. This proved to be a strong motivating factor which fostered strong collaboration between participants before the event.

SUN focal points, REACH facilitators, where present, and FAO representations, played a key role in supporting the CAADP focal points in coordinating preparation efforts.

Step 4 – Get ready for the follow-up

Country teams were also asked to plan and set-up proper mechanisms to ensure follow up after the workshop.

Concrete country outputs

The workshop offered a platform to meet the above mentioned specific objectives. More particularly, key deliverables at country level included:

- **Nutrition Country Papers** summarizing nutrition relevant information on the food, agriculture, health and socio-economic situation in each country drawing from and feeding into the Nutrition Country Papers being drafted by countries as part of the preparations for the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)
- **Country Roadmaps**, elaborated following guiding principles, questions and tips and benefiting from knowledge gained and lessons learned, which defines how nutrition should be mainstreamed in agriculture investment plans and describing the actions to be taken to ensure recommendations are integrated in the plans and implemented. These Country Roadmaps will be subject to further in-country consultation after the workshop and will be used as a reference for follow-up at both country and regional levels (AU/NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities [RECs]).

Participating countries at various stages in their CAADP Process

Country	COMESA	ECSA	EAC	SADC	IGAD	ECCAS	CAADP Milestones ¹	SUN ²	REACH ³
1. Angola				✓		✓	Drafting Compact		
2. Botswana		✓		✓			Drafting Compact		
3. Comoros	✓						Drafting Compact		
4. Lesotho		✓		✓			Drafting Compact		
5. Madagascar	✓			✓			Process launched	✓	
6. Malawi	✓	✓		✓			GAFSP Received	✓	
7. Mauritius	✓	✓		✓			Process launched		
8. Mozambique		✓		✓			GAFSP Received	✓	✓
9. Namibia		✓		✓			Process to be launched	✓	
10. Seychelles	✓	✓		✓			IP design ongoing		
11. South Africa		✓		✓			Drafting Compact		
12. Swaziland	✓	✓		✓			IP design ongoing		
13. Zambia	✓	✓		✓			IP design ongoing	✓	
14. Zimbabwe	✓	✓		✓			Drafting Compact	✓	

¹Entails of four milestones, (1) Compact design and signature, (2) Development of Investment Plan, (3) Technical review of Investment Plan (4) Business meeting

²The SUN Movement is a coalition composed of more than 100 entities from national governments, UN agencies, development agencies, and civil society organizations among many. It calls for intensifying collective efforts to devise and implement nutrition interventions to accelerate progress toward achieving MDG1

³The Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) Initiative promotes a holistic approach to tackling undernutrition in the context of MDG1, with a view to helping governments plan, prioritise and manage inter-sectoral nutrition activities among multiple stakeholders.

0.2 Workshop objectives and process

Preparation of the Workshop Agenda and process

The agenda was designed through a consultative process with all steering committee members and built on these members' expertise and experience in supporting countries mainstream nutrition in agriculture policies and programmes. It involved a review of existing guidance and tools on agriculture nutrition linkages as well as a careful identification of informative case studies and speakers. The Synthesis of Guiding Principles on Agriculture Programming Nutrition commissioned by FAO in part for this purpose, and the "Key Recommendations for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture" which were being defined guided the preparation of the workshop content.

The following concerns informed the choice of content and facilitation methods:

- Ensuring that all participants, who come from a diversity of backgrounds, all have a common understanding of basic concepts and process related to nutrition and agriculture (e.g. definition of malnutrition; agriculture-nutrition linkages; initiatives to tackle malnutrition such as SUN)
- Maximizing sharing of experiences between countries;
- Sharing of technical knowledge and practical experiences on a variety of technical topics relevant for mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture (e.g. diversifying production and livelihoods; changing consumers' behavior to influence food systems; mainstreaming nutrition in value chains; agriculture-nutrition linkages in an urbanizing world),
- Providing practical guidance and tools for each stage of the programming cycle and key supporting functions: situation assessment, types of interventions, capacity development efforts, institutional arrangements/coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and costing.
- Maximizing the time for practical work in country teams to prepare a "roadmap" for better integrating nutrition in country's CAADP process and investment plans
- Including a session "next steps" for country teams to agree on immediate and medium term actions to ensure follow-up at country level and promote the uptake of recommendations described in their roadmap.

Alternating plenary sessions with mixed country group work and practical work in country teams not only provided participants with the means to initiate the revision of their NAFSIP with a nutrition lens, but also to create, among different stakeholders, the team spirit which is the foundation a sustained cooperation.

See Annex 3 – Workshop final Agenda

Presentation of the Workshop Agenda and process to the participants

After the introduction of the facilitation team, Jürgen introduced the Process Steering Group (PSG) which is constituted of a cross-section of participants and organizers and who takes responsibility in the co-management of the workshop. The PSG meet at the end of the day to review the process and progress and members together plan for the following day. This help to harness the best energy of the group and be able to provide room for flexibility to accommodate the interests of the participants as best as possible. The group does not represent actors but is about co-planning and steering the process, recognizing the different interests of the main stakeholders and adequately representing those in the programme and the content of the workshop. The process-oriented procedure allowed the participants to take an active role, responsibility for success of the workshop and ownership of the outcomes.

After introducing the names of the people in the PSG (see the Box), he urged the participants to give feedback to the PSG.

To give an idea on how the workshop was going to evolve over the five days, Jürgen presented the workshop pathway as shown below. Jürgen also presented this workshop pathway on Wednesday to help participants to get an idea where they were in terms of the workshop process and connect the different sessions of the workshop.

Process Steering Group

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

Tasks:

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

Members: (for more details: See Annex 5 – list of participants including the organizing team)

1. Jürgen Hagmann/Joe Ramaru (PICOTEAM)
2. Bibi Giyose (NEPAD)
3. Kefilwe Moalosi (NEPAD)
4. Mohamed Ag Bendeche (FAO)
5. Charlotte Dufour/Domitille Kauffmann/Johanna Jelensperger (FAO)
6. Monique Beun /Ferima Coulibaly (WFP/WHO)
7. Erick Foadey/Chiara Deligia (NEPAD/FAO - Communication)
8. Diane DeBernardo/ William Akiwumi (USAID)
9. Lesedi Modo/Motlamedo Shatera (Botswana)
10. Willy Rakotomalala (Madagascar)
11. Varuna Dreepaul (Mauritius)
12. Ken Shawa (COMESA)
13. Jordao Kussonga (Angola)
14. Laila Lokosang (AU)
15. Bentry Chaura (SADC)



Bibi Giyose invited Dr. Jürgen Hagmann from PICOTEAM (The Institute for People Innovation and Change in Organizations) to take over the facilitation of the workshop. Jürgen introduced his colleague, Joe Ramaru and indicated that he will co-facilitate and document the workshop process and outcomes.

0.3 Introduction of Participants

In order to create an atmosphere for free interaction, it was necessary for the participants to get to know each other beyond names and where they come from. Guided by the task, participants introduced themselves by giving their name, professional background, their organizations and positions they occupy, and what really make them proud – personally and professionally. The task was intended to make participants know each other a little more so that they begin to interact and exchange ideas more freely and in a friendly manner. It was also intended for participants to appreciate their diversity and composition in terms of professional background and institutional affiliation.

Box 2. Participant's introduction

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

0.4 Learning about the composition of the group

To get a feel of who was represented in the meeting and how it may have had implications on the discussions, participants were asked to raise their hands when each category was being mentioned. The differentiation exercise was done to reflect the participant representation at the workshop and how the different experiences may impact on the workshop outcome.

TABLE 4: Category of participants representation	Number of participants
Farmers	9
Extension	15
Researchers	20
Private sector (1x milling, 2x marketing of horticultural products, 1x dairy)	4
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	8
University – Academics	10
Donors	6
International agencies	36
Government ministry	Majority

The facilitator asked participants what they will do with the few represented at the workshop. The response was that they should be given more time to contribute their ideas. But it was also suggested that some of the participants who work closely with the private sector might have the understanding how they think and do things. They were asked to sometimes step back and during the workshop represent the views and the roles of the private sector in nutrition and agriculture.

TABLE 5: Sector representation	Number of participants
Health	23
Education	6
Finance	3
Social protection	5
Men	Few
Women	Majority
Agriculture	Majority
Nutrition	Majority

It also suggested the few people who represent sectors such as finance, education and social protection should be given the space to talk and share their view during the workshop.

TABLE 6: Gender representation	Number of participants
Men	Minority (40%)
Women	Majority (60%)

On the issue of gender, the facilitator urged majority of the women not to forget the men in the discussion of nutrition issues, but help them to understand issues and become nutrition promoters.

1) SECTION 1: SETTING THE SCENE

Jürgen indicated that there will be presentations during the week, most of which would be PowerPoint. He urged presenters to be short – maximum 10 slides in 10 minutes. He asked presenters to focus on the main and exciting things that would sink into people minds- not the usual stuff.

1.1 Nutrition situation at global and regional levels and the need to invest in nutrition

Jürgen indicated that now participants have an idea how the workshop will go in terms of process and logistics, it was time to start with presentations that will be setting the scene on the context of the workshop.

1.1.1 Nutrition terminology and situation analysis of Hunger

Presentation made by Mohamed AgBendeck, Senior Nutrition Officer/FAORAF

The presentation by Mohamed was focused on definition of some nutrition related terminologies, provided a synopsis of food insecurity in the Southern Africa, touched on some key issue and ended with key messages.

Definitions

- **Under nutrition:** is the result of undernourishment, poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed. There are four forms of under nutrition, which often overlap in one child or in a population:
 - Acute malnutrition: Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of starvation
 - Chronic malnutrition or Stunting: Low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of under-nutrition
 - Underweight: Low weight for age in children, and Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5 in adults reflecting a current condition resulting from inadequate food intake, past episodes of under nutrition or poor health conditions
 - Micronutrient deficiencies: Food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.
- **Overweight and obesity.** Body weight that is above normal as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat. Overweight is defined as BMI>=25-30 and obesity as BMI>=30

Key -issues

- There has been improvement in hunger distribution in the world between 1990-92 and 2010-12 but not in Sub-Saharan Africa
- There is inadequate redistribution of food production and productivity due to
 - Limited linkages between agriculture and social protection
 - Low access to diversified foods and markets
- Changing in diet composition and differences between poor and rich people:
 - The consumption of fat and oils increased significantly and those of sugar doubled
 - Animal-source foods and fruits and vegetables show slight increase or remain constants
- Limited ownership of nutrition by agriculture sector

Key messages

- Agriculture, as well as health, offers nutrition-specific actions and solutions
- Agriculture is an important determinant for nutrition (i.e., health is not the only determinant)
- Food safety is a pre-requisite for food security, with sustainability being a key goal. There should be sustainable diversified production where nutrition-driven agriculture is within environmental limits and consumer's choices that are promoting dietary diversity /diversified consumption.

Reaction to the presentation

- An issue was raised that when the people become rich, they tend to eat more sugar and oily food because it is easy for them to afford fast food. A warning was given that general statements like this could be misleading because on the other hand we want people to have enough money to afford food.
- Some World Bank studies show that when there is an increase in economic purchasing power, this leads to increase in the consumption of meat and dairy.
- Schools should have programs that teach their children the effect of food and consumption behaviours so that they should be able to take care of their health when they grow

1.1.2 Priority Nutrition Challenges for the next decade

Presentation made by Dr. Hana Bekele from WHO

Hana's presentation was based on two documents: The first document is highlights from World Health Organisation (WHO) nutrition estimates and the second one, is the recent Lancet journal published in 2007. She first shared the targets that were agreed upon by the Members States and also what need to be done to reach the targets.

The targets shared during the presentation were:

- 40% reduction of childhood stunting
- 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age
- 30% reduction of low birth weight
- 0% increase in childhood overweight

- Increase exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to 50%
- Reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5%

To address these targets, Member Countries should implement the Comprehensive Implementation Plan (ANNEX 2) on maternal, infant and young child nutrition (WHA 65.6) containing five key cornerstones

- Supportive environment: nutrition policy, development policies, sectoral strategies, governance; and networking partnership
- Health Intervention: Nutrition interventions into MCA health services, strategies on diet, and physical activities.
- Nutrition in other sectoral policies: Review sectoral policies and establish dialogue
- Human and financial resources: Map capacity building, comprehensive approach, establish budget line and targets
- Monitoring and evaluations: Develop/strengthen surveillance system and implement WHO growth standards

The presentation ended with the following key messages

- Africa shows rising numbers of stunted children - of the 34 countries 22 are in Africa
- Infant and young child feeding practices need to be improved drastically in Africa and elsewhere.
- In Africa, the estimated prevalence of under-five overweight increased from 4% in 1990 to 7% in 2011. This trend is expected to continue
- Overall, the new evidence strengthen the importance of the critical 1,000 day window during pregnancy and the first two years of life

Reaction to the presentation

- Efforts should be made to ensure that nutritionist and agriculturalist as well as the focal persons in the countries are made aware of the nutrition targets and the Comprehensive Implementation Plan and how it will be rollout.
- The development of the multi sectoral nutrition program is led by the Minister of Finance, but it seems not enough awareness has been done in the countries to ensure that people in the other sectors that have to implement nutrition and agriculture are aware of this implementation plan.
- All forums should be used to make sure that the implementation plan is known in the countries. So far, the implementation plan was sent to countries focal points mainly in West Africa, Central Africa and attempt are being made to extend this also in the Southern and East Africa.

1.1.3 The Cost of Hunger in Africa Study Results

Presentation made by BiBi Giyose from NEPAD

Bibi indicated that her presentation was following up to the issues that have been presented by other two speakers: nutrition in general, malnutrition, under nutrition, overweight. But, she focused more on the implication of these issues to the national economies in Africa. Her presentation was on the findings of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA), which was a study commissioned by the African Union and implemented by member states, and will help to improve the lives of Africa's children.

She mentioned that agreement to do the study was reached in 2010 and 4 pilot countries were selected (Egypt, Swaziland, Ethiopia, and Uganda) and the roll-out is expected soon on eight countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Kenya, and Cameroon). The study was carried out by a national implementation team that collected, processed and analyzed official data, and supported the adaptation of the model to estimate the social and economic impact of child undernutrition in Africa.

Based on the results from 4 pilot countries, Bibi shared with the participants 10 deductions that people should know about nutrition in Africa.

- Today, there are more stunted children in Africa than 30 years ago
- 61 to 82 percent of all cases of child undernutrition go untreated
- Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns one year old
- Between 7 to 16 percent of repetitions in school are associated with stunting
- Stunted children achieve 0.2 to 1.2 years less in school education
- 8 to 28 percent of all child mortality in Africa is associated with undernutrition
- Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced Africa's workforce by 1 to 8 percent
- 40 to 67 percent of the adult population in Africa suffered from stunting as children
- The annual costs associated with child undernutrition reach values equivalent to 1.9 to 16.5 percent of GDP
- Addressing stunting in Africa is a necessary step in its social and economic transformation

Policy recommendations coming from the findings of the study are:

- Stunting is a useful indicator of effective social policies and stunting reduction will require interventions from the health, education, social protection, and social infrastructure perspectives.
- A multi-causal problem requires a multi-sectoral response with strong political commitment and allocation of adequate resources for its implementation.
- Sustainability requires strong national capacity to ensure that there is a strong national capacity to address child undernutrition.

- Monitoring is needed for progress and to come up with information needed by policy makers and practitioners to utilize and act on the results being achieved in the implementation of social protection and nutrition programmes.

The presenter concluded that child hunger is a moral issue, but the study demonstrated, it is also a critical economic concern. Importantly, the findings also call for action from governments, national leaders and all interested parties for increased and sustained allocations to fight hunger and undernutrition.

Reaction to the presentation

- The selection of the countries for the study was based on some agreed criteria: sub – regional representation, countries with the lowest and highest populations, countries which have experienced poverty in the past (late 1990s to early 2000). The information presented during the workshop was based on existing data and it came from the countries.
- There can be economic growth in a country, with large exports of agricultural commodities, but that will not mean that there will be a reduction on malnutrition. There is a need to do more studies to find out whether economic development automatically translates into improving certain indicators on poverty and nutrition. That is why dealing with nutrition can be very tricky and thus needs a multisectoral approach in dealing with it to understand where the gaps and opportunities are.
- It may be difficult to draw a line between hunger and nutrition and this applies to the indicators of these two issues. Hunger is broad, but malnutrition goes beyond hunger and is not just about filling the stomach and is about physical and nutritional deficiencies.

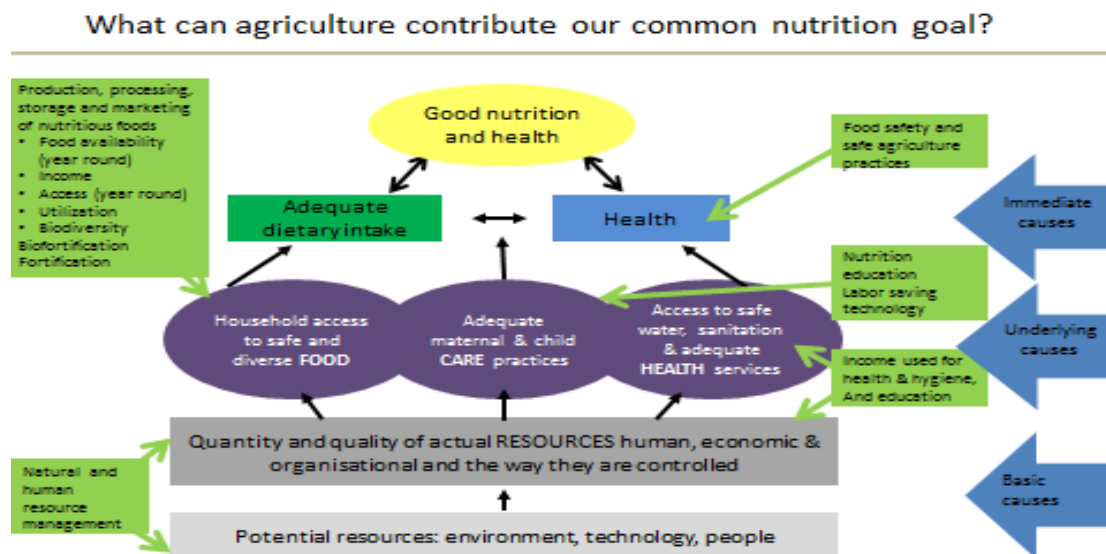
1.2 Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture: Key Concepts and Issues

Presentation made by Charlotte Dufour from FAO Nutrition Division

Following up on Bibi's presentation about the figures that she presented from the study about nutrition-Charlotte indicated that there is a lot that those in agriculture could do. Using the example of Sierra Leone in West Africa, she showed from the maps that the highest figures on food insecurity are in Northern and parts of Southern, but Eastern relatively food secure. With regards to chronic malnutrition, there are high rates of stunting are in Southern and Eastern regions. Like other presenters, she emphasised that causes of malnutrition are diverse. One lesson she wanted participants to take from the workshop was that they would not be able to address malnutrition effectively if they don't understand why the people are malnourished.

What can agriculture contribute our common nutrition goal?

She presented the framework that she referred as the “The bible of nutritionist” (UNICEF framework). It is a framework that even those who are not a nutritionist could use to have a common understanding with nutritionists.



The framework takes a positive approach of good nutrition and health. At an individual level, to have an adequate dietary intake and health, there is need of household access to food, adequate maternal and child care practices and access to safe water, and adequate health services. Agriculture comes in because people have to produce the food they have to eat. They need to process the food and generate income. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy for most of the African countries.

She mentioned several interventions that could help facilitate the links between agriculture and nutrition. For example, food storage could help farmers to produce and make available enough food. Nutrition education is key for the farmers to know what kind of food to produce that is nutritious. When they go to the markets, people would also know which food to buy for better nutrition. Also, the mother would know how to prepare the food with quality nutrition.

She shared guiding principles that could be used to make agriculture work for nutrition (summarized into ten points).

- Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into the design of programmes and investments, and track and mitigate potential harms
- Assess the context at the local level to address the types and causes of malnutrition
- Target the vulnerable and improve equity
- Collaborate and coordinate with other sectors and programmes
- Maintain or improve the natural resource base
- Empower women

- Facilitate production diversification, and increase production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock
- Improve processing, storage and preservation
- Expand markets and market access for vulnerable groups, particularly for nutritious foods
- Incorporate nutrition promotion and education around food and sustainable food systems

She ended by emphasizing that people should start all process of agricultural production with the farmer. With nutrition, people need to start with the consumer, “What do I want the food system to do for my child, and my neighbour’s child”? To be able to effectively implement the principles above, stakeholders should work together and across sectors and within the food and agriculture sector.

Reaction to the presentation

- There was a concern of some general statements made by the presenters on certain parameters. An example was made that there may not be a proven link between height and intelligence, stunted child and repetition of classes. Clarification was given in relation to stunting, repetition and poor performance. It was indicated that these deductions were made from scientific studies made from the use of rigorous methodologies, so people should not doubt the findings. Similar kinds of studies were made in South America and the Caribbean.
- Agriculture programmes need to be gender sensitive to impact on nutrition. There is evidence that if these programmes empower women, that result in improved outcomes and nutrition. Programmes should also change mindsets of both men and women. For example, you get a woman denying children nutritious food and reserving that for the husband.
- The nutrition agenda is forcing different stakeholders and supporting agencies to take a holistic view on agriculture and nutrition.
- There is a tendency during the workshop to talk of only micronutrient deficiencies and forgetting to emphasise macronutrient deficits - there is a need to emphasise both for a healthy and balanced diet.

1.3 The CAADP process and framework for African Food Security

1.3.1 CAADP Framework and Process – An Overview

Presentation made by BiBi Giyose from NEPAD and prepared together with Laila Lokosang of AU

This presentation was made by Laila and Bibi respectively, because CAADP is managed by both the AU and NEPAD. Laila is the Food & Nutrition Security Adviser and Head of CAADP Pillar III at the AU.

Laila emphasized that it was important for the participants to understand the motivation of CAADP existence – why did the leaders decided to this framework that is Africa led and managed. The motivation (what ignited the feeling the CAADP is needed) for CAADP is:

- Issue 1: Strained livelihoods and economic growth: There is Africa's poor performance in key livelihood and economic growth parameters
- Issue 2: Lack of common agriculture-led development agenda: There is a need to have collective desire to see real impact on a development agenda focussing on food security, poverty eradication and wealth creation

Thematic Focus Areas for CAADP are.

