

AgriDiet

Stakeholder Workshop Report

August 2014

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About the workshops

Stakeholder workshops are held throughout the programme with key actors in Agriculture and Nutrition. These platforms form part of Work Package 7 and are led by IDS and convened by in-country partners. These platforms, through encouraging information sharing, discussion and learning, will help to increase the stakeholder's access to knowledge and also stimulate the desire, capacity and demand to use and apply this knowledge. These face to face workshops will also continue to inform our knowledge mobilization strategy.

The objective of these stakeholder platforms is to ensure the use of the generated research to influence policy and practice, bringing together stakeholders from the two sectors in a single space and encouraging the sharing of information and experience and the promotion of good practice.

During the previous national level workshops it was highlighted that workshops held at the district level would be beneficial and so in response to this, district level workshops were developed by country partners, with input from IDS.

The two workshops were held in Mekelle in Ethiopia and Mwanza in Tanzania. These locations were chosen to be based locally to the AgriDiet partners Mekelle University and St Augustines University.

The overall objective of the workshop was to explore how best to improve coordination and collaboration between the staff in different sectors at regional and district levels. Areas for exploration included; operational issues, capacity, policies, planning and implementation.

The workshop agenda was designed to be participatory, including participant presentations, groupwork and discussion. The presentations were conducted in English, but groupwork and discussion was encouraged in local languages.

Workshop Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Introduction to AgriDiet
- Causes and consequences of undernutrition and how Agriculture can contribute
- Participant presentations on areas of work which link agriculture and nutrition
- Understanding barriers and opportunities for coordination – group work
- Presentation of key points and discussion
- Identification of areas for cooperation – plenary discussion
- Follow up and next steps
- Closing address

Ethiopia

The workshop held in Mekelle on 31st July was attended by 43 participants from regional, woreda and kebele level, including government officials, civil society representatives, academics, donor organisations and extension workers in health, nutrition and agriculture.

Participant Presentations

Some participants were asked to prepare short presentations on their work linking agriculture and nutrition. The following section outlines the key points from each presentation.

Bureau of Agriculture, Tigray – Ms. Tirfinesh Yayne. Experiences on linkages between agricultural development and nutrition in Ethiopia

- Agriculture is the primary supplier of food, but production does not always lead to nutritional security – other variables, therefore ag development strategies need to be designed with a nutritional lens
- History of ag and food security in Ethiopia: before 1995 productivity was poor (68% undernourished)
 - o Post 1995 food security became a focus and progress has been made (44% stunting)
 - o Poverty level declined from 49% to 29%
- Causes of nutrition insecurity – insufficient availability (production), access (income), food safety, hygiene or health care.
- Irrigation activities in Tigray are expanding
- Productivity table – cereals are the main focus, fruit and veg are less than 2% of production
- Post-harvest loss is an issue (as high as 50% for many crops)
- Need for multi-sectoral collaboration for nutrition. Nutrition security goes beyond traditional food security, need to address, intake, health, gender, sanitation, agriculture, education, marketing infrastructure, food safety
- What is multi sectoral collaboration? Process where organisations share information, resources and capacity

Question: why only national level focus, what about Tigray?

Answer: reliable data is hard to find at the regional level, data on livestock is also lacking

REST- relief society of Tigray – Mr. Tesfay Gebreyesus. Water shade approach

- Main mission is to improve food security and livelihoods - Focus is on the landless
- Work in resource management, agriculture development, rural water supply, irrigation, health and nutrition education, gender and institutional capacity building(focus on women headed households)
- Integrating WASH and nutrition into programmes
- Homestead gardens for women headed households, training on high milk cows and market links (income generation)
- Nutrition education and food demonstrations by mobile van, school communities, drama clubs and community groups (train women development team leaders to teach)
- Counselling and negotiation training are provided

International Potato Centre (CIP) – Dr. Haile Tesfay. Evidence from programme in Tigray

