

# **NUTRITION IN CAADP NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLANS**

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# What does a IP look like?

- There is need to identify **results** this PLAN will help achieve, at overall (impact level), at strategic objective level (outcome level), and at intervention level (output level), over 5 years
- Important to define **boundaries** (what is in/out)
- For each intervention, there is need to define **output indicators, annual targets and unit costs** => annual total by intervention
- **Output based budgeting** >>> activity based budgeting. Detailed budget done @ project level
- Identify **Private Sector and farmers** share

# What is (and is not) an Investment Plan?

## What it is

- ✓ Instrument for Transformation Coordination, harmonization, alignment
- ✓ Developed through inclusive negotiation and prioritization: process as important as the final product.
- ✓ Resource mobilization tool including of private sector investment

## What it is not!

- ✗ An implementation plan with high level of detail
- ✗ A perfect, and ideal plan designed by experts
- ✗ A fully costed project

## Cost Implications

- Define boundaries
- Rough cost estimates (detailed cost will come after)
- best estimates with agreed balance between activities
- Output based budgeting

# How to ensure inclusion of nutrition?

- Take into account agreed upon **Strategy** that reflects priorities resulting from an evidence-based and participatory consultative process => Compact, including reference to FSN strategy and FSN Objectives & priorities
- **Commitment** at political level to increase and attract investments in agric sector including FSN => important role for Council of Ministers, Nutrition advocacy (SUN, etc)
- Set-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 => Ensure key nutrition champions on the team
- Willingness to **include nutrition in NAIP** => effective dialogue with Planning unit of MIN. AGRI., links to Compact & Strategy

# Clarify nutrition content: which interventions

**YES**

Research on  
Diversified  
varieties and  
farming systems

Including  
promotion of  
diversified crops,  
small livestock &  
fisheries

Home  
gardens

Research: Bio- fortification  
of certain crops

Nutrition Education

**?**

Community  
based livelihood  
programs

Safety Net  
Programs

Home Grown  
School Feeding

**NO**

Vitamin Supplementation

Maternal and child care

Potable water

Health centers

HIV / AIDS  
prevention

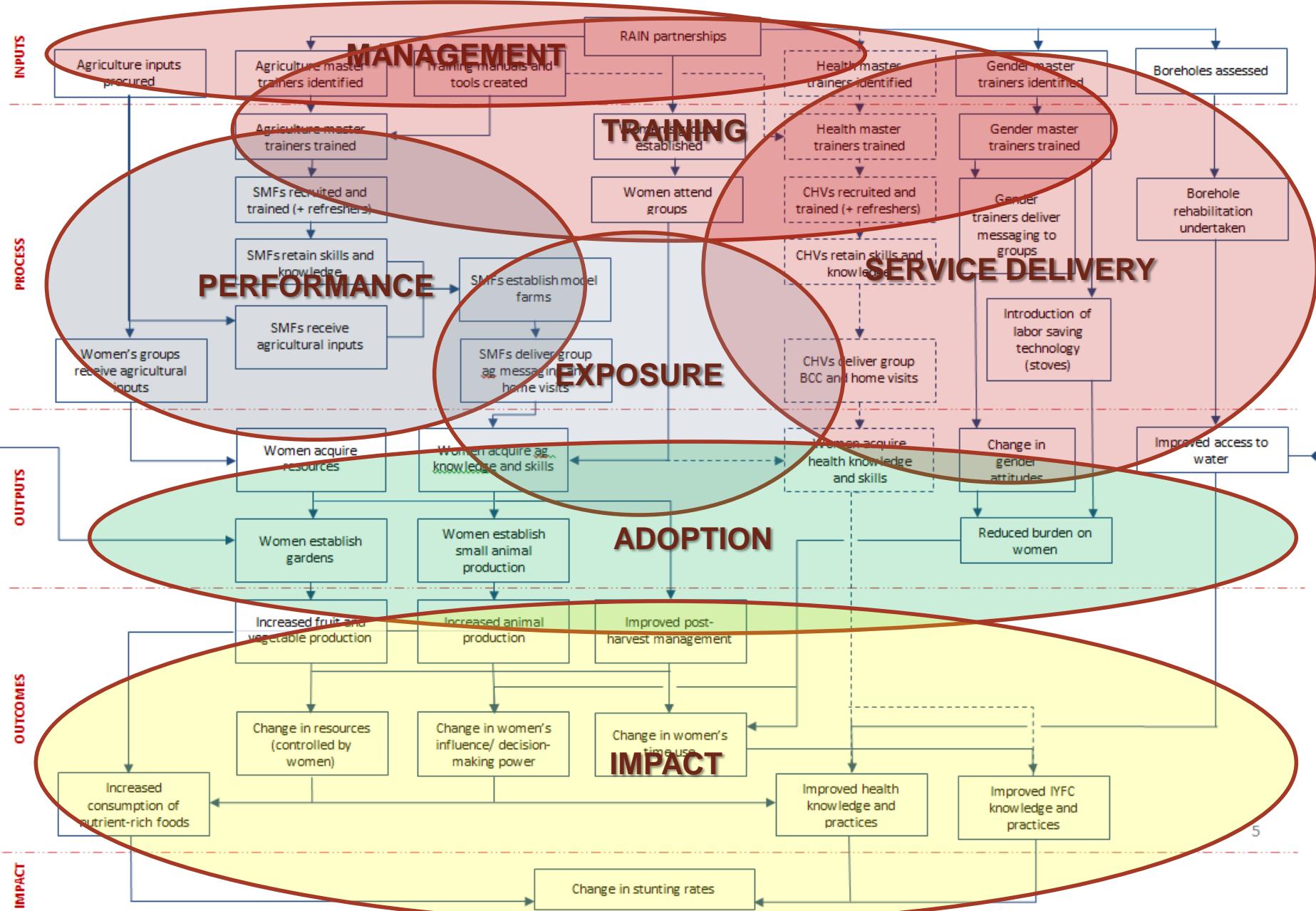
=> Content will depend on the objectives / targets of investment plan

