Welcome to this edition of the FANRPAN Quarterly Newsletter. In 2016, we focused on FANRPAN’s strategic direction. We embarked on the development of the 2016-2023 FANRPAN Strategy. The process of developing the strategy gave us an opportunity to reflect on the Network’s achievements and allowed for shared input and definition of the way forward by our network members. The Secretariat extends its sincere gratitude to everyone who participated and made time to add value to the future of FANRPAN.

Our new vision, as framed in the new strategy, is that of “Resilient African agriculture and food systems, securing prosperity and health for all”. Our new mission is “To build resilient food systems across Africa through the creation, implementation and assessment of food, agriculture and natural resources policies that are both evidence-based and developed in partnership with non-state actors.”

This strategy is testament that FANRPAN has made significant strides to enhance agricultural policy development across Africa. However, we cannot ignore the wicked problems that persist on the continent as well as globally; these include malnutrition, climate change and intergenerational poverty. Through the 2016-2023 strategy we will focus on three strategic goals:

- Transformed African agriculture and food systems through the development and implementation of evidence-based policy;
- Adequate, safe and nutritious food for Africa;
- Climate change resilient and resource sustainable food systems.

As we begin implementing and making our new strategy a reality we will continually look to you, the network members, for your continued support. I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Board and the Secretariat to wish you, and all our partners, a successful 2017.

Please feel free to give us feedback or to contribute to the newsletter by sharing your successes and challenges. We always look forward to engaging and hearing from you.

Thank you
Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda
FANRPAN held its 2016 Annual General Meeting in Accra, Ghana on the side-lines of the 7th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security (ADFNS). In attendance were FANRPAN Board members and Node Coordinators from 17 countries.

On the occasion of the 7th ADFNS under the theme “Investing in Food Systems for Improving Child Nutrition: Key to Africa’s Renaissance”; FANRPAN participated and hosted a side event.

The ADFNS commemoration took place with a clear call for enhanced efforts to fight hunger and malnutrition in Africa through investment in child nutrition. The Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security was originally declared in July 2010, at the 15th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in Kampala, Uganda, which also endorsed its yearly commemoration on the 30th of October.

On the 26th of October, FANRPAN held an important event on the side lines of the ADFNS celebration entitled:

“What can agriculture do to deliver climate smart positive nutrition outcomes?”

The FANRPAN side event policy dialogue focused on sub-theme 4 of the 7th ADFNS: Harnessing partnerships to improve resilient child nutrition (through knowledge support systems, nutrition-sensitive food systems and public-private partnerships). It is against this backdrop that FANRPAN convened a dialogue on the importance of agriculture delivering positive nutrition outcomes to contribute towards nutrition-sensitive food systems and mitigate the double burden of under-nutrition and obesity in Africa. FANRPAN’s theory of change is that of an increased understanding, uptake and implementation of policies that are impactful, coherent and inclusive, to enhance climate change resilience, prosperity, food security and nutrition in Africa. This would lead FANRPAN’s vision of “Resilient African agriculture and food systems, securing prosperity and health for all.”

### Agriculture to Nutrition (ATONU): Improving Nutrition Outcomes Through Optimized Agricultural Investments

ATONU is an Agriculture to Nutrition African initiative focusing on how agriculture can deliver positive nutrition outcomes to smallholder farm families through the implementation of robust, evidence-based nutrition-sensitive interventions. ATONU’s specific focus is on women of child-bearing age and young children in the first 1,000 days of life from conception to the second birthday.

ATONU provides technical assistance to integrate tailored nutrition-sensitive interventions into planned and ongoing agricultural investments through (i) generating tools and frameworks for diagnosing the opportunities to incorporate tailored nutrition-sensitive interventions into agriculture investments; (ii) offering technical assistance for designing, testing, and rigorously monitoring and evaluating the impact of the tailored nutrition-sensitive interventions; (iii) documenting best practices and evidence and adding to the agriculture-for-nutrition knowledge base; (iv) advocating for evidence-based decision making at all levels; and (v) strengthening African capacity and building a community of practice in agriculture for improved nutrition.