- Overview of nutrients needed for growth and health
- Agriculture should not only focus on productivity, but on micronutrients (especially Zn, Fe, Vit A and Iodine)
- In Ethiopia, majority of households depend on a few staple foods and lack meat, fish and veg required to meet minimum daily requirements
- CIP project aims to improve nutrition security through increasing production and consumption of Orange flesh sweet potato (OFSP) and biofortified nutrient rich potatoes
- Programme includes a gender focus and education component on Vitamin A
- Also includes market development and income generation
- Work with NGO's, WFP and Bureau of education
- Biofortified variety which is also high in Zn and Iron
- Behaviour change is vital for OFSP – mobile cooking demo and school feeding
- Improving coordination at community level is an aim, but the challenge is loose integration between health and agriculture extension at household level – how overcome this?
- Causes - Lack of knowledge, time, budget and incentives (to coordinate)
- CIP is supplying virus free materials for now in collaboration with TARI. It is not allowed for others to supply to avoid problem of getting any disease. The effort is to create sustainable supply through the regional tissue culture lab.
- Farmers are advised to follow crop rotation to minimize disease problem.
- There is education to improve feeding culture of the households; using all possible networks;
- multi-sectoral linkage- exists but not well linked

Mekelle University - Seed safety through diversity and Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD)

- Main focus on developing improved quality barley variety using crossing with high yield and high food quality
- Aim is to improve the injera nutrient content using high quality barley with teff.
- Higher Iron and Zinc in 3 varieties developed.
- Barely for better nutrition
- Distributing to farmers and the demand is now for more seed
- Work with essential partners to improve access to quality seeds
- Capacitating farmers in production of quality seed, packaging, processing and marketing of seed
- Also distributing/introducing quality protein maize (QPM) for seed multiplication with TARI
- Create links between seed producers (cooperatives) and farmers to access such quality seed that will enhance their access to better nutrition; 49 co-ops organized by the project
- Participatory approach in plant breeding

Mekelle University - Women and food science

- Undergrad course at Mekelle University, MSc and PhD programmes
- Training of women on Food Science and Post-harvest at B.Sc. level and lobbying for restoring the food science and nutrition focal persons at district level in the structure of the Bureau of Agriculture; 30 women are trained and employed by the Bureau as of last year.
- Research in high protein bean based products for fasting times

- Better milk processing and safety
- Use of hibiscus as a food preservative for fruit juices
- Improving shelf life of locally processed foods
- Study on wild fruits including food value and nutrition
- Women's cooperatives training initiatives

CASCAPE – Experience in integrating nutrition in best practice promotion in agriculture

- Capacity building for scaling up of evidence based best practices in ag production in Ethiopia
- Focus is on linking agriculture with nutrition with a gender theme
- Aim to support government to increase productivity in a sustainable way to improve food security, however, does not always lead to nutritional security
- High production regions also show highest levels of stunting – therefore we need to go beyond production
- Surveys show dietary diversity scores in all regions are all below 4 (not acceptable)
- Only 28% of children consume Vitamin A rich foods, 10 % consume iron rich foods
- Study of health workers showed that focus was on health but not nutrition
- The study identified gaps in feeding habits and practices in communities
- Factors include: lack of food, income, knowledge, involvement in nutrition related activities, agriculture extension workers are focused on productivity
- Health extension workers focus on nutrition specific, but not sensitive activities
- Experts lack awareness of multi-sectoral collaboration
- Lack of objectives based on nutrition activities
- Lack of proper planning for collaboration

Quote *“Health comes from the farm, not the pharmacy”*

Questions and discussion

- Lack of strong consideration of market conditions for access to these foods
- Focus seems to be always on rural areas, what about urban?
- Why is there still a big gap between agriculture and nutrition? Is it government commitment, knowledge?
- Why focus on production issues, limited on marketing
- Why only rural areas? Why not include urban areas?
- Labour issues in promoting some of the technologies
- Coops: open membership policy is discouraging people to sustain their effort. Why such gap?
- There are many activities on quality protein maize (QPM) in the region. However, all are done in isolation and partners working in this area should coordinate. The regional media was working on this but only in western Tigray. The initiatives in other zones are not well known.

Groupwork session

Participants were split into 4 groups and allocated the following sets of questions to discuss:

Implementation Theme

1. What, specifically, do you do in your work that you think contributes to addressing under-nutrition?
2. What are the main ways in which under-nutrition is being addressed at your level?
3. How do you measure the impact of your work in addressing under-nutrition?
4. What indicators are used to measure impact?
5. What do you think are the main challenges to coordination between agriculture and nutrition workers?
6. Do you feel there is sufficient capacity in your organisation/department to address undernutrition?
7. At the level at which you work, can you provide any examples of cross-sectoral collaboration that you or colleagues are involved in? Who do you work with?
8. How can command posts at different levels help coordinate?