- Pillar I: Sustainable land and water management
- Pillar II: Improved rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access
- Pillar III: Increased food supply, increased nutrition, reduced hunger & improved responses to food crises
- Pillar IV: Improved agricultural research, technology dissemination, and adoption

The speaker indicated that workshop was focusing on Pillar III, and these pillars do not exist in silos – but complement each other.

He shared achievements (as of January 2012) as:

- Consolidation of CAADP's framework: (e.g. guide for country implementation and post-Compact guidelines; M&E framework approved)
- Thematic policy guidance: Four pillar framework documents and tools produced and widely disseminated
- Mechanisms for regional co-ordination (e.g. Economic Community of West Africa States(ECOWAS) regional compact produced, COMESA regional compact in preparation)
- Pre-implementation commitments (CAADP Compacts signed in 30 countries, Investment plans developed in 21 countries, and 15 Business Meetings held)
- Mobilisation of funding (New Alliance for Food and Nutrition)

He further highlighted the CAADP Implementation challenges faced so far:

- A never ending process - because of the long process of buy in?
- Engagement of non-state actors - the coordination becomes more demanding
- Inter-ministerial collaboration - involved several ministries, particularly those concerned with agricultural activities and economic growth
- Comprehensiveness - bringing everything together, which is not an easy process
- Perception of CAADP as yet another Programme - people think it has a limited duration, involved one scope, it may come and go.
- Engagement of decentralised structures - countries that have federal states/ districts, all the process have to be tailored in and taken on board.
- Coordination among the key stakeholders
- Financing implementation - requires huge amounts of funds. Countries alone may to be able to fund the process.

The presenter ended with the CAADP road map and indicated that the starting point is with the Political buy in and identification of the necessary focal institutions. This is followed by the analytical works leading to Compact signing and then the investment plan formulation and resource mobilisation.

Reaction to the presentation

- CAADP process is never ending – but, the ideal period to come to the mature stage and start with the full implementation and reprogramming, depends on the resources that the countries have. There is no prescribed period in the CADDP framework but there is a need to fasten the process to a reasonable time such that we attain the result as quick as possible and get feedback along the way.
- To ensure compliance and accountability by the countries so that they move from “business as usual”, there is a need for stakeholders start to engage in dialogue. In 2012, different countries come together and they developed recommendations that they are committed to implement.
- On compliance by the countries, there are frameworks for monitoring and evaluation and mutual accountability, where the countries are expected to report on the 6% growth and indicate to NEPAD and AU how far they have gone in implementing the different elements within their investment plans.
- On CAADP as a standalone in reaction to nutrition, already, at the level of the AU and NEPAD, there has been some work by several partners on how CAADP link up with processes such as scaling up nutrition, and also at the country level to the policies and strategies that exists.

1.3.2 Embracing CAADP as an Instrument for Investing in Nutrition

Presentation made by Martin Bwalya, Head of CAADP Programme

(This presentation was made on Thursday 12th September morning due to agenda constraints, but is part of “Setting the Scene”).

Martin said that in embracing CAADP as an instrument to implement “nutrition” goals, the important consideration is how to “move from good will and good intentions to living the action and delivering results”. He emphasised that NEPAD through the use of CAADP framework is looking at problems to solve and what can be done to deliver with the available resources.

The presenter shared that it was important to reflect where the continent comes from, and with that he presented the context that led up to NEPAD and CAADP pre-2000;

- About 40% of SSA population living below the poverty line (under a \$/day)
- Income & human poverty; social and economic inequality on the increasing (UNEP 2002) – only continent
- 1/3 of population living in chronic hunger
- Number of food emergencies tripled between the 1980s and early 2000 (only continent with increasing food aid delivery requirements)
- Using the Human Development Index (HDI) measure, in 2000:
 - No African countries in the high HDI group
 - Small number in the medium HDI group;
 - Majority in the low HDI group (32 out of 35 countries in Africa)
 - Becoming a net food importer: 10% in 1994, close to 30% now

He stressed that out of the scenario indicated above, there was a compelling urge by African countries to do something to address the prevailing issues. That energy came together into what is called NEPAD and CAADP – Continental Framework, which was about a political response to the poverty and food insecurity challenge. They also recognised chronic food insecurity and hunger as critical hindrance to socio economic growth and development.

In getting CAADP to serve “nutrition” goals, he said that this can be achieved through the implementation process following a learning cycle which has the following phases and loops:

- Engagement and internalisation: diagnosis and baselines, interests and alliances, problem (the issue) – priorities, commitment /shared visions
- Evidence-based analysis: Data, information and analysis (beyond food security), access and use /credibility and trust, linking the “heart” to “science and evidence”, and analysis: technical / political economy
- Programme design; partnerships and alliances: Formulation and design, resources and capacity, partnerships & alliances, political; technical and business, and mainstream into budget

- Assessment; learning and new programs: Assessing results and impact, learning, and political action

In terms of positioning agriculture to support nutrition goals, he emphasised that the countries had to think about actions that are needed to achieve their desired change, and the capacity support they would need. Thus, getting CAADP to serve “nutrition” goals (unblocking action and delivery) has to be articulated at country level and the kind of supported needed:

- In-country Action
 - Engage concerned parties for a systematic review of the IP for programme opportunities (link to existing programs)
 - Adapt local checklists to examine policy; budgets; capacity and business
 - Interventions to strengthen capacity to track, assess and learn
 - Interventions to consolidate multi-sectoralism (political and technical)
 - Align vision and objectives
- Support action (could be from the RECs)
 - Review and strengthen the CAADP implementation Guidelines on food security and nutrition aspects
 - Expert support capacity (experts / knowledge base; analytical pieces)
 - Policy review (regional and continental)
 - Programme design capacity
 - Public “voice” / advocacy capacity- where is the data, information and lessons we can use to make our arguments.

Reactions to the presentation

- It was commented that Africa is one of the rich continents. When NEPAD was designed, one thing that was clear in the vision was to reverse the notion of Africa being a beggar. It was about enhancing the value of creating the wealth in Africa from its own resources.
- Looking at the capacity in the last decade on development works, one thing that was marginalised was building the capacity of its people to implement innovative interventions. Most times, the desperations of the projects were that they wanted to deliver yesterday. Unfortunately, capacity is not a yesterday issue, it is long term process. Nobody is going to develop the capacity that is lacking in Africa. Africa has to develop its capacity in its systems for the projects it implements.

1.4 Critical challenges for integrating nutrition and agriculture and potential solutions

Mixed-country group work / Day 1 afternoon, following the session of “Setting the Scene”

Building on the presentations that had just been made, Jürgen requested the participants to unpack critical challenges being faced for integrating nutrition and agriculture. The task box guided the discussions.

The results of the discussions were presented on cards and clustered as captured below.

Box 3. Critical challenges

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

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

Formulate as ‘HOW TO.....’

Max 4 cards per table!!!

Mixed-country group work / Day 2 afternoon, following the presentation of example of interventions from the field on linking agriculture and nutrition.

Based on the challenges identified on the first day during mixed-country group work, the facilitator gave participants (as mixed groups) a task (see the Box) to think through possible solutions to the clustered challenges. The groups then presented a quick summary of the highlights of their discussions.

Emerging critical challenges and possible solutions

Box 4. Unpacking the challenges / possible solutions

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

Please choose a facilitator (not a chairperson!)

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

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

1. How to streamline policies of different ministries to enhance and fund nutrition

- Ministry of Agriculture focusing on production (Policies and budget allocation)
- Political interest of incumbent ministers (no continuity)
- How do you get the political will and financing to make nutrition happen in spite of competing priorities
- How to increase political and fiscal support for the implementation of integration of nutrition in agriculture (advocacy and communication at all levels of government)
- Ministry of Health priorities are more on clinical health (budget allocation)
- Lack of financial and human resource – lack budget lines for nutrition issues

- Fragmented policies and strategic plans
- How to improve linkages between the government sectors – harmonise policies and strategies
- Coordination, policy structure for both agriculture and nutrition

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?
 - Lack of NDPs for nutrition
 - Nutrition awareness is lacking (especially at decision making level)
 - Nutrition is not placed high up enough in the development agenda
 - There is no translation of commitment into action (lack of policy implementation)
 - Ministries / policies are working in silos resulting in policy conflicts (both intra and inter)
- ii. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?
 - Get nutrition as an important part of lifestyle
 - Have a well-informed coordinated policy / agenda for food and nutrition security
 - Citizens should have a long healthy productive life
- iii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - Create public demand for nutrition
 - Have a national development plan / policy for nutrition and commit line ministries to have responsibilities
 - Prioritise nutrition at national level
 - Have political commitment
- iv. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?
 - Promote a three in one approach
 - Have one coordinating authority
 - Have one policy framework
 - Have one M&E framework
 - An enabling environment
 - Resource mobilisation and allocation
 - Leadership commitment
 - Service delivery
 - Advocacy and education
 - Capacity building (institutional and individuals)
 - Result based M&E

2. How to design institutional arrangements which can integrate different disciplines

- How to ensure effective coordination of all stakeholders in nutrition
- Structural design / arrangements of the nutrition unit – which department own the nutrition component and is responsible
- How to establish a platform for common planning by the different units and departments supporting nutrition interventions
- Fragmented and coordinated programmes – for example, micronutrients deficiencies
- Lack of coordination among ministries and departments
- Roles and responsibilities of various institutions- harmonisation of understanding of how one fits into the other
- Establishment of functional coordination mechanisms
- Effective coordination between key players / stakeholders involved in nutrition issues
- Coordination between CADDP focal points with other stakeholders, particularly those dealing with nutrition
- How to set up a programme in the right institutional structure so that you can deliver results
- How to fully integrate nutrition objectives and indicators (production versus productivity, diversity, livelihoods, indigenous crops and animals, extension, and gender dynamics)

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?
 - Political commitment needs to be translated into a Parliamentary Act which would establish a cross sectoral nutrition sensitive institution which would be located above all ministerial institutions. This is to ensure that nutrition has the highest level of priority despite the change in government and bureaucratic structures.
- ii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - A strategic implementation plan of the above act which would take into consideration:
 - The roles and responsibilities
 - M&E which would require products to be delivered in order to attain accountability for projected goals.
 - Act would ensure that decentralization structures would be taken into implementation considerations
- iii. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?
 - Zambia was used as an example by the group dealing with this challenge. Based on the decentralization process, it is projected that it will streamline nutrition at district level development plans. These district plans will then be reflected at the national level(bottom up approach)

3. How to influence consumers to give importance to nutrition

- How to influence consumer demands for nutrition products
- Cultural food habits
- How to change people's minds so that they give importance to nutrition
- How to overcome cultural barriers and taboos for adoption of good nutrition products – for example, in some cultures, children are not allowed to eat eggs
- How to change the mind-set of people so that they diversify their diets to be healthy

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?
 - Lack of information about nutrition and its importance
 - Lack of resources at consumer level to access the products (nutritious foods in most countries)
 - Available information on nutrition should be customized to local standards
 - Lack of authority in some countries which are in charge of nutrition and nutrition issues
 - Lack of promotion of local nutritious dishes and diets
 - Lack of appropriate processing technology for some of the nutritious foods e.g. sorghum
- ii. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?
 - Intensify efforts in promoting nutritious foods including labelling and providing nutrients/composition data of these foods
 - Increase awareness of the importance of these nutritious foods at an early age.
 - Need for food composition information to enable those in extension to be able to deliver the information.
 - Analyse the local food to determine the nutritional value to influence the choice of the consumer.
 - The use of prominent / celebrities in demonstrations of using/consuming nutritious food, e.g. TV commercials.
 - Improve the attractiveness and taste of nutritious food
- iii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - Advocacy for policy to address nutrition issues
 - Capacity building
 - Social marketing
 - Partnerships
 - Communication
- iv. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?
 - Prioritizing

- Norms and cultures
- Resources
- Budgeting
- Marketing

4. How to make the case for nutrition and advocate for nutrition

- Lacking a common understanding on nutrition – this is a challenge in terms of what to expect on nutrition outcomes
- Create a common understanding on nutrition through dialogue
- Lack of awareness on the importance of nutrition versus food security at all levels (technical to political)
- There is a need to profile the situation, special studies such as COH, and obligation by the state to ensure provision of adequate and healthy food, and deeper understanding of food security
- Biases towards carbohydrates / starchy allocation and availability rather than other food groups
- How to generate evidence to show benefit and consequences of failing to invest in nutrition
- How to demonstrate the benefit of investing in nutrition
- Inadequate recognition on the importance of nutrition in agricultural development
- The return on investment in nutrition are not immediately apparent
- How to make agriculturalist understand nutrition
- How to generate nutrition evidence in relation to agriculture
- How to increase awareness and knowledge
- Common understanding among different disciplines
- How to use research to influence policy
- How to identify nutrition related problems and disseminate information to all stakeholders
- Advocacy and sensitisation to integrate agriculture and nutrition
- How to advocate for the integration of nutrition into agriculture
- How to articulate the causes of malnutrition for better placement
- How to raise the status profile of nutrition in the government structures

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?
 - Lack of understanding: Ministry of agriculture not understanding costs of malnutrition in concrete terms: Economic (loss of productivity; meeting the MDGs); and health (stunting, wasting, disease, etc.)
- ii. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?
 - Nutrition imbedded in agriculture (acts, policies & programmes) by design so that we produce, and consumers demand diverse diets every day:

- Need to define clear terms indicators within evidence of impact of malnutrition
- Clear evidence of impact of the role agriculture sector has on nutrition
- iii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - Communicate cost of malnutrition in concrete terms and solutions must be multisectoral and multilevel
 - Find high level champion who need to engage in an TWG
 - Engage mass media
 - Adequate budget for nutrition
- iv. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?
 - Organize and develop a core team of people that champion nutrition clearly, persistently and widely- be patient

5. How to integrate nutrition in the values chain

- How to encourage production of nutritious food through guaranteed markets
- Prioritisation of economic value of agricultural outputs rather than nutritional needs of the population
- How to expand agricultural mandate to include quality rather than yields only
- How to promote the “new” food based approaches (for example Biofortification)
- How to engage private sector into the highly nutritious crop production producing on trade as business opportunity
- Agribusiness / engage in food and nutrition security
- Agriculture more focused on production only with no nutritional consideration for crop production
- Encouraging policy makers to foster for the production of nutritious food
- Lack of knowledge on the nutritional value of indigenous food – poor marketing strategy and no commercialisation of ingenious food

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?
 - Lack of infrastructures to enhance production, productivity and nutrition (agricultural, for transport, roads and agro processing infrastructures).
 - Lack of enough agricultural extensions with more involvement of women
 - Lack market to commercialize the products and unfair competitions (lack of protection from government)
 - Lack of capacity building of local producers including women on the markets and also emerging agendas
 - Lack of storage, conservation and simple processing of products

- Needs of improve information's, data and documentation of best practices
- Needs of research for best technologies according to the realities, to discover the forgotten traditional nutritional food and diversity on the technologies
- Lack of awareness on the best food and nutritional education and emphasizing on the nutritional components
- Needs of exchange of experiences to discover how to best commercialize the products and labelling to attract the clients
- Lack of price control and quality of the products

ii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges

- To support (in agricultural infrastructures, and agro processing machines) small scale farmers, including rural women farmers to produce more and better crops, and ensure market and consistency on the supply of product
- Need to support small scale farmers and women to access the markets and sell their products
- Support small scale farmers including women with storage and simple processing of their products
- Awareness creation on the importance of food security versus food safety and nutritional legislations
- Need of research on the traditional and forgotten food and technologies for diversification of food with nutritional components
- Needs of training in different levels
- Parliament to integrate food security and nutrition in their programs policies and strategies, with involvement of the small scale farmers and rural women farmers
- Need to harmonize and control prices for standards and for consistency
- Needs of adoption and implementation of the quality standards
- Need to exchange experiences for small scale learning purposes on best practices and on the labelling of products to attract the markets
- To train the producers and local consumers on the markets, emerging agendas and prices
- Need to train more agricultural extensions involving more rural women farmers to assure food safety
- Need to support farmers to create cooperatives to enable work environment and allow better coordination

6. How to develop capacity for nutrition

- Inadequate human resource to champion the course of nutrition in agriculture
- How to get government and private sector to invest in human resource development in nutrition
- How to improve communication skills between agriculturalists and nutritionalists
- Lack of capacity to undertake research and come up with M&E framework
- How to improve nutrition capacity (number of technologists and nutritionalists)
- How to improve capacity to address nutrition multisectorally
- How to intergrade nutrition concept into training and capacity building for extensionist and agriculture into nutrition
- How to increase capacity and support for integration of nutrition and agriculture (nutrition human resource into agriculture and coordination for implementation and M&E)

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

- i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?
 - There is a need for institutional and individual capacity development for effective collaboration in agriculture and nutrition- To fill the gaps in terms of collaboration, the nutrition and agriculture human resource need to complement each other.
- ii. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?
 - Adequate numbers of trained nutritionists
 - Well-equipped institutions in terms of research and programme implementation, and monitoring and evaluation
 - Adequate collaboration between nutrition and agriculture
 - Adequate evidence generated to support policy development and reforms
 - Strong nutrition associations at all levels
- iii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - Design different messages for different people
 - Some countries do not have enough qualified nutritionists, hence the need for training more professionals in nutrition.
 - Governments need to train the agriculture extension workers on the job in basic nutrition, which can be less expensive, compared to designing a component on nutrition within the curricula of extension workers.
 - National nutrition associations need to be established for coordination of research, curricula development and national issues of coordination for nutrition
 - Government position on nutrition policy, in which the issues of capacity are well articulated, is very important.
 - Need for capacity assessment for nutrition by nutrition stakeholders. With assessment

results on nutrition, then advocate for the gap filling of the positions.

- Incorporate indigenous knowledge on food in the training of extension workers for easy adoption by local people.
- Assess nutrition research capacity in countries for integrating nutrition and agriculture
- Look for synergistic post graduate training approaches that allows students to collect data from home countries in order to add to local evidence needed to inform programmes

iv. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?

- Institutional capacity
- Individual capacity
- Advocacy for nutrition in agriculture
- Collaborative work between nutrition and agriculture
- Synergistic postgraduate training that adds to the evidence at local level
- Scoping of the nutrition capacity within countries (numbers at different levels)
- Capacity to undertake research in order to inform policy and programmes

7. How to integrate nutrition into curricula and education

- Nutrition education need to be in school curriculum and education of public
- There is poor buy and integration nutrition in schools
- There is no timing of the review of the curriculum
- There is knowledge gaps in terms of nutritional educators who gives farmers knowledge on nutrition – There is a need to have comprehensive nutritional education

Unpacking the challenge / possible solutions

i. The real deeper underlying issues in the challenge?

- There is a need for the right terminology with regards to what is meant by “nutrition”
- Nutrition content is spreading across various subjects at schools and these leads to schools allocating it to teachers who are not competent to teach the subject. There is also a limited number of training service providers and lack of nutrition education skills (in-service)
- There is inadequate information on the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum (needs assessment) or we do not know the gaps regarding inclusion of nutrition curriculum
- We don't think prevention (importance of nutrition) but we are curatively oriented
- Inadequate funding or resources
- Limited or lack of advocacy for nutrition education
- Lack of political will to include nutrition in the curriculum

ii. What need to be achieved in an ideal world in dealing with the challenge?

- Incorporation of nutrition into the curriculum at various levels, which in some countries is

- overdue
- Provision of nutrition education skills to teachers who are responsible for implementing the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum
- Provision of supportive materials / resources to teachers as the current learning aids are outdated
- Link the nutrition theory with practice. For example, the existing link between nutrition education and school feeding or gardening. There is a need for experienced based nutrition, where children practice what they are taught.
- There is a need for a multi – sectoral approach (contributions by various stakeholders) in incorporating nutrition into the school curriculum.
- Adequate funding should be made available to facilitate the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum and its implementation. The Ministry of Finance should be one of the key stakeholders and participate in stages of the process, so that its provision of the needed resources is well informed.
- Need assessment should be a prerequisite before processes of incorporating nutrition into the curriculum could commence
- There is a need to advocate for the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum
- There has to be monitoring and evaluation tools for the incorporation of nutrition into the curriculum and also for implementation
- Training of nutrition cadre at university level should be intensified to facilitate the process of harmonising nutrition with education
- Provide an enabling/ supportive environment for the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum
- iii. Good strategies and practices which can address the challenges
 - Establishment of a multi- sectoral curriculum nutrition committee that involves/ include important/ key stakeholders
 - Improve nutrition education uptake by providing online courses on nutrition especially at tertiary level
 - Link nutrition education with programs such as gardening, livestock, school health to fully integrate nutrition theory and practice
- iv. Most critical factors for success and failure in dealing with this challenge?
 - There is need for funding, which is currently inadequate
 - Political will is vital for the integration of nutrition into the curriculum
 - There has to be support from the international partners in technical and financial support
 - Advocacy for the integration of nutrition into the curriculum is also important
 - Supportive environment is key in addressing issues related to nutrition. For example, there is a need to train teachers, but also others involved in school feeding program.
- v. Key points / messages
 - We don't know the gaps regarding the inclusion of nutrition into the curriculum
 - Political will, including mechanisms or structures to include nutrition into the curriculum
 - Inadequate funding

- Teachers competency should be developed where the curriculum is available
- There is need to impact on the knowledge, attitude and practice of the students, teachers and public at large on the positive aspects of nutrition behaviour
- Need for advocacy and enabling environment

1.4.1 Key- messages emerging from the challenges

The facilitator requested participants to reflect on the result of the group and come up with a set of key issues/ messages that are important to consider when dealing with nutrition and its integration with agriculture. Key messages that participants came up with were

- Political will- for translating policy into action
- Sectional coordination (from outside or inside) – professional organisational and associations are needed to make the system work
- Evidence based programming and advocacy
- Capacity (institutional and individual)
- Resources- looking at the priorities and how can funds be reallocated to make things happen
- M&E framework, targeting and products really operational
- Surveillance – information, data and communication
- Decentralisation- need - sub national plans to inform national plans
- Well informed and coordinated policy agenda for nutrition
- Engagement/ participation of professional organisations

2) SECTION 2: INTEGRATING NUTRITION AND AGRICULTURE: EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD

Two sets of two parallel sessions were organised to enable participants to share pragmatic experiences from their case studies and learn from each other practical methods/ approaches that have worked in integrating nutrition into agriculture.

