



# Public –Private Partnerships: supporting multi-sectoral especially food-based approaches for improving food and nutrition security

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# Objectives of the presentation is to:

- 1. Relate food based approaches to FNS framework and implications for PPPs.**
- 2. Raise issues for consideration in setting up supporting PPPs for the country action plans**

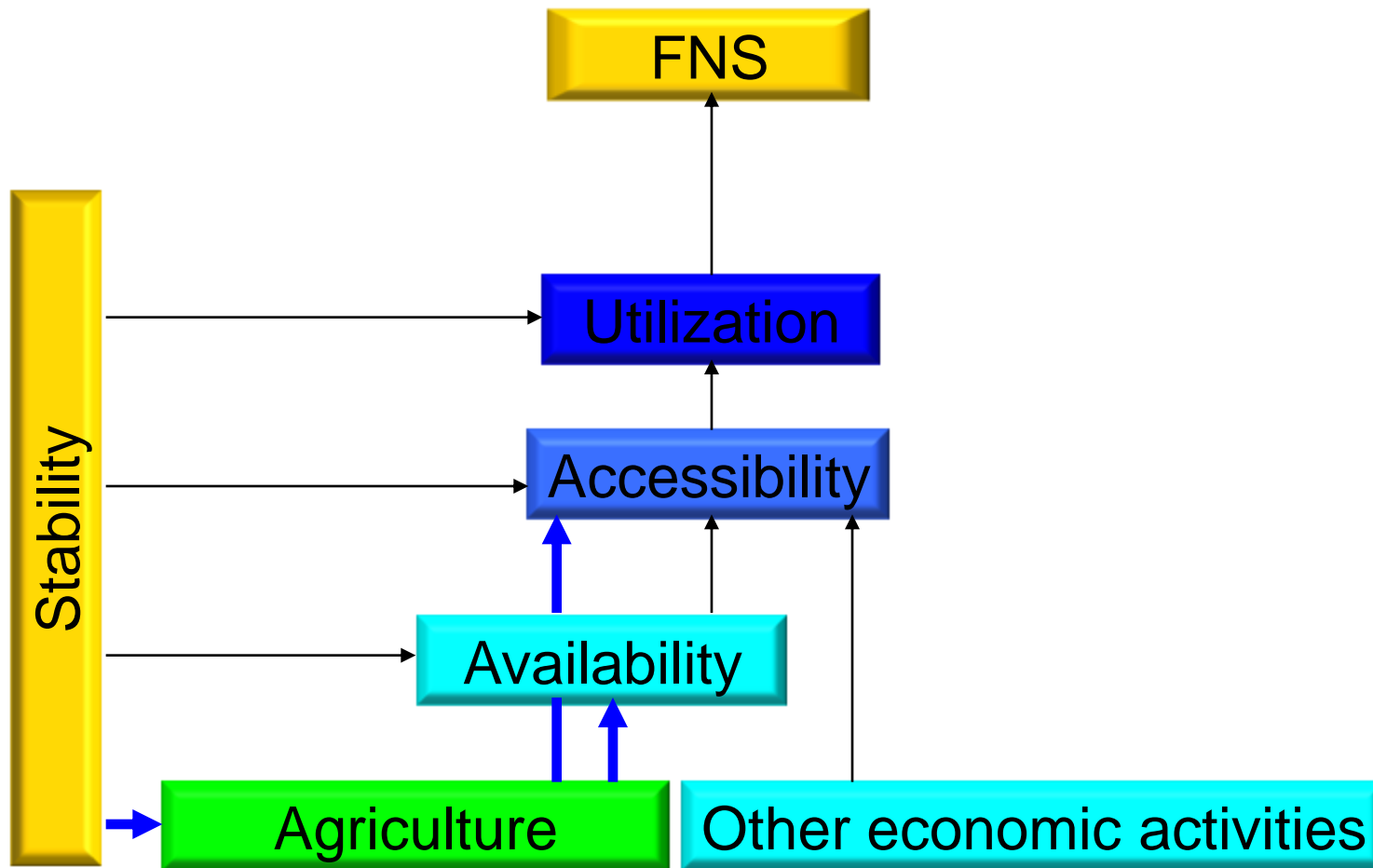
# Examples of food based approaches related to CAADP