Policy Theme

1. What, specifically, do you do in your work that you think contributes to addressing undernutrition?
2. Which policies currently address undernutrition?
3. Which policies provide a barrier to addressing undernutrition (e.g. land rights, agricultural subsidies for staple foods?)
4. Do you feel that there is currently effective coordination between sectors at the community level? Please provide examples.
5. How does coordination work in terms of planning / implementation? How do districts currently plan activities?
6. How can these policies be changed and improved?
7. What do you think could/should be done to help the agriculture and nutrition sectors work more closely to address undernutrition?

The following is a summary of the key points raised through these group discussions:

1. There are many different nutrition activities which participants are involved in (school feeding, seed development, soil management, health and nutrition promotion, MN supplementation, capacity building)
2. Most indicators are collected through household or woreda level surveys – anthropometrics, dietary diversity, income
3. The main challenges perceived to collaboration are
 - Bureau of health is still the leading body and Bureau of Agriculture is not very involved
 - Weak communication between sectors
 - Working structures are not supportive of collaboration
 - Lack of clear guidelines
 - Lack of awareness/knowledge on why collaboration is important
 - Capacity
 - Unclear roles and responsibilities
 - Planning happens in isolation
 - Implementation issues

4. There are a number of networks and coordination bodies; Nutrition task force (but this is health focused), Water shade committee, Bureau of Ag lead the Nutrition Council.
5. It was felt that coordination was good between food security and health, but not necessarily nutrition
6. Command Posts need clear responsibilities and to be familiarised with the NNP (at woreda and kebele level), they should also engage with the development armies (women and men) and consider nutrition in production planning
7. Policies identified as positive for Nutrition outcomes – Agricultural growth and development (although it was noted that this is production focused), NNP, Health policy
8. No specific policy as felt to be a barrier, but policy gaps and weaknesses were identified (No National Nutrition Policy), felt that policies were all rural focused, ignoring urban nutrition issues
9. The main problem was felt to be effective implementation of policies mainly due to capacity issues

Next Steps

The recommendations for next steps were:

- Policy advocacy is needed (use of media to propagate successful efforts)
- Decision makers need to be involved in discussions and workshops (like this one)
- Experts who attend workshops need to go back and advocate to their decision makers
- Clear guidelines are needed for HOW to collaborate between sectors
- Common indicators or targets are required across sectors
- Regular training of staff on nutrition issues, and why agriculture is important and how it can help address undernutrition is required
- As an incentive
 - o Creation of a database and documentation on who is doing what and communication
 - o Creation of forum at different levels for planning and sharing of experience
 - o Interventions should be presented to the regional technical groups

Tanzania

The workshop held in Mwanza on 11th August was attended by 41 participants from regional, district and community level, including government officials, civil society representatives, academics, donor organisations, extension workers in health, nutrition and agriculture and the media.

Participant Presentations

Some participants were asked to prepare short presentations on their work linking agriculture and nutrition. The following section outlines the key points from each presentation.

Tanzanian Society of Agricultural Extension and Education - Beny Batista

The society is a professional body whose aim is to liaise with Ministry of Agriculture on issues to influence policy. They have a number of projects running on agricultural extension and food security.

Theresa Ngendello – Nutrition at Ukiriguru.

Looking at technologies – recipes, processing equipment and preservation.

LZARDI (Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institute) activities list.

Collaboration with NGOs, plus national and local shows, Nane Nane and media, radio, TV, posters.

Include nutrition education and behavioural change on eating habits and cooking.

Packaging and labelling by farmer groups, including a cassava flour project.

Technologies to reduce drudgery, for example, flour threshing and grinding, to give more time to family.

Capacity building through training. Thus teaching men to cook and other practical work.

Work on grain legume research – pigeon pea, chick pea, groundnut (32-36% protein). An important source of income but also better food outcome.

Grain legume also improves soil fertility in following year. Looking at varieties that cook earlier or have less disease.

Future research – addressing abiotic and biotic properties

Nutrition people are having big impact on planning sessions now.

Oxfam - Ernest Nyanda

Problem of culture in nutrition; eating habits may need to change.

Six sub-sectors – rice, sisal, vegetable, local chicken, sunflower and milk based on market demand and women participation.

Value chain interventions – facilitate access to market, finance, enhance capacity to improve productivity, advocacy and climate change adaptation (water harvesting).