### ATONU Pilot Projects

ATONU, in partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), is integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions into the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) Project in Ethiopia and Tanzania to enhance nutrition outcomes among smallholder farming households. The goal of the ACGG Project is to increase access of smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to high-producing but agro-ecologically adapted chicken genotypes. There are four ATONU nutrition-sensitive interventions:

1. Introduction of chickens into an agricultural system as a nutrition-sensitive intervention.
2. Three additional nutrition-sensitive interventions are delivered as a composite package comprising:
   i. Nutrition and hygiene behavioural change communication to improve consumption of diverse foods, including chickens and eggs at household level.
   ii. Gender equity in chicken value chains to improve women’s participation in joint household production and income expenditure decisions to improve diets.
   iii. Household vegetable production to improve consumption of vegetables and dietary diversity.

### ATONU Training in Ethiopia and Tanzania

On 29 November to 15 December 2016, the ATONU team undertook the training of the ATONU Field Assistants in Ethiopia and Tanzania. The training focussed on social behaviour change communication (SBCC), as well as gender and household budgeting. The training is part of a strategy to build capacity for the implementation of the nutrition sensitive interventions in both countries. ATONU works at the national levels with Country Implementation Partners (CIPs), namely EIAR in Ethiopia and TALIRI in Tanzania. The CIPs provide support for both the human and institutional levels.
The Post-harvest Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (PHM-SSA) project

Post-harvest food losses and aflatoxin contamination are some of the largest contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa. Post-harvest losses (PHL) and aflatoxin contamination significantly lower the quality and volume of food available for consumption and sale, thus aggravating hunger, malnutrition, and reducing household income. In Sub-Saharan Africa only, annual food losses exceed 30 per cent of total crop production, representing more than USD$4 billion in value per year. African Post-harvest Losses Information System (APHLIS) reported physical grain losses as ranging from 10 to 20 per cent in 2013. Common causes of PHL and aflatoxin contamination are inadequate handling and storage practices at the household level, causing crops to be susceptible to insects, pests, mould, and moisture. Post-harvest management (PHM) at farm level is therefore a critical starting point in the supply chain.

To address these challenges, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), as part of a consortium consisting of HELVETAS, African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) and AGRIDEA, is implementing the Post-harvest Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (PHM-SSA) project with support from the Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The goal of the project is to increase food security of smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) through reduced post-harvest losses at farm and community level by increased food self-sufficiency and incomes of smallholder men and women. This is being achieved by addressing major constraining factors of technology dissemination and adoption; knowledge and information sharing; Rural Advisory Services (RAS) and policies related to PHM. The project has a regional focus and intervention logic, including pilot activities in Benin and Mozambique. The project duration is seven years, ending in March 2020.

Postharvest Management in Sub-Saharan Africa Phase II Planning Workshop

FANRPAN participated in the Planning Workshop for phase II of the Post-harvest Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (PHM-SSA) project, which took place in Nampula, Mozambique from the 14th to the 18th of November 2016. Phase II of the project is intended to start in April 2017 and end in March 2020. The objective of the workshop was to refine the implementation strategy from phase I and find approaches for scaling up post-harvest technologies in Benin and Mozambique. To set the context for discussions, the team participating in the workshop conducted field visits to get inputs from partners like the Mozambican Agriculture Research Institution, the Provincial Farmers’ Union and COOSEN, a private company dealing in metal silos, hermetic bags and agro-inputs. The team also visited the Mecuburi district where they interacted with project beneficiaries that are piloting PHM technologies promoted by the project. The technologies include metal silos, hermetic bags and improved traditional granaries.
During this quarter, we participated in several regional and international platforms that gave opportunity to concentrate on three key aspects, namely:

1. Communicating our new strategic direction to regional and international partners,
2. Showcasing FANRPAN successes, and
3. Learning from others and finding new partners.