2.1 Parallel session 1: Changing Consumer Behaviours to Influence the Food System

Session moderated by Namukolo Covic from North West University

2.1.1 Nutrition & Agriculture: Multi-sectoral Integration in Malawi

Presentation made by D. Kachingwe, the Chief Economist, from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Malawi

According to the presenter, the government of Malawi is already linking agriculture-and nutrition through a framework called Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAP). The ASWAP covers the following cornerstones

- Food security and risk management (linking diversification)
- Commercial agriculture, agro- processing and market development
- Sustainable agriculture land and water management, which incorporate technology generation and dissemination and institutional strengthening and capacity building
- Cross-cutting issues such as gender and HIV/AIDS. But, there were some question marks on where nutrition featured.

The ASWAP framework is used to operationalize the Malawi Growth & Development Strategy (MGDS 2011 -2016) and also linked to other national sector policies: Nutrition, social support; decentralization; disaster management; and education.

The approach for integrating nutrition and agriculture through the use of the above mentioned framework is focused on several key considerations:

- The approach for integrating agriculture and nutrition is very practical and involves the process of learning, growing, harvesting, processing and eating what is produced
- There is nutrition education where women and men are involved
- The school health and nutrition is part of school curricula and student clubs is very practical.
- The production system is diversified from maize to other non-cereal products, including livestock. Farm calendar is used for showing what to plant and when during the season.

- In terms of dietary diversity, all food groups every day are promoted and awareness is also made on fuel efficient stoves, and sanitation and hygiene

Challenges that were faced by the multidisciplinary staff during the implementation of the programme were:

- Scale – projects should strengthen programmes sustainably
- Action – putting policies, strategies into action
- Walk the Talk – role model and using the practices daily
- The idea that food security is equal to enough staple food
- Low funding for food diversity and nutrition compared to maize

Lessons that can be derived from this process are:

- Mind sets do change but gradually - it takes time
- There is a need for joint approach and teamwork (e.g. accept that another ministry may have to manage some of the resources)
- Starting to mobilize resources - There are funds available but need to demonstrate results to attract them. In terms of government resources, Malawi is dedicating 18% of budget to agriculture.

2.1.2 Making a Difference with Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato-led Nutrition Interventions

Presentation made by Jan Low from the International Potato Center – SSA

Through exploiting its multiple roles in the food system, Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) can make a difference for proving vitamin A deficiency.

Major step by step approach since mid-1990's involved:

- Phase I: Confronting conventional wisdom (e.g. found texture is problem for consumers, not color)
- Phase II. Building evidence base (Southern Africa ahead / home of first studies)
- Phase III: Addressing the bottlenecks to exploiting OFSP's full potential
- Phase IV: Going-to-scale with adapted OFSP

The integrated conceptual framework sustainably improve young child intake of vitamin and energy and leading to improved vitamin a status involves

- Access to beta-carotene rich sweet potato vines
- Demand creation and empowerment through knowledge
- Ensure sustained adoption and use through market development

The essentials on the agricultural side?

- Varieties that produce as well as the best local and taste good
- Access to quality planting material – a challenge in drought prone areas
- Better knowledge of disease (virus) & pest (weevil) management

The kind of investments needed on the nutrition side?

- Investment in community-level nutrition education
 - Repetition of consistent messages alongside demonstrations
 - Group based sessions for a year sufficient for OFSP uptake and incorporation into the young child diet
- Men matter – they don't have to be ignored as they often control land access and also influence diet choices
- Extension personnel need quality job aids
- Sometimes can save costs by using existing farmer or social groups as an entry point

The essential messages to include in the nutrition component

- OFSP has vitamin A. Vitamin A is good for your health (for example, fight common infections; maintain normal vision), but
- OFSP should not be promoted as a silver bullet

Marketing component of the OFSP is more complex because its awareness campaigns are about health benefits, but also help build market demand. For example, meaningful effort requires 3-5 years to build up surplus root supply and demand. The following lessons were learned:

- Understand existing chains and relative prices
- Health messages linked to the orange color is the demand pull for OFSP
- Must understand preferences of distinct consumer sub-groups
- Facilitate linking farmers to traders and traders to market opportunities
- Train and treat retail traders as change agents
- Include some larger producers from the outset to ensure consistent supply

Strategies to reach urban consumers and growing interest in OFSP processed products should include

- Promoting diversified uses and processed products
- Broaden even further opportunities with sweet potato leaves
- Opportunities for integration with health centers (e.g. pregnant women clinics receiving sweet potato vines) and other agriculture projects

Way Forward: Key recommendations for approaching rural households

- Define which behaviors must be addressed.
- Target households (i.e. both men and women)
- Understand the cultural beliefs and practices around certain foods
- Behavior change messages should be clear, simple, and actionable

- Repeat behavior change messages frequently
- Identify and promote the use of lowest cost fat source
- Raise awareness and create a supportive environment for change
- Focus on the skills that rural consumers need
- Use pre-existing social networks
- Involve structures within the community
- Build in an operations research component

2.1.3 Home Grown School Feeding: Linking Nutrition to Agriculture through School Feeding

Presentation made by L. Drake, Executive Director, Partnership for Child Development; V. Mafule, Ministry of Local Development - Botswana

All governments have school feeding amounting to USD 75 billion per year, which provide about 368 million children with a meal at school every day around the world. Since 2008, school feeding emerged as a key safety net in different types of crises (food, financial, wars, natural disasters), with 38 countries having scaled up the programme in the past 5 years. This makes school feeding program a lucrative market. However, school feeding programmes is just part of a child-centric approach.

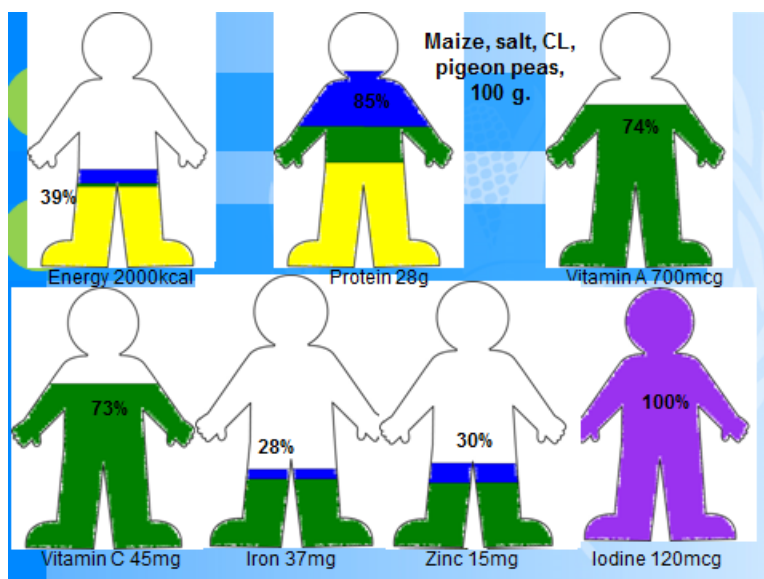
Objective of the home grown school feeding (HGSF) programme are:

- The overall objective of the HGSFP is to act as a vehicle for promoting local development and fighting food and nutrition insecurity and disease and link local small producers to markets (schools) and stimulate agriculture production and development
- Within education, the purpose of HGSF is to; increase enrolment, promote regular school attendance and retention, improve children's learning capacity, and learning outcomes, and enhance gender equality

Some examples of trade-offs across the supply chain- food production side:

- School feeding (SF) design options shape demand for small-holder products in the areas of food quantities? food types and nutritional content? processing requirements/standards? and geographic distribution?.
- The initiative is linking HGSF demand to small-holder production in terms of quality?, locality?, seasonality?, procurement modalities?, defaults?, and costs?

The SF programme is using a menu planner to improve nutrition and help create demand for different commodities by linking the menu to the small-holder farmers and education tools.



Some observation is that the teachers, kids and planners love the menu planner.

a) Some experience from Mozambique

Setting up a national HGSF programme and phasing out WFP support was gradually implemented through 2 complementary interventions from 2012 until 2015. The first was the school feeding programme in food-insecure districts (100% geographical coverage) that includes WFP, local procurement of staples, links to small-holders and fortification and deworming. The second was testing of decentralized food procurement models in 12 pilot schools located in different agro-economic zones looking at more diversified food basket based on local agricultural production and seasonality developed by a nutritionist and also build the capacities of districts to carry out food procurement from smallholder farmers' associations. On May 2013, Government, through the Council of Ministers anonymously approved a proposal for HGSF programme focusing on three pillars: provision of nutritious and diversified meals; nutrition Education to promote healthy habits; and school gardens to develop life skills

The challenges faced during the implementation of the programme included: Ensuring quantity and quality of food purchased from smallholder farmers' associations to meet the stable demand created by the school feeding programme; developing limited capacity of government staff at all levels to manage, implement and monitor a home-grown school feeding programme and ensuring good storage and handling of perishable products at school level

Opportunities created by the programme included: Creation of a market for a broader variety of food commodities, increasing diversification of local production and promotion of synergies among different stakeholders and interventions on the supply side directed towards smallholder farmers' associations.

b) Experience from Botswana

Botswana National School Feeding programme started on the 1st April 1966 following famine in 1965, and is still ongoing. The responsible institution is the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development under Food Relief Services. The programme cover 331 000 beneficiaries in all government primary schools (752 schools) and provide one meal a day.

Benefits of BFSP to the school children, farmers, community were reduced hunger among school children, therefore better concentration, increases enrolment and school attendance, schools procure commodities from their local small holder farmers- no need for storage of fresh produce, local farmers make a living by selling their crops to immediate local schools; less money on transport, and creation of jobs.

The challenges faced in the implementation of the HGSF programme included dealing with limited capacity at district level to manage transitioning from a predominantly centralised procurement to decentralizing to local authorities, dealing with arid or semi-arid and unreliable rainfall of the Botswana's climate, which made the linkages between SF and agriculture more difficult, and the inability of the country not to be self- sufficient in food production

2.1.4 Wrap up of Parallel Session 1

Participants were given a task to do in their table groups to enable them to reflect on the presentations that were made during the session and analyse the experiences in terms of challenges and solution.

Box 5. Task for Parallel Session 1 – Changing consumer behaviours

1. What are the salient issues / challenges for changing consumer behaviours related to food? (How to..)
Quels sont les défis majeurs pour influencer les comportements des consommateurs en terme d'alimentation?
Quais são os temas / desafios para influenciar o comportamento dos consumidores em termos de alimentação?
2. What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for changing consumer behaviours related to food ?
Quelles sont des stratégies et solutions pratiques qui ont le plus de potentiel pour influencer les comportements des consommateurs en terme d'alimentation?
Quais são os estratégias possíveis e soluções práticas que tem un potencial alta para influenciar o comportamento dos consumidores em termos de alimentação?

What are the salient issues / challenges for changing consumer behaviours related to food? (How to..)

a) Demand (consumer) side:

- Difficult to change people's tastes and preferences and to meet consumer expectations for taste
- Cultural background / religion / social trends → food habits and caring/feeding practices of young children
- Behavior change takes time / there is attitude to new products

- Knowledge gaps regarding nutrition and food preparation
- Aggressive marketing of convenience foods of poor nutritional value
- Communities have competing needs that compromise dietary diversity (e.g. if high preparation time)
- Time constraints
- Food policies (e.g. production subsidies, etc.) which can negatively impact on consumption patterns
- Socio-economic situation of households

b) Supply side:

- Limited availability and accessibility of foods with good nutritional value
- Instability in supply of food
- Affordability / cost of nutritious foods
- Food safety in supply chain
- Weak extension services
- Heavy focus on non-African species and staples (adding nutrients artificially)
- Costs of diversifying production and processing

What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for changing consumer behaviours related to food?

a) Demand side:

- Nutrition awareness-raising and education at all levels (mass media, social media, politicians, local leadership, households), including cooking programmes and community demonstrations
- Food price regulations
- Regulations on advertising (e.g. punitive taxation for “immoral” advertising)
- Marketing techniques to raise nutrition awareness and promote healthy diets:
 - “Catch” consumers young and follow them through the years (ECD, primary, secondary)
Integrating nutrition in school curricula – new concepts introduced early in life
 - Get the right person to promote foods with youth (e.g. youth for youth)
 - Know your consumer + take into consideration their preferences when planning your production and marketing strategy
 - Adapt your targeting and packaging to address certain communities

b) Supply side

- Increasing production and processing to increase availability and reduce prices of diverse crops
- Food processing to ensure convenient preparation of nutrient-rich foods
- Food assistance programmes – cash or food
- Fortification / bio-fortification of widely used and affordable foods (for biofortification, use local varieties to ensure acceptability)

- Invest in extension and training / equip extension workers
- Promote indigenous species (including through research and development)
- Controls on food imports
- Community ownership, participatory approaches → Stakeholder ownership at community, household, individual levels to take responsibility of their health
- Innovative approaches that show value
- Integrate research components in our projects to keep improving

Recommendations related both to demand and supply

- Research on food consumption patterns to inform policies
- Political commitment – countries need to be held accountable in terms of budget allocations
- Developing strategies with communities based on technically sound principles, incorporating indigenous foods and knowledge systems

2.2 Parallel session 2: Nutrition Sensitive Value Chains

Session was moderated by Robert Mazur, from Iowa State University

2.2.1 The Bean Value Chain in Madagascar

Presentation made by H. Raobelina, Responsible for research and development- Office National de Nutrition

Context

- There is a problem of chronic malnutrition (about 50.1%) and micro-nutrient deficiencies
- There is a potential for agriculture, but it is under-developed
- The objective of the project is to improve nutrition status and performance among children at school ; and contribute to reduction of iron deficiencies

Steps

- The research center is there to help fortify the beans (fortification rate: 0,26g/kg)
- The fortified beans are pulverized to produce flour
- The bean flour is then distributed at community level : primary schools and health nutrition center
- The distribution of the bean flour goes with sensitization about its nutrition- (distribution 3 times a week)
- There is then impact evaluation among children benefiting from the project after 5 months of implementation – evaluation is focusing on malnutrition (weight/age) and school performance and so far the study showed positive results

Strengths

- There is synergy between line ministers, private sector, NGO producer organizations, research center, and centers at community level
- The project is linked with ongoing projects (FIDA, training, part of PNAN component 2 and 5, to be integrated in other policies)
- The idea is to develop the initiative in other sub-regions and evaluate also anemia

Challenges

- There is limited knowledge in the growing of new varieties (for farmers)
- Introduction of bean in children diet vs. cultural belief is still an issue (for consumer)
- There is poor coordination by the Ministries
- There are some trade constraints and coordination with Minister of Finance and Trade needed (for example, on the importation taxes for iron / vitamin A ingredients for “chemical” fortification)

2.2.2 Collaborative Action in Deploying Biofortified Crops in Zambia

Presentation made by Dr. E. Simpungwe from HarvestPlus

Context

- A total of 44% Maize is planted in Zambia as compared to other crops and this accounts for 57% daily caloric intakes and takes at least 43% of Agriculture budget
- Nutrition status : is 45% national average for children under 5 years; for vitamin A deficiency, 54% of children under 5 years severely affected; anemia prevalence is 50% among pregnant women; and underweight is 15% of children under the age of 5
- Zambia white maize production has been outstripping annual maize requirements. So there is food security but limited nutrition security. Notwithstanding, nutrition security remains a major challenge since white maize provides mainly calories without important micronutrients”

Response to under nutrition and some high impact interventions

- Cook books are distributed and utilisation workshops are conducted
- Dietary diversity : there is utilization of fish and animal sources of micronutrients (for example, milk is included in school feeding programs and fish provides 30% of protein needs in local diets)
- Twice per year children under 5 years receive Vitamin A capsule supplements - estimated that supplementation results in 23% reduction in mortality.
- Several other commercial products are fortified with Vitamin A (provitamin A Maize and Sweet potato) (refined sugar, oil, butter)

Lessons learned, challenges opportunities and recommendation

- Consumption patterns and attitudes for new crops are difficult to change. Using diverse sources information (NGOs, Public, Private, CBOs etc.) works better.

- Even rural populations respond to nutrition information.
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration across private, public and NGO sectors is crucial to drive adoption of nutritious crops.

Key questions

- Integration of biofortification in National Agriculture Investment Plan? YES
- Adoption of new variety by farmers? How easily to sustain this production?
- Definition of biofortification vs. fortification (not biotechnology)
- Sugar fortification – there could be implication in terms of consumption and price (how is the private sector involved!)
- The use of hybrid plants, the farmer will be depending on specific seeds produced by private companies

2.2.3 Food Safety in the Value Chain

Presentation made by Jean Kamanzi, Regional Food Safety and Quality officer at FAO Sub-regional office

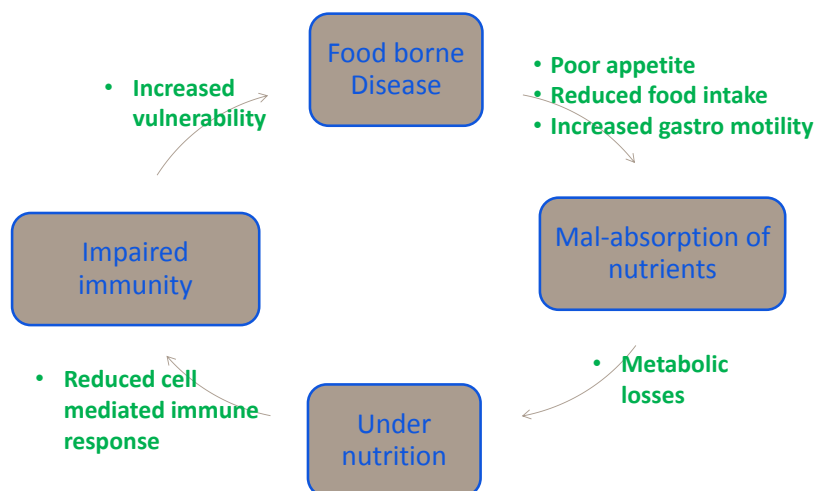
Definitions and concepts

- “food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and health life”
- “food safety describes handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent foodborne illness”
- “A toxin is a poison produced by biological agents”.
- Hazards versus risk: we are exposed to food hazards on a daily basis. Risk for a foodborne disease is function of the probability of an adverse health event X severity of the consequence

Challenges

- Food borne diseases : chemical/pesticides residues (e.g. From the Bulawayo study, the emergency program found high level of pesticides in fresh vegetables at retail)
- Aflatoxins problem seems to be major when there is plant stress in field or poor storage conditions. This impacts on stunting of the crops

The vicious cycle of under nutrition and poor food safety



Recommendations

- There is a need for a structured process ; hazard identification, characterization, and exposure assessment
- Food safety is a pre-requisite for food security
- Food safety controls require a value chain approach and shared responsibilities

2.2.4 Wrap up of Parallel Session 2

Participants were made to reflect in their table groups on the presentations made based on the task given by the facilitators below.

Box 6. Task for Parallel Session 2 – Nutrition throughout the value chain

1. What are the salient issues / challenges for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture value chains? (How to..)
Quels sont les défis majeurs pour maximiser l'impact nutritionnel des filières agricoles?
Quais são os temas / desafios para maximizar o impacto nutricional das cadeias de valor agrícolas?
2. What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture value chains?
Quelles sont des stratégies et solutions pratiques qui ont le plus de potentiel pour pour maximiser l'impact nutritionnel des filières agricoles?
Quais são os estratégias possíveis e soluções práticas que tem un potencial alta para maximizar o impacto nutricional das cadeias de valor agrícolas?

What are the salient issues / challenges for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture value chains? (How to..)

Country nutritional situation analysis

- Low scaling up of nutritious food in terms of quantity, quality and geographic coverage
- Poor incorporation and building of sustainability / ownership in nutrition interventions at all levels (Government, NGO`s, Partners, farmers, food processors, sellers and consumers)
- Low acceptance of improved crops by local producers/farmers and consumers. Biofortified crops are well received by users when nutrition information is provided
- People are poorly equipped with necessary information
- Lack of awareness / control on food safety issues, from production, transportation and storage.
- No clear understanding of the impact of food safety on nutrition
- Insufficient integrating food fortification into policy (processing). Insufficient integration of biofortification interventions into policy
- Less agreement on the value addition on food – What would be the level of micronutrient needs for all which is scientifically determined
- Biofortification / nutritional value addition (less honourable and sustainable). Nutritional value addition via fortification (less sustainable)

What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture value chains?

- Policy creation and enforcement of standards and rules: Advocacy for policy integration; and policy advocacy / evidence-based
- There is a need for national food safety policy to support other policies
- Development of joint action plans for collaborative implementation and monitoring on nutrition initiatives
- Awareness creation by involving mass media campaign on the importance of micro nutrient-focusing on communication / sensitization on the importance of diverse food consumption and looking at vulnerability assessment and at consumption of fortified and biofortified food
- Training all producers, sellers and consumers on food safety issues
- Establish Public Private Partnership (PPP) focusing on commercialize farming
- Building capacities (include education) of consumers and local producers and nutrition into primary school curricula
- Coordination of stakeholders for the development of Infrastructure and for accessibility to the markets and nutritious food
- Adapt new innovations based on indigenous knowledge

2.3 Parallel session 3: Diversifying Local Production and Supporting Local Livelihoods, including HIV AIDS

Session moderated by Monique Beun, Regional Nutrition officer, WFP.

2.3.1 “MANTLOANE”: Lesotho’s Joined-Up Approach to Keyhole Gardens

Presentation made by M. Bereng, Chief Nutrition Officer, MAFS-Nutrition Department; L. Lekhanya, M&E Officer, Food security Section, Rural Self Help Development Association (RSDA)

Country context:

- Lesotho is a small landlocked country completely surrounded by a larger and wealthier South Africa.
- During the past decade drought has become common, undermining rural agricultural production and eroding rural households’
- The prevalence of stunting in Lesotho is categorized as “very high” in accordance with the WHO Criteria (1995) prompting need for emergency intervention. However, 42% of women are overweight and 17% of them are obese
- There is 23% HIV prevalence across all ages, of which 60% are women and children
- In August 2012, the Prime Minister declared a food security emergency and that led to better harvest in 2013, but many people still struggle to feed themselves.

What is keyhole gardens & overview of the project?