Value chain development outcomes – increased income, food availability, rural employment (multiplier) support basic household need (education, health etc)

Barriers and challenges.

1. Private sector not interested in non-business
2. Small producer volumes too small
3. No coordinated planning and implementation schedule
4. Lack of funding for coordination activities

5. Diversity of objectives and roles among sectors

Mwanza Rural Housing Program – Victor

Supporting rural populations for adequate housing but expanded to agricultural interventions in 2005, including integrated HIV/grain legumes project. Now promoting the cultivation of grain legume crops (chick peas, cow peas), small ruminants (goats, including dairy recently) and tuber crops. Also training on good agricultural practices, land preparation, planting, manure application, pest and disease measures and nutrition for farmers. The integrated grain legume HIV project is in 2 areas – Mwajambo and Nange in Misungwi district. Working with District executive Directors Office (DED), different departments, Care International and other organisations including local Ministry of Agriculture.

Barriers and Challenges – climate change, marketing, high prices of inputs political issues slow adaptability of GAP. Also culture and tradition – eg drinking milk.

Discussion

- Comments that policies are generally market-oriented rather than nutrition-oriented. National policies are moving this way with large-scale commercial farming – sisal and sugar etc and staple cereals but little on ensuring a diverse diet.
- Over-focus on market may lead to undernutrition problems for households (Note - We also need to change market demand through behavioural change in food production and purchasing so more nutritious foods are demanded)
- Cash crops performing well in some areas and would create income. But over-focus on food crops that don't perform so well may reduce food security of that household. Depends a lot on the area. Also decision making within the households – who is making them?
- Point about the Ukwere land shortage – so cassava and potatoes being grown, but this leads to monoculture rather than diversity. Maize and sorghum are being promoted there, but this still means a focus on starchy energy crops. Also mosaic virus on cassava a big problem. Eating habits and culture is also a problem in that area as conservative eating habits. Soil is also good for legumes there.
- Study by Beny Batista – found that farmers often grow for the sake of growing with little planning on what crops they should grow from the budget they have and land they have suitability. A household budget planning programme has been developed to help farmers in this regard.
- General comment that farmers tend to be risk averse, so a real challenge. They have so much to lose if they get it wrong.
- Tanzania export ban on food crops because too much being sold out of country was commented on. Is this a good thing for households wanting to earn income by selling crops?
- Farmers need money like everyone else – all have expenditure needs. So tend to make rational decisions and we need to empower farmers to make more nutritionally focussed decisions – some problems are not apparent – eg child undersize can often just be related to the height of relations – so need to know more about outcomes. Only then will they be able to make better decisions on production/planting.
- Every HH is generally food self-sufficient, but they need money so have to sell crops. Farmers tend to grow what's best for their soil/area, what they are familiar with and what can provide households with best income – market demand. So they are risk averse from that perspective and quite often will make the best decisions. But need to empower them to be more risk averse with regard to nutrition. Need to provide awareness of other crops and nutrition benefits and what happens if you don't pay attention to them. Often the nutrition equation can be answered with a small area of land in terms of veg production – for example homestead gardens, and/or some livestock/fishery.
- Hellen Keller International (HKI) only doing homestead work up in Mwanza. Looking at iron deficiency improvements through green veg, livestock and fish diversity. Bio-availability of iron in green leafy veg is

quite low, so animal sources much richer. New project including WASH component to show the different components of food and nutrition security

Group work sessions

Participants were split into 5 groups and allocated the following sets of questions to discuss:

Implementation Theme:

1. What, specifically, do you do in your work that you think contributes to addressing undernutrition?
2. What are the main ways in which nutrition is being addressed at your level?
3. What do you think are the main challenges to coordination between agriculture and nutrition workers?
4. At the level at which you work, can you provide any examples of cross-sectoral collaboration that you or colleagues are involved in? Who do you work with?
5. How can District facilitation teams help coordinate?
6. What are some practical things that can be done to improve coordination in implementation at the district level?

Policy Theme:

1. What, specifically, do you do in your work that you think contributes to addressing undernutrition?
2. Which plans / strategies currently address nutrition?
 - a. Are these plans effective in addressing nutrition
3. How does coordination work in terms of planning / implementation? How do districts currently plan activities?
4. How effective is coordination between sectors at the district / community level? Please provide examples.
5. What is your role in district plans for improved nutrition?
6. What do you think could/should be done to help the agriculture and nutrition sectors work more closely to address nutrition?