**Climate Smart Agriculture National Policy Dialogues**

FANRPAN convened three national policy dialogues on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Botswana, Lesotho, and Mauritius. Over 100 stakeholders attended the policy dialogues. Stakeholders were able to discern the link between Climate Risks and CSA within the value chain framework. Evidently, there is still need to clarify the complementarity and similarity of other climate change interventions and concepts (like agro-ecology, ecosystems based adaptation, landscape approaches etc.) to CSA. The dialogues also presented an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which individual countries have committed to under the UNFCCC. It is hoped that there will be a coordinated effort, through shared understanding at national level, to ensure that there is no redundancy in investments as there will be limited duplication of effort in implementation. A common vision and coordinated implementation of interventions by multiple stakeholders will minimise confusion at community level and enable farmers to easily understand and adopt CSA practices. If adopted, CSA practices are likely to (i) enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers, (ii) improve productivity and income at household level, and (iii) mitigate against climate change.
The second edition of the World Nutrition Congress was held in South Africa on 30 August – 2 September 2016. FANRPAN was represented by Dr Simbarashe Sibanda, Managing Director, ATONU Project. The theme, "Addressing the Double Burden of Malnutrition in a Globalised World" focused on the Global South experiencing a rapid ‘nutrition transition’, where an increasing number of Southern countries are faced with a ‘double burden’ of malnutrition, with persisting high levels of chronic undernutrition and escalating rates of obesity, with their accompanying diseases.

The Congress was of importance for ATONU as it provided learning experiences from other regions of the world and gave opportunity to network and also gather learning and knowledge resources.

http://www.wncapetown2016.com/

2016 African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF)
Cultivate Africa’s Future Fund Science and Innovation to Transform African Agriculture

The 2016 theme was “Seize the Moment: Securing Africa’s Rise through Agricultural Transformation”. The AGRF was held from 5-9 September 2016, in Nairobi, Kenya. FANRPAN was represented by the FANRPAN CEO, Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda. On 5 September, Dr Sibanda was a keynote speaker at the Cultivate Africa’s Future Fund Science and Innovation to Transform African Agriculture. The event brought together Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), who are partners in Eastern and Southern Africa to present results and outcomes from their joint research on post-harvest management, linking agriculture to nutrition.


Ending hunger in Africa: The elimination of hunger and food insecurity on the African by 2025: Conditions for success

On 13 September 2016, in Pretoria, South Africa, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development Planning and Coordination Agency (NEPAD Agency), the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and the Pardee Center for International Futures launched "Zero hunger in Africa by 2025: conditions for success" report. Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda participated at the launch as a discussant.

The "Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025 - Conditions for Success" study confirms that current development trajectories do not put Africa on course to realising Agenda 2063 target to “zero hunger by 2025”; undernourished populations will fall from 17% in 2015 to about 12% in 2025; in the same period, Africa’s food import dependence will rise from 14% of total demand to 25%.

The Study presents new evidence-based perspectives on key conditions for success and what would be the greatest levers for Africa to achieve zero hunger by 2025. To achieve the levels of calorie consumption required in a zero-hunger scenario, food demand should increase by at least 47% on 2015 demand levels; this implies increasing production by 61% above the 2015 levels.

FANRPAN participated in the ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Union (SACAU) and International Maize and Wheat Centre (CIMMYT/CCAFS) organised regional planning meeting entitled ‘Scaling-Up Climate-Smart Agricultural Solutions for Cereals and Livestock Farmers in Southern Africa – Building partnership for successful implementation’. Forty participants drawn from partner organisations, the private sector, farmers’ organisations, banks and financial sector players, mobile and ICT operators, and national and regional government institutions attended the meeting. The planning meeting discussed the business case for the engagement of the private sector in the scaling up of climate-smart practices. It will also assess the existing level of use mobile communications, ICT, knowledge management and extension tools to disseminate agricultural information to smallholder farmers.

71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 71) MOTH presents- “Stories of Women in the World”

On 21 September 2016, in New York City, Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, FANRPAN CEO participated at the opening night of the UNGA under auspices of MOTH presents- “Stories of Women in the World”, an event to feature women and their stories of social enterprise and community impact.