- **Fruit and vegetable production: Kenya**
- **Small holder agriculture (SHA): Botswana**
- **Bio-fortification (BioF): OFSP; Vit A fort maize**
- **Diversification of fruit and vegetable production**



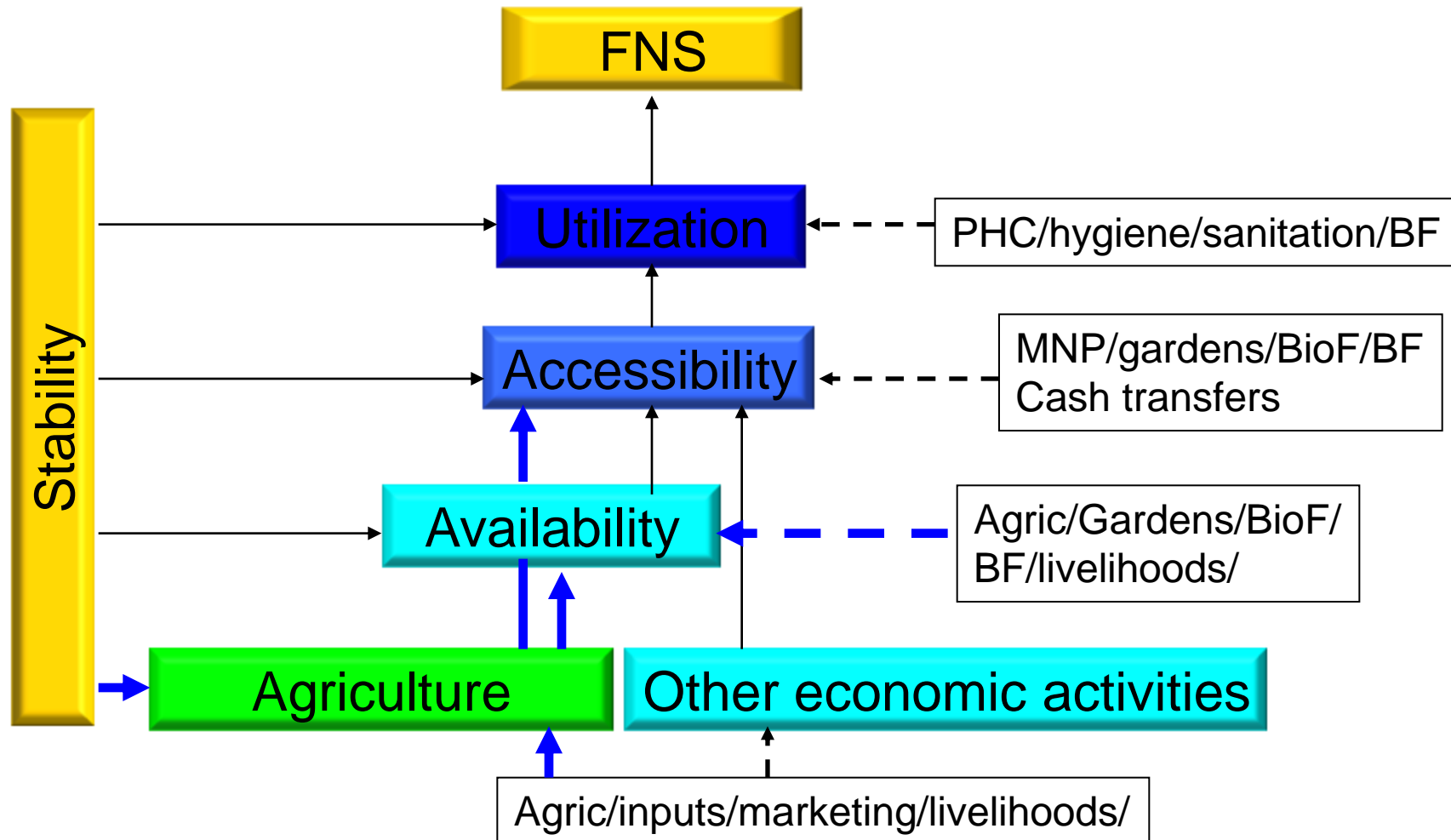
**Dietary Diversification**

# Food and Nutrition Security Framework



# Food and Nutrition Security Framework