- As a result of the abovementioned nutrition challenges, Keyhole Gardens were started in Lesotho in the mid 90’s and the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency (C-SAFE) programme provided a bases for the expansion on this initiative
- The Keyhole Gardening through C-Safe used as a as a strategy to integrate, or ‘join up’ support for food security, nutrition, education, income generation, savings and community development. The approach focused on helping vulnerable households affected by HIV and AIDS, in addition to households with elderly or chronically ill people and with orphaned children.
- The basic keyhole garden is a circular, raised bed made up of layers of soil, ash, manure and other organic material. It retains moisture and nourishes the soil, making it more productive than a conventional garden, even during dry or cold months

Results and achievements in using the Keyhole Garden

- Some noticeable results were improved household food security year round especially in winter, diet diversity in the households especially for people living with HIV, infant, elderly and vulnerable children. The technology has helped in support climate resilience, increased income and savings by the local people as well as improved social cohesion
- In terms of the achievements of the initiatives, sustainability was accomplished by integrated development approach that involved different ministries. Moreover, the homestead gardens

were included in the government strategic plans. The project managed to scale up and extend to national level, with some of the interventions spreading the technology at international level

Challenges faced by the project were

- The project found fear of the stigma associated with HIV infection reduced uptake. This led to the dropping of this criterion for participation and now all households within a target village are eligible.
- Difficulties in ensuring maintenance for retaining walls and for the central compost and watering basket.
- Not all communities had access to the same materials and so the strategy was adapted to use suitable local materials.

Some lessons learnt from the implementation of the project were

- Demonstrable success and joined-up involvement from a wide-range of expertise gave the project a large ripple effect
- The integrated approach linked issues and organizations to avoid duplication and competition
- An integrated approach also benefits from joining up with traditional knowledge and thinking for ownership of the initiatives
- Not all beneficiaries are farmers but they are still vulnerable households who need support

2.3.2 A Holistic Approach to Nutrition for Vulnerable Households - Swaziland

Presentation made by N. Dlamini, Senior Nutritionist, Ministry of Agriculture

Background about the programme

- Objectives of the project is “improved food availability and diet diversity improved income; improved hygiene and sanitation , improved preparation and processing / cooking, increased acceptability / enhance taste; and provision of water”
- Target is child-headed, elderly (able to work), families affected by HIV -about 4800 individuals / 800 households
- Activities are:
 - Production: increase size of gardens; water harvesting; skills in production, processing, preparation, utilization and packaging;
 - Water and sanitation: skills on health and sanitation (how to clean the yard); supply pit latrines

Impacts coming from the implementation of the project are:

- Farmers sell produce and use income to plough big fields of maize
- There is strengthened collaboration between NGOs and home economics
- Strengthened working relationship among Ministry of Agriculture officers

The following were lessons from the implementation of the project

- Use of participatory approach and development of selection criteria ensured that deserving beneficiaries are selected and benefit from the project
- Working in cluster makes it easier to engage community members and makes monitoring much easier
- Allowing beneficiaries to plant crops of their preference especially in summer make them to utilize their gardens so that they don't lie idle
- Creating a sense of competition amongst the cluster members encourages positive outlook

For the project to be sustainable, it is suggested that:

- With the support of water harvesting facilities, beneficiaries are able to produce crops throughout the year
- The training support on seedbed preparation has enabled beneficiaries to produce their own seedlings instead of purchasing them
- Beneficiaries have been trained and encouraged to use locally available resources such as kraal manure and composts to fertilize their soils
- There is ongoing and continuous training on the different project aspects
- Other locally based partners (e.g. NGOs) have been engaged to provide support to the beneficiaries

The key message and recommendation from the implementation of this project is that it is critical to empower people with skills and knowledge; never underestimate the abilities of elderly in vulnerable households in addressing food security issues - they appreciate whatever they receive and the support from the service providers.

2.3.3 Fish for Improved Nutrition & Health in Africa

Presentation made by J. Nagoli and prepared together with Dr. M. Beveridge; T. and Matiza Chiuta

The evidence on fish and nutrition:

- Fish comes from 2 sources: fishing and aquaculture
- Fish is a "complete" nutritious food that include a rich source of essential fats
- The global trends shows that there is an increase in fish consumption (especially in Asia)
- Fish provides high contribution to protein intakes in national diets in the Southern Africa region
- Different parts of fish have different content in vitamin A, so eat the whole fish. Fish is also believed to enhances the bioavailability of iron and zinc from all foods in the meal, but more research is needed
- On fish and HIV / AIDS, in Zambia research has found a positive effect of fish powder on nutritional status and treatment response for people living with HIV and AIDS.

Some of the challenges faced during the implementation of the initiative and emerging opportunities:

- There is a growing demand and dietary preferences for fish

- Political will is highly needed to increase the production of fish
- There is a strong potential for aquaculture in Southern Africa, and this promote integration with other farming systems (with agriculture, providing organic manures)
- There is a fast growing production of fish in the world on aquaculture but lowest in Africa, except for Egypt

Some recommendations and things to be done?

- There is a need for long-term fish & nutrition research, especially the role of fish in the first 1,000 days of the child's life
- There is a need for increased investment in fisheries, especially aquaculture, freshwater and coastal capture fisheries
- It important to promote the availability, accessibility and intake of micronutrient rich fish

Reactions from the presentation:

- Giving an example with good palatability of Sipa in the case of Malawi, the presenter indicated that, generally, fish production for big fish is going down because of overfishing. This had led to the increase in small fish because they don't have enough big fish to prey on them.
- There is a need to do research on the importance of 1,000 days of child's life and fish for complementary feeding. Also, there is a need to develop recipe of small fishes, but also there is a need to ensure acceptance of these more nutritious food by children
- Current efforts and initiatives for aquaculture involves "Fish for all" summit in 2005 with NEPAD and National Aquaculture Plans that are being developed (e.g. Malawi; Nigeria)

2.3.4 Wrap up of Parallel Session 3

After the presentations, participants were asked to reflect in their table groups and come up with challenges and probable solutions as per the task below.

Box 7. Task for Parallel Session 3 – Diversifying local production & livelihoods

1. What are the salient issues / challenges for diversifying local production and livelihoods? (How to..)
Quels sont les défis majeurs pour diversifier la production locale et les moyens d'existence?
Quais são os temas / desafios para diversificar a produção local e os meios de vida?
2. What are possible strategies and practical solutions for diversifying local production and livelihoods?
Quelles sont des stratégies et solutions pratiques qui ont le plus de potentiel pour diversifier la production locale et les moyens d'existence?
Quais são os estratégias possíveis e soluções práticas que tem un potencial alta para diversificar a produção local e os meios de vida?

What are the salient issues / challenges for diversifying local production and livelihoods? (How to..)

- Environmental challenges and climate change

- Acceptance of programs, change in lifestyle and eating patterns
- Inadequate resources to scaling-up projects and initiatives
- Low incentive to grow other crops than staple crops; and emphasis on subsistence farming
- Poor commercialisation drive, and lack of information on markets
- Lack of political will
- Lack of promotion of indigenous products
- Lack of technological know-how and need for better links with research
- Lack of capacities for nutrition education in extension programme.
- Lack of infrastructure to support production and marketing
- Inadequate access to agriculture “essential inputs” (e.g. lands, seeds, and water)
- Lack of coordination between agriculture and nutrition stakeholders to implement food/crops diversification

What are possible strategies and practical solutions for diversifying local production and livelihoods?

- Creating enabling agricultural policy environment → Advocacy on nutrition with decision-makers (use of champions)
- Holistic programme design across value chain / food system (e.g. crop and livestock)
- Targeting to risk areas
- Ensure dialogue between project initiators and beneficiaries
- Make the case on project impact / demonstrate benefits to ensure buy-in for M&E and building exit strategy during project planning
- Develop and invest in appropriate technologies for different situations (including post-harvest technology and on climate change)
- Ensure collaboration between scientists, nutritionists and programme designers
- Participatory approaches / stakeholder engagement / partnerships
- Infrastructure (for market access and processing/transport/storage)
- Access to credit for small-scale farmers
- Invest in extension
- Land reform for access to land
- Promotion of indigenous foods (research, development, marketing)

2.4 Parallel session 4: Agriculture-Nutrition linkages in an Urbanizing World

Session moderated by Mohamed AgBendeck, Senior Nutrition Officer for Africa, FAO/RAF

2.4.1 Double Burden of Malnutrition, Tanzania Cities

Presentation made by Zohra Lukmanji, Public Health Nutritionist

Definitions and concepts

- **Under-nutrition** occurs when there is lack of foods to meet energy needs and nutrient requirements to maintain health, growth and development and is linked to poverty, ignorance, and political instability.
- **Over-nutrition** is the result of excessive food intake especially macro-nutrients, relative to dietary requirements and low physical activity level.

In many occasions, there is a double burden where there is co-existence of under-nutrition and over-nutrition. With the former, there would be child macro- and micro-nutrient deficiencies and under nutrition in women at reproductive age. With the latter, there would be obesity in adulthood and childhood as well as increased prevalence's in diet-related chronic diseases in adults.

In a country, nutrition transition happen as a result of economic growth/ transition, urbanization, demographic changes/ transition, changes in the food systems and food habits, changes in lifestyles (reduced physical activity), cultural factors and level of knowledge on food and nutrition.

The health outcomes and impacts in the case of overweight is obesity and dietary related non-communicable diseases (such as metabolic syndromes, Type 2 Diabetes, CHDs, CVDs, Hypertension, cancers, etc.). With regards to stunting and micro-nutrient deficiencies in the vulnerable groups, the effect is increased costs in health care and quality of life and reduction in economic productivity.

Reactions to the presentation:

- There is a need to analyse and learn lessons from others / anticipate possible solutions
- There is generally high ignorance of obesity
- The issues of obesity is linked to processed foods / marketing
- Importance of nutrition education (healthy vs. bad diets)

2.4.2 Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities: challenges and opportunities

Presentation made by M. AgBendeck, Senior Nutrition Officer for Africa, FAO/RAF

Context

- Urbanization is redefining the region economically (urban areas has great contribution of the region's GDP); socially (cities are defining social and cultural norms); politically (urban areas are frequently the frontline of political change) and demographically (cities attract a variety of groups)
- The trends is that more people are living in cities. It is estimated that in 2008/ 2009, there were 40% of people in the cities in Africa. It is projected that for 2050, there will be more than 60% living in the cities.

General challenges in relation to urbanisation

- The 'urbanization of poverty': poverty in Africa exists from rural and urban areas.
- Growing inequality: even affluent and economically successful cities like Johannesburg or Nairobi contain concentrations of extreme poverty.
- Increasing vulnerability of the urban poor: rapid and unplanned urbanization is resulting in acute rights and protection gaps.
- Inadequate protection from a variety of threats: the urban poor face multiple hazards, from natural disasters to price shocks, with limited formal or informal support.
- Rising threat of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs): poor diets and sedentary lifestyles are raising the incidence of diabetes and obesity

In addition to the challenges above, those that are linking urbanisation and local agriculture are affecting health (quality of food -pesticides, mycotoxins), environment (degradation /reduction of biodiversity, and pollutions) and socio-economy (disparities, food prices, and seasonability of food)

Key areas of action to address the above mentioned challenge are:

- Governance- focusing on urban policies, land management, housing and service rights, and public protection.
- Poverty reduction and employment (Job security, social inclusion, decent work, and welfare).
- Basic services that looks at availability, accessibility and affordability of education, health care and other services.
- Food, nutrition, agriculture and rural-urban linkages (focusing on food security, rural-urban governance, migration).
- Environment (focusing at green development, natural disasters, climate change, sanitation, and waste disposal)

Examples of solutions & opportunities in urban areas:

- Strengthen urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry by benefiting from the short chain for fresh food, employment, and regular access to food.
- Strengthen rural-urban linkages - Integration of cities and countryside in the food system through national and regional governance structures and platforms
- Provide hygiene and environmental guidelines (Waste reduction measures, food safety controls and environmental regulations)
- Social, economic and environmental resilience for urban and rural areas (Monitoring, preparedness measures, registration systems, social welfare)

The way forward:

- Rethink urban development in an optimistic and positive perspective despite the increase of food demand and uncertainty of environment
- Develop local food systems anchored into integrated territorial planning (dialogue, policy, risk and conflict management, implementation)
- Improve and sustain complementary rural and urban agriculture

2.4.3 Food Hygiene Health and Food Security

Presentation made by Dr Ferima Zerbo, Food Safety and Nutrition Programme Coordinator, WHO

Definition- Food safety is defined as protecting the food supply from microbial, chemical and physical hazards that may occur during all stages of food production, including growing, harvesting, processing, transporting, retailing, distributing, preparing, storing and consumption, in order to prevent foodborne illnesses.

There is high magnitude of food safety problems in Africa. Many different contaminations examples (for the 2008 and 2010) food-related diseases occurrences were:

- Anthrax; Typhoid fever and botulism; chemical contamination of seed beans and maize (Zimbabwe; Uganda; Kenya; Nigeria)
- Salmonellosis due to fish mouse (Mauritius).
- Mushroom poisoning (Algeria); Bromide poisoning (Angola) and food poisoning (Madagascar, Angola, Kenya, Mauritius, and Botswana)
- Outbreaks of diarrhea (Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Burundi, Comoros, Uganda, Kenya, Botswana and Mozambique)

Key recommendations –Role of consumer to safer food:

- Keep clean at all times – wash your hands during food preparation
- Separate raw and cooked food by using separate equipment

- Cook thoroughly (There would be loss of vitamins, but less risks). If one needs a balanced diet, get vitamins from other foods.
- Keep food at safe temperatures (e.g. don't have cooked food at room temperature for more than 2 hours)
- Use safe water and raw materials (do not use food beyond the expiry date)

Key Messages

- A comprehensive, coherent and coordinated strategy is needed to make progress towards, food security, food safety, nutrition, and health which are crosscutting issues that permeate the entire life-course from conception to old age.
- Include food safety in food and nutrition policies and strategies and plan of action and establish a diversity of approaches to enhance consumer awareness and participation in food safety activities including commitment to consumer education.
- Assuring food security, food safety and nutrition is a shared responsibility – “Let us be together”

2.4.4 Wrap up of parallel session 3

Box 8. Task for Parallel Session 4 – Agriculture-nutrition in an urbanizing world

1. What are the salient issues / challenges for promoting healthy and diverse diets in urban contexts? (How to..)
Quels sont les défis majeurs pour promouvoir une alimentation saine et diversifiée dans les contextes urbains?
Quais são os temas / desafios para promover as dietas saudáveis e diversas em contextos urbanos?
2. What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for promoting healthy diets in urban contexts ?
Quelles sont des stratégies et solutions pratiques qui ont le plus de potentiel pour promouvoir une alimentation saine et diversifiée dans les contextes urbains?
Quais são os estratégias possíveis e soluções práticas que tem un potencial alta para promover as dietas saudáveis e diversas em contextos urbanos?

What are the salient issues / challenges for promoting healthy and diverse diets in urban contexts? (How to..)

- Lack of understanding of the situation in cities (double burden of malnutrition) and of potential solutions
- Lack of nutrition education in urban areas (difficult to bring people together). The focus is more in the rural areas
- Low income / purchasing power (e.g. fruits and vegetables are very expensive) and nutritious food not a priority
- No capacities for storage / buying per day
- Lack of availability of healthy and nutritious food (particularly in semi-arid cities)

- No strict regulations which results in import of non-nutritious food (e.g. with high rates of sugar, salt, fat...)
- Poor marketing of nutritious food and excessive marketing on junk and unhealthy food

What are possible strategies and practical solutions which have a high potential for promoting healthy diets in urban contexts?

- There is a need for policies, regulations framework, standards, control , including territorial policies and planning
- There should be branding and labeling of food
- Promotion of dialogue is needed between different sectors to respond to these issues (Public and Private Sector)
- Role of mass media for creating awareness – especially on specified food for urban areas
- There should be right messages / education and schools should be good entry point
- Consumers and consumer associations should be empowered
- Promote value-addition in the food supply chain
- Learn lessons from other countries, beyond Africa ; e.g. in terms of regulations and well-functioning food supply chains in urban context

2.5 NPCA Food and Nutrition Security Video Play and Feedback

Video play

The presentation from the video went like this:

“Imagine a self-sufficient Africa, with the world fastest economic activities, a world super power, free of poverty and hunger, malnutrition and food aid. Africa is known for its resilient spirit, and vibrant cultures, a diverse landscape full of natural resources. Pulsating with life and laughter with music heard from villages to towns and the cities. They say food is the window to the soul. They say mothers are unable to feed the souls of their young ones and families. This results in malnutrition. Malnutrition is a condition that results from an inadequate and unbalanced diet in which certain food and nutrients are missing from everyday meals.

The most prevalent form of malnutrition is undernutrition, which is caused by diet lacking in calories, proteins, vitamins and minerals. Malnutrition is both a cause and consequence of Africa devastating burden of poverty, disease and mortality. It remains one of the biggest challenges in Africa with over 300 million affected and the most vulnerable are the women and children under 5 years of age. Malnutrition contributes to more than half of all deaths from malaria and child illness. Malnourished children cannot grow and learn and hungry adults cannot be productive. Did you know that economic losses due to malnutrition are as high as 6 to 10 % of GDP? Imagine a generation of underdeveloped African children that are prone to disease and have learning disabilities.

Say hello to Fatima, an 11 year old 3rd grade student. There are much younger students in her class who all receive higher marks than her because their mothers feed them better. The class is often interrupted because of Fatima apathy. Some teachers at school think she is a slow learner, they don't know that her life hangs in the balance. Stunted children are up to four times more likely to die from infectious diseases and malnutrition. Fatima, a stunted child is a classic example of how malnutrition affects most Africa children. Fatima's family is poor and does not have access to adequate water supply, sanitation and medical care and therefore suffer from poor health. This further contributes to Fatima's poor nutritional status. Before conceiving Fatima, her mother was malnourished and in poor health. As an unborn child, Fatima would lie in her mother womb waiting to be fed, sadly due to her mother's condition, very little food and nutrition came her way. As a result, Fatima was born underweight, which means she did not grow up like other children her age. She was prone to getting sick often. Poor housing, poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water contribute to the frequent illnesses that Fatima suffers. It only makes malnutrition worse. We forget what raised all of us – the stuff that makes baby smiles - good nutrition.

Mother's milk is best - it provides all the nutrients up to six months and supports the child optimum physical and mental development. A mother must monitor what she eats and be well nourished herself. After six months, other food should be introduced to meet the growing child nutrient needs, hence the first 1000 days of life, from conception to 24 months of a child's life are a critical window of opportunity for halting malnutrition and its negative consequences which might lead to stunted growth on her life. It remains important that families are able to access adequate food in the right quantity, variety and quality to provide all the essential nutrients required for active lifestyles, optimum health and productivity.

Africa has the potential to produce and to tap into the tradition and indigenous food systems. To provides the best nutrition at households, national and regional levels. What is stopping us from this glorious state of being malnutrition free? It is a mind-set, it is poverty, is it a lack of good policies and programmes, a lack of resources, lack of education, visible political will and commitment, and poor implementation of programmes. There are a number of tried and tested food and nutrition interventions such as food fortification, including biofortification, orange flesh sweet potatoes, dietary diversity and home gardens. School feeding, supplementation, communicating simple changes in behaviour, nutrition education amongst others; they must be properly implemented and taken to scale. Every child mother and other family members need to consume a variety of food on a daily basis - fruits, vegetables, fish products, poultry, livestock, dairy products, beans and pulses, staple cereals, roots and tubers for the best nutrition.

A community that is healthy and well – nourished has the ability to lift itself out of poverty. Imagine Fatima; imagine your child as a doctor, maybe a lawyer, a scientist or even an astronaut. Good nutrition leads to those opportunities. Feed your child properly, because nutrition, help those we bring into the world to make it a better place. Africa could be amazing, if our children are fed properly. Nutrition security should not be taken lightly.

All human and socio economic development begins with the best nutrition. With the required commitment, support from donors such as the European Union, leadership and political will, we can achieve it. Imagine Africa feeding itself and the world. It is achievable. LET'S MAKE NUTRITION A PRIORITY IN OUR DEVELOPMENT AGENDA".

Reactions from the video and feedback:

- The development of the video was a collective and joint effort- people from different sectors and different countries were involved.
- The video will be transferred to the flash - disk and it will also be made available on YouTube
- The video is simple and give out a clear message through animation instead of having people talking
- There is a possibility to translate the video into Portuguese, Swahili, Arabic, and French
- The video is based on research findings about nutrition issues in Africa
- It was not clear to the participants what the target group was for the message in the video. The response was that the video is meant for all target groups – school boys, professionals (agriculturalist and nutritionists). The target is a wider public.
- It is important to be clear what the target groups is and what is expected from the different target groups to do as follow-up actions. Otherwise, the video may not be effective in raising the awareness as required.
- The video has not been pretested with a particular target group, the process of showing it during the workshop is the beginning of a process to get feedback and release it to the public
- There was a feeling that the video should be pretested on any one target groups the producers had in mind. Based on the experience of similar work done in Tanzania, it would be useful to release the video after pretesting has been done – then it will be clear what target groups would benefit mostly from the messages. It can be tested on school kids or pregnant women.
- After pre- testing the video, some expert opinions should be obtained to edit the messages before releasing it to the public.
- There was another view that the target group should not be an issue in the video. Since the start of the workshop, participants have been talking about coordination, collaboration and partnerships around the issue of food and nutrition. Whoever will get to see the video, they will know what role they have to play in dealing with issues around nutrition. If the video is targeted to the politician for example, they will look at it from that narrow perspective- the same if you target it to agriculturalist.
- It is fine if the video target many stakeholders. But at the end of the video, it should be clear what would be role of the different targets groups– what they will do to make a difference on the issue of nutrition.
- There was a concern that part of the language, definition, and terminologies may not have been put as crispy and as scientific as nutritionists would be happy about. A couple of slides could be changed and edited with the involvement of experts before the video is released to the public.

3) SECTION 3: INFORMATION SYSTEMS: SITUATION ANALYSIS, MONITORING AND EVALUATIONS MECHANISMS

This section shares experiences from different case studies and information that is important for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

3.1 An Integrated Analysis of Food Security and Nutrition to support Agriculture Planning : the example of the IPC in Southern Africa

Presentation made by Mokotla Ntela, Regional IPC Coordinator at SADC (FAO)

The presenter took participants through the Integrated Analysis of Food and Nutrition Security with a focus on the SADC region. He indicated that an integrated approach to nutrition is needed to understand multiple causes of malnutrition for program design, to harmonise different sources of data, and to have a common language/consensus. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) addresses these challenges in various ways by:

- bringing together information from various sectors (market data, economic data, climatic data, agricultural data, and nutrition data);
- consulting various sources (national governments, NGOs, un agencies, technical agencies, and civil society),
- bringing in technical consensus based on standards, transparency and evidence; simplifying complexity; and provide relevance for decision making.

