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**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**



# **AGRICULTURE SECTOR FOOD AND NUTRITION STRATEGY**

Zero Draft - December, 2016

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## List of Abbreviations (to be completed at the end)

ADD	Agriculture Development Division
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASWAp	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DNHA	Department of Nutrition and HIV and AIDS
EPA	Extension Planning Area
ERP	Economic Recovery Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Scores
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
GoM	Government of Malawi
HANCI	Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDS	International Development Studies
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSN	Improved Food Security and Nutrition
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Malawi Demographic and Health Survey
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NECS	Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
NNPSP	National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan
NSO	National Statistical Office
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TOT	Training of Trainer
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WFP	World Food Program

**Foreword**

**Acknowledgements**

**Executive summary**

## Terminology and Concepts Related to Food and Nutrition Security

**Food Security:** Exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food (and water) to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability.<sup>1</sup> The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security.

**Food insecurity:** A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation, and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.

**Food systems:** Encompasses the whole range of food production and consumption activities including agriculture input supply, agriculture production, food processing, wholesale, retail, consumption and return to agriculture input supply (zero waste systems such as composting, worm farms, etc.).

**Nutrition Security:** Exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet (i.e., proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water) is coupled with a sanitary environment and adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members.<sup>2</sup> Nutrition security requires that all people have access to a variety of nutritious foods and potable drinking water; knowledge, resources, and skills for healthy living; prevention, treatment, and care for diseases affecting nutrition status; and safety-net systems during crisis situations, such as natural disasters or deleterious social and political systems.<sup>3</sup>

**Nutritional status:** The physiological state of an individual that results from the relationship between nutrient intake and requirements and from the body's ability to digest, absorb and use these nutrients.

**Malnutrition:** An abnormal physiological condition caused by deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in energy, protein and/or other nutrients.

**Undernutrition:** Lack of one or more Nutrients in the body (Proteins, Fats, Carbohydrate, Water, Vitamins and/or Minerals); the outcome of insufficient food intake, inadequate care and/or infectious diseases. It can include: being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunting), dangerously thin for one's height (wasting) and/or deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient deficiencies).

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<sup>1</sup> Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security World Summit on Food Security*. Rome, Italy: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Economic Growth is Necessary but Not Sufficient to Accelerate Reduction of Hunger and Malnutrition*. Rome, Italy: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Nutrition Security in Developing Nations: Sustainable Food, Water and Health. *JAND*. 2013; 113(4);581-595. <http://www.eatrightpro.org/resource/practice/position-and-practice-papers/position-papers/nutrition-security-in-developing-nations-sustainable-food-water-and-health>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Agriculture the Basis of Nutrition: Guiding principles

Recognizing that 1) food systems provide for all people's nutritional needs, while at the same time contributing to economic growth, and that 2) the food and agriculture sector has the primary role of feeding people well by increasing availability, affordability, and consumption of diverse, safe, nutritious diets, aligned with dietary recommendations and environmental sustainability, and 3) that programmes and investments need to be supported by an enabling policy environment if they are to contribute to improving nutrition, the Malawian Agriculture sector adopts the following guiding principles. Applying these principles helps strengthen resilience and contributes to sustainable development.

### 1.1.1 Agricultural Programmes and Investments in Malawi will Aim to:

1. Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into their design, and track and mitigate potential harms, while seeking synergies with economic, social and environmental objectives.
2. Assess the context at the local level, to design appropriate activities to address the types and causes of malnutrition, including chronic or acute undernutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and obesity and chronic disease. Context assessment can include potential food resources, agro-ecology, seasonality of production and income, access to productive resources such as land, market opportunities and infrastructure, gender dynamics and roles, opportunities for collaboration with other sectors or programmes, and local priorities.
3. Target the vulnerable and improve equity through participation, access to resources, and decent employment. Vulnerable groups include smallholders, women, youth, the landless, urban dwellers, the unemployed.
4. Collaborate and coordinate with other sectors (health, environment, social protection, labour, water and sanitation, education, energy) and programmes, through joint strategies with common goals, to address concurrently the multiple underlying causes of malnutrition.
5. Maintain or improve the natural resource base (water, soil, air, climate, biodiversity), critical to the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable farmers and to sustainable food and nutrition security for all. Manage water resources to reduce vector-borne illness and to ensure sustainable, safe household water sources.
6. Empower women by ensuring access to productive resources, income opportunities, extension services and information, credit, labour and time-saving technologies (including energy and water services), and supporting their voice in household and farming decisions. Equitable opportunities to earn and learn should be compatible with safe pregnancy and young child feeding.

7. Facilitate production diversification, and increase production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock (for example, horticultural products, legumes, livestock and fish at a small scale, underutilized species, and bio-fortified crops). Diversified production systems are important to vulnerable producers to enable resilience to climate and price shocks, more diverse food consumption from all the food groups to consume all nutrients, reduction of seasonal food and income fluctuations, and greater and more gender-equitable income generation.
8. Improve processing, storage and preservation to retain nutritional value, shelf-life, and food safety, to reduce seasonality of food insecurity and post-harvest losses, and to make healthy foods convenient to prepare.
9. Expand markets and market access for vulnerable groups, particularly for marketing nutritious foods or products vulnerable groups have a comparative advantage in producing. This can include innovative promotion (such as marketing based on nutrient content), value addition, access to price information, and farmer associations.
10. Incorporate nutrition promotion and education around food and sustainable food systems that builds on existing local knowledge, attitudes and practices. Nutrition knowledge can enhance the impact of production and income in rural households, especially important for women and young children, and can increase demand for nutritious foods in the general population.