In this photo: Melinda Gates speaks with Lindiwe Sibanda, Kusum Thapa, Chilufya Kasanda, Jane Otai and Sisonke Msimang during The Moth’s "Stories Of Women In The World" special community programme showcased at the Lincoln Centre on September 20, 2016 in New York City (Sept. 19, 2016 - Source: Craig Barritt/Getty Images North America).
On the 24th of September 2016, the FANRPAN South African Node-hosting institution, the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC), hosted Heritage Day celebrations at its offices. The celebrations focused on the Xitsonga – Machangane and Buganda (Uganda) cultures. FANRPAN Climate Smart Agriculture intern Shiluva Chauke presented on the Xitsonga – Machangane culture and NAMC, MERC division Economic Researcher Dr. Moses Lubinga of NAMC presented on the Buganda (Uganda).

**Brief overview of the Xitsonga X– Machangane culture** - The Shangaan tribe came into being when King Shaka of the Zulu, sent Soshangane (Manukosi) to conquer the Tsonga people in the area of present-day southern Mozambique, during the Mfecane upheaval of the 19th Century. Tsonga people are found in in all parts of South Africa (because of migration, marriage, etc.), Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In South Africa, they are mainly in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Gauteng.

**25-26 October 2016 - FANRPAN Participates in a UNESCO Special Consultation Session on Water in Gaborone, Botswana**

FANRPAN participated in a special consultation session on water security under the theme “Water Security – Taking Communities Beyond Short-term Relief” from 25-26 October 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana on the side-lines of the 17th WaterNet Symposium. UNESCO convened the meeting in partnership with SADC and WaterNet to develop a regional partnership for joint action in building long-term resilience to extreme weather events and climate variability through water security. FANRPAN shared experiences from the project in the working group that focused specifically on Pillar 1: Strengthening policy planning and strategies aimed at strengthening of integrated water resources management and drought/flood disaster management policies, planning and strategies at national and river basin levels.

“We’ve spent a lot of time in the last 50 years in the comfort zone of ‘feeding’,” said Dr Sibanda, chief executive for the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) in southern Africa. On a panel of experts, which included researchers, policymakers, farmers and the private sector, she urged the almost 1,000 delegates attending the three-day conference to consider the potential risks of focusing solely on boosting yields and fortifying grains with micronutrients and vitamin A, rather than developing strategies for increased dietary diversity. (http://www.cimmyt.org/food-security-requires-acceleration-of-advanced-science-not-just-feeding-cimmyt-50-delegates-say/)

CIMMYT’s 50th anniversary conference brought together over 500 scientists, government officials, farmers and members of the international agriculture for development community gathered in Mexico City at a three-day conference from 27 to 29 September 2016. The special event was a chance to reflect on the past and discuss how the socio-environmental challenges of the future will affect agriculture research for development, smallholder farmers and crop yields. Read more: http://www.cimmyt.org/cimmyt50/

2016 Norman E. Borlaug International Symposium
Women Leaders Driving Science and Innovation for Agricultural Transformation in Africa”

On 14 October 2016, in Des Moines, Iowa, IDRC and FANRPAN co-hosted a high-level panel titled “Women Leaders Driving Science and Innovation for Agricultural Transformation in Africa” at the 2016 Borlaug Dialogue International Symposium to highlight the role of women driving agricultural transformation. The panel comprised prominent women leading and driving innovations in the agricultural sector, as well as prominent leaders that invest and promote gender equality in agriculture, science and innovation in organisations and farms across the continent and the globe.

The Norman E. Borlaug International Symposium, known informally as the “Borlaug Dialogue,” is one of the world’s premier annual global agriculture conferences, bringing together over 1,200 people from more than 65 countries to address cutting-edge issues related to global food security and nutrition.

