

Country group Road Map
SWAZILAND - Draft

Content

A.	Objective of the group work.....	2
B.	Background	2
C.	Analysis of nutrition problems.....	3
D.	Objectives and targets related to nutrition issues	3
F.	Priorities for information systems	7
G.	Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms	7
H.	Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture	7
I.	Costing / funding issues	8
J.	Next steps	9

Participants:

First Name	Last Name	Organization / Post	Email	Participation
Freddy	Magagula	Ministry of Agriculture	fredmagagula@yahoo.co.uk	Yes
Nikiwe	Dlamini (Ms)	Ministry of Agriculture (Nutrition)	nikiwep@gmail.com	Yes
Linda	Hlophe	Ministry of Finance Representative	hlopheli@gov.sz	Yes
Zwane	Ses'khona	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	seskhonalizo@yahoo.com	Yes
Dube	Menzi	Ministry of	menzi_dube@yahoo.co.uk	Yes

First Name	Last Name	Organization / Post	Email	Participation
		Agriculture, Food security/Nutrition Working Group		
Dlamini	Siphephiso	National Marketing Board	siphephiso@Namboard.co.sz	Yes
Danisile	Vilakati	National Nutrition Council	dvilakati@swannuco.org.sz	Yes
Khumalo	Wonderboy	World Vision International	Khumalo_khumalo@wvi.org	No
Phumzile	Mdziniso (Ms)	Ministry of Agriculture	mdzinisophumzile@gmail.com	Yes

A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans

(Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work)

TBC

B. Background

You could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:

- 0. Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
- 1. Compact design and signature*
- 2. Development of Investment Plan*
- 3. Technical review of Investment Plan*
- 4. Business meeting*
- 5. Implementation*
- 6. M&E / Impact assessment*

You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.

IP design ongoing

C. 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

To be sent

2. Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people living with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?

To be sent

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

To be sent

D. 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 ...

To be sent

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?

To be sent

6. Should any specific population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people living with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?

To be sent

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

To be sent

E. Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments

8. 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*

Programme	Nutrition Challenge Being Addressed	Opportunity for Transformation	Steps required
1. Good Agricultural Practices (Conservation Agriculture, Comments. a. Include targets b. Establish clear linkages between programmes and	Dietary diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Nutrition education • Micronutrient efficiency 	Scaling up to cover wider population	Extension services support
2. Home Improvement Programme (Sanitation, fruit trees, Fish Framing, Indigenous chickens, Nutrition Gardens) Product Development Food storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Nutrition education • Micronutrient deficiency 	-Scaling up to cover wider population -Strengthen impact assessment mechanisms -Adaptation to urban areas -Inter sectoral integration and partnerships	
3. Infant and Young Child nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive and continued breastfeeding • Complementary feeding • Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Nutrition education • Micronutrient deficiency • 	-Up scaling -Developing safe, nutritious locally available foods -Strengthen and extend community support for BFHI -Revive food preparation demonstrations	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition Education and counseling • BFHI • HIV/AIDS infant feeding <p>Comments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maternal health/nutrition ➤ Increase coverage (all vulnerable groups) 			
<p>4. Livestock production programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy • Poultry-commercial and indigenous • Piggery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Dietary diversification • Micronutrient deficiency <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Include macronutrients 	<p>-Intensification of production (breeding and feeder stock)</p> <p>-Upscale nutrition education and awareness.</p>	
<p>5. Commercialization and diversification programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops • Vegetables <p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improving market access for small holder ➤ Contracts with SMEs to boost farmers and also benefit schools feeding: Govt buys from farmers and distribute to schools (Botswana's experience.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Dietary diversification • Micronutrient deficiency • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Production • Diversify production lines • Increase market access and consistency, • Improve Marketing Infrastructure • Value addition 	
<p>6. Nutrition enhancement Research programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio fortification of beans • Screening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Dietary diversification • Micronutrient deficiency • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up seed varieties production and distribution to respond to nutritional requirements 	

cereals and indigenous vegetables and root crops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include food product development • Strengthening capacity for research and dissemination of information 	
7. Maternal Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting • Education • Dietary diversification • Micronutrient deficiency • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	

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

Review existing policies to accommodate nutrition requirements:

	Producers	Processors	Retailers	Consumers
How (Policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve access to inputs -Improve market access -Improve quality of products - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure quality and nutrition standards -consistency of supply - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure quality, safety and nutrition standards -consistency of supply - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop consumer rights policy,
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmer support (inputs, infrastructure, Develop insurance schemes, provide market guarantees) -Capacity development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consumer education on what nutrition and health requirements/standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate consumers on their rights -consumers protection (Legislation) -Sensitize consumers on quality and nutritional requirements on products, -Enforce holistic policy compliance.