=> Content will depend on the boundaries of the NAIP (what is included, what not)

# Costing an IP ≠ preparing a budget

- Bottom up - Rough cost estimates based on:
  - On-going projects / upscale (assess output unit costs)
  - Use preliminary designs when they exist
  - Identify Private sector and farmers investment share
  - For nutrition, use Govt programs and projects, NGOs, SUN and REACH as source of cost estimates
- Top down - Size of overall budget compared to GDP, to total public spending and divided per capita. Ex-post analysis shows that:
  - Annual NAIP budget between 12-20% of Agric. GDP
  - Annual NAIP budget between 6-40 usd per capita
  - Annual NAIP budget/current annual spending: bw 1.3 – 4

# RAIN program impact pathway (PIP)

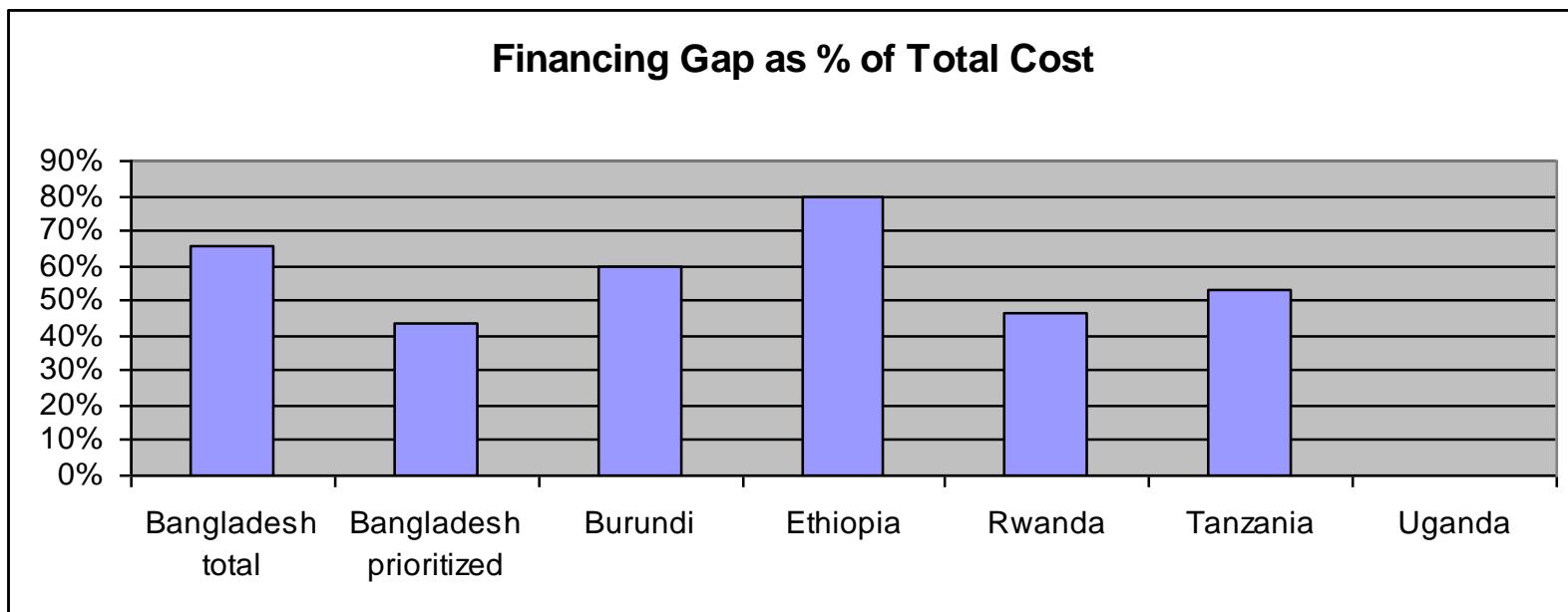


# Taking into account existing and projected resources

- Both from Government budget and DPs (incl. NGO projects)
- Estimate investments from Private Sector and from Beneficiaries/Clients
- Needs a good knowledge: inventory / mapping of donor-financed projects, as well as of private sector investments
- Involvement of Planning Commission and/or Ministry of Finance from the start, need information from Mid Term Expenditure Framework and public spending projections by sector

# Financing Gap

- Gap = IP Budget – existing and projected resources from Government, Private sector, farmers, and Development Partners (incl. NGO)
- Realistic / reasonable? If not, rework investment plan costs => rule of thumb: FG should be <30% of total.
- However FG ranges from 0% (UG) to 80% (ET)



# Plan Financing: mobilizing 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
- Holding Business Meeting to mobilize additional resources

# To Keep in Mind

Inclusive, transparent Process

Prioritized interventions

Output based costing

Build on and complement what exists, scale up successes

Opportunities for leveraging additional investments

Where to invest in order to generate higher returns

Be realistic re: dimension of plan and financing gap

Importance of having a good balance between components, including nutrition content