The following is a summary of the key points raised through these group discussions:

1. Participants are involved in many activities which address undernutrition (Advising farmers, developing training packages, education, planning and budgeting, diversification child health clinic, community radio,
2. The main ways in which nutrition is addressed are:
 - a. Encouraging horticultural crops and small ruminants and discouraging taboos and culture that reduces uptake
 - b. Behaviour change, diet and cooking
 - c. Nutritional focal persons – 1 in each district
3. The main challenges to coordination between agriculture and nutrition workers were felt to be many, including, meagre budget to nutrition, lack of political will, lack of clarity in who nutrition officers are accounting to; some are allocated to District health some to agriculture department and some to other departments so a lot of mixed allocations and confusion. Agriculture workers are looking at productivity,

whereas nutritionists are looking at wider issues. The district nutrition steering committee is ineffective, inadequate funds, delayed release of funds.

4. Some examples of cross-sectoral collaboration were, working with local govt, NGOs, CBOs and research institutes (ARI and Ukiriguru). District steering committee meetings. It was felt there is a higher level of collaboration between NGOs than gov't
5. District facilitation teams help coordinate through, capacity building, working at district level, coordinating meetings and consolidating district plans.
6. some practical things that can be done to improve coordination in implementation at the district level are:
 - a. Community forums at district level. Scaling out. Budget needs to be coordinated better
 - b. joint meetings, capacity building to agriculture
 - c. Plan and budgeting for meeting and suggest nutrition officer be member of CMT
7. The way districts currently plan activities. Starting at village level, goes to WDC then finance then up to budget. Stakeholders, local NGOs, district team and other partners are invited to attend planning meetings and involved in training and implementation. Timeliness of budget – coming too late and inflation wipes out lot of value.
8. Coordination between sectors around plans is very bureaucratic and not well coordinated.
9. Some things highlighted that could/should be done to help the agriculture and nutrition sectors work more closely to address nutrition were:
 - a. Allocate budget to support nutrition specifically.
 - b. Head of nutrition should have a vote at district level. Political barriers.
 - c. Establish a nutrition department
 - d. Strengthening of district nutritional steering committee, should be duplicated at ward and village level, women's role is important.
 - e. Shift nutrition from health to agriculture department

Media coverage

The workshop was covered by Star TV and included in the programme 'Kilimo Bora' which is focuses on agriculture and is shown nationally in Tanzania.

Producer Dino Mgunda was impressed by the workshop and stated:

"Actually, we usually only have agriculture programme, but after this workshop and speaking with Professor Kinabo, I am going to include nutrition. Not only about producing cassava, but how to produce the foods for nutrition."

Next Steps

Each participant was invited to commit to one action that they will implement based on what they have learned through the workshop. Commitments were a mix of professional and personal and covered agricultural practices, behaviours and nutrition actions. A full list of these commitments is shown in annex 1.

Participants will be contacted a few weeks following the workshop to remind them of the commitments they made.

Annex 1: Participant commitments

1. Will be advocating to village development committees for proposing projects in gardening for improved nutrition by September this year.
2. Will join PELUM based in Morogoro.
3. Will improve family diet by including more fruits and vegetables.
4. Will encourage women grow at least one fruit tree around their homesteads.
5. Will consider how we will continue to work together in future.
6. Will start a network for experience sharing through the internet.
7. Will distribute at least one breeding buck to one ward or if possible to one village so that we can improve our local breeds of goats.
8. Will collaborate with the Education Department on educating children at school about agriculture and nutrition activities so as to get quicker transformation instead of dealing with adults.
9. Will strengthen collaboration with other sectors like education.
10. Will mobilize the community on the importance of eating nutritious foods (including preparation and eating habits).
11. Will initiate and develop a horticultural crops (vegetables and fruits) programme.
12. Will write a concept proposal for supporting farmers in fruit value chain development in the Lake Zone and engagement of youth in food production starting from schools.
13. Will test the application of TGA approach in development projects.
14. Will recommend to the District Extension Officer to organise quarterly coordination meetings which will bring together staff from different sectors in the district.
15. Will organize a discussion workshop with tutors to enhance their understanding of agriculture and nutrition.
16. Will mobilize the community on how to link agriculture and nutrition.
17. Will promote irrigation for producing food crops, especially vegetables and fruits.
18. Will write a proposal on fruits and vegetable strengthening among farmers in order to address micro-nutrients deficiencies in the Lake Zone Tanzania.
19. Will sensitize community and farmers to establish gardens and orchards (vegetable and fruits) for improving nutrition also this will assist to motivate people to see fruits and vegetable as part of their diet.
20. Will eat fruit and vegetables from now onwards.
21. Will encourage my family to establish/plant few fruit trees around our house.
22. *Nitahamasisha kilimo cha uyoga ambacho kitasaidia jamii kutumia kama lishe vilevile kama zao la biashara. Zao hili limeshaanzishwa wilayani Sengerema. Ni uyoga unaolimwa ndani ya nyumba, hautegemei hali ya hewa bali hulimwa kwa kipindi cha mwaka mzima. Gharama za uzalishaji ni ndogo kwani hutumia mazalia ya mazao.* (Will promote the production of mushroom for improved nutrition for improved income)
23. *Kuhamasisha jamii kulima/kufuga vyakula vya aina nne na kuvitumia kila siku.*
 - Nafaka/mizizi.
 - Wanyama (maziwa, nyma na mayai).
 - Kunde
 - Mbogamboga na matunda.