The IPC uses worksheets that contain information on indicators that can be categorized into elements, namely: mortality/death rate; nutritional status; food consumption (quantity and nutritional quality); livelihood change (assets and strategies); availability, access, utilization & stability; hazards and vulnerability.

Since 2011, there was an IPC chronic food insecurity (FI) prototype tool that was piloted in three countries (Lesotho, Malawi, and Zimbabwe) during 2012, and it used trend analysis as it analyses long term behaviour of indicators. It was found to be more relevant for long-term planning including CAADP and requires thorough understanding of acute analysis (not mutually exclusive).

Causal analysis in IPC focuses more in the magnitudes, how much food security dimensions can be limiting factors (extreme, major, minor) that lead to food insecurity and classification of food insecurity status. On the other hand, causal analyses in programming try to understand how the various

determining factors interact and how they lead to poor nutritional status (the pathway). It also deals with identifying the key interventions to improve nutritional status.

The presentation ended by giving progress on what the IPC has done in the region: Awareness raising (2days in each country) in Swaziland, Zambia, and Mozambique); Acute IPC training and analysis in Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Malawi; Acute IPC analysis in Swaziland and Mozambique; Chronic IPC analysis in Malawi; and regional IPC level 2 training.

Reaction to the presentation

- Partners in Malawi who have been involved in the IPC process are National Vulnerability Assessment Committees, which are multisectoral
- Sources of funding for the work of the IPC have so far been from the IPC Global Support unit in Rome. The IPC is now advocating institutionalization of this work by the government – they will have to allocate budget and sustain the IPC work.
- The IPC has been made to classify the severity of malnutrition. In some cases, the severity may be the same in the countries but the causes may be different – there is a need to read the stories behind the numbers.

3.2 Agriculture-Nutrition Pathways for Programme Design and Evaluation in Zambia

Presentation made by Jody Harris from IFPRI

Jody's presentation was focused on the main frameworks that IFPRI use to decide what needs to be measured, and why it is important to measure certain things in agriculture programs which hope to impact nutrition. The presenter emphasised the importance of evaluating nutrition-sensitive agriculture programs because there is a need for more and better information on the potential impact of agriculture on nutrition, and how that impact is realized.

The starting point is to look at the causes of malnutrition at individual and household level. To this end, nutrient intake and health status becomes the immediate causes of malnutrition at the individual level. The underlying causes of malnutrition, at the household and societal level, are food, health, and care.

Indicators assigned to measure the nutrition-related aspects of the NAIPs of different countries fall into 4 categories:

- Nutrition outcomes: It has been seen that nutrition indicators are affected by more than food- It also include health and childcare- so agriculture need to work closely with other sectors
- Food and diets: Production of nutrient-dense foods, and their consumption by consumers is agriculture's business
- Household knowledge and practices: This measures household purchasing power, whereas at individual level it measures diet quality.

- Agricultural production: There is no consensus on measurement, but it is important to define and include those foods which are important for micronutrients, not just calories.

The key message is that different indicator types are represented in NAFSIPs, but no single country measures all aspects. In evaluations, one should not be limited to answering what impact, if any, program interventions have made, without providing any insights into how these impacts are achieved. Understanding the pathways to impact is crucial to improve program delivery and effectiveness, and to identify what is needed to scale up and to adapt the program for implementation in other settings.

The presenter gave an example of the RAIN project in Zambia, whose overall objective was to develop a sustainable model that integrates and realigns agricultural, nutrition and health interventions to effectively prevent child and maternal undernutrition among poor rural communities, which can be replicated and brought to scale to contribute to the achievement of MDG 1. This is a 5 year project with strong agricultural component and nutrition outcomes supporting 3480 households. The intention was to produce evidence on whether and how child and maternal undernutrition can be reduced by improving agriculture programming and strengthening linkages with the health sector.

As part of the RAIN evaluation design, 6 wards (administrative areas) were randomly assigned to agriculture only, agriculture plus health and nutrition messages, and control. The impact evaluation consisted of a baseline survey in all groups and an endline survey was made four years later. A process evaluation was undertaken in the interim, coinciding with implementation. The aim was to see changes over time, and also between groups- does agriculture help, and does adding nutrition messaging help more?

The main indicator, stunting, is the focus of Zambia national nutrition plans and policies, and in the SUN framework adopted by Zambia, and international discourse. Food, care and health are covered in objectives, as in UNICEF framework. Assessment is made of impact in the older age group, feeding and other practices (DD) in the younger age group, and also many other potential influences on child nutrition through the baseline and endline surveys.

The RAIN evaluation is one example of an evaluation on a small-scale program, but one that illustrates what can be done in terms of strong evaluation design for nutrition-sensitive agriculture projects, and how much needed evidence can be produced on the role of production of diverse foods in avoiding malnutrition. The evaluation will end in 2015.

The presenter ended by giving a summary as follows:

- If an agriculture program aims to be nutrition-sensitive, it must measure impact on nutrition or the intended pathways to nutrition
- What a program measures will depend on the program aims and design – will change from context to context.

- There are different designs for impact evaluations, which provide different levels of certainty about attribution of impact to the program itself
- A process evaluation is used to understand which elements of a program are working and which are not
- Monitoring is a vital management tool which should be undertaken in any program

Reactions to the presentation:

- The RAIN project is running now it started in 2011 and is ending in 2015. There is baseline survey and various reports and there will also be an impact evaluation.
- Biomarkers are gold standards of what one want to measure in nutrition, but they are costly. The reason for looking at other indicators to be measured is because is it difficult to measure the biomarkers – many people don't have the resources to do those kind of surveys.
- Food security and nutrition are very closely linked- but the presentation was looking at nutrition indicators and not food security indicators. It is important not only to look at production of stable food to fill the bellies, but also the nutrition aspect of the foods. For example, children need food that is dense in nutrients, and maize alone is not dense with nutrients. One needs to add other nutritious food such as ground nuts, orange flesh sweet potatoes and green leaves in the maize to make it denser in nutrients.
- The program can have indicators that measure the nutrition education level of the community. But, in the community, people can have nutrition education but may not adopt nutrition messages. Nutrition education is not a standard nutrition indicator but is an important thing to measure – the countries have to figure out how they will do the measurements.

4) SECTION 4: SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS / INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES :

This section shares experiences from case studies on how coordination of nutrition intervention has been implemented, and highlighting some areas where things were successful and where they are still areas that need improvement.

4.1 Improving Coordination at Country and Regional Level for Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture (including public-private partnership)

4.1.1 Public-Private Partnerships for Improving Food and Nutrition Security

Presentation made by Dr. Namukolo Covic, Centre of Excellence for Nutrition, North-West University South Africa

Namukolo's presentation was based on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in a way that they related food based approaches to Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) framework. She also raised issues for consideration in setting up supporting partnerships for the country action plans that participants were going to be working on during the last days of the workshop.

The presenter gave examples of food based approaches related to CAADP which have proven to be successful and with potential to contribute to dietary diversification: Fruit and vegetable production in Kenya; Small Holder Agriculture (SHA) in Botswana, bio-fortification (BioF) of OFSP and Vitamin A fortification in maize; and diversification of fruit and vegetable production. She emphasised that for such approaches to contribute effectively to improving diet quality, nutrition components must deliberately be planned into such programmes.

Touching on the FNS framework, she indicated that what people normally see in the framework are the aspects related to availability, accessibility, and utilization. With adequate stability at all levels, it is possible for one to attain FNS. She indicated that what are normally not seen in a classical framework are agriculture and other economic activities. She stressed that if FNS components are addressed, they PPP in some form would be required. One of the examples she gave was the partnership required for inputs/marketing/livelihoods associated with agriculture.

The definition of PPPs varies according to context for which they are put in place. But, it can be described as two or more public (local or international) and private (individual farmers or industry)

entities with a common vision collaborating towards a common objective where any one of the entities alone would not be able to address the objective effectively and efficiently.

She warned, however, that there are several limitations of SHA that need to be addressed by the PPPs, some examples are high transaction costs, limited access to information; poor access to inputs at reasonable prices, poor access to required technologies poor quality standards poor access to markets, etc. Namukolo gave an example of PPP setups of SHA that had potential to make positive nutrition outcomes with different stakeholders playing different roles: public sector providing funding, marketing groups providing training, NGO contributing funding and providing expertise, and smallholder farmers doing cultivation.

The success factors that needed addressing for small holder agriculture PPPs are:

- Inputs and market issues
- Food safety standards
- International food safety standards for export
- Certification requirements
- National or regional infrastructure: roads, etc.
- Policy framework must be conducive

These factors could be addressed through well thought out PPPs.

The presentation concluded with aspects that are important for supporting successful PPPs for the development of action plans, which were spelled out as:

- Take into account the country FNS context and objectives?
- What are the requirements to meet these objectives?
- Who are the appropriate partners with common vision and objectives What roles will they play?
- Build healthy relationships among partners
- Put clear operational processes into place
- Ensure there are nutrition activities and outcome indicators
- M&E should form part of whole process
- Consider policy framework and target population dynamics

Reactions to the presentation:

- Legal framework for PPPs usually help if there are contractual agreements signed between the parties- legalising agreements is important for the parties to take full responsibility and accountability.
- The PPPs can manage to narrow down and support processes in addressing the nutrition issues if the component of nutrition is incorporated right at the beginning when the interventions are initiated. Unfortunately, example given during the presentation targeted marketing and did not have nutrition component.

- Shareholding for smallholder farmer - In the example of Botswana, one could have a smallholder farmer who could be working as teacher and has 20 to 30 cattle that are marketed through the Botswana Meat Commission into the European market. The meat commission together with government negotiate with the European Union for good markets on behalf of the smallholder farmers. However, farmers are responsible for their own inputs. Extension officers provide training and backstopping support in terms of control of diseases and breeding. This is a good example of a well-functioning PPP in Africa from which much can be learned.
- Within the PPP framework, farmers can learn from each other, get inputs together as a group, and train each other.

4.1.2 Inter-sectoral Coordination for Scaling-up Nutrition in Zimbabwe

Presentation made by Kudzai Mukudoka, Inter-sectoral Collaboration Officer, Food and Nutrition Council

The presentation by Kudzai started with giving the context in Zimbabwe in terms of stunting. From the Zimbabwe national nutrition survey of 2010, a third of Zimbabwe's children between 6-59 months of age are stunted. It is also interesting to know that Zimbabwe joined the SUN Movement in June 2011. To this end, nutrition is prioritized at the highest level through Zimbabwe's Food and Nutrition Security Policy. For effective coordination, the Food and Nutrition Council has been established as the multi-stakeholder platform to convene cross-sector stakeholders and its leadership is critical in making progress for scaling up nutrition.

The process of developing the FNS Policy was consultative and started with Provinces and Districts through National Consulting Teams and Provincial Consulting Teams where key informants, focus groups and provincial meetings were conducted. The consultation process then went national and led to the formation of the Task Force for Food and Nutrition Council. All this culminated with the Permanent Secretaries adopting the policy with minor recommendations. There is a policy implementation structure that starts from the village level and goes up to the cabinet level. The cabinet is chaired by the President and it oversees the national Ministerial Task Forces on Food and Nutrition. There is also a Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Matrix that has been established as a tool developed through wide consultation with policy commitments' lead agency / Ministries to guide and facilitate implementation of the policy. The matrix is aimed at translating the policy rhetoric into explicit strategic objectives, actions, outputs and outcomes and is in line with Process 3 of the four SUN Processes. There are plans underway to develop a financial tracking system and an M & E framework for this matrix.

The Scaling-up Nutrition progress is captured at four areas:

- Process 1: Creating political and operational platforms: National Food and Nutrition Security Committee established; Nutrition Technical Working Group in place; 40% of districts and 80% provinces now have functional FNCS etc.

- Process 2: Incorporating best practices into national policies: Analysis of existing policies and programmes is ongoing; Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan and CAADP compact have integrated and mainstreamed nutrition etc.
- Process 3: Align actions across sectors: 17 Ministries are involved in implementing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy; the policy implementation matrix is the common results framework for Zimbabwe etc.
- Process 4: Increasing resources and monitoring implementation: Zimbabwe is interested in making a business case for nutrition; processes are currently at initial stages of costing the National Nutrition and Fortification strategies; etc.

Reaction to the presentation

- How much is on paper and how much is real - the presenter herself as an intersectoral collaboration officer is responsible for leading the implementation of policy commitment No. 7, which is about enhancing and strengthening national capacity in food and nutrition security
- Policy implementation structure and the need for implementation plan- the policy was not launched in isolation to the implementation plan. There is a plan with tangible activities and key action with clear responsible champion and costs.
- The investment plans are already in place and they emanated out of a consultative process that included experts in nutrition.
- The role FNC is to spearhead the multisectoral coordination among the different ministries and development partners, donor agencies and civil society for food and nutrition security.

4.1.3 Supporting Nutrition Coordination in Mozambique, Lessons Learnt from REACH

Presentation made by Tania Goossens, REACH facilitator from Mozambique

The presenter started by giving an overview of the country nutrition situation, which generally shows occurrence of stunting (43%), wasting (6%), underweight (15%), and iron deficiency anemia in women of reproductive age (54%). In addition, studies reveal that the largest agricultural production zones have the highest rates of chronic undernutrition. There are also incidences of overweight and obesity, with 7.4% of children under 5 having weight for age +2SD and 16.4% of women 15-49 years with BMI >25kg/m².

There has been several responses to the prevailing situation chronic undernutrition: Multi-sectoral Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition (PAMRDC) - 2011-2015/20; target to reduce stunting to 30% by 2015 and 20% by 2020; 7 strategic objectives (on adolescents, WRA, children under 2, interventions in health, education, social protection, agriculture, sanitation, human resources and M&E) coordinated by Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) in Ministry of Agriculture. The key stakeholders such as SETSAN, TWG – PAMRDC, Nutrition Partners Forum, Civil Society Platform

and Business Network all play a role in advocacy, ensuring alignment of interventions with PAMRDC, resource mobilization, and accountability.

Some of the general challenges in nutrition coordination include limited awareness of nutrition, low consensus on problems and what to do, no sector wants to be coordinated by the others, and limited resources for nutrition.

The REACH programme is a partnership between World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, UNICEF and World Health Organisation. REACH is focusing on strengthening government capacity to scale-up nutrition actions and improve nutrition management and governance, and on supporting nutrition sensitive multi-sectoral approaches.

REACH has four outcomes, which are all important for effective nutrition governance

- Outcome 1: Increased awareness and consensus of stakeholders
- Outcome 2: Strengthened national policies and programmes
- Outcome 3: Increased human and institutional capacity
- Outcome 4: Increased effectiveness and accountability

REACH in Mozambique is housed in SETSAN and managed to have the following successes in terms of nutrition coordination

- TWG-PAMRDC support to development of provincial multisectoral plans on nutrition
- Twice yearly reporting to Council of Ministers
- National advocacy strategy on chronic undernutrition
- Joint nutrition planning retreat
- Increased and harmonized donor support for institutional and human capacity development and implementation of PAMRDC
- Strengthened coordination between working groups
- Inclusive facilitation of CAADP process
- Efforts to align multisectoral strategies to sectoral strategies
- Increase in joint programming (e.g. agriculture + education in school feeding and school gardens; delivery of extension services; biotechnology etc..).

Some key challenges and constraints in the implementation of REACH were non-ownership of nutrition agenda, non-engagement of sectors in coordination and understanding of their role, nutrition not mainstreamed in sectoral strategies, and insufficient understanding on nutritional impact of programs (e.g. agriculture). There are also opportunities to elaborate on the provincial nutrition development plans and thereby strengthen agriculture and nutrition linkages and to further align food and nutrition security through mid-term review of ESAN II, mid-term review of PAMRDC, and drafting of follow-up strategy to ESAN II (2015)

Reaction to the presentation

- The presentation shows that the actions that should be taken and make nutrition works depends on the non-nutritionist or other sectors, political commitment and technical considerations.
- It is important to have an approach that involves multiple stakeholders and enable different people involved in nutrition to understand and know each other better.
- Relationship dictates what people have to do in nutrition. It is important to provide support to the implementation team with organisational development aspects, and ensure that the people define their roles, what they will contribute and how they will work together.
- There is a need to move from mainstreaming and go to transformational processes of nutritional services and programs
- It is important to develop or establish mechanisms to ensure that when the programme exits, the activities from the programme will still be sustained.

4.2 Developing Capacities for Integrating Nutrition and Agriculture

The section presents an overview of the concepts and framework for capacity development process in implementing nutrition intervention. Also covered is a case study on how such a framework has been used in Malawi for capacity development process and assessment.

4.2.1 Capacities Development: Basic concepts

Presentation made by Charlotte Dufour, Food Security and Nutrition Officer, FAO

Charlotte linked her presentation with the country objectives that had just been developed and presented by the country teams, and indicated capacity is needed for the implementation of the country initiatives. She also shared a quote from Albert Einstein, *“We cannot solve today’s problems by using the same way of thinking that created them”* and indicated that it the same wisdom that was presented by Jürgen on the first day when urging participants to be creative and innovative in addressing the challenges they are facing. She further indicated that people are dealing with many kinds of problems: Simple (e.g. baking a cake); complicated (e.g. making a rocket to go into space); complex (e.g. raising a child); and the real world (e.g. Africa extended family - managing relationships with the relatives and friends). She emphasized that dealing with nutrition is like dealing with the real world because it needs agriculture, health, scientist, consumers and all these make a complex situation. This means that there is not blue print in dealing with such challenges – it is about continuous learning, reflection, adjusting and adapting and working with reality on a daily basis.

She further added that organisations have to deal with three dimensions of capacity development: individual level, organisational level and enabling environment. Unless the organisation deals with all these three dimensions, it will be difficult for it to bring about change. Organisations also need two

types of capacities: Technical capacity on agriculture, food security and nutrition; and functional capacities to plan, manage and sustain change.

There also different components of capacities that are needed to make the systems work as a system:

- Structures, systems and roles – that is how resources are organised, and include TORs and lines of communications
- Staff and infrastructure – it is about asking oneself if there are enough people, what about the computers etc.
- Skills – are the staff members having the right skills, are there enough nutritionist or extension workers?
- Tools – are there tools for the staff to apply the skills

She said that in capacity development, the socio-cultural aspects are harder than the technical components to implement and facilitate. Working with structures and systems is more about dealing with interrelationship and playing complex roles.

When looking at institutional and individual capacities for integrating nutrition in agriculture, she used an example of one of the countries in West Africa. They looked at existing coordination mechanisms within the Ministry of Agriculture. They had groups working on several themes: Agricultural production enhancement, support to commercial agriculture, land and water management, inputs and markets and general support and coordination. As a result of the work from these groups, they concluded that they needed to add another group to work food on security and nutrition. But, the later realized that it was not enough to create that group. All they needed was the linkages and the communications between the groups to see how they could contribute to nutrition and food security.

When preparing and developing the food security components, they have to ask themselves the following capacity-related questions

- Who should lead the food security / nutrition component?
- What kind of capacities do they need?
- Do they have the capacities?
- How can they access it?
- Can they succeed on good will alone?
- If not, what authority, mandate, accountability, etc. is needed to ensure the other components/ WGs will implement nutrition-sensitive policies and programs?
- What kind of capacities or assistance do each of the other components/ WGs need?
- How should this articulate with the national multisectoral coordinating committee?
- How will each of these working groups articulate with the traditional MOA structures? (planning, operations, M&E, finance, etc)

Reaction to the presentation

- The capacity development process would help participants how they could be able to achieve the objective that they developed during their group work for their country programmes.
- The presentation gave basic ideas of complexity and what it means to nutrition and required capacity to implement nutrition interventions.

4.2.2 Nutrition Situation and Capacity – A case of Malawi

Presentation made by Liny Kachama-Msowoya, Nutrition Programme Officer, Office of President and Cabinet, Department of Nutrition, HIV & AIDS

This presentation shared some insights on how some of the approaches and frameworks presented by Charlotte were applied in Malawi when assessing capacities. The Malawi capacity development strategy required a good assessment of what was on the ground, what were the gaps and it was a continuous process for improvement. Liny started by giving an overview of the nutrition program in Malawi followed by the capacity development process. Starting with situation analysis, liny indicated that during 2010, the nutrition situation in the country for the children was 47.8 % stunted (too short for age), 13.8% underweight (too thin for age) and 4.1% (wasted too thin for height). In addition, from surveys conducted in 2001-2009, it has been found that there was generally some progress seen in 3 of the 31 micronutrients measured. Some projections (for 2006-2015) were made on loss of productivity and it was estimated to be 466USD.

As a result of the situation analysis described above, Malawi proposed key interventions categorise into two areas: healthy eating and living (healthy diverse diets for parents / family, improving infant and young child feeding, and improved water, hygiene and sanitation); and treatment / supplements. These interventions in Malawi are being implemented through the National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy, which ensured that there was a common strategy for reducing stunting and budgeted plans for rolling out in the district. For awareness creation, the programme is using SUN harmonised IEC and advocacy materials to ensure that they all share the same messages to the communities in the different districts.

The speaker shared factors that enabled them to implement the strategy and create awareness on nutrition in a harmonised way to the districts:

- Highest level political will, commitment, and leadership from 2004 and programme is in the President's office.
- Conducive policy and partner environment
 - There is the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) in line with the MDGs, and the national nutrition policy is being reviewed.
 - Integration of nutrition within 10 government Sectors: Agriculture, Health, Education, Gender/Social Welfare, Local Government, Water, Energy, Transport, Defense
 - Multi-stakeholder: Government- Private – Donor – Civil Society
- Data improvements in progress:

- MICS, MDHS, MVAC, FEWSNET
- Sectors: INFSSS

The programme is being implemented through a Nutrition Structure that involves 10 ministries and operating different levels: National, districts, area supervisor, extension and village. Included in the implementation of the programme are National Nutrition Committee, SUN Taskforce and Development Partners

The Nutrition Capacity Assessment in Malawi was established in 2009 with the objective *“To establish gaps and needs for strengthening institutional capacities in nutrition”*. From the assessment, the main findings were:

- Limited numbers of staff and limited training opportunities for the available staff (National, district, community)
- Limited financial resources for nutrition programmes.
- Inadequate coordination mechanisms of nutrition programmes.
- Poor coordination of and among development partners supporting nutrition interventions in the country.
- Limited capacity of training institutions to produce the required numbers and quality of nutrition professionals
- Poor and inadequate equipment, materials and infrastructure including transport and laboratories.
- Poor information management
- Limited sustainability of programmes

The actions taken based on the gaps that were identified from capacity assessment were:

- Long and short term human capacity development- e.g. sending people for tertiary studies, and short courses on nutrition
- Develop strategies for the improvements in ICT infrastructure
- Coordination structures in place (Steering committee, nutrition committee, nutrition development partners group, SUN structures –national, and district and community levels)
- Monitoring and evaluation- National nutrition M&E framework developed
- Improved funding for supporting nutrition programmes (Government and partners)

Despite the intervention to address the capacity development gaps, the programme is facing the following challenges:

- Low institutional and technical capacity: Both quantity and quality of nutritionists & TWGs still need to be improved. A start has been made.
- Inadequate coordination: Some government positions not yet created for nutritionist at District Assembly level for coordination

- Keeping stakeholders and partners engaged and committed: Changing and competing priorities
- Ever-growing populations: Malawi is experiencing increased population growths through new births and migration into the region.
- Increase in non-communicable diseases: more demand for nutrition education and access to healthy diets
- Interaction of HIV and nutrition: absence of HIV cures continuing reliance in optimal nutrition for the different stages of HIV.
- Emerging new priorities: Climate change, rights issues, etc. starting to take centre stage, need to continually be strategic on showing links to nutrition.