The Women Leaders Driving Science and Innovation for Agricultural Transformation in Africa was moderated by Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda and the panel included:

- Her Excellency, Dr Ameenah Firdaus Gurib-Fakim, President of the Republic of Mauritius
- Hon. Prof. Ruth K. Oning’o, Chair of the Board, The Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) and the Sasakawa Africa Fund for Extension Education (SAFE)
- Dr Dominique Charron, Director, Agriculture and Environment, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Dr Fatima Denton, Director, Special Initiatives Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- Dr Jemimah Njuki, Senior Program Specialist, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)


Needs Assessment for Establishment of an African Centre for Best Practices, Capacity Development and South-South Cooperation (SSC) Exercise

The African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) commissioned FANRPAN to conduct a Needs Assessment study for the conceptualisation of an African Centre that will serve as a South-South Cooperation mechanism for catalysing learning and innovation; connecting national, regional and global policy makers and practitioners for improved economic and social development. The assessment exercise, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), endeavoured to identify capacity gaps in existing African Centres of Excellence, and how an African Centre of Excellence can bridge these gaps to provide the necessary transformative agenda in agriculture from other south regions. A draft report was produced by FANRPAN and was validated at the African Union (AU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the 28th and 29th of November 2016. The stakeholders accepted the report with a few changes proposed. The ACBF and FAO will spearhead the development of a proposal for the centre by 31 March 2017. A Resource Mobilisation meeting or launch in mid-2017 will be held during the AU Commission Summit.
18 November 2016, Y – AGRICULTURE
Project Launch, Pretoria South Africa

The South Africa Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the South Africa FANRPAN Node hosting institution, National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) hosted the first Youth – Agriculture “dubbed Y-Agriculture” workshop and gala dinner on the 18th of November 2016 at the Monument Centre, Pretoria. The purpose of the event was to launch the Youth Agriculture initiative. The motive behind this initiative was to make agriculture more attractive and promoting cooperate careers in agriculture. The event was attended by several stakeholders from DAFF, NAMC, NYDA, FANRPAN, AgriSETA, universities among others.

FANRPAN co-convenes Water Session at Inaugural African Soil Seminar in Nairobi, Kenya

On 28-30 November 2016, FANRPAN co-convened and facilitated the Water Session, which explored how multi-stakeholder processes can enhance the inclusion and recognition of rights of impoverished and marginalised user groups in policy design at the first African Soil Seminar in Nairobi, Kenya. The three-day Inaugural seminar aimed at linking Africa’s Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and others through identification of synergies between existing and planned activities for the implementation of global and regional agendas for sustainable development. FANRPAN also facilitated the participation of Mr Augustine Mhike, the District Agriculture Officer from the Silalatshani Irrigation Scheme. The Scheme is part of an ACIAR funded irrigation water productivity project in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. It aims to improve sustainable water supply through on-farm monitoring, adaptive management and Agricultural Innovation Platforms. Mr Mhike shared the AIP model that has been used by the project to solve problems faced by farmers in Silalatshani. The Seminar convened 150 African soil and land management stakeholders from government organisations and agricultural technology service providers. Representatives of the co-hosts, including the African Union’s NEPAD Agency, presented a joint statement signalling their commitment to continue to promote sustainable natural resources management efforts in their countries and the region as a whole, and to forward their key deliberations to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2017.

EFARD Technical and Business Meetings, and the PAEPARD Mini-MTM

On 29 November 2016 to 1 December 2016, FANRPAN attended the European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development (EFARD) Technical and Business Meetings and the Platform for African European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development (PAEPARD) Mini-MTM at the Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague. EFARD’s mission is to promote more effective, demand-driven and impact-focused research and innovation through building partnerships particularly with developing countries.

The 2016 annual EFARD technical meeting provided a platform for reflection and learning by showcasing the experience of ongoing policy and programme initiatives, in particular the PAEPARD programme, and lessons learned from the ULP process, innovative AR4D funding mechanisms and innovation partnerships between Europe and Africa.

PAEPARD is a sustained partnership that mobilises resources for priority projects that combine African and European institutional and financial resources for mutually advantageous projects. The African partners in PAEPARD include the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF), Le Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (ROPPA), the Plateforme Régionale des Organisations des Producteurs de l’Afrique Centrale (PROPAC); FANRPAN and the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM).
International Symposium in Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition

FANRPAN participated in the FAO/WHO International symposium on sustainable food systems for healthy diets and improved nutrition from 1-2 December 2016 at the FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy.