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

- Yes, (e.g. mother and baby friendly communities with home improvement, PPPs, promote consumption of legumes/ indigenous food stuffs, root and tuber crops, etc).

F. Priorities for information systems

11. 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?

- No
- Capacity enhancement,
- Increase scope of and strengthen M&E systems to include nutrition information and to provide regular information up-dates. (E.g. 5 year biomarkers);
- Develop a comprehensive agricultural/ nutritional data and information system.

G. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

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

- Planning, implementation of food and nutrition security programmes (to ensure complementarity, collaboration, monitoring, and minimize duplication.

13. 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?

- Swaziland Nutrition Council: Needs to be strengthened in terms of human capacity, funding, and systems
- Review of legislation to enforce convening powers (Reposition SNC e.g., placed under PM' Office.

14. 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?

- CABINET, Research Institutions, Medical and Dental Council, Government Ministries (Health, Public Service, Economic Planning and Development, Finance, Agriculture) CANGO, FSE&CC,
- PUBLIC UNIONS (NEPSAWU, etc.)
- Development Partners: (e.g. UNICEF, UNDP, UNAID, WFP, FAO, WHO, NEPAD, EU)

H. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture

15. 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.

- Training of officers, secure funding for programmes

I. Costing / funding issues

- 16. 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?**

J. Next steps

Guidance: Think about:

- *How each team member will report back to their individual organization?*
- *How to sensitize/influence decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?*
- *What are the key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions on nutrition (e.g. in the CAADP process; during a SUN meeting; during a national high level meeting, etc.)?*
- *What are your needs for external support/assistance?*
- *Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?*

ACTION	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DATE	COMMENTS	resources required, potential constraints
1. Reporting Back <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report back to Principals • CABINET • Reporting Back to PS 	Individuals Institutions Government Officials	Within two weeks after workshop	Each member should be responsible for championing CAADP issues in their organizations.	
2. How to Sensitize decision makers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sessions will be held with different Committees • Special Presentation of CAADP programme during Budget Meetings • Private Sector Presentations 	CAADP Nutrition Country Team CAADP Focal Person Private Sector Representative	Immediately Within two months	<i>(Parliament, PS's Forum, Cabinet Sub-Committee on Food Security, Ministers)</i> Budget period presents a good opportunity for sensitizing Central Agencies on CAADP	

<p>(Retail and various groupings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governments (Tinkhundla) Presentations • Media Publications • General Officers • Farmer Groups 	<p>CAADP Focal Person</p> <p>CAADP Focal Person</p> <p>CAADP Focal Person</p> <p>CAADP Focal Person</p>	<p>Within four months</p> <p>Immediately</p> <p>Immediately</p> <p>Immediately</p>	<p>programme</p>	
<p>3. What are the Key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Forums • Parliamentary induction courses • Federation of Swaziland Employers & Chamber of Commerce (FSE&CC) • Development Partners Forum • Field Day (Farmers, Suppliers etc) • Agricultural Shows 	<p>CAADP Focal Person</p>	<p>Immediately</p> <p>Annually</p>		<p>Funding required for campaigns</p>
<p>4. What are your needs for your external support?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pamphlets - Meetings - Venues - Campaigns • Capacity building, training of officers on 	<p>International Partners</p>	<p>Immediately</p>	<p>Due to financial constraints, the country needs donor assistance to carry out the sensitization campaigns.</p> <p>Technical training is required for officers responsible for nutrition.</p>	<p>Financial support (external & internal)</p> <p>Technically support from Development Partners (External & Domestic)</p>

<p>nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on CAADP and nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support on development of NAFSIP - Experts on developing of NAIP - Experts to integrate nutrition into agriculture 			<p>Technical support is needed for NAFSIP</p>	
<p>5. Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in their CAADP process after the workshop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined immediately after reporting back 	<p>CAADP Focal Person</p>	<p>Immediately</p>	<p>Will be decided during report back to Principal</p>	<p>Non</p>