NEPAD/SADC Food and Nutrition Security Knowledge-Sharing and Monitoring Platform

G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition

Kefilwe Moalosi and Hamady Diop

Few issues

- Data could be
  - Provided freely, observed or derived from using developed algorithms.
  - They can be utilized for foresights, information exchange, advocacy and for accountability.
- Many technologies are available

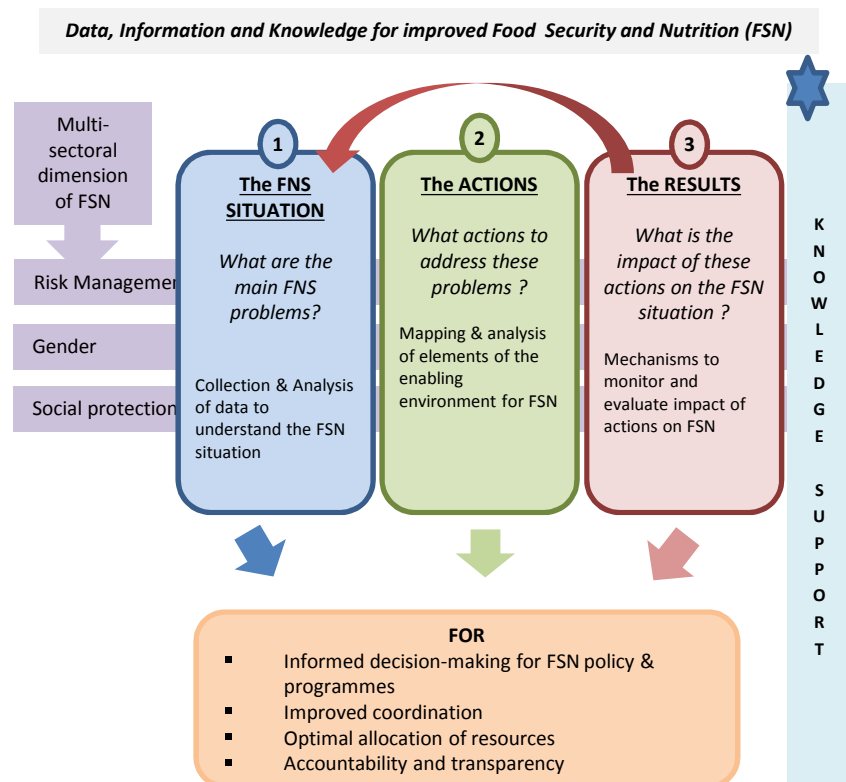**OPEN DATA**
for Africa

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

Open Data Platform for Africa

Data Submission & Dissemination Tool

User Manual

V 1.0

Developed a pilot project with SADC

- Developed a pilot project with SADC community
- Support
  - Data,
  - information and
  - knowledge
- I will not go over the technicalities of a platform

Data, information and knowledge for improved food security and Nutrition

Data, Information and Knowledge for improved Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)

Multi-sectoral dimension of FSN

Risk Management

Gender

Social protection

1 The FNS SITUATION
What are the main FNS problems?
Collection & Analysis of data to understand the FSN situation

2 The ACTIONS
What actions to address these problems ?
Mapping & analysis of elements of the enabling environment for FSN

3 The RESULTS
What is the impact of these actions on the FSN situation ?
Mechanisms to monitor and evaluate impact of actions on FSN

KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT

FOR
- Informed decision-making for FSN policy & programmes
- Improved coordination
- Optimal allocation of resources
- Accountability and transparency

Expected outcomes – 1/2

The Platform will contribute to:

- **Improve access** to relevant FSN information across countries, sectors and actors (including key indicators, policy, programmes, legal frameworks, coordination mechanisms, etc.) for improved and informed decision-making and accountability;

- **Enhance sharing of knowledge**, capacities and expertise and **facilitate peer-learning** across countries for improving FSN, including on emerging issues; and

- Offer a **space for dialogue and coordination** on existing and emerging issues, at regional and national levels;