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) adopted the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action, and governments committed to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide. Among others, Member States committed to enhance sustainable food systems by developing coherent public policies from production to consumption across relevant sectors to provide year-round access to food that meets people’s nutrition needs and promote safe and diversified healthy diet.


On 9 December 2016, Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda, was a panellist for two sessions in Stockholm at the 2016 Nobel Week Dialogue.

How can we eat more sustainably?
Dr Lindiwe Majele Sibanda was joined by 1993 Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, Peter Tyedmers to discuss the challenges and strategies of eating sustainably. The session moderator was Johan Rockström.

View panel session online: https://youtu.be/epJjyskwcmE?list=PLJE9rmV1-0uB6WhQcV6dzsz_k_x_nDvlSpRichard J. Roberts

What are the alternatives?
Dr Sibanda was joined by 1993 Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, Harold Schmitz in a discussion with moderator Tara Garnett on alternatives for meat and other foods.

View panel session online: https://youtu.be/fMCOCAKROd4?list=PLJE9rmV1-0uB6WhQcV6dzsz_k_x_nDvlSpRichard J. Roberts
Stemming Aflatoxin pre & post-harvest waste in the groundnut value chain (GnVC)

Stemming Aflatoxin pre- and post-harvest waste in the groundnut value chain (GnVC) in Malawi and Zambia to improve food and nutrition security in smallholder farming families.

YouTube: [https://youtu.be/JiShzvOkLMg](https://youtu.be/JiShzvOkLMg)

FANRPAN Media Platforms

**FANRPAN Website:**
The FANRPAN website has recorded increased visitations. FANRPAN’s website is a knowledge hub for research work and related FANR knowledge. The website has seen an average of 69,962 visits per month as compared to 51,433 visits reported in the previous quarter; and 880,623 hits per month as compared to 700,037 hits reported in the previous quarter.

**Twitter**
FANRPAN has been visible and aggressive on social media platforms. The FANRPAN Twitter account followers have gone up from 10,510 followers in the previous quarter to 11,731 followers (1,113 new followers). We encourage you to make use of the hash tags (#): #FANRPAN; #ATONU; #FANRPAN_CSA; #PAEPARD_GNVC and run key messages to spread key messages to reach larger and more influential audiences on your online discussion fora such as YouTube, Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook, etc.

**Facebook**
FANRPAN’s Facebook page is also available for your stories and events updates. Please feel free to share your short updates for the page.

**Conversation Cloud**

agric agricultural agriculture atonu children climatechange csa eradicate fanrpan fanrpan strategic faonews faraigwelo food food production food security foodandnutritionsecurityindaba govtsc ictjournalist malnutrition nutrition nutrition outcomes nutrition sensitive paepard poverty pyramid scidevnetssa smallholders swaggartose vegetable worldbank

**Invitation to contribute to the FANRPAN Blog**

We would like to invite the FANRPAN network to contribute towards the FANRPAN Blog. Contributions should be one page at most and related to our work.
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Upcoming Events

15 – 18 February: MasterCard Foundation Young Africa Works Summit; Kigali, Rwanda

7-9 March: Nairobi Innovation Week; Nairobi, Kenya

8 March: Virtual Irrigation Academy project launch
https://via.farm/; Pretoria South Africa

16 March: FANRPAN Board of Governors Meeting, Pretoria, South Africa

26 - 27 March: Node Common Visioning Workshop, Nairobi, Kenya

28— 31 March: 1st All Africa Postharvest Congress and Exhibition; Nairobi, Kenya

5 – 7 April: The Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit; Abidjan

24-26 April: Global Expert Meeting on Agriculture and Agro-industries Development towards Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

22-24 May: Global Soils Week, Berlin

12—14 June: EAT Stockholm Food Forum

14-18 August: FANRPAN High-level Food Security Policy Dialogue & AGM

4 - 8 September: African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF); Cote d’Ivoire

18—20 October: Normal Borlaug and World Food Prize Symposium

24—25 November: IITA 50th Anniversary & Science Conference

3-6 December: 3rd International Global Food Security Conference

7-8 December: The third Science Forum South Africa