Vyakula hivi vitumike ndani ya kaya kuanzia watoto wenye umri wa kufikia miezi sita na kuendelea, wawazito, wanawake wenye umri wa kuzaa na wanafamilia wote kwa ujumbe. Njia ya mawasiliano: Radio na kliniki ya afya ya uzazi na mtoto.

Kuwashawishi decision makers kuweka vipaumbele kwenye shughuli zote za kuboresha kilimo na lishe. (Will encourage the community to produce and utilize the four types for items - cereals, livestock products, pulses, fruits and vegetables, especially for children and pregnant mothers, by using radio and the MCH clinics. Will lobby decision makers to prioritise agriculture and nutrition)

24. *Baada ya mafunzo haya nimefahamu mambo mengi kuhusiana na lishe nitakwenda kutoa elimu hii kwa watumishi wenzangu na jamii juu ya masuala ya lishe pia katika kuandaa bajeti ya idara nitapendeza kuwekwa bajeti ya kutosha kwa ajili ya kutoa mafunzo kuanzia ngazi ya kaya mpaka wilaya ili jamii iweze kufahamu juu ya malnutrition na jinsi ya kuondoa tatizo hili katika jamii. (I will share this knowledge with colleagues and will propose to include in the budget the cost for providing training to communities on the problem of malnutrition and how to reduce it).*

25. Will teach my family about nutrition and the importance planting fruit trees around my house.

26. *Nitajitahidi kuimarisha/kushawishi kuunganisha sekta husika kufanya kazi kwa pamoja ili kuboresha lishe. (will strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration so as to improve nutrition)*

27. Will propose a District by-law which will require each homestead to grow at least 4 fruit trees and each homestead to have home gardening aiming at improving nutrition.

28. Will establish a poultry enterprise (local chickens) where I will get protein through eating eggs, meat and also raise household income through selling eggs and live chickens.

29. Will lobby to the CMT (council management team) to invite a District nutritionist to attend CMT meetings with the report on nutrition issues on quarterly basis.

30. Will mobilize more farmers to do gardening in order to have more nutrient rich foods to nourish their bodies.

31. Will raise at least 100 fruit seedlings and distribute to malnourished households and in my plots as well I will start vegetable garden to supply green vegetables to my family. I will also disseminate nutritional messages through my rural mass meetings.

32. Will emphasize to the CMMT's, WDC's as well as VDC's to make nutrition an agenda in their regular meetings.

33. Will raise fruit trees around the homestead.

34. Will incorporate fruits in the family menu.

35. Will mobilize the counselors and CMT members to take priority on nutrition issues in the coming budget, i.e. each department to have at least an element of nutrition in the budget.

36. Will take the lead to educate community on food security, food production and utilization.

37. Will make sure that nutrition issues are included in agriculture department budget as well as increase collaboration with the District Nutritional Officer.

38. Will insist farmers to put or add more effort on more crop production, effectively on legume crops, OFSP and on horticulture in general.

39. Will share with colleagues at workplace the linkages between agriculture and nutrition. Basically, I will share the new experience that I have acquired from this meeting.

41. Will continue to provide nutritional education and counselling to the people particularly to pregnant women and under five children.

42. Will advice people on how to consume balanced diet using the foods which are present in our area.