#### **1.1.2 Food and agriculture policies can have a better impact on nutrition if they:**

1. Increase incentives (and decrease disincentives) for availability, access, and consumption of diverse, nutritious and safe foods from all the food groups through environmentally sustainable production, trade, and distribution. The focus needs to be on horticulture, legumes, and small-scale livestock and fish – foods which are relatively unavailable and expensive, but nutrient-rich – and vastly underutilized as sources of both food and income.
2. Monitor dietary consumption and access to safe, diverse, and nutritious foods from all the food groups. The data could include food prices of diverse foods from all the food groups and dietary consumption indicators for all the food groups.
3. Include measures that protect and empower all vulnerable groups (usually the young, old, chronically ill and an any marginalized group such as females or displaced persons). Safety nets that allow people to access nutritious food during shocks or seasonal times when income is low; land tenure rights; equitable access to productive resources; market access for vulnerable producers (including information and infrastructure).
4. Develop capacity in human resources and institutions to improve nutrition through the food and agriculture sector, supported with adequate financing.
5. Support multi-sectoral strategies to improve nutrition within national, regional, and local government structures.



## 2 COUNTRY CONTEXT

*This section will be updated with the latest economic and development status of Malawi with the most recent data from HDI, DHS, WMS, IHS, etc.*

### 2.1 AGRICULTURE NUTRITION DATA in Malawi

*This section will explain the nutrition status in Malawi for all people, focusing on agriculture sector's role in nutrition and tying each situation to what agriculture can do to reverse the data.*

<p><u>Children under five:</u><sup>1</sup> 60% vitamin A deficient 30% anaemic 28% stunted 13% low birth weight 8% overweight</p> <p><u>School aged children:</u><sup>1</sup> 58% of school age children between 6 and 10 years</p> <p><u>Women 15-49:</u><sup>1</sup> 29% anaemic 17% overweight (Urban 28%, Rural 14%) 9% underweight 2% short</p> <p><u>Men:</u> 38% vitamin A deficient<sup>3</sup> 17% anaemic<sup>2</sup> 17% overweight<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><u>Food supply:</u><sup>4</sup> 22% of population with low food energy (2014) 29% of calories available from non-staples (2009) 230 grams of fruits &amp; vegetables available per day (2011)</p> <p><u>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene:</u><sup>5</sup> 15% with no access to clean water 8% with access to piped water 77% with access to another clean water source 7% open defecation 77% of homes with unhealthy toilets</p> <p><u>Sources:</u> <sup>1</sup> 2010 DHS <sup>2</sup> 2014 WHO <sup>3</sup> 2009 Micronutrient Survey <sup>4</sup> 2013 FAOSTAT <sup>5</sup> 2014 HO/UNICEF monitoring</p>
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### 2.2 Situation Analysis of the Agriculture Sector in Malawi

*This section will be updated with the latest food security data from APES, MVAC, WFP and analyses from IFPRI.*

#### 2.2.1 Stable Availability

Malawi's economy is predominantly dominated by the agrarian sector (Chirwa, Kydd et al. 2006). Agriculture is practiced by the vast majority of the households (WFP 2010). Moreover, 85% of the households depend on agriculture as their major source of income (Chinsinga 2012). Farmers' own production plays a dominant role concerning the food consumed, especially for maize and vegetables (90% and 81% respectively).

According to WFP's Rural Malawi Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (2010), approximately 40% of households had either no land or less than 1 acre to cultivate<sup>4</sup>. Malawi's Current Total Factor Productivity (TFP), the ratio of an index of agricultural output to an index of agricultural inputs, declined substantially and is now catching up with the level in 1961 (Benin, Nin Pratt et al. 2011). This implies that agriculture is moving further from a sustainable model, possibly due to the FISP (Farm Input Subsidy Programme) that encourages use of farm inputs.

The main staple crop in Malawi is maize, grown on 80% of the total cropped land. It accounts for 60% of Malawians total calorie consumption (Denning, Kabambe et al. 2009). Among the numerous crops cultivated by Malawians, the major ones are maize (97 %), groundnuts (39 %), beans (23 %), tobacco (21 %), potatoes (21 %) and cassava (17 %). Crop diversity varies across the country. Diversification is constrained by the focus on maize in both policies and the food culture in Malawi.

Agricultural production in Malawi faces many challenges related to overdependence on maize and rain fed agriculture, environmental degradation (water, soil, air, plants, trees, animals, insects and microbes), climate change, financial and economic constraints, poor health and nutrition of the farming population, gender- related constraints due to poor support for women farmers amongst others.

### **2.2.2 Stable Accessibility**

*Will be updated with WMS, IHS, etc....*

### **2.2.3 Stable Utilization**

*Will be updated with WMS, IHS, etc....*

Food Security has been equated with 'maize security' in Malawi instead of achieving stability in availability, accessibility and utilization of all the food groups every day for every person.

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<sup>4</sup> This data is from a localised area and is therefore not a national representation

### **3 RELEVANT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

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Existing policies were screened how they bias towards nutrition by the case study. A total of nine policies were reviewed and the discussions on each are as below. A summary of these are presented in policy mapping in the Annex 2.

#### **3.1 Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II, III underway)**

The MGDS II has come to a close and MGDS III is underway. The MGDS is the overarching medium term strategy for Malawi designed to attain Malawi's long-term development agenda. The objective of MGDS III is to continue reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development. The MGDS III identifies six broad thematic areas and nine key priority areas (KPAs), of which Agriculture and Food Security is KPA number 1. Under this KPA, the government of Malawi aims to enhancing agricultural productivity, diversification and food security through the following strategies:

- Enhancing provision of effective extension services
- Enhancement of livestock and fisheries productivity
- Promotion of diversification of agricultural production for domestic and export markets
- Promoting dietary diversification
- Improving the functioning of agricultural markets
- Increasing national food storage capacity
- Reducing post harvest losses.

MGDS III was developed through a highly participatory and consultative meetings involving the Executive, through Central Government Ministries and Departments and local authorities across the country; the Legislature; Civil Society Organizations; Donors and Cooperating Partners; Non-Governmental Organizations; Private Sector; the Academia; Youth; Children; Women Groups; Faith Based Organizations and the general public.