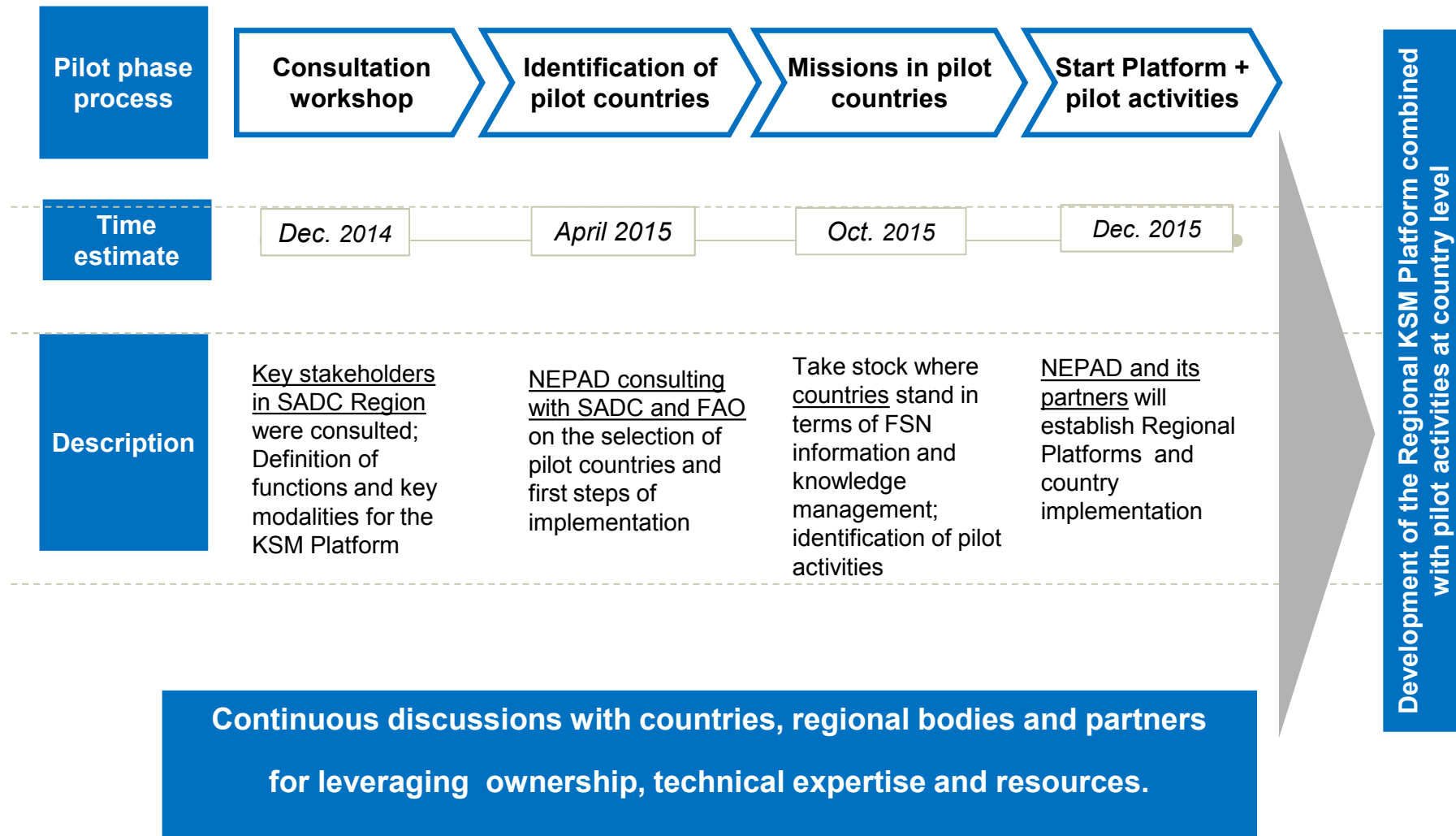- **Advocate** for investments in FSN.

Expected outcomes – 2/2

The Platform will focus on:

- Being an interactive process for capacity development activities in pilot countries;

- Leveraging national FSN information and knowledge at regional level and among SADC region countries;

- Developing and sharing products for countries using in-country resources (e.g. networks of information, pool of expertise, training and curricula offers)

Major stages of implementation

Pilot phase process	Consultation workshop	Identification of pilot countries	Missions in pilot countries	Start Platform + pilot activities	Development of the Regional KSM Platform combined with pilot activities at country level
Time estimate	*Dec. 2014*	*April 2015*	*Oct. 2015*	*Dec. 2015*	
Description	Key stakeholders in SADC Region were consulted; Definition of functions and key modalities for the KSM Platform	NEPAD consulting with SADC and FAO on the selection of pilot countries and first steps of implementation	Take stock where countries stand in terms of FSN information and knowledge management; identification of pilot activities	NEPAD and its partners will establish Regional Platforms and country implementation	

Continuous discussions with countries, regional bodies and partners for leveraging ownership, technical expertise and resources.

Architecture of the Platform: Key modalities

- **Establish a Web portal and integrate into existing NEPAD portal**
  - Regional profile
  - Country profiles
  - Who is doing What and Where (3W) and field of expertise (at regional and country level)
  - Donor intelligence
  - Good practices (e.g. documents and analysis)
  - Offer in terms of training / curricula (including e-learning)
  - Inputs from Communities of Practices (CoP) on concepts and methodology

- **Manage a pool of expertise across countries to support country priorities in terms of capacity development**

- **Facilitate Communities of Practice (CoP) around key issues (Advocacy, Coordination, M&E, Innovations)**

- **Support accountability processes e.g., on budget tracking**

Example: CELAC Latin America FSN Platform

Please visit the following website: http://plataformacelac.org/en

Pilot phase

- **Consultation** with pilot countries, regional bodies and partners
  - Get feedback on refine products from countries / stakeholders
  - Explore synergies, partnerships and resource mobilization

Piloted in 5 countries
- Botswana
- Lesotho
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

➤ **Questionnaires** to take stock of where pilot countries stand in terms of FNS information and management (e.g. networks, sources of information) and identify pilot activities

NEPAD/SADC Food and Nutrition Security Knowledge-Sharing and Monitoring Platform

OVERVIEW & QUESTIONNAIRE TO SADC PILOT COUNTRIES
September 2015

OVERVIEW

In December 2014, a two-day consultation workshop was organized in Johannesburg by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), during which participants from 12 Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries discussed and framed the need to set-up a **regional Food and Nutrition Security Knowledge-sharing and Monitoring Platform** to address country challenges in terms of nutrition Knowledge and Information Management.