With the experience developed from the implementation of this programme, the way forward is on:

- Scaling up nutrition to all districts and all communities
- Strengthening institutional and technical capacity for the sector nutrition program managers and in the area of sector coordination and collaboration at national, district, area, community (all levels, all sectors, all partners)
- Having continued advocacy and commitment to sustain and strengthen programs with increased resources and intensify local resources mobilization efforts to mitigate impacts of donor fatigue and changing priorities
- Development of regulatory frame work on nutrition by coming up with a Nutrition Act

Reaction to the presentation

- The programme has an M&E system, but the challenge was that it was not nationally coordinated and people were collecting information on their own and analysing data in their way. What was then done was to come up with a national M&E framework through which everybody would collect the same data on nutrition using the same indicators in all the districts.
- There are still challenges in Malawi about the functional human capacity, but it is being addressed through coordinated efforts by government and development partners.

4.3 Costing and funding issues

4.3.1 Addressing Nutrition when Costing an Agriculture Investment Plan

Presentation made by Jean Risopoulos, Investment Support Officer, FAO Sub-Regional office Southern Africa

Jean's presentation was more about costing of agricultural investment plan (IP) and how to integrate nutrition in costing process. He started by giving some few characteristics of the IPs and how they look like. He pointed out that the investment plan is an instrument for transformation coordination, harmonization and alignment developed through inclusive negotiation and prioritization. It also is a resource mobilization tool including of private sector investment and public sector. On the other hand,

the IP is not an implementation plan with high level of detail; a perfect, and ideal plan designed by experts and a fully costed project. The cost implications of the IP is defining the boundaries, having rough cost estimates (detailed cost will come after) and best estimates with agreed balance between activities and agreeing on output based budgeting.

Through the IPs, stakeholders and development agents can ensure inclusion of nutrition interventions using various strategies:

- taking into account agreed upon strategy that reflects priorities resulting from an evidence-based and participatory consultative process;
- committing the political level to increase and attract investments in agricultural sector ;
- setting-up a team of technicians (across directorates / ministries, including nutrition, trade and industry, infrastructure, water, planning and finance) that will be responsible for preparing the IP and ensuring that there are key nutrition champions on the team;
- willingness to include nutrition in NAIP for effective dialogue with Planning unit of Ministries of Agriculture., and
- developing links to Compact and strategy.

The speaker mentioned various agricultural interventions that could be implemented, such as research on diversified varieties and farming systems, including promotion of diversified crops, small livestock and fisheries, home gardens and nutrition education. Some interventions that could fall out of the IPs are potable water, health centers, and HIV / AIDS prevention.

According to the speaker, the process of costing the IPs includes having a bottom up - rough cost estimates based on on-going projects / upscale (assess output unit costs), preliminary designs, private sector and farmers investment share, and government programs and projects, NGOs, SUN and REACH as source of cost estimates. The plans can also be developed from a top down process looking at size of the overall budget compared to GDP, total public spending and divided per capita, and ex-post analysis showing for example annual NAIP budget between 6-40 USD per capita. In terms of preparing the IPs, one will need to take into account existing and projected resources: Government budget and DPs (incl. NGO projects); estimate investments from private sector and from beneficiaries/clients. There is also a need for a good knowledge on inventory / mapping of donor-financed projects, as well as of private sector investments.

The speaker indicated that for preparing what one will need to achieve for the intended results, it is important to look at existing and projected resources from government, private sector, farmers, and database from Development Partners (incl. NGO), what is realistic / reasonable? If not, rework investment plan costs using the rule of thumb indicating that the financing gap should be <30% of total. There are several ways to mobilize additional resources: Increased investments through existing channels / ministries; mobilizing private sector investment, including on-farm investments; realistically take into account other resource mobilization processes and delivery channels in country; critical to

anchor Investment Plan in the planning process and resource mobilization mechanisms in the Ministry of finance and/or planning; and holding business meeting to mobilize additional resources.

Jean ended the presentation by summarising important things to consider when developing the IPs such as making this an inclusive and transparent process, having prioritized interventions, building on and complementing what exists, and scale up successes.

Reactions to the presentation:

- Regarding the methodology of outcome based budgeting; organisations need to build on what already exists. For example, if one consults irrigation engineers, they could tell you the costs for what is needed for a particular type of irrigation system.
- Sometimes it is difficult to come up with costs of soft issues such as institutional strengthening - but where it is possible to do it, it has to be done because it the result justify the costs..
- Priority setting is part of the process of developing the investment plan. First, one has to define the boundaries, which is a process of priority setting, because one has to decide what should be part of the plan and what should not.
- Financial transparency is ensured through the development of the investment plan through an inclusive and participatory process. In this way, there is a chance that the stakeholders who have been involved in this process would be able to contribute financially.
- Since the GA summit that was held in London in June 2013, a lot of the donors have committed to prioritising investment in nutrition. Such donors include EU, DFID, USAID, World Bank, and IFAD. So, if country teams would put nutrition in their plan, this could help in mobilising resources for agricultural support.

5) SECTION 5: REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLANS / STRATEGIES AND PREPARATION OF COUNTRY ROAD MAPS EXPLAIN PROCESS

Having been exposed to the conceptual and practical experiences on how to integrate nutrition and agriculture and the challenges as well as some different ideas on how these issues could be addressed, participants were in a position as country groups to analyse issues in their countries and come up with nutritional objectives, considerations to be included in their Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans. This group work formed a basis for the development of a road map for integrating nutrition into their investment plans.

5.1 Country Group Work Session 1 : Agreeing on the Main Country Nutrition Problems and Related Objectives and Interventions (Day 3 afternoon)

a. Integrating agriculture-nutrition: guidance points for group work

Domitille introduced the participants to guidance points for the group work, as captured below:

Using a nutrition lens when designing nutrition-sensitive objective for agriculture investment plan

- Need to understand the **CAUSES** of malnutrition and food insecurity at local level by “*livelihoods group*”
- Understand vulnerability and nutrition problems:
 - Physiological vulnerability (including IYC, PLW, elderly, and people living with HIV and AIDS)
 - Socio-economic vulnerability
- Identify and target the most nutritionally vulnerable groups including people living with HIV and AIDS
- Use analysis of food consumption needs and trends as an entry point for agriculture situation analysis
- Promote urban-rural linkages and address nutrition problems of urban dwellers
- Put nutrition as an outcome and measure it

Examples of nutrition objectives and indicators

Example of a potential nutrition-sensitive “objectives”

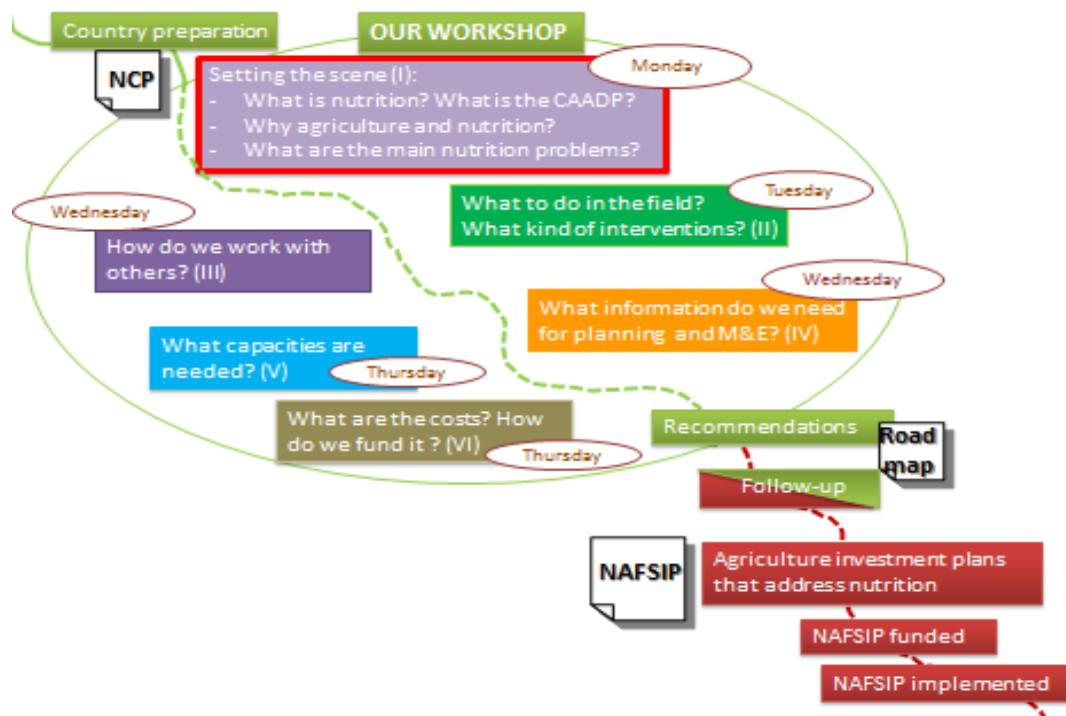
- Goal – multisectoral objective
 - Contribute to reducing stunting
 - indicator: height-for-age
 - Contribute to improving nutrition (address all forms of malnutrition)
 - multiple indicators: H/A, W/H, overweight and chronic disease...

- Main Objective / outcome:
 - Improving diet quality and diversity: diverse, nutritious & safe
 - consumption indicators : diet diversity score, number of meals per day, food safety indicators

Country group work: CAADP context

- Countries are at different milestones in the COMPACT process
 - Launched the CAADP process
 - Signed the CAADP COMPACT
 - Few have already developed their investment plans
- But remember a “never-ending” process !
 - lots of opportunities to mainstream nutrition (either in existing CAADP investment plan, or when developing it, or when revising the existing Agriculture or Food Security strategy or investment plan)

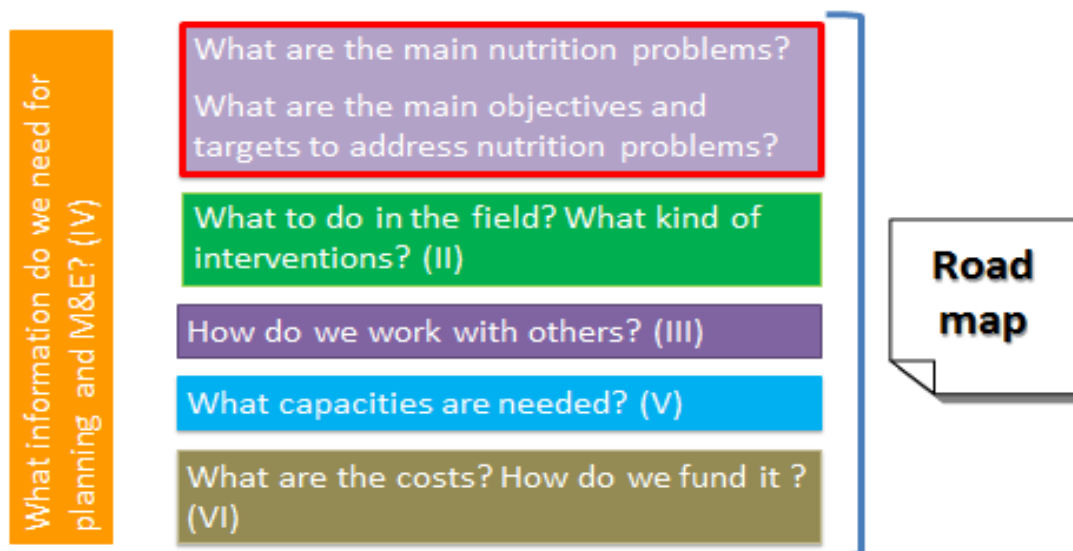
Domitille presented the workshop process to help participants link the group task to the overall session of the workshop as they unfolded since the first day.



Country group work process

Domitille used the slide copied below to emphasise that the group work was only limited to the analysis of the problem – the “causes” – why this problem.

Country group work process



Main tasks for country group work

Box 9. Task for country group work

1. First, take 10-20 minutes to look at your NCP and main policy document
 2. Agree on main nutrition problems and their causes
 3. Identify specific objectives to be included or revised in your agriculture investment plan
 4. Identify targets/indicators that should be included in your M&E framework to monitor progress against your nutrition objectives
- Remember you have the entire afternoon for country group work so:
 - Allow the first 2 hours for analysing nutrition problems, before looking at objectives
 - Structure your group discussion: **Choose a facilitator within the group.**
 - Make sure that the main points that have come out from your discussions are recorded by completing the file provided (using bullet points)
 - Be prepared to report back in plenary on Thursday morning:
 - Choose 1 rapporteur
 - Write down the specific objectives and targets you have identified using the flip chart
 - BE SUCCINT ! You will have only **1 minute** for presenting you flip chart !

b. Detail of the Task for the Country Groups

Jürgen introduced the task for the country plans as captured below:

Analysis of nutrition problems

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

Guidance: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analysing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation. Do not forget to consider issues within urban areas and urban-rural linkages; as well as HIV and AIDS

2. Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people leaving with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?
3. Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition that you have identified already described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added?

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

Objectives and targets related to nutrition issues

4. What specific objectives and targets would you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure that nutrition is effectively addressed (incl. linkages between HIV and nutrition)?

Guidance: try to be more specific than “reducing malnutrition” / or “improving food and nutrition security” which are impact level goals. Example: Contribute to reducing stunting by ... by 20 .. / Contribute to improving dietary diversity ...

5. On the basis of the nutrition objectives that you have formulated above (related to agriculture), how could specific objectives in the NAFSIP be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues?
6. Should any specific population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people leaving with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?
7. What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP?

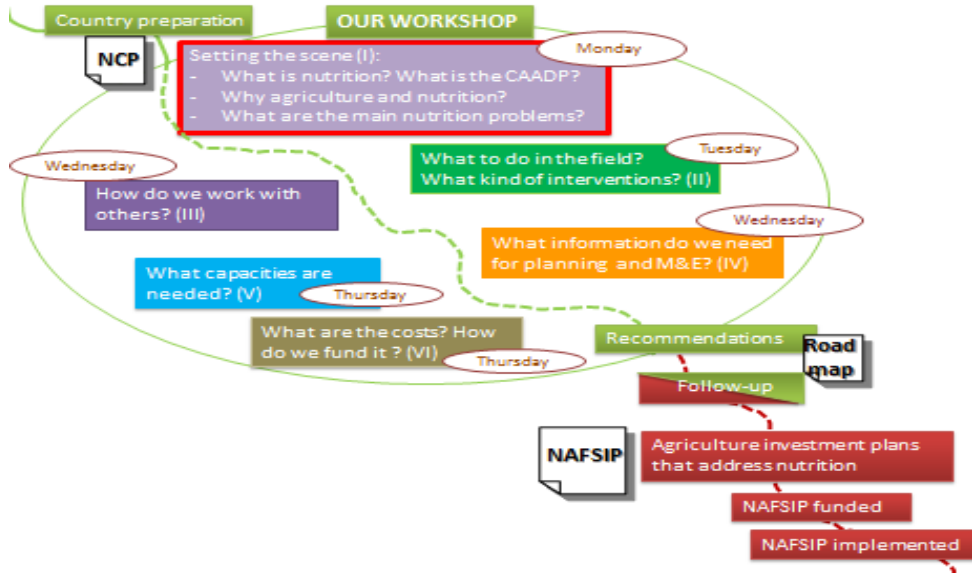
For the presentation of the group work, Jürgen told them that time did not allow presentation of long report, as such, each groups was asked to quickly pick 3 key things which were the most interesting / exciting / controversial issues discussed and what they felt other participants should know and understand

5.2 Country Working Group Session 2 : Revise / Prepare CAADP Investment Plan with a Nutrition Lens (Day 4)

a. Integrating agriculture-nutrition: guidance points for group work

- II

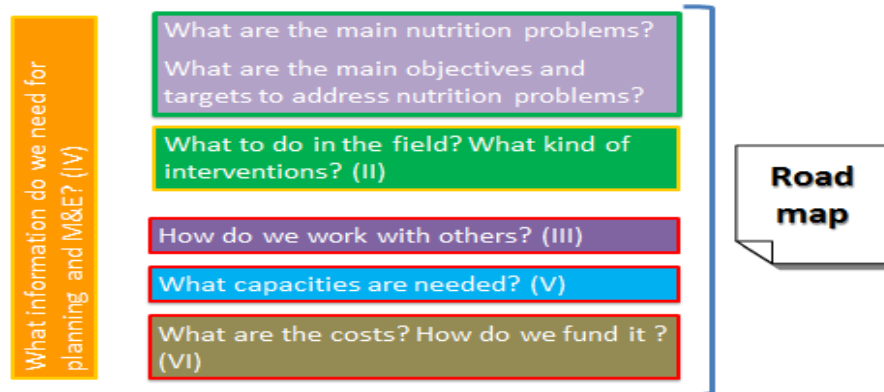
Domitille presented once more the workshop process for the participants to link the task to the initial group work they did on Wednesday and to the overall workshop outcomes.



Country group work process

The slide below gave an idea to the participants on the main focus of the group work and how their task was linked to the workshop process.

Country group work process



Tips for country group work

- Start from existing agriculture interventions and see how they can be “transformed” to better address nutrition challenges
- Build on existing lessons learnt, on local knowledge and practices
- Create incentives
- Use and create synergies between different “entry points” to “leverage” investments:
 - Linking field action and policy, working at central, provincial and local level
 - Building alliances to align investments

Remember...

- Gender-sensitivity
- Prevent / mitigate potential negative impact (care, consumption...)
- Urban-Rural Linkages and nutrition situation of urban dwellers
- Identify and target the most nutritionally vulnerable groups including people living with HIV and AIDS

Box 10. Main tasks for country group work

Morning session (11:00 to 13:00)

- Identify main interventions to be included / scaled up within your agriculture investment plan
- Discuss which information systems are in place / should be strengthened to better understand the food and nutrition security situation

Afternoon session (2:00 to 4:00, and to be continued...)

- Identify coordination needs and discuss how to strengthen existing coordination systems
- Reflect upon critical capacities needed to achieve suggested objectives and interventions
- Discuss how existing resources can be used to address some of the priorities / and whether additional ones would be needed
- Structure your group discussion: choose a facilitator within the group.
- Manage your timing : you have 2 hours in the morning, and 2 hours in the afternoon, before reporting back in plenary
- Make sure that the main points that have come out from your discussions are recorded by completing the file provided (using bullet points)

b. Specific details of the group work is as follows:

Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments

1. How can existing food and agriculture programmes be “transformed” to support the achievement of the propose nutrition objectives / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

Guidance: Start by identifying existing programmes and think about what worked / did not work until now. Then identify ways to maximise the nutritional impact of these programmes. Make sure that proposed interventions are adapted to different livelihoods. Make sure that the proposed strategies are:

- *relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified,*
- *feasible given existing capacities*
- *have maximum impact for minimum investments*
- *provide opportunities to create synergies and complementarities with other initiatives*

2. How can agriculture policies and investments create incentives (for producers, processors, retailers and consumers) to improve nutrition? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

3. Should any new interventions be piloted / implemented to complement existing programmes? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

Priorities for information systems

4. Do existing information systems provide the information you need to adequately plan nutrition and agriculture interventions? If not, how should these be strengthened? What are priority actions for improving food and nutrition security information systems?

Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

5. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?

6. How should existing coordination mechanisms be strengthened to better integrate nutrition in agriculture policies and programmes, and better integrate agriculture in nutrition policies and programmes?

7. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of agriculture policies and programmes?

Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture

8. What are the most critical capacity gaps for achieving the proposed objectives? How would you address these gaps in the short and long term?

Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.

Costing / funding issues

9. How can you use existing resources to address some of the priorities (in terms of interventions, information systems and capacities) identified above? Where would you need new resources?

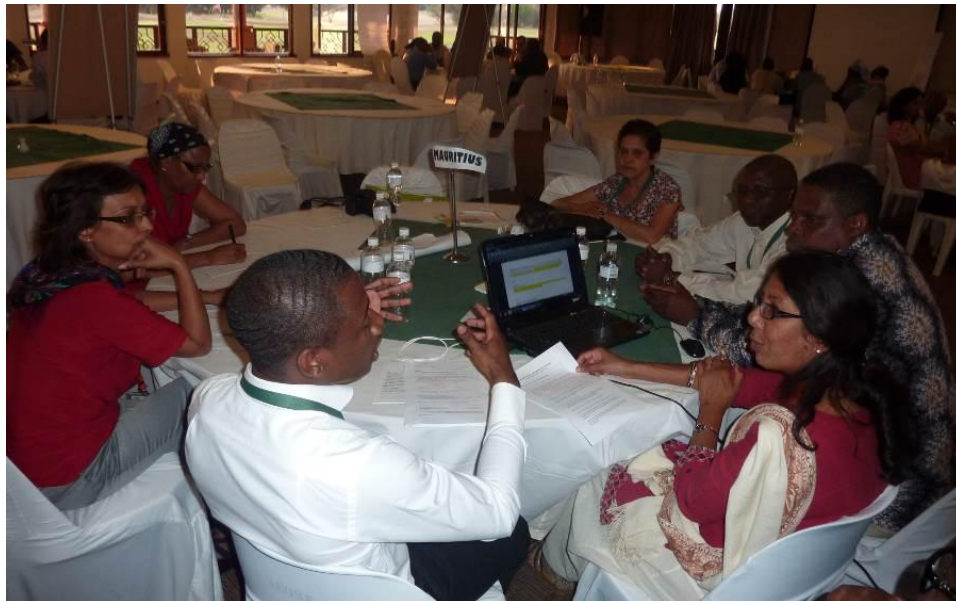
5.3 Peer Review among Countries and Main Recommendations (Day 4)

Zim	6
Mw	7
Zambia	5
MOZ	6
SA	6
Botsw.	5
Swasi	5
Lesotho	5
Angola	6
Seychells	6
Namibia	6
Comoros	5
Namibia	5
Madagascar	5

The country groups were made to present to each other within their own working groups. Each of the working groups was requested to keep only three of its participants, and the rest of the members (about 5 to 7), were made to join another countries with similar challenges or context. The photo on the left shows how preparation for the group presentations and critique was made.