#### **3.2 National Agriculture Policy (NAP) 2016**

The NAP is premised on a spirit of inclusiveness and coordinated partnerships. In developing the policy, nationwide consultations were conducted involving 842 men and women (22% of which were women) at district and national levels. The NAP is aligned with several international agreements and protocols on agriculture, including CAADP; the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition; and regional commitments under SADC and the COMESA. Within Malawi, the sector has a harmonised funding programme through the ASWAp Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which pools resources from several development partners.

The Agriculture Policy promotes food and agriculture-based approaches for improving nutrition including production and consumption of diversified foods from all the 6 Food Groups with an emphasis on foods with high-nutritive value, integrated homestead farming, and more capital-intensive forms of agriculture (cash crops, livestock, and aquaculture), market access, and ensuring sustainable food and nutrition security for all Malawians.

It also addresses the imbalance between agricultural production and nutritional outcomes and requires a concerted and multipronged approach that increases and diversifies food production and consumption, particularly for the nutritionally vulnerable – young children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, the elderly, and the chronically ill. The Policy also highlights food safety as an issue, particularly with regard to high levels of aflatoxins in maize and groundnuts that negatively affect health and nutrition status of Malawians.

The NAP integrates nutrition well throughout the document, the National Agriculture Sector Food and Nutrition Strategy has been written to describe who will implement these activities and how, linking appropriately to stakeholders from other relevant policies and strategies.

### **3.2.1 Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWAP) 2011 to 2015**

As a medium-term national strategic investment framework, Malawi developed the Agriculture Sector-Wide Approach (ASWAp, 2011-2015). The ASWAp is currently under review and a new ASWAp under development. ASWAP aims to address the challenges affecting the agricultural sector and to achieve Malawi Growth and Development Strategy agricultural development goals, and meet the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) targets. ASWAp prioritized three focus areas: (1) Food Security and Risk Management; (2) Commercial Agriculture, Agro-processing and Market Development; and (3) Sustainable Agricultural Land and Water management; plus two key support services and two cross-cutting issues as (4) technology generation and dissemination, and (5) institutional strengthening and capacity building. The two cross-cutting issues are HIV prevention and AIDS impact mitigation; and promotion of gender equity and empowerment.

Under ASWAp, the government is facilitating increasing agricultural productivity and production to achieve agricultural growth and national and also household food security. In line with the national nutrition and export strategies, ASWAp also promoted crop diversification. ASWAP set a 6% annual growth target as in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and CAADP. Other features were operational structures, priority setting, and setting of targets. ASWAP objectives were to improve the food security situation in Malawi and to increase the strength of the agricultural sector. However, the overall achievement of the ASWAP Results Framework had not been fully realized as expected because of funding availability, indicating a sub-optimal prioritization of funds both in ASWAp design and practice. However, the review notes the critical importance of supporting institutions and coordination for implementation. Limited improvements were achieved mainly due to lack of financing evidenced in monitoring, evaluating, reporting and decision-making. The review also highlights that mother's education and poverty levels strongly affect the performance of the child in school. The review recommended that increasing the income of mothers (with improved education) is one of the main tasks which agriculture could contribute to overcome the challenges the country faces.

### **3.2.2 National Irrigation Policy (NIP) 2016**

NIP was developed with the goal to contribute to sustainable national economic growth and development through enhanced irrigated agriculture production and productivity. NIP recognizes the need to include irrigation in the broad context of national development so that it contributes to the socio-economic advancement of the population, and careful coordination with other stakeholders. Among the different policy outcomes, NIP aims to improve national and household incomes, food and nutritional security though it does not have a policy priority area related to food security and nutrition. It further has a policy objective of facilitating crop diversification and intensification that can lead into crop and diet diversification. This is an opportunity for improving nutrition by considering production of and accessibility to all the food groups and linking this to utilization.

### **3.2.3 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition 2013**

Four years after the G8 Summit at L'Aquila, Italy, the international community recognised the importance of food security to development, inclusive economic growth and the dignity of all women and men. In that spirit, the success of CAADP in demonstrating African ownership and leadership is recognized. In this framework, CAADP calls for expanded public and private investment in agriculture and desire to build on the progress that African governments have made in advancing a vision for agricultural development in Africa. In June 2013, Malawi, Benin and Nigeria joined the New Alliance to implement a country cooperation framework (CCF) with 35+ policy commitments. CCF included development partner funding commitments and private sector investment intentions into agriculture and food security, plus government policy commitments. By 2014 end, stakeholders agreed to streamline and re-prioritize the fifteen policy commitments.

The Government intends to pursue policy goals as outlined below in order to build domestic and international private sector confidence to increase agricultural network investment significantly, with the overall goal of reducing poverty, ending hunger and improving nutrition. The Government of Malawi intends to undertake the following four activities under the programme.

- Create a competitive environment with reduced risk in doing business for private sector investments in various value chains related to food security and nutrition, while also ensuring policy consistency and coherence.
- Improve access to land, water and basic infrastructure to support food security and nutrition.
- Reorganize extension services targeting nutrition, agri-business and cooperatives focusing on priority crops in their primary growing areas;
- Reduce malnutrition by promoting production and utilization of diversified food with high nutritive values

### **3.3 National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy (NMNP) 2017-2021**

NMNP is a guiding framework for implementation of the national nutrition response. This is the second National Nutrition policy coordinated the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA). DNHA was established under the Office of the President and Cabinet in 2004 and was shifted to Ministry of Health in 2014. DNHA has worked to improve nutrition integration through nutritionists in each of the line ministries of Health, Agriculture, Gender, Education, Information, Civic Education, Defence and Local Government. DNHA established multi-sectoral coordination systems and structures at national, district and village levels and plans to deploy nutritionists in the district councils to coordinate nutrition activities at district level.