and Interventions

**FNS components addressed will influence PPP required!**

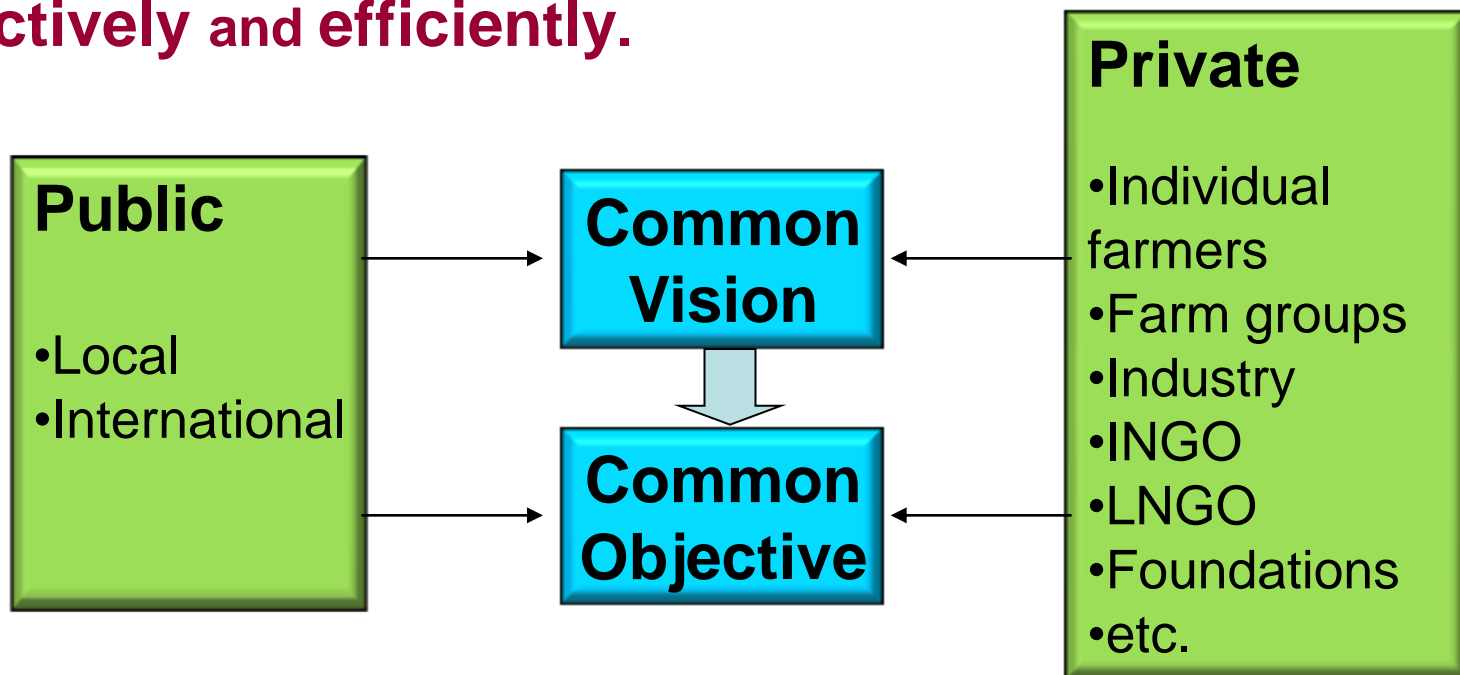


# Defining Public-Private Partnerships

- Difficult because PPPs vary according to context for which they are put in place

## Common components

- Two or more Public and Private 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.