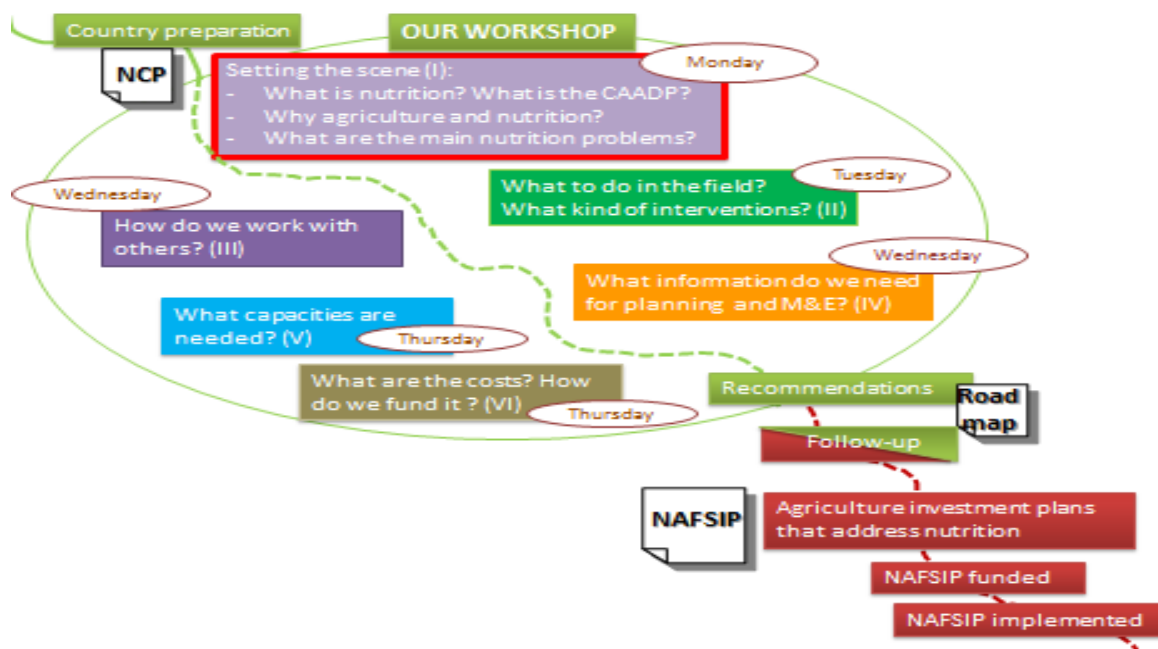
This method seems to have worked well with the participants. During the workshop evaluation some participants highlighted the peer to peer learning as one the things that was “most exciting” during the workshop: Inter-country critique arrangements for the country presentations on Thursday afternoon; visiting different countries to learn from them; interaction in cross-

country teams; and share experiences from other countries.



5.4 Country Working Group Session 3 - Definition of Next Steps and Follow-up Mechanisms (Day 5)

Jürgen presented the workshop process below as an introducing to the last task of the country groups.



Jürgen told the participants to think in the groups how they will incorporate the critique they got from other country participants on Thursday afternoon. He then presented the detailed task as shown in the table below.

Think about / Pensez à / Considere o segu

1) How each team member will report back to their individual organization?	Comment chaque membre de l'équipe va-t-il rendre compte à sa propre organisation?	Como cada membro da equipe vai reportar os resultados deste seminário a sua própria instituição?
2) How to sensitize decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?	Comment sensibiliser les décideurs afin qu'ils prennent en compte les recommandations de l'atelier ?	Como sensibilizar os decisores da sua área a tomar em conta as recomendações do workshop?
3) What are the key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions on nutrition ?	Quels sont les événements / opportunités pour intégrer vos suggestions en matière de nutrition ?	Quais são os eventos / oportunidades para incorporar as suas sugestões no que diz

		respeito a nutrição ?
4) What are your needs for external support?	Quels sont vos besoins en termes de support/ assistance extérieur ?	Quais sao as suas necessidades em termos de apoio externo nesta fase?
5) Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?	Qui sera le principal contact pour les questions relatives à la nutrition dans le processus du PDDAA après l'atelier ?	Quem será o contacto principal para as questões relacionadas a nutrição no processo do CAADP após o seminário?

Complete the table :

Action	Responsible person	Date	Comments (e.g. resources required, potential constraints)

6) WORKSHOP EVALUATION

What was good?

Developed roadmaps which integrate nutrition into agriculture and CAADP framework

- Developed country roadmap for integration of nutrition into CAADP
- Clear program and clarification of the workshop through the roadmap
- Opportunity to work on roadmap without disruption
- Good integration between nutritionists and agriculturalists
- Cross country and cross sectoral analysis and planning

Gained a lot of insight on nutrition as a concept and from rich and informative experiences shared through case studies from different countries

- Clear understanding of nutrition as a concept and synergies with agriculture
- Learned more about nutrition
- Learning – especially in integrating nutrition into agriculture and policies
- Learned a lot – it was focused workshop
- Gained knowledge and experience from Africa and its situations
- Case studies have enabled participants to learn what is happening on other countries
- Well researched presentations
- Presentations rich in information
- Presentation of different issues from different sectors
- Sharing of experiences between the country teams
- Sharing of experiences / case studies from different countries
- Experience sharing from a diversity of participants
- Rich information (informative) on nutrition and food security
- Information that was given during the workshop will assist us when we get back home

Participants from different countries had an opportunity to interact and network

- Group dynamics in country and across countries
- Multisectoral attendance
- Participants enhanced networking
- Interaction and networking by the participants from different countries
- Country team approach with comprehensive stakeholder representation and the enabling environment to network and interact
- Meeting the people
- Networking opportunities

Intensive and rigorous outputs resulting from high level of interaction and good facilitation

- High level of interactions
- Intensive and rigorous work – involvement of participants
- Commitment amongst people in the different countries
- Participatory session through good facilitation
- Facilitation very engaging
- Good time management and facilitation of the workshop

Well organised workshop logistics

- Workshop was well organised
- Organisation and dynamics of the workshop

What was not so good?

Insufficient country - focused presentations, sharing and discussions

- Not having a presentation of the individual national country papers - we did not even see the others to see where each country is.
- Country presentations not given adequate time
- Inadequate sharing of information for some partners
- Separate countries by the stage they are in CAADP process for more focused discussions.

Presentations were many, fast and difficult to assimilate

- Too many presentations and heavy to assimilate (impaired concentration)
- Too many lengthy presentations
- Fast rate of presentations
- No energizers to bring back concentration

No exposure visit to learn from practical experiences

- No community level visits and projects and learn from concrete experiences
- An outing would have been better (farm visit)
- Not giving to the participants to be exposed to Botswana

Need to improve logistics in the area of workshop venue, translation, transportation, accommodation, and provision of advanced information notes to participants

- The workshop venue was too crowded
- Group too big for the room
- Quality of translation – people felt left out
- Logistics in advance note – clarity – sufficient information
- Transport arrangements between Lansmore and Phakalane – the separation of participants was not good for networking and interaction after hours
- Arrangement of accommodation between venue and hotel

- Participants should be accommodated close to the workshop venue

Poor time management

- Participants were not given much free time – the day should have ended at 16h30
- Time management and the duration of the workshop

What was most exciting?

Sharing and learning from experts and experiences from different countries

- Country case studies and presentations
- Visiting different countries to learn from them
- Interaction in cross-country teams
- Share experiences from other countries
- Sharing of experiences
- Learning from other countries (exchange of tables/ mixed table activities)
- Cross fertilization of ideas and experiences
- Gained experience from countries and experts
- The display of posters and different food stuff from different countries
- Way of giving message by poem in opening session is good way of doing it

Well facilitated workshop with group works that enabled participatory discussions and Inter- country critique

- Facilitator was very good
- Well facilitated workshop
- Inter- country critique arrangements for the country presentations on Thursday afternoon
- The working groups by the mix groups to address the challenges
- Group discussions that were participatory
- Group work / country group discussion within country
- Friendly atmosphere
- “we have it all, we have the structure , now we need to put lessons into action”

Networking and collaboration between countries, within countries and with partners

- Strong promotion of networking and collaboration between countries, within countries and partners
- Working with new countries
- Meeting new people

7) WORKSHOP CLOSING

7.1 Feedbacks from the Regional Group

The day before the last day of the workshop, a group composed of regional and continental agencies (AUC/NPCA, SADC, COMESA, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, and FAO) had a discussion to map out the way forward and spell out how the nutrition agenda should be supported in the region and in the countries. The presentation was made by Laila Lokosang, the CAADP Pillar III (Food & Nutrition Security) adviser.

Continent/Region-wide Coordination Mechanisms

Setup/Capacity	Lead Organization/ Members	Operational Modalities (TORs)
CAADP Nutrition Coordination Platform (CNCPS)	AUC/NPCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of regional plans • Monthly online meetings for review of plans, actions and agreement on way forward • Resource mobilization
	RECs leads; UN agencies	
Africa coordinator	NPCA (<i>to be appointed</i>)	Coordination and facilitation of CNCPS
Regional nutrition coordinators	EAC; ECCAS; IGAD, ECSA, COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS; CILSS	Country process coordination; reporting to CNCPS on country progress ; National capacity development

Country Coordination Mechanism

Setup/Capacity	Lead Organization	Operational Modalities
National Food and Nutrition Security Coordinator (NC)	Preferably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official at PS level • Non-line ministry • Reporting to the Council of Ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall oversight of the country process • Briefing of country political leadership for provision of an enabled environment • Resource mobilization (internal and external)

<p>National nutrition focal person <i>NB: For countries with federal or sub-national structures, appoint coordinators for those levels</i></p>	<p>Current focal persons /Coordinators of existing programmes/initiatives e.g. SUN, REACH, IPC, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of a multi-sector country platform (preferably meeting q'tly) • Oversight of national information systems, M&E activities • Accountability to the NC
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Reaction to the presentation

- The timelines for the structures to be put in place and fast track the programme – the mechanisms at the country level would be with immediate effect - from September 2013 onwards. The continental levels for the platform will also be with immediate effect – from September 2013 onwards. To put the capacity in the different regions and where it does not exist, will take 6 to 12 months.
- The feasibility of creating a position that does not exist at the moment and looking at the budget constraints – there are countries which have already put in place this mechanism (e.g. South Sudan has got Ministerial mechanism and the president has appointed an Executive Secretary to the level of Permanent Secretary to the Food Security Council Secretariat.
- The opinion of one of the participants was that if all the RECs are organisations based on the Member States/ Head of States and the African Union at the continental level, then, if this has to be meaningful and have weight, it has to come through Head of States who form part of the African Union to actually make it into a formal programme. The response was that since nutrition is already part of the CAADP mechanism, it can be spearheaded through these existing platforms to higher levels.
- Other people felt that it would be impossible for them to go back to their countries and proposed some of the action points for the way forward, particularly to the Permanent Secretaries which were not part of the workshop. They suggested that NEPAD send a letter to the focal persons and the political and administrative heads and inform them of the proposed coordination mechanisms for nutrition. It was also suggested that the RECs could take these suggestions and discuss them with the highest levels in the countries.
- As a region, this is what people have been looking for – people who came up with the way forward were congratulated.

7.2 Announcements of future opportunities

7.2.1 New Partnership to End Hunger and Malnutrition in Africa

Laila Lokosang also shared some information on current developments of nutrition aspects at continental level. The New Partnership to End Hunger and Malnutrition in Africa is a platform that has been established as:

- *The “Unified Approach”* “unifying” traditional agricultural production with nutrition and social protection measures
- A road map was defined during the HLM in June 2013 for the implementation of the unified approach targeting four initial countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Niger)
- AUC, NEPAD Agency and FAO with support of Instituto Lula will provide technical assistance to the participating countries on implementation

The performance targets of the New Partnership to End Hunger in Africa are:

- In line with the Sustaining CAADP Momentum (SCM) attain food security by the year 2025;
- Reducing hunger by 40% by 2017 in countries of full implementation
- Reducing need for external food aid within 10 years;
- Contributing to stunting reduction, secure nutrition of pregnant women and early childhood;
- Double productivity of staples within 5 - 10 years through sustainable intensification
- Reduce post-harvest losses significantly
- Stronger partnerships and more inclusive and participatory approaches to development
- Africa Food and Nutrition Security Solidary Fund to be overseen by a Steering Committee (AUC, RECs, Governments and FAO)

African Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS), Niger, 30 October 2013

- Theme: “Toward African Renaissance: Achieving the right to adequate food and nutrition”
- Participants:
 - Country stakeholder representatives
 - Regional core stakeholder delegates
 - Representatives of international development partners
 - Invited dignitaries
- Programme:
 - Keynote statements from prominent international and national leaders
 - Key messages from recognized ‘Champions’
 - Presentations of issue papers
 - Panel discussion on thematic areas
 - Exhibitions
 - Side Event
 - Press and Media Briefings

Comment

- Even though the continental event is going to be in Niger, countries are encouraged to stage their own Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS).

7.2.2 Joint FAO/WHO second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)

Preparing for the ICN2 was shared by Charlotte Dufour, Food Security and Nutrition focal point, FAO

The ICN2 will be a high-level political event and the first global intergovernmental conference devoted solely to addressing the world's nutrition problems in the 21 century. The Conference will bring food, agriculture and health together to improve nutrition and will mobilize the political will and resources for improving nutrition and for reaching consensus around a global multisectoral nutrition framework indicating concrete steps to improve nutrition for all.

While the conference will address the particular nutrition needs of women and of infants and young children, it will also address the nutritional needs of all – individuals, families, households and communities, because nutrition is everyone's right. The ICN2 will address issues related to both under as well as over nutrition and will explore how agriculture, health, education, social and other sectors can better work together to address this multiple burden of malnutrition.

The conference will provide the tools and frameworks to help Member States to mainstream nutrition into their work and that of development partners by ensuring nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations are incorporated into their policies and programmes. The conference will help to integrate nutrition into multi-sector frameworks and encourage greater corporate and institutional engagement of UN and other agencies in nutrition-sensitive development.

Country case studies will be prepared in interested countries (including SUN Countries) to be critically discussed leading to identification of best practices and lessons learned for improving nutrition for possible replication in other countries. Attention will be paid to ensure that this process of building the evidence base is strengthening the capacity of the local institutions involved.

Conference participants may include delegates at ministerial level of Member States (Ministers of Health, Agriculture, Trade, Social Affairs), high level representatives of the United Nations and of Regional Intergovernmental Organizations, as well as experts and programme planners from NGOs, CSOs, academic institutions and the private sector involved in food and nutrition.

For any questions and need for more information, people can contact Brian Thompson and Leslie Amoroso, from FAO – Nutrition Division (ESN), Email: Brian.Thompon@fao.org, and Leslie.Amoroso@fao.org. The website is <http://www.fao.org/ICN2>.

7.3 Key messages from the group

Key messages – during the closing of the workshop

Jürgen presented a task (see Box below) and requested the participants to think individually first and then discuss in groups to come up with key messages.

Box 11. Key Messages

Discuss at your table:

What are the 3-5 most important messages you take home from this meeting and you want to communicate to people who have not been here?

Write them down and then hand the notes over – they will be integrated in the documentation Les resultats de l'evaluation vont integrer la documentation de l'atelier

Awareness creation through nutrition information, education and communication is required at all levels

- There is a need for awareness at all level on the nutrition requirements
- Build capacity and awareness including , especially producers and small-holders
- Nutrition information, education and communication required at all levels
- Nutrition education is critical for people to understand its importance in the value chain
- Intensify nutrition education at all levels (for example, schools, community and professional levels)
- Need for strong sensitization and communication among all the players and stakeholders
- Food security does not equal to nutrition security – This workshop clearly illustrated this and created awareness within country teams that they will share with their fellow stakeholders

It is important to integrate nutrition into agriculture food and nutritious diet by incorporating biofortification and fortification products

- Agriculture is the driver for nutrition security – there has to be a strong interlinkage between the two.
- Agriculture should mainstream nutrition for Africa to have health nations
- There is a need to transform agriculture to make sure that it is nutrition security oriented
- The importance of integrating nutrition into agriculture food and nutritious diet
- Country agricultural investment plans must have nut component
- The importance of biofortification and fortification in nutrition
- Integrating food based approaches in agriculture (biofortification and commercial fortification)

Integrating nutrition and agriculture need a strong political will and commitment

- Political commitment to ensure policy integration at different levels
- Development of nutrition-sensitive agriculture policies and programmes - programming:
- Nutrition need to be placed in a high level institution that has convening powers and authority to coordinate the implementation of activities in the various sectors towards a common goal

- Placing nutrition in senior government structure – for example, Prime Minister and President Office
- Home Grown school feeding creates markets for agriculture producers
- The agriculture value chain should contribute to household diversity

Addressing nutritional issues requires a multi-sectoral approach for effective learning, collaboration and partnership

- Nutrition is multi-sectoral domain, so complementarity should be effective for best results
- Multisectoral approach is very important to integrate nutrition into agriculture
- Establishment of multi- sectoral linkages which will bring about collaboration and partnerships
- The importance of involving other stakeholders (for example agriculture, health)
- Learning between within country delegates and with the agencies
- Better through the exchange country lessons and experiences

Explore funding mechanisms for nutrition programmes that are sustainable

- Sustainability of the programmes - should aim to be self-dependent financially and in terms of resources
- Importance of funding for nutrition programmes

There is a need for an effective monitoring and evaluation system that is able to track progress and show evidence of scalable nutrition interventions

- Strong follow-up and monitoring needed to track process of integrating nutrition in agricultural investment plans
- There is a need to build evidence base, and do monitoring and documenting to bring to scale proven interventions

Others

- Excellent management of the meeting
- A dream here : Total eradication of hunger in Africa

7.4 Closing remarks

The end of the workshop was marked by closing remarks made by representatives of the development partners, donor communities, Government of Botswana, and the participants.

Juergen – PICOTEAM facilitator

In his closing statement, Jürgen gave some few words. He indicated that the workshop was one of the most engaging workshops he had in a long time. He said that he felt extremely challenged during the workshop when he saw participants engaged in the discussions for the past five days. He felt that they were ready to move and THEY CAN DO IT. Related to this, he shared with the participants that from his engagement with a couple of countries, in one of the workshops he facilitated, he asked the participants what was the biggest disease killing development – and the answer was “WAITING”. Waiting for somebody to do something- waiting has been killing so many development initiatives. He empathised that the workshop would not have taken place if people had not waited for somebody (e.g. the President, Head of Department). He encouraged the participants to start being creative, innovative, find their way around and things will start gelling. Ultimately, they will get success and one success will lead to another success. In conclusion, he wished the participant well in the implementation of their country plans. He indicated to the participants that they will get the documentation of the workshop from PICOTEAM and he hoped that the organisers of the workshop will send it immediately. He then lastly thanked his colleague, Joe who has been running around and collecting information from participants for documentation of the workshop proceeding. He thanked the organisers for all types of support they have provided during the week and all the people who were in the Process Steering Group.

Bibi Giyose- NEPAD

Bibi Giyose, the Senior Food and Nutrition Security Advisor at NEPAD chaired the closing ceremony. She thanked Jürgen and indicated that everybody has now reached end to the long and fruitful week. She said that the week was interesting and interactive because participants we committed. She further mentioned that over 250 participants attended the workshop. She indicated that the workshop was a success, thanks for the perseverance of the steering committee that has been running around and holding several teleconferences. She also thanked the Government of Botswana for graciously hosting the workshop and extending their support during the week and providing everything that was needed to make the workshop a success. She extended special thanks to all organisation and individuals who played a role during the workshop (to mention but few, SADC, COMESA, development partners, presenters, facilitators, workshop organising team, communication team, media, interpreters, and the hotel management). Lastly, she thanked participants for the commitment, interest, dedication towards delivering and achieving the objectives of the workshop. She invited the speakers who were earmarked to give closing remarks, namely, Mohamed Ag Bendech(FAO), Lesley Drake (PCD), Dr. Joseph Mthetwa (SADC), Boweditswe Masoli (AG Deputy PS, Botswana) to come to the front desk. Also invited later to give closing remarks were Mermedah Moustache and Moses Gaealafwe, from Seychelles and Botswana who represented the participants.

Lesley Drake – PCD

Lesley, who is the Chief Executive Officer of Partnership for Child Development (PCD) was invited to give closing remarks on behalf of the development partners, but also for her organisation as a partner of the Government of Botswana. She thanked the development partners for having been part of the workshop and interacting with participants in rich discussions that were so energising and led to the outcomes and key messages that were shared during different sessions of the workshop. She highlighted that participants have talked all week about the multisectoral approach to nutrition- that is the key to make things work. The different partners have to work across the sector and work together and look to the context of the country – one size does not fit all. The development partners, private sectors, NGOs, schools, children, parents and communities have to all work together, pull forward and getting united with one vision. The key to the success of implementing nutrition interventions is government leadership and political will. She appreciated the efforts of NEPAD for strengthening and enabling governments to take strong leadership that will make nutrition intervention have impact. She indicated that the workshop should not be an end to itself and urged participants to go back to their countries, and share and implement lessons that they got during the week. She reiterated the fact the development partners are there to support government actions. Finally, she thanked the government of Botswana for providing the platform for such valuable discussions.