The NMNP goal is to have a well-nourished Malawian population that effectively contributes to the economic growth and prosperity of the country. The policy serves as a guiding document for national nutrition stakeholders, including government, civil society and faith based organisations, the private sector, and development partners to promote:

- Evidence-based programming and strengthening of the national nutrition response.
- Scale up of evidence-based innovative interventions.
- Realignment of nutrition interventions to the current national development strategy such as the Scaling up Nutrition movement, World Health Assembly targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and other new global declarations, which the government has signed. The Policy provides the framework and context within which sectoral and other strategic plans and budgets should be coordinated, formulated, implemented and monitored.

Eight (8) priority areas have been identified in the policy, namely: i) Prevention of undernutrition; ii) Gender equality, equity, protection, participation and empowerment; iii) Treatment and control of acute malnutrition; iv) Prevention and management of overnutrition and non-communicable diseases; v) Nutrition education, social mobilisation and positive behaviour change; vi) Nutrition during emergency situations; vii) Creating an enabling environment for nutrition; and viii) Nutrition monitoring, evaluation, research and surveillance.

#### **3.3.1 National Nutrition Strategy Plan (NNSP) 2016**

*Under development – this section will be developed*

#### **3.3.2 National Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement**

Malawi was one of the first countries to launch its SUN movement in March 2011 under the theme “Unite to End Stunting”. The DNHA is championing the roll out of the movement in the country through its decentralized multi-sectoral approach. The SUN movement is a community-based initiative to reduce under-nutrition through behavioural change and awareness raising, with the main focus on 1,000 special days (the period of the woman’s pregnancy (270 days) until the child is two years old (730days). Activities include dissemination of nutrition information through all communication channels; Building capacity

for all community workers from different sectors on nutrition; and ensuring involvement of community leaders for nutrition activities - Political leaders (cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, Counselors), faith leaders, traditional leaders, academia and research institutions. There is room to increase and improve the Agriculture sectors's role in SUN.

### **3.3.3 Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy 2011-2016**

The government developed a comprehensive National Nutrition Education and Communication Strategy (NECS) to assist in implementing interventions to fight against stunting and under-nutrition. The NECS is designed to focus on the first 1000 days of human life. The Agriculture sector role in the NECS is included but has not been strong during the implementation process. This is an opportunity for Agriculture to strengthen its reach. NECS is currently under review to be developed into a Nutrition Social Behaviour Change and Communication Strategy (NSBCCS) and Agriculture should be integral to the process.

### **3.3.4 National Micronutrient Strategy 2013-2018**

Micronutrient strategy was developed to support and operationalise NNPS that has a goal to have a well-nourished Malawian population that effectively contributes to the economic growth and prosperity of the country. The micronutrient strategy is governed by the same guiding principles and institutional coordination mechanisms as the Nutrition Policy. The strategy has also been aligned to other nutrition strategic documents such as the National NECS, the National Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework among others.

The micronutrient strategy's goal is to prevent and control the most common micronutrient disorders and it incorporates the national and international best practices in micronutrient interventions. It further provides guidance for the implementation of micronutrient interventions within the public, private and civil society. The strategy advances four approaches to addresses the underline causes of micronutrient deficiencies and other forms of malnutrition. These are promotion of dietary diversification, bio fortification, fortification and supplementation, and other public health interventions. Among the different strategies that the strategy is promoting, the national agriculture sector food and nutrition strategy can benefit from the following:

- Promote dietary diversification.
- Promote recommended food storage, processing, preparation and utilization practices among households, with a special emphasis on micronutrient rich and bio-fortified foods.
- Raise awareness on bio-fortified crops.
- Promote home fortification through the use of Micronutrient Powders (MNP) in complementary foods for children under the age of two years.
- Scale up implementation of micronutrient powders in all the districts.
- Strengthen linkages and coordination with other sectors.
- Mobilise the masses on consumption of micronutrient rich foods.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation.

### **3.4 National School Health and Nutrition Policy 2016**

*Just signed – to be included later*

#### **3.4.1 National School Health and Nutrition Strategy & Guidelines 2009-2018**

*This strategy and guidelines are under review – to be updated:* The strategy was developed to set out a multi sectoral approach to be taken by MoEST and other stakeholders to ensure that Malawian school aged children achieve an optimum health status and improved education performance. The SHN strategic Plan has five strategic outcomes, namely: 1) Improve the health and lifestyle of school-aged children, 2) Improve the nutrition of school aged children, 3) Improve the management and coordination of SHN activities at all levels, 4) Establish an effective capacity building framework, and 5) Increase public awareness, knowledge and competitiveness of SHN at all levels. The goal of SHN strategic Plan is Malawi to have healthy school aged children who can fulfil their optimum learning potential by 2018.

### **3.5 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II 2015-2025**

The goal of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II is to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for the environment and human well-being. The strategy does not have strategies related to food and nutrition, but it is an opportunity for the agriculture to collaborate more with it to achieve food diversity, especially indigenous species.

### **3.6 National Resilience Plan 2016**

The National Resilience Plan is a five-year agenda aimed at addressing causes of climate change and minimizing its effects on food insecurity. The resilience plan is developed to strengthen coordination among stakeholder to ensure maximum impact of interventions being implemented, ensure pooling together of resources, prioritising environmental management. And enhance monitoring and learning. The goal of the plan is to help make Malawi resilient to disasters and break the cycle of food insecurity. The plan drew lessons from the NAP, National Disaster Risk Management, MGDS II and other sectoral documents. The Plan identifies six components to be addressed and component number one is Agriculture and Food Security where nutrition is well-captured noting that:

Over the years, there has been emphasis on increasing maize production to achieve food security in Malawi. This approach has resulted in increases in maize available for consumption in the country. However, these efforts have not resulted in improved nutrition, as diets have remained un-diversified and people have tended to take maize only as food when they have access to other types of food apart from maize. Of particular concern, child malnutrition has remained particularly high. In this plan, the Government will:

- Promote extension education and behaviour change communication for improved nutrition.
- Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households in dietary diversification
- Re-engage the services and strengthen the capacity of Farm Home Assistants/Assistant



Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers on dietary issues; and

- Promote the utilization of indigenous fruits, vegetables, small stock, edible insects, and small wild animals.