Building on their own experience of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) processes, and learning from a similar experience in Latin America and the Caribbean in support of the CELAC Hunger Eradication Action Plan[1], participants agreed on a set of functions and key modalities that this mechanism would perform.

The FNS Knowledge-sharing and Monitoring Platform will be targeting **key decision makers and technical experts** from the various stakeholder groups with the aim to:

I.   **Improve access** to relevant Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) information across countries, sectors and actors (including key indicators, policy, programmes, legal frameworks, coordination mechanisms, etc.) for improved and informed decision-making and accountability;

II.   **Enhance sharing of knowledge**, capacities and expertise and **facilitate peer-learning** across countries for improving FNS, including on emerging issues; and

III. Offering a **space for dialogue and coordination** on existing and emerging issues, at regional and national levels;

IV.   **Advocate** for investments in FNS.

Key modalities for the FNS Knowledge-sharing and Monitoring Platform include:

o   The development of a web-portal (including regional and country profiles, good practices, training/curricula offers); and

o   The set-up of a pool of experts and communities of practice around key challenges and emerging issues (including advocacy, M&E, etc.).

The Platform is intended to build on and complement initiatives related to FNS Knowledge-sharing at country and global level (e.g. SADC Regional Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programmes).

[1] http://plataformacelac.org/en#

1

The platform is **piloted in the SADC Region**, considering the recent achievements in this region in enhancing access to evidence for improving Food Security and Nutrition responses. Building on the National Vulnerability Assessment and Vulnerability initiative results, five countries have been selected by SADC to participate in the pilot phase of this initiative, namely: **Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.**

QUESTIONNAIRE

OBJECTIVES

This questionnaire aims at conducting a quick assessment of country needs and capacities in terms of FNS data, information and knowledge through information, mapping and monitoring/evaluation systems, networks, forums, expertise sharing, etc. It will help to **sharpen understanding of where country stands in terms of FNS knowledge and information management** and is critical for defining pilot activities that would support countries in improving their capacity in that respect. This is a requisite for contributing to setting up the regional FNS Knowledge-sharing and Monitoring Platform.

The questionnaire is composed of four sections with a total number of 14 questions:

A.   Overview of national Food and Nutrition Security information systems
B.   Modalities and functions of the Regional FNS Knowledge-sharing and Monitoring Platform
C.   Identification of country needs for pilot activities
D.   Conclusion : challenges and opportunities

Please kindly note:

1.   The questions are flagged as follows: Q1. and space for your responses is marked by ☞.

2.   Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential. The outcome of this consultation will be used for the formulation of pilot activities within your country.

3.   The completed questionnaire should be returned by **25th September** to kefilwem@nepad.org, MarieCaroline.Dode@fao.org and dsamikwa@sadc.int respectively. Thank you in advance!

Introduction: Respondent background information
Name:
Sex:
Contact detail (Email / Phone):
Institution:
Position:
Respondent's years of service at current position:

2

Preliminary results from pilot phase

- **Roundtable discussion** with key stakeholders in pilot countries:
  - Botswana, September 30th
  - Zimbabwe, October 8th
  - Lesotho, November 12th
  - Zambia, December 3rd

- **Objective** :
  - Ensure a good understanding and buy-in
  - Take stock of where country stands in terms of FNS knowledge & info. Mgnt
  - Confirm the added value of Regional NEPAD/SADC Platform
  - Identify 2 or 3 priority activities for capacity development

Preliminary results from pilot phase - 2/2

- Some **key findings**:
  - Need for strenghtening culture of information and knowledge management
  - Mainly scattered efforts among diferent sectors and stakeholders
  - Attempt and interest towards centralized mechanism for improved sharing

- **Challenges**
  - Limited resources, budgets and capacity for data collection, information processing and knowledge sharing

- **Good Practices**
  - Food and Nutrition Information system (FNSIS) (Zimbabwe)
    - To inform the prioritization of sector resource
    - To contribute significantly to early warning systems in FNS area
    - to improve policy making and advocacy

  - Role of multi-sectoral FNS Committees at decentralized levels

Way forward

- Establishment of the NEPAD Global Knowledge Management Platform

- Discussing opportunities & possible gaps relevant for contributing to the Regional Platform (including pilot activities);

- Aligning with Results Framework of the SADC FNS Implementation Strategy

Some key principles:

- Ensure **ownership** and institutional sustainability;
- Build on and leverage existing **information systems/ networks** and avoiding/reducing duplication;
- Promotion of cost effectiveness and appropriate use of new technologies

Thank you!