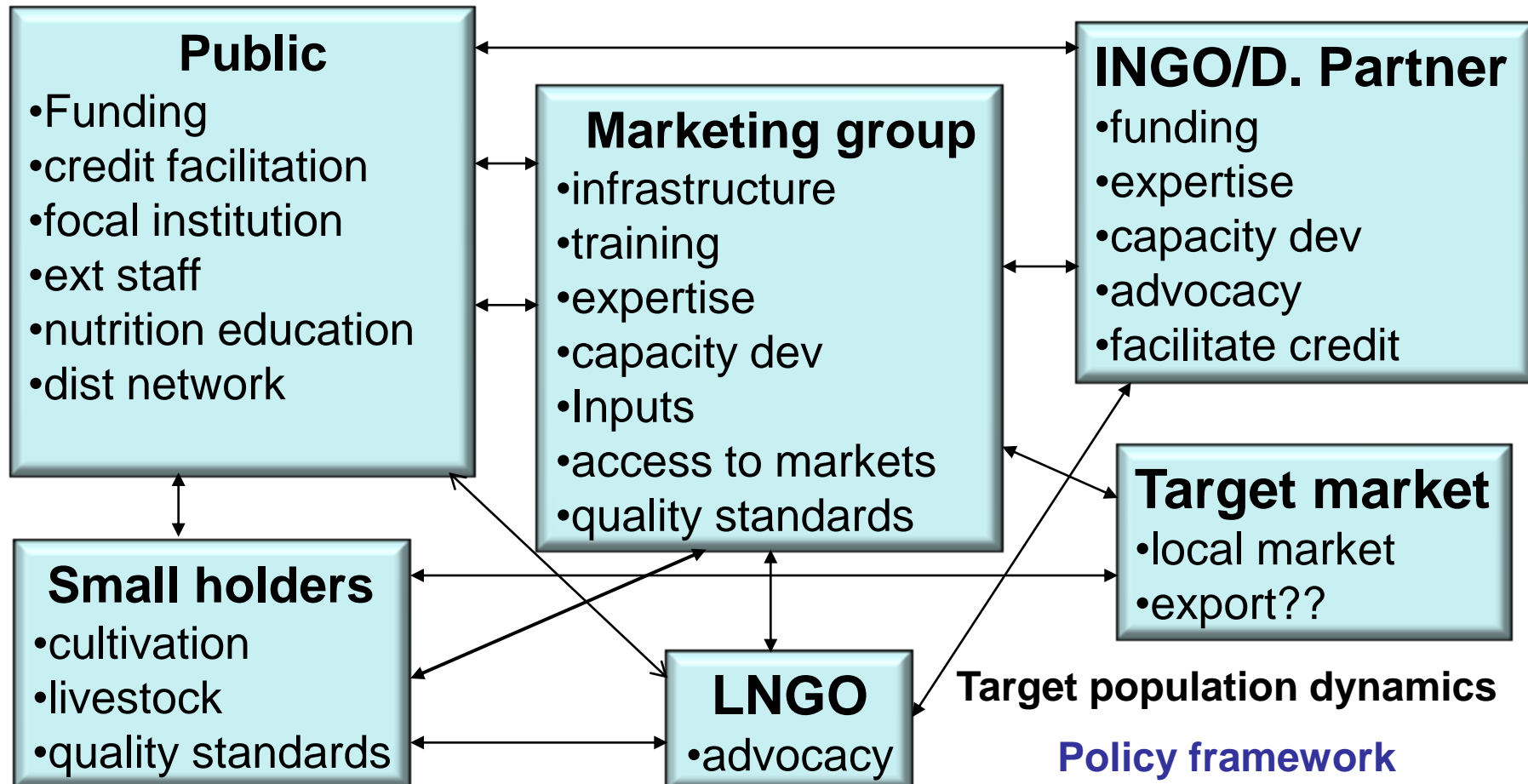


## Limitations of SHA that need to be addressed by the PPPs

- High transaction costs
- Limited access to information; training
- Poor access to inputs at reasonable prices
- Poor access to required technologies
- Poor quality standards
- Poor access to markets
- Inability to sustain supply
- Lack of access to capital equipment and other infrastructural requirements
- Road infrastructure??
- Policy framework??
  