Given that dietary diversification is more of an attitude change issue and that it is somewhat difficult for the older generation to change their eating habits, this plan will also employ strategies that target the younger generation. This will in the long-run ensure that there is a shift in the mind-set from viewing *nsima* as the only food despite having other food stuffs available. Specifically, this plan will:

- Introduce issues of dietary diversification in the curriculum at primary and secondary school levels; and
- Incorporate dietary diversification in the school meals program.

### **3.7 Health Policy (2016)**

The Health Policy promotes several nutrition interventions at the health facility and community level, several of which have implications and potential areas of collaboration for the agriculture sector. These interventions include promoting dietary diversity; optimal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN); treatment of acute malnutrition; nutrition support, care and treatment (NSCT) for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients; and micronutrient supplementation. In addition, the Health Policy also promotes growth monitoring and promotion, provision of insecticide-treated bed nets, and de-worming which can have an impact on nutrition outcomes.

### **3.8 Gender Policy (2011)**

The National Gender Policy is important for the country to promote gender equality and women empowerment to facilitate attainment of sustainable social and economic development. The overall policy objective is to mainstream gender in national development process in order to enhance participation of women and men, girls and boys at individual, household and community levels for sustainable and equitable development. It also promotes a holistic approach to gender equality and social protection, poverty reduction through microfinance, and sustaining livelihoods of ultra-poor households using cash transfers. The policy also recognizes agriculture, food security and nutrition in policy theme number 3.

It is expected that the implementation of gender policy will lead to realization of aspirations of Malawi Government as stipulated in the Malawi Vision 2020, Malawi Constitution and the MGDS. The policy will also contribute towards realization of goals sectoral policies such as Health, Education, Agriculture, Nutrition and HIV and AIDS, Environment and Climate Change, Industry and Trade, Information and Communication Technology, Infrastructure Development and Youth Development, Early Childhood Development and Orphan and Vulnerable Children Polices. The Policy will, therefore, contribute to economic growth, women empowerment and attainment of gender equality.

### **3.9 The Southern African Development Community Strategy 2015-2025**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) comprised of fifteen member states with an estimated population of more than 285 million people (SSYB, 2012). The SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS, 2015 to 2025), developed to implement a range of SADC policies and programmes, aims to address issues of food and nutrition from a multi-sector perspective. Specifically, the FNSS implements the food and nutrition aspects of SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), the SADC health policy Framework, Orphan, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVVCY) Strategy, the Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDs. The FNSS also takes into account the African Union's African Regional Nutrition Strategies (2005-2015) and member states national food and nutrition security policies and strategies.

Food security and nutrition is: when all people at all time have physical and economic access to food, which is stable and consumed in sufficient quantities to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate water and sanitation, health services and care, allowing for healthy and active life (Committee on Food Security, 2012). The pillars of food and nutrition security are: availability, accessibility, and utilization. The strategy has the vision, goal, strategic objectives (1) to promote food availability through improved production, productivity and competitiveness; (2) improve access to adequate and appropriate food in terms of quality and quantity; (3) improve the utilization of nutritious, health, diverse and safe food; (4) ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and food utilization. The strategy highlights interventions and actions to achieve desired results. It also highlights resources requirement, monitoring and evaluation, and the results framework in a logistical framework of impact, outcomes outputs/activities/inputs and target.

### **3.10 Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems (RESAKSS) 2015**

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) did not recognize the role of nutrition in achieving development goals and little attention was given to integrate nutrition into agriculture and development investment plans. Several international events and commitments following the 2007 food crisis raised awareness of the need to improve nutrition to achieve international, regional and national development and growth targets. Nutrition awareness is articulated in several initiatives including the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, the AU 2014- 2017 Strategic Plan, and the three Malabo Declarations (2014) for nutrition. There are other African Union Commission (AUC) initiatives that support the commitment, including the CAADP Nutrition Initiative that started in 2011 and the African Regional Nutrition Strategy 2015 to 2025.

The Malabo declaration reaffirmed African governments to allocate at least 10% of their national budgets to agriculture and seek to achieve a 6% annual agricultural growth. The declaration commits agriculture as the strategic vehicle to eradicate undernutrition. Initially, the goal was solely for the health sector. The post -Malabo Implementation Strategy and Roadmap (2014) links agricultural sector activities with nutrition. Particular focus is on stable

food availability, prices and diversification of available nutritious foods for local consumption to improve dietary diversity. The CAADP Results Framework has incorporated nutrition targets creating an opportunity to measure the impact of national agriculture and food security investment programmes on nutrition.

The report presents information and analysis for evidence-based policy making to inform the second generation of CAADP national investment plan being developed by countries including Malawi. It highlights the current statistics and trends in nutritional status in Africa, and recommends the need for more concerted efforts in tackling the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity).

Finally, the report makes twelve recommendations summarized into five (1) at all levels, make political choice to position nutrition as the priority at highest level of governance ( 2) make deliberate efforts to increase the nutrition sensitivity of current and future programmes and projects (3) establish strong institutional structures to coordinate efforts and ensure that existing resources in agriculture to leverage to scale up nutrition impacts (4) create national growth and development strategies that include a blend of nutrition programmes that seek to increase the overall supply and distribution of healthy foods; (5) and develop capacity and leadership to use evidence informed decision making to enhance the impact of agriculture on nutrition and health.