Mohamed Ag Bendeck- FAO

Mohamed, the FAO Senior Nutrition Officer for Africa also indicated that he was happy to speak on behalf of development agencies. He felt that the workshop was wonderful and encouraged the incorporation of nutrition into the investment plans. He indicated that workshop managed to identify challenges that clearly showed that the power of agricultural sector is not yet maximised in Southern Africa. It also became clear during the workshop that there were several opportunities that exist and have not yet been optimised. Despite the good trend of economic growth in the Region, malnutrition remains the main challenge for the next decade. The non-consideration of multisectoral approaches, programming and delivery mechanisms of nutrition interventions in health, agriculture, education, and social protection is part of the causes of malnutrition in the region. He further indicated that the technical update, sharing of experiences during the five days and formation of country road maps are some of the main outcome of the workshop. He indicated that the most important communality between the SUN Movement and the CAADP Process is the awareness creation among the national partners to strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms and partnerships at national and decentralised levels and help the people to help themselves. He hoped that the establishment of innovative monitoring and evaluation and follow-up mechanisms will contribute effectively to the reduction of hunger, poverty and malnutrition by helping to show programmatic evidence that is needed for advocacy, fund raising and scaling up. He ended his closing speech by indicating that there is a need to act now and use timely and adequately the global and regional opportunities for the improvement of nutritional outcomes at country level. He also thanked the government of Botswana, the RECs and NEPAD for making it possible for the participants to have the workshop that has been fruitful with tangible results and good mass media coverage. He lastly congratulated the participants for their fruitful discussion and the development of their action plans.

Dr. Joseph Mthetwa – SADC

Dr. Mthetwa, Nutrition Specialist at SADC thanked the chairperson of the closing ceremony for giving him an opportunity to share the views of SADC. He recognised the presence of the delegates on the front desk who have been asked to give closing speeches, including the Deputy PS of Agriculture. He also recognised his colleagues in SADC and indicated that as a team, they speak with one voice. He thanked Bibi for her enthusiasm of organising these kinds of events and the NEPAD team for bringing everybody together. Last but not least to be recognised were the presence of other RECs. He indicated that SADC is well known for peace and stability and mentioned that the region has plenty and varieties of all types of food that have been talked about throughout the week, including indigenous food. Unfortunately, the Region is the hardest hit when it comes to nutrition and hunger, and also HIV/AIDS. The region also has worse stunting and underweight people. In view of these, the SADC Heads of States in the last summit that was held in Malawi recognised the importance of nutrition. The nutrition interventions are aimed at targeting the vulnerable groups that include the lactating women and the children. During the week, issues of the importance of nutrition surveillance have been highlighted, which is important in monitoring the implementation of all the nutrition programmes. The speaker reassured participants that SADC will work together with the countries represented in the workshop in addressing issues highlighted during the workshop. He saw the relevance of three pillars of SADC in addressing these challenges, which are policy harmonisation, intersectoral collaboration, and appropriate technologies. He ended his speech by informing participants that there is in the SADC Region the last Friday of February every year as a health lifestyle's day where everybody is expected to practice the issues: Talk about health diet, physical activities, and reduce on alcohol.

Mermedah Moustache – Participant from Seychelles

Mermedah, from the Ministry of Natural Resources/ CAADP focal point indicated that she was grateful to represent the interest of the participants; particularly that she is from the smallest nation of the African Union Member State. She said that it has been a great opportunity for the participants to meet, share experiences and learn from each other. She believes that the workshop was well designed to cover the concerns and the uniqueness of all the countries represented during the week. The feedback and critique session of Thursday afternoon went a long way in providing rich learning experiences and sharing among all the 14 countries represented at the workshop. She indicated that participants found presentations rich and with a lot of useful information. Lastly, on behalf of the participants, she thanked the organisers, the AU, RECs, NEPAD, FAO, SADC and COMESA, the Government of Botswana, financing partners, and all the people who worked diligently to ensure that participants come to Botswana and participate in the rich learning experience.

Moses Gaealafswa – Participant from Botswana

Moses Gaealafswa, who is the District Commissioner of Southern Region (which has one of the highest burdens of malnutrition in Botswana) was also invited to give the vote of thanks on behalf of the participants and also for the Botswana team. He thanked the organising team, sponsors and all the collaborating partners who made the workshop a success. He thanked all the people in the hall, specifically the presenters who shared their experiences during the different sessions. He indicated that the participants are happy to have learnt a lot from the workshop. He said that one of the take home

messages by participants is on how to integrating nutrition into agriculture or food production, and subsequently processing and ultimately consumption. He assured everybody that participants will make sure that they will implement the roadmap that they developed to integrate the aspect of agriculture and nutrition. He also appreciated the pronouncements and encouragement to align the policies and promote collaboration amongst all stakeholders in the areas of nutrition and food production. Lastly, he thanked the secretariat for all the logistics that were put together, and the owners of the hotels that hosted the participants of the workshop. At the end of it all, he wished participants a safe journey back to their destinations.

Boweditswe Masoli – Agriculture, Botswana

Boweditswe Masoli, who is the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture in Botswana started by apologising to the participant from Comoros who started their journey on Saturday and but only arrived when the workshop started, due the problems of flight connections. He indicated that what came out from the workshop is the beginning of a big process which he hopes will yield some positive results. He reiterated that evidence has been provided during the workshop that it is a challenge to relate agriculture and nutrition. He said that he was shocked to learn from FAO presentation that in Africa people are worse off to where they were in the 1990s in terms of incidence of malnutrition. He hopes that this awareness would prompt everybody to act and ensure that cases of malnutrition are reduced. This is important because malnutrition came with social, economic, and educational costs. In integrating nutrition into agriculture, he urged participants to get all necessary stakeholders to jointly work together. There was a clear message that individuals Ministries (Agriculture, Heath, and Social Welfare), farmer, processers and all important stakeholders must come together and work on a common goal of integrating agriculture and nutrition, which should result in less incidents of malnutrition. He also indicated that the workshop was different from others in that country teams managed to come up with roadmaps, which they will share with various institutions back home. By giving themselves this assignment, he hope that the different stakeholders in the countries will be committed to reduce the occurrences of the disease called “WAITING”. He urged participant not to wait for anybody to take action – otherwise all these excellent experience from the five days will go into waste. He took the opportunity to thank all those who made the workshop a success: Local Organising Committee; SADC; NEPAD; FAO; PCD, COMESA; ECSA; Development Partners (USAID, Gates Foundation, Australian International Food Security Centre , International and Regional NGOs), and those who partnered with the Botswana Government. He then declared the workshop closed.

8) ANNEXES

8.1 Criteria for selection of country participants

A total of 6 to 10 individuals from 14 country teams composed of professionals from agriculture, health, finance, the private sector, and civil society will be invited to participate in the Southern Africa Regional CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Workshop in Gaborone, Botswana, from September 9th-13th 2013. These countries are Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- It will be important to ensure the list of participant is well-balanced in terms of sectors relevant to nutrition and, more particularly, a good representation of the agriculture sector, and that it involves both decision makers and technical people who can have hands on design.
- The 6 to 10 country representatives will be identified in consultation with the CAADP Country Focal Point, the CAADP Country Team, Nutrition and Agriculture Focal Points, the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, focal points of multi-sectoral coordination committee on food and nutrition security, and other relevant partners, and should include individuals as suggested below:
 - CAADP Country Focal Point
 - Ministry of Agriculture (Agriculture, Animal Resources/Livestock, Fishery, Forestry) representatives responsible for planning, nutrition and/or ICN2 Focal Point
 - Ministry of Health representatives responsible for nutrition, gender and/or ICN2 Focal Point
 - Ministry of Education representative
 - National Planning Commission senior representative
 - Ministry of Finance senior representative (responsible for agriculture, food and nutrition security)
 - Representatives of multi-sectoral coordination committee on food and nutrition security (if any, e.g. REACH partnership, Food Security/Nutrition Working Group, Food Security/Nutrition Council, SUN Movement)
 - Representative of National HIV/Aids Council or equivalent
 - Civil Society representative(s) from organizations working on agriculture, food security or nutrition
 - Private sector Representative(s) (including farmer organizations)
 - Academia representative working on agriculture, nutrition, food security related issues
 - Country Workshop Support person

- The final list of participants should be validated through a meeting involving all the key stakeholders before submission to the organizing team.
- To assist the CAADP focal point and team in the country preparation process including the finalization of the list of participants, a volunteer will be identified as the primary country workshop support person (see more information in the guidance for country process).

Participants will be expected to have a solid grasp and significant experience in addressing the food and nutrition situation in their respective country and should ideally meet the following criteria:

- 1) Direct involvement with nutrition/food security issues ; very good knowledge of food/agriculture issues (both rural and urban)
- 2) Affiliation with a relevant governmental agency (i.e., health, agriculture, or food security, planning, finance), local non-governmental organization (NGO), civil society organization (CSO), or private sector;
- 3) At least five years of relevant work experience (e.g. MOH Nutrition Division Director; NGO senior nutritionist)
- 4) Commitment to participating in finalizing and implementing his/her country roadmap
- 5) Experience in developing an action plan/proposal that has been funded, as appropriate to the individual's professional position.

8.2 Country process

The effectiveness and impact of the CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development workshops, in terms of mainstreaming nutrition within CAADP investment plans and processes, will be enhanced with optimal engagement of all stakeholders prior to the workshop, during the workshop, and in the follow-up. The following note proposes guidance for the country-level process.

Main activities to be coordinated

Before the workshop

Logistical preparation:

- Select participants according to the criteria presented in the guiding note
- Gather / provide the necessary information for the arrangement of participants' travel

Technical preparation:

- Gather all relevant policies and documents that can support discussions during the workshop, (e.g. CAADP Compact / CAADP Investment Plan and/or relevant Agriculture / Food Security Development Strategy / Policy, Food and / or Nutrition Policy, Nutritional and food security surveys / Nutrition country profiles, National nutrition strategy, SUN progress report, etc.)
- Prepare a **Nutrition Country Paper** by synthesizing key nutrition problems and challenges from the different sectors, using the Nutrition Country Paper template which will be provided to teams (drawing from/feeding the nutrition country papers being prepared by countries for the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) <http://www.fao.org/ICN2>).
- Identify examples of country case studies or projects linking agriculture and nutrition, including lessons learnt (challenges, successes factors), to be shared during the workshop.
- Gather relevant documents, leaflets, communication support documents, etc. to illustrate nutrition challenges, projects and good practices in your country. There will be booths available at the

workshop venue to exhibit these documents. This offers a great opportunity to share with participants from other countries your experiences and good practices.

- **“Get ready” for the follow-up** by planning / setting up proper mechanisms to ensure follow up after the workshop

During the workshop

Through mixed-country and country group work, country team will have to:

- Agree upon actionable recommendations for integrating nutrition into agriculture investment plans, following *guiding principles, questions and tips* provided during the workshop
- Prepare a country road map including a workplan with broad categories of activities, timeline and indicators, to initiate implementation of the recommendations

Workshop follow-up

- Country teams ensure recommendations and roadmaps agreed upon during the workshop are shared and acted upon at the country level.
- After 1, 3 and 6 months, NEPAD and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) follow-up with countries using a questionnaire to track progress, identify what constraints were met in efforts to apply recommendations and discuss on remedial action as needed
- Technical partners coordinate themselves in order to leverage opportunities to support capacity development for the implementation of the roadmaps.

How to do it

- **The lead person for coordinating the country-level process is the CAADP focal point** or the appropriate focal point dealing with CAADP issues.
- It is strongly recommended that the CAADP focal point identify **a volunteer who would be able to dedicate time as “country workshop support person” and assist her/him and the country team with in-country preparations, group work during the workshop, and follow-up after the workshop**. This person should be available for dedicating part of his/her time from now to the end of December to coordinate workshop preparation and follow-up activities and may be identified amongst development partners currently supporting the integration of nutrition and agriculture. In countries where FAO nutrition focal point and/or REACH facilitators are present, they could be approached to play this role. Ideally, the country support person should have :
 - Good knowledge and experience of national coordination mechanisms
 - Good knowledge of the food and nutrition situation, and linkages between agriculture and nutrition
 - Ability to attend the workshop, and willingness to support the group work during the workshop
 - Willingness to commit significant time before and after the workshop for preparation and follow-up
- The CAADP focal point and country support person should work through and liaise with the appropriate nutrition coordination mechanisms and focal points (e.g. SUN and/or REACH, Food Security / Nutrition Working groups) and the agriculture coordination mechanisms (e.g. CAADP Country team /donor group).

Guidance for the CAADP Focal point

The CAADP focal point should play an important role in ensuring the following tasks are carried out:

Before the workshop

- Share information about the workshop with the relevant officials and partners, through the appropriate coordination mechanisms
- Identify participants following the attached criteria and finalize the list of participants in consultation with the relevant partners through a meeting
- Collect relevant documents that will be necessary for the group work, and in particular, ensure that all participants receive and have read the latest version of the CAADP Compacts and/or investment plans or related nutrition, agriculture and food security policy documents.
- Facilitate the collation of key information on the nutrition and the agricultural situation using the Nutrition Country Paper template provided by the organization team
- Discuss / Plan with the team the setting up of proper mechanisms to ensure follow up after the workshop

During the workshop:

- Participate actively in the discussions and group work, ensuring discussions build on the CAADP process as it is unfolding in the country

After the workshop:

- Ensure the results of the workshop are shared in the appropriate coordination and policy-making forums
- Supervise and monitor the implementation of the road-map developed during the workshop
- Report progress to NEPAD/RECs at regular intervals (filling out questionnaire to be sent out by NEPAD)

Guidance for the Country Workshop support person

The support person shall be responsible for assisting the CAADP focal point throughout the entire country level process. With the CAADP Focal Point (s)he will act as the main focal point for the workshop. (S)he will liaise directly with the workshop organizing team and will keep them regularly informed of progress on the workshop preparation process. (S)he shall ensure that all the tasks listed above are completed in a timely manner. In particular, (S)he will help ensure that:

Before the workshop

- Support the CAADP focal point in organizing consultative meetings (bilateral, multi-sectoral)
- Keep all stakeholders and identified participants informed of the workshop preparation process.
- Ensure all relevant documents are collated and shared with participants.
- Ensure the Nutrition Country Paper template is completed in a timely manner, by summarizing key information that is necessary for the workshop.
- Collect all documents to be exhibited during the workshop.

During the workshop:

- Participate actively in the discussions and group work, ensuring that the group work template is filled in as per the guidance provided
- Liaise with the “guiding team” to ensure technical support is provided as required

After the workshop:

- Support the CAADP focal point in organizing the debriefing meeting(s), monitoring immediate follow-up and reporting progress to NEPAD.

8.3 Workshop Final agenda

Monday 9 th September	
8:30 - 10:00	<p>Opening ceremony <i>Director of Ceremony : Mr. Boweditswe Masilo, Ministry of Agriculture of Botswana, Deputy Permanent Secretary / Support services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Honorable Christiaan De Graaff, Minister of Agriculture Botswana</i> • <i>Eng. Joao Samuel Caholo, SADC, Deputy Executive Secretary</i> • <i>Dr Sam Kanyarukiga, COMESA, Head of CAADP</i> • <i>Ms. Dorothy Namuchimba, ECSA, Manager - Food Security and Nutrition</i> • <i>Mr David Tibe, representing UNDP Botswana, FAO Country Representative</i> • <i>Mr Jean Kamanzi, representing FAO Southern Africa sub-regional office coordinator</i> • <i>Prof. Aggrey Ambali, NEPAD, Director and Head of Science and Technology</i>
10:00 - 11:00	<p>Objectives of workshop and introduction of participants <i>Jurgen Hagmann, Main facilitator</i></p>
11:00 - 11:30	Tea break
11:30 - 13:00	<p>The nutrition situation at global and regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition terminology and situation analysis of Hunger <i>Mohamed AgBendeck, FAO</i> • Priority Nutrition Challenges for the next decade <i>Dr. Hana Bekele, WHO</i>
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 14:30	<p>Why invest in nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cost of Hunger in Africa Study Results <i>BiBi Giyose, NEPAD</i>
14:30 - 15:00	<p>Integrating nutrition and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key concepts and issues <i>Charlotte Dufour, FAO</i>
15:00 - 16:00	<p>The CAADP process and framework for African Food Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAADP process: a transformative agenda for Africa's Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition <i>BiBi Giyose, NEPAD; Laila Lokosang, AU</i>
16:00 - 16:15	Tea break
16:15-17:30	Mixed Country Group work: challenges for integrating nutrition and agriculture
18:00	Welcome reception

II. Integrating Nutrition & Agriculture: field examples

<p>08:30 – 10:30</p> <p>2 parallel sessions</p>	<p><u>Changing consumer behaviours to influence the food system</u> <i>Session Moderator: Namukolo Covic, North West University</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition & Agriculture: multi-sectoral integration in Malawi <i>D. Kachingwe, Chief Economist, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</i> • Making a Difference with Orange-fleshed Sweet potato-led Nutrition Interventions <i>J. Low, International Potato Center – SSA</i> • Home Grown School Feeding: Linking Nutrition to Agriculture through School Feeding <i>L. Drake, Executive Director, Partnership for Child Development; V. Mafule, Ministry of Local Development - Botswana</i> 	<p><u>Nutrition sensitive value chains</u> <i>Session Moderator : Robert Mazur, Iowa State University</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bean value chain in Madagascar <i>H. Raobelina, Responsable R&D - Office National de Nutrition</i> • Collaborative action in deploying biofortified crops in Zambia <i>Dr. E. Simpungwe, HarvestPlus</i> • Food safety in the value chain <i>J. Kamanzi, Regional Food Safety and Quality officer, FAO Sub-regional office</i> <p><i>Panel discussions including private sector representatives</i></p>
<p>10:30 – 11:00</p>	<p>Tea break</p>	
<p>11:00 - 13:00</p> <p>2 parallel sessions</p>	<p><u>Diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods, including HIV AIDS</u> <i>Session Moderator : Monique Beun, WFP</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “MANTLOANE”: Lesotho’s Joined-Up Approach To Keyhole Gardens <i>M. Bereng, Chief Nutrition Officer, MAFS-Nutrition Dept.; L. Lekhanya , M&E Officer, Food security Section, Rural Self Help Development Association (RSDA)</i> • A holistic approach to Nutrition for vulnerable households - Swaziland <i>N. Dlamini, Senior Nutritionist, Ministry of Agriculture</i> • Fish for Improved Nutrition & Health in Africa <i>Dr. M. Beveridge; T. Matiza Chiuta; J. Nagoli</i> 	<p><u>Agriculture-Nutrition linkages in an urbanizing world</u> <i>Session Moderator : Mohamed AgBendeck, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double burden of malnutrition, Tanzania Cities <i>Z. Lukmanji, Public Health Nutritionist</i> • Food and Nutrition Security for African Cities: challenges and opportunities <i>M. AgBendeck, Senior Nutrition Officer for Africa, FAO/RAF</i> <i>W. Lee, Senior Nutrition Officer, FAO</i> • Food Hygiene Health and Food Security <i>Dr F. Zerbo, Food Safety and Nutrition Programme Coordinator, WHO IST/West Africa ; L. Mwamakamba, Food Safety Focal Point WHO IST/West Africa</i>
<p>13:00 - 14:00</p>	<p>Lunch</p>	
<p>14:00 - 16:00</p>	<p>Feedback from parallel sessions</p>	
<p>16:00 - 16:15</p>	<p>Tea break</p>	
<p>16:15 - 17:30</p>	<p>Mixed Country Group work: solutions for better integrating nutrition and agriculture</p>	

Wednesday 11 th September	
08:30 – 09:30	Highlights from mixed country group work on challenges and solutions
09:30 - 10:45	<p>III. Improving coordination at country and regional level for integrating nutrition and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-Private Partnerships for Improving Food and Nutrition Security <i>Dr. Namukolo Covic, Centre of Excellence for Nutrition, North-West University South Africa</i> • Inter-sectoral Coordination for Scaling-up Nutrition in Zimbabwe <i>Kudzai Mukudoka, Inter-sectoral Collaboration Officer, Food and Nutrition Council</i> • Supporting Nutrition Coordination in Mozambique, Lessons Learnt from REACH <i>Tania Goossens, REACH facilitator Mozambique</i>
10:45 – 11:10	Tea break
11:10 - 12:30	<p>IV. Information systems: Situation analysis, Monitoring and Evaluations mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Integrated Analysis of Food security and Nutrition to support Agriculture Planning : the example of the IPC in Southern Africa <i>Mokotla Ntela, Regional IPC Coordinator, SADC/FAO</i> • Agriculture-Nutrition pathways for programme design and evaluation in Zambia <i>Jody Harris, IFPRI</i>
12:30 - 13:00	Introduction to country group work: general guidance and tips for carrying out situation analysis
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Country group work: Situation analysis & Identifying high level nutritional objectives and targets for agriculture investment plan
16:00 - 16:15	Tea break
16:15 - 17:30	Country group work (contd.)
18:00	Open space for sharing experiences

Thursday 12 th September	
08:30 – 09:00	Sharing of group work on nutrition-sensitive objectives
09:00 - 10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing CAADP as an instrument for investing in Nutrition <i>Martin Bwalya, Head of Programme CAADP</i> <p>V. Developing capacities for integrating nutrition and agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities development: basics concepts <i>Charlotte Dufour, Food Security and Nutrition Officer, FAO</i> • Nutrition situation and Capacity – A case of Malawi <i>Liny Kachama-Msowoya, Nutrition Programme Officer, Office of President and Cabinet, Department of Nutrition, HIV & AIDS</i> <p>VI. Costing and funding issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing nutrition when costing an agriculture investment plan <i>Jean Risopoulos, Investment Support Officer , FAO Sub-Regional office Southern Africa</i>
10:30 - 10:45	Summary of key messages / guidance for group work
10:45 – 11:00	Tea break
11:00 - 13:00	Country Group work: Revision of investment plan and preparation of country roadmaps: identification of entry points and of interventions
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 16:00	Country Group work: Revision of investment plan and preparation of country roadmaps: recommendations on institutional arrangements, capacity development and costing
16:00 - 16:15	Tea break
16:15 - 17:00	Sharing of group work: preliminary results
17:00 -	Country group work (contd.)

Friday 13 th September	
08:30 – 10:00	Finalisation of roadmaps and Definition of next steps and follow-up mechanisms
10:00 – 11:00	Highlights on way forward and key messages
11:00 – 11:15	Tea break
11:15 - 12:00	Feedbacks from the regional group and Announcements of future opportunities
12:00 - 12:30	Workshop evaluation
12:30 - 13:00	Closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Masilo, Deputy PS, Ministry of Agriculture Botswana • Dr Joseph Mthetna, Senior Programme Officer Health and Pharmaceuticals, SADC • Bibi Giyose, Senior Adviser in Food Security and Nutrition, NEPAD • Dr Mohamed AgBendeck, Senior Nutrition Officer, FAO • Leslie Drake, Executive Director, Partnership For Child Development
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch

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