- **How will SHA result in positive nutrition outcomes!!!.....  
Indicators???**

# PPP Example: Small Holder Agriculture

**Positive nutrition outcome???**





# Kenya Green bean example

## EU market via UK

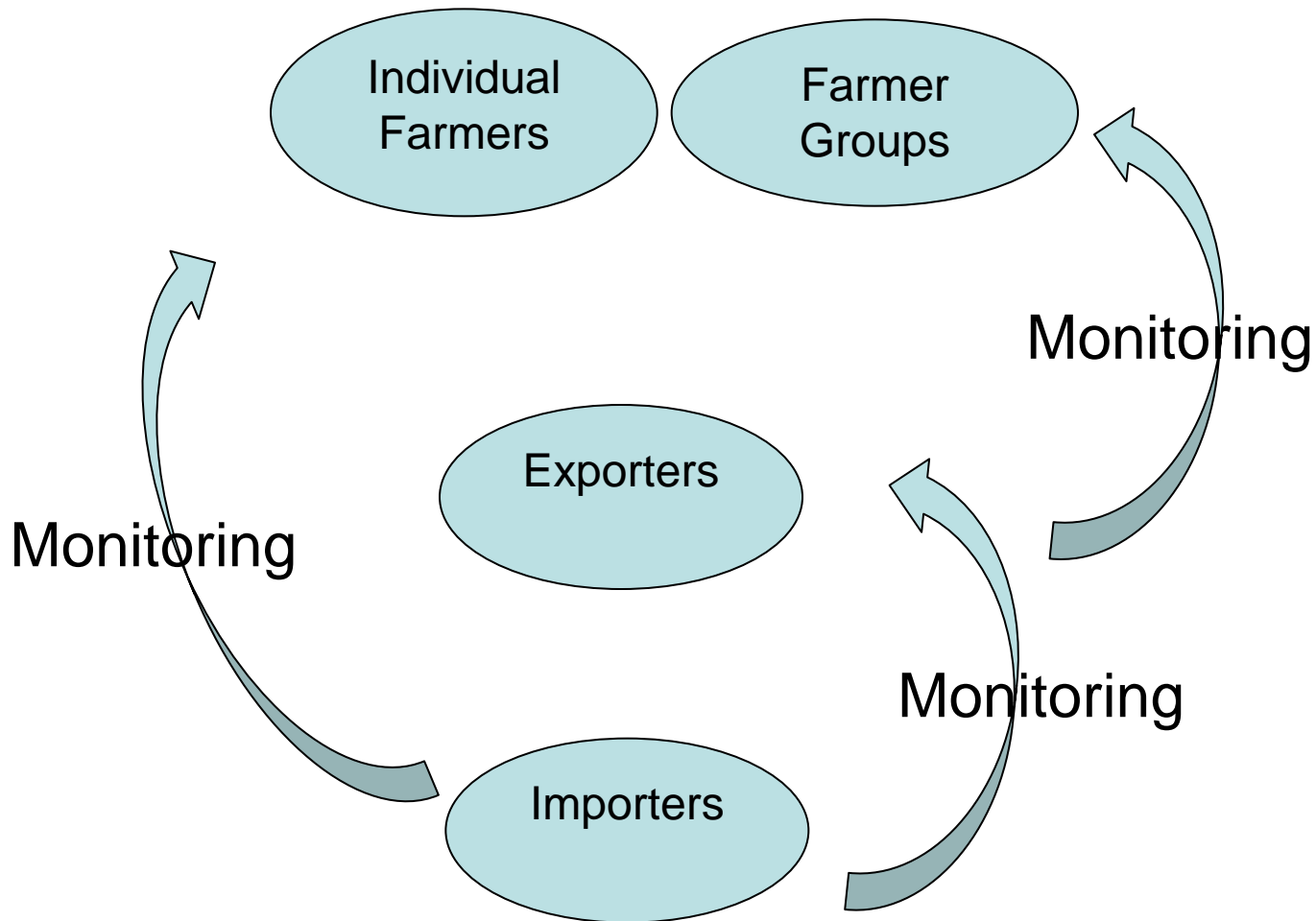
### Three different market chains

1.Export supermarket chain

2.Export whole sale chain

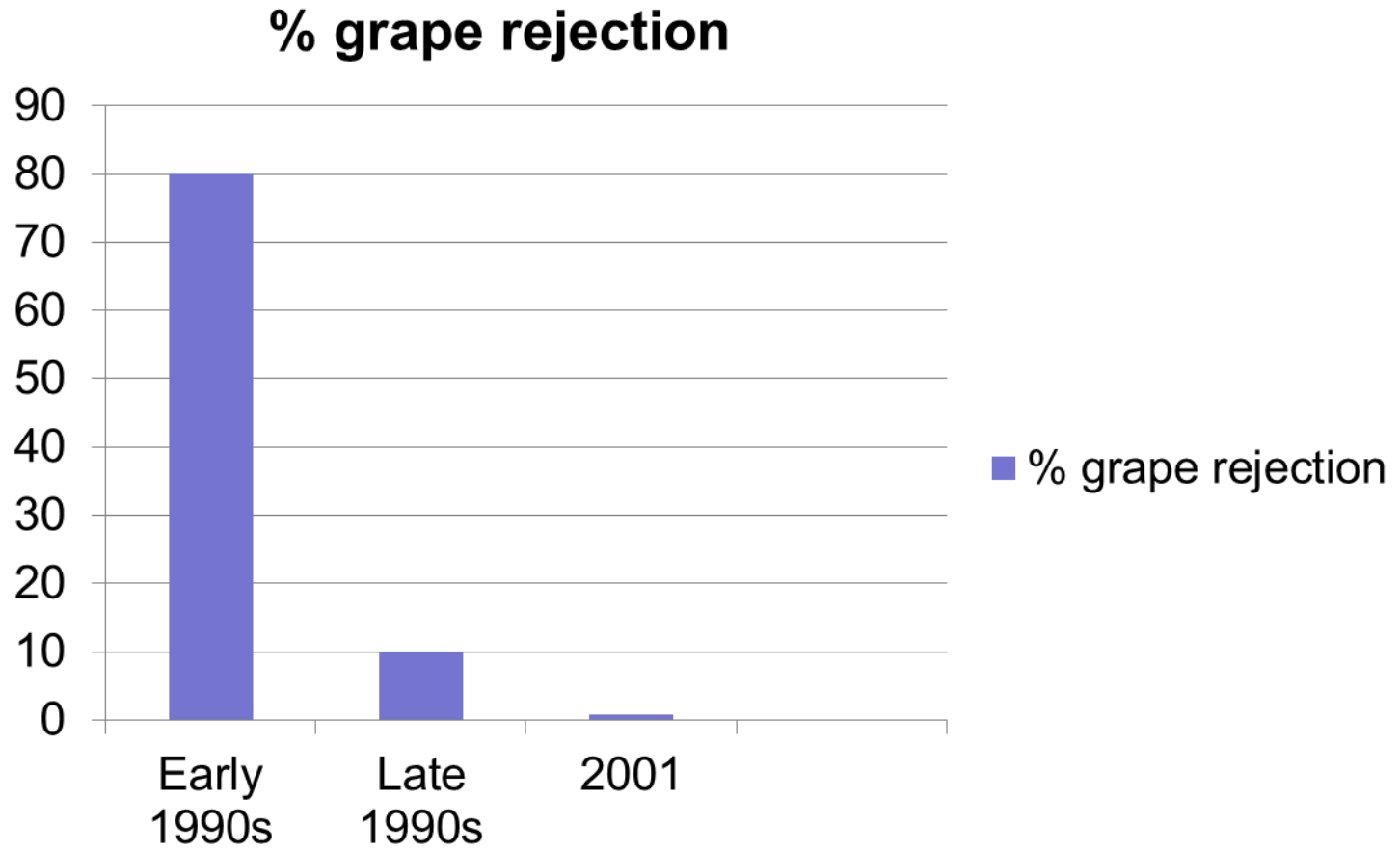
3.Domestic chain

# Kenya green beans example



Public component

# India Mahagrapes example



# Success considerations-1

**Healthy partnership relations are vital !!!**

- **Effective partnership must be built**
- **Trust cultivated**
- **Sense of shared values**
- **Sense of equal worthiness for all**

## Clear operational processes: **PLANNED JOINTLY!!**

- **Decision making and management structures**
  - **Financial management structures**
  - **Responsibilities of each partner**
  - **Focal persons within each partner entity**
  - **Institutional memory!**
  - **How will problems be resolved?**
  - **Capital assets? which partner takes responsibility?**
  - **Risks management?**
  - **Accountability and governance**
  
  - **M&E: Partnership; intervention**
  - **Indicators: partnership; intervention; nutritional status**
- (Reich, 2000)

# Additional Small Holder Agriculture PPP Success Factors

- **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**

Example Kenya green beans project (Narod et al., 2007)

# Conclusion

## Supporting and successful PPPs for your action plans?

- Take into account **THE COUNTRY FNS CONTEXT**
- Your 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



**Thank you!**

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