## **4 STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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The literature review and consultations have revealed a number of strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for agriculture, food and nutrition:

### **4.1 Strengths**

- High level of Nutrition commitment in Malawi - the second highest ranking out of 45 countries assessed by HANCI.
- Mutli-sectoral nutrition coordination department established in 2004.
- Agriculture Food and Nutrition branch with posts at national, division and district levels which, if supported, are well-placed to support the Agriculture sector to improve nutrition.
- Most of the 15 'Guiding Principles for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture' are included in policy and strategy documents, requiring clarification and implementation strengthening. (See Annex 2).

### **4.2 Weaknesses**

- Agriculture's role in Nutrition is unclear for many stakeholders in the agriculture sector.
- Community lacks understanding of the links between agriculture, food and nutrition.
- The budget allocated for agriculture diversification and other agriculture nutrition programmes is small compared to the budget for maize production.
- Collaboration and coordination of nutrition programmes by different sectors and stakeholders is inadequate.
- Agriculture nutrition capacity at Extension Planning Area (EPA) and section level is weak.
- Monitoring and evaluation of agriculture diversification from production to consumption is lacking.
- Documentation is limited on implementation of agriculture nutrition programmes, resulting in a lack of understanding of what is happening on the ground.
- Nutrition materials are not widely available in the Agriculture sector and those that are available are outdated.

### **4.3 Opportunities**

- SUN NECS is helping to strategies to identify and address barriers to behaviour change around food and nutrition.
- Sustainable agriculture / climate smart agriculture approaches have gained momentum and, like nutrition, promote healthy soil as the basis of plant health and agriculture diversification.
- The School Health and Nutrition strategies have gained funding and momentum and there are promising models for using these initiatives to promote nutrition, health and environmental sustainability.

## **5 VISION, MISSION, GOALS, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS**

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### **5.1 Vision**

A well-nourished nation with a diversified and sustainable agriculture production

### **5.2 Mission**

To provide nutrition education for a sustainable and diverse food system that contributes to a well-nourished nation and economic growth.

### **5.3 Goal**

Achieve a sustainable and diverse food system that contributes to a well-nourished nation and economic growth.

### **5.4 Strategic Objectives & Action:**

Agriculture Nutrition activities have been clustered into 9 categories, including those committed to in the NNP, NAP and MGDS II (see Annex 1).

#### **5.4.1 Ensure stable availability of all food groups through sustainable and diversified production**

Actions:

- Increase and diversify production of a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, fats and oils, legumes and nuts, and foods from animals.
- Facilitate expansion of inputs for all the food groups
- Facilitate production of under-utilized indigenous species.
- Include bio-fortification where diversification of all food groups is inadequate
- Diversify production and include nutrition education in initiatives such as FISP, Irrigation schemes, Green Belt Initiative, Conservation and Climate Smart Agriculture, Contract Farming, etc.
- Include all the food groups in communication about food availability such as APES, MVAC and other early warning systems

#### **5.4.2 Ensure stable access to all food groups**

Actions:

- Promote household food budgeting with women and men.
- Promote recommended food processing, preservation and storage techniques
- Enhance management of mycotoxin / aflatoxin in food
- Partner with livelihood and social protection programmes to ensure adequate integration of agriculture, food and nutrition activities
- Partner with Ministry of Education to improve used of local production and school meals.
- Strengthen food markets and value chains to deliver sufficient, high quality, nutritious, safe, and culturally acceptable indigenous foods

### **5.4.3 Ensure stable utilization of all food groups for diversified diets**

Actions:

- Promote consumption of all the Malawi six food groups, every day for every one, with emphasis on the multi mix principle
- Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of all agriculture sector stakeholders in dietary diversification

### **5.4.4 Strengthening improved nutrition education, behaviour change communication strategy and systems**

Actions:

- Develop and distribute Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials on production, processing and utilization of diverse foods from all the food groups
- Conduct multi-media campaigns on dietary diversification from all the food groups and specific nutrients lacking in diets such as Proteins, Vitamin A and Iron rich foods
- Train agriculture extension staff and households in nutrition including food processing, preservation, storage and utilization.
- Develop guidelines for selection and identification of the vulnerable categories for nutrition interventions (e.g. complementary feeding, maternal nutrition, and people living with HIV)
- Develop nutrition messages and programme activities specific to vulnerable groups
- Improve joint programming with Gender, Health and Education.

### **5.4.5 Strengthening capacity by improving leadership and management capacity systems and procedures.**

Actions:

- Strengthen and improve institutional capacity (leadership and management) of key stakeholders (across institutions) to plan, implement and monitor the programme at Central and District level.
- Conduct orientation courses for newly recruited staff on nutrition policies and programs
- Conduct short courses on nutrition for extension staff
- Improving knowledge and skills of existing frontline staff through long term and short term training programs at Certificate, Diploma, BSc, MSc, and PhD levels.
- Awarding best performers
- Conduct local and international tours and educational visits

### **5.4.6 Improving staffing levels through filling of existing vacancies and recruiting new staff in critical specialized areas.**

Actions:

- Fill vacant positions at all levels related to nutrition programmes in the agricultural sector.
- Strengthen nutrition at ADD level to have P6 (PFNO) and P7 (NEO and NSO)
- Establish nutrition posts EPA level to support the sections.

#### **5.4.7 Enhance a coordinated implementation arrangement to improve active participation of all stakeholders**

Actions:

- Conduct joint staff and farmer training with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Local Government and promote coordinated approaches
- Improve coordination and partnership mechanisms
- Support the coordination of nutrition extension service delivery from state and non-state actors in order to realize synergies and optimize benefits.
- Promote coordination and collaboration of nutrition researchers in line with the nutrition research strategy and other existing actions in the research institutions;
- Strengthen coordination measures of nutrition emergency response at all levels
- Improve coordination and management of food aid and imports
- 81. Enforce legal instruments to guide implementation of nutrition services and programmes

#### **5.4.8 Improving resource allocation to institutions to ensure that programs have adequate human, physical and financial resources.**

Actions:

- Nutrition advocacy to policy makers and all stakeholders (including farmers)
- Facilitate documentation and promotion to ensure prioritization and sustainability of nutrition in the implementation of policies, strategies, interventions and programmes in the agriculture sector
- Develop effective lobbying and advocacy strategies in nutrition at all levels for nutrition to be given a proper recognition
- Mainstreaming nutrition in all relevant agriculture programmes and support in the vital agriculture programmes such as ASWAP / SAPP/ SUN
- Establish and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPP) on nutrition programmes.
- Lobby for adequate resources to nutrition programmes
- Procure equipment and facilities necessary for frontline staff (food preparation equipment, motor vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles and computers.)
- Construct and rehabilitate institutional kitchens for cookery and demonstrations, offices and other institutional buildings

#### **5.4.9 To ensure clear nutrition indicators and a good progress tracking system**

Actions:

- Develop and train staff in M&E tools
- Ensure timely reporting hold frequent review meetings
- Establish a National Agriculture Nutrition data base
- Strengthen nutrition surveillance and survey systems in the agricultural sector, analyse and disseminate results

## **6 OUTCOMES & INDICATORS**

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*To be developed after activities are decided*

## **7 RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

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*To be developed after activities are decided*

## **8 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

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*To be developed after activities are decided*

### **8.1 Coordination and policy guidance**

*To be developed after activities are decided*

### **8.2 Roles of stakeholders and partners**

*To be developed after activities are decided*

## **9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY**

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*To be developed after activities are decided*

Impact data for nutrition is a key priority. Dietary data to show impact of agricultural interventions and nutritional status for integrated programmes that include BCC components, for example. Analysis of the relationship between agricultural production and consumption would be a step towards understanding how well agricultural diversification practices do or do not lead to improved diets either at the household or national level.

With greater attention to good impact evaluations, it would be possible to show how well policies, programmes and actions are working in Malawi. Strong evidence would serve to provide evidence for donors, but perhaps more importantly show what strategies are working and where improvement is needed to achieve impact. For agriculture, this is particularly important because the evidence internationally is sparse so it is also not possible to draw on international evidence to support policies and programmes. This means locally produced evidence is all the more valuable – both nationally and internationally.



## 10 Annexes

### 10.1 Annex 1: Agriculture Nutrition strategies committed to in the NNP, NAP and MGDS II

Topic	Strategy	NNP	NAP	MGDS
1.Availability Production	1. Promote the production of high value and nutritious legumes, drought-resistant crops, horticultural crops, livestock, and aquaculture.		X	X
	2. Promoting production of non-traditional crops			X
	3. Improving agricultural production for both domestic and export markets;			X
	4. Encourage farmers to diversify production of crops, livestock, and fish in order to enhance availability of nutritious food products.		X	
	5. Enhancing livestock and fisheries productivity		X	X
	6. Link private sector firms to bio fortification initiatives	X	X	
	7. Promote the large-scale adoption of bio fortified food varieties for production, commercialization and consumption.		X	
	8. Enhance plant breeding and biotechnology techniques to improve nutrient content of major staple foods.		X	X
1.Availability Inputs, Planning	9. Promoting irrigation farming		X	X
	10. Improving access to inputs			X
	11. Strengthening linkages of farmers to input and output markets		X	X
	12. Promoting contract farming arrangements			X
	13. Ensuring an effective early warning system			X
	14. Promoting soil and water conservation techniques.			X
1.Availability Post-Harvest	15. Promote technologies that reduce post-harvest losses in storage, preservation and food processing		X	X
	16. Reducing post-harvest losses		X	X
	17. Introduce quality control and monitoring mechanisms for agricultural food products, including detection of aflatoxin and maximum residual levels for pesticides and food additives		X	
2.Access Income	18. Promoting income generating activities;	X	X	X
	19. Promote sustainable livelihoods interventions for women and child headed households	X	X	
	20. Promote equitable distribution of income, especially for women through enhancement of their knowledge of market functions		X	X
	21. Promote agricultural related income generating activities to enable the population to obtain sufficient income for their food and nutrition requirements.	X	X	
	22. Promote increased participation in off-farm income generating enterprises, especially for women and youth.	X	X	
2. Access Processing	23. Promote fortification of centrally processed food for improved nutrition	X	X	
	24. Improve standardization of fortified food.	X	X	
	25. Promote investments in food value chain for fortification and nutrient supplementation.	X	X	

Topic	Strategy	NNP	NAP	MGDS
2. Access Markets	26. Strengthen food markets and value chains to deliver sufficient, high quality, nutritious, safe, and culturally acceptable indigenous foods.		X	X
	27. Enhance implementation of food safety legislation, especially sanitary and phytosanitary and inspectorate measures in order to protect the general public and promote trade of safe food.	X	X	
	28. Create a competitive environment with reduced risk in doing business for private sector investments in value chains related to food security and nutrition.		X	
	29. Improve access to credit and finance for private sector business to encourage the production of nutritious foods.		X	
	30. Improve coordination for food safety control among key stakeholders in the food chain, including identification of roles and responsibilities	X	X	
	31. Promote Public-Private Partnerships in food production, processing, fortification and consumption	X	X	
	32. Facilitate private sector branding or generic advertising and branding that surpasses national quality standards in order to encourage high quality standards and food safety	X	X	
	33. Improving the functioning of agricultural markets		X	X
	34. Improving agricultural market systems		X	X
	35. Strengthening and scaling-up market based risk management initiatives;			X
	36. Link production of nutritious foods with school meal programmes and other food programmes.		X	
	37. Increasing national food storage capacity			X
2. Access Social protection	38. Strengthen social protection programs to cater for the most vulnerable food insecure households.		X	
	39. Improve targeting mechanisms for the delivery of safety net programmes, including cash transfers.		X	
	40. Implementing policies to reduce dependency on food aid			X
3. Utilization	41. Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households in dietary diversification	X	X	X
	42. Promote behavioural change for collective action, community ownership and improved nutrition knowledge, attitudes, and practices	X	X	
	43. Promoting dietary diversification	X	X	X
	44. Promote the utilization of indigenous fruits, vegetables, small stock, edible insects, and small wild animals.		X	
	45. Promote awareness campaigns on bio fortified and fortified foods		X	
4. Extension Services Agriculture	46. Providing effective extension services	X	X	X
	47. Providing technical and regulatory services	X	X	X
	48. Strengthening farmer-led extension and training services	X	X	X
	49. Promote extension education and behavioural change communication for improved nutrition.		X	
	50. Promote optimal nutrition in the general population	X		
	51. Promote nutrition education (and counselling – not ag?)	X	X	
	52. Promote social mobilization through mass media and other communication channels	X		

Topic	Strategy	NNP	NAP	MGDS
4. Extension Services Agriculture & Gender	53. Address gender and socio-cultural issues that affect adolescent, maternal, infant, and young child nutrition	X		
	54. Promote male involvement in maternal nutrition, child care and household duties	X		
4. Extension Services Agriculture & health	55. Link local farmer organizations with community-level Nutrition Care Groups to create nutrition-focused synergies.		X	X
	56. Promote timely detection, management and treatment of malnutrition	X		
	57. Promote resilient programmes aimed at improving maternal and child nutrition	X		
	58. Promote nutrition education on maternal and child nutrition	X		
	59. Promote women nutrition before, during and after pregnancy	X		
	60. Promote optimal breast feeding practices for children 0-6 months at facility, community and household levels	X		
	61. Promote continued breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding of children aged 6 to 24 months and beyond	X		
	62. Strengthen optimal feeding of children during and after illness	X		
	63. Intensify prevention and control of micronutrient malnutrition	X		
	64. Promote awareness campaigns and behaviour change communication on prevention of NCDs	X		
	65. Increase access to services for prevention, early detection and management of dietary related NCDs	X		
	66. Strengthen the implementation of CMAM and NCST through lifecycle approach targeting adolescents, adults and children	X		
	67. Promote scaling up of nutrition treatment, care and support for TB patients, PLHIV and other chronically ill persons in all public and private health facilities	X		
	68. Promote governance, coordination, monitoring and capacity for CMAM and NCST service delivery and M&E systems at all levels	X		
4. Extension Services Agriculture & Education	69. Promote nutrition programming in education sector	X		
	70. Promote implementation of nutrition interventions in agriculture, education, gender and other sectors	X		
	71. Develop tailor-made services for optimum adolescent nutrition	X		
5-Capacity	72. Strengthen the capacity of all sectors to review and implement nutrition education and communication strategy	X	X	
	73. Strengthen capacity of communities to deal with food safety issues.	X	X	
	74. Build service providers' capacity to provide dietary and lifestyle counselling services at the facility and community level	X		
	75. Strengthen human capacity for effective programming and delivery of nutrition services at all levels	X		

Topic	Strategy	NNP	NAP	MGDS
	76. Promoting appropriate technology development, transfer and absorption		X	X
	77. Strengthening farmer institutions		X	X
6- Capacity Staffing	78. Reengage the services and strengthen the capacity of Farm Home Assistants/ Assistant Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers on dietary issues	X	X	X
7- Coordination Extension	79. Strengthen nutrition coordination at all levels	X	X	
	80. Advocate for stakeholders participation in nutrition programming at all levels	X		
	81. Support the coordination of nutrition extension service delivery from state and non-state actors in order to realize synergies and optimize benefits.	X	X	X
	82. Promote coordination and collaboration of nutrition researchers in line with the nutrition research strategy and other existing actions in the research institutions;	X		
	83. Enforce legal instruments to guide implementation of nutrition services and programmes	X	X	
7- Coordination Emergency	84. Strengthen coordination measures of nutrition emergency response at all levels	X		
	85. Improving coordination and management of food aid and imports			X
8 – Funding Advocacy Legal	86. Strengthening PPPs in agriculture;	X		X
	87. Promote public private partnership in implementation of nutrition programmes	X		
	88. Advocate for increased financial resource allocations for nutrition programming by government and development partners	X	X	
	89. Promote advocacy and use of information for evidence based decision making at all levels	X		
	90. Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for nutrition-enhancing agricultural activities		X	
9 Programmes M&E	91. Strengthen monitoring and surveillance systems for routine information sharing and data utilization at all levels	X	X	
	92. Promote research to generate information for evidence based nutrition interventions at all levels	X		

## 10.2 Annex 2: Review of key Malawi policies for the 10 ‘Guiding Principles for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture’

Guiding Principles for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture’	MGDS II	NAP draft	ASWAp	NNPSP	SUN-NECS
<b>1</b> Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes
• Have explicit nutrition indicators / link with nutrition M&E	yes	partial	Partial	yes	yes
<b>2</b> Have goals/activities based in the local nutrition context	yes	yes	No	yes	yes
<b>3</b> Target the most vulnerable	yes	yes	Yes	yes	partial
<b>4</b> Collaborate with other sectors	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes
<b>5</b> Empower women	yes	yes	Yes	yes	no
<b>6</b> Maintain / improve natural resource base (sustainability)	yes	yes	Yes	partial	no
<b>7</b> Promote diversification of agricultural products	yes	yes	Yes	yes	partial
• Increase food production of nutrient-rich foods	yes	yes	Yes	yes	partial
<b>8</b> Improve processing of foods	yes	yes	Yes	yes	partial
• to retain nutritional value	no	no	No	no	no
• Reduce post-harvest losses	yes	yes	Yes	yes	partial
• Improve storage	yes	yes	Yes	yes	no
<b>9</b> Expand markets and market access of the most vulnerable	yes	yes	No	no	no
• of nutrient-rich foods	no	no	no	no	no
<b>10</b> Presence of nutrition promotion / education components	yes	yes	Yes	yes	yes