Implementation Progress of PACA Phase I
and
Scope and Approaches of PACA Phase II

PACA Secretariat

PACA PPM
Entebbe, Uganda, 11-13 October 2016
Objectives

1. Highlight the **aflatoxin challenge** in Africa
2. Highlight **major achievements** of PACA to date; **challenges** and **lessons** learned
3. Pillars, scope and approach of **PACA Phase II**
4. Reflect on implementation of PACA **PPM 2014 recommendations**
Globally accepted definition of food security expressly links nutrition and food safety

- Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
Unfulfilled linkages between food security, nutrition and food safety

- Disproportionate focus on supply, with emphasis on food production and stock availability

- Over the last decade, the necessity to embed nutrition into agriculture commands global attention

- Unsafe, contaminated foods thwart food security and nutrition
Food safety impacts food security and nutrition and development

- Unsafe food is not food – contaminated food could cause disease, immune suppression and stunting

- When contaminated crop is withdrawn from the supply chain the quantum of food is directly impacted

- Food contamination affects access to markets and rural incomes, and thus access to food but also economic well-being
Aflatoxins and impact on food safety
(most pervasive food safety challenge in Africa)

30% of liver cancer cases in Africa caused by aflatoxin contamination

40% of commodities in local African markets exceed allowable levels in foods

Africa loses up to $670m annually due to aflatoxin contamination
PACA’s vision and mission

- **Vision**: an Africa free from the harmful effects of aflatoxins
- **Mission**: to support agricultural development, safeguard consumer health and facilitate markets and trade by catalyzing, coordinating and increasing effective aflatoxin control along agricultural value chains in Africa

*Endorsed* by the AU Joint Conference of Ministers of Agriculture and Ministers of Trade in 2012
The multi-sectoral **PACA Steering Committee** provides strategic leadership.
PACA Secretariat
Our Mission

• Work at the will of PACA Steering Committee
• Improve effectiveness and efficiency of governments to tackle the aflatoxin challenge in Africa,
• Forge strong partnerships jointly with other key stakeholders involved in aflatoxin control (e.g. RECs, private sector actors, NGOs, development partners, intergovernmental and international partners including the EU)
PACA Secretariat’s **Strategic Direction:**
directly support governments to have wide sphere of influence for systemic change in aflatoxin control.
7 Achievements of PACA 2012-16

1. Generation and use of locally relevant evidence:
   – Country-led situation analysis and action planning,
   – Policy scoping studies across regional economic communities)

2. Spearheading coordinated and sustainable action at country level:
   – National plan development and mainstreaming into national strategies (CAADP NAFSIPs)
   – Implementation (coordinating national Steering Committee, Country Officer, investments)
Achievements of PACA
2012 - 2016

3. Convening and coordinating stakeholders with concrete action plans (West Africa regional workshop, ECOACAP, COMESA, PACA Partnership Platform…)

Achievements of PACA  
2012 - 2016

5. Partnering with the private sector in the fight against aflatoxin (MoU with Mars; Néstlé in the pipeline; dialogue with farmers)

6. Building alliances against aflatoxins with nutrition, health, agriculture and rural development initiatives

7. Information dissemination and publications (website, AfricaAIMS, published materials, conferences)
Challenges

- Coordination is resource intensive and capacity gaps were hindering progress
- Prolonged processes at different levels
- Parallel efforts, at times overlapping and confusing stakeholders at country level
Lessons learned

- High level policy makers engagement is key driver
- Getting onboard stakeholders including development partners from the start
- Advocacy and awareness raising are key for country buy-in
- Absence of incentives (regulation or market) is major hindrance to action at grass roots level
PACA Secretariat Business Plan - Rationale

- Aflatoxin control contributes to realising Malabo Declaration Commitments and SDGs
- Need holistic and coordinated approaches for complex problem of aflatoxin contamination in Africa, effectively and sustainably
- Need systemic change in aflatoxin control beyond fragmented and scattered responses
- AUC flagship program that addresses complex, cross-cutting, continental challenges
- Need to support RECs and Member States to address this complex developmental challenge
PACA Secretariat’s systemic change approach - How?

1. Strong **knowledge base** through:
   - Searchable database with credible data and information;
   - Sharing knowledge through meetings/conferences.

2. Implementation sustainability through inclusion of aflatoxin mitigation in:
   - national **development strategies**; e.g. CAADP
   - national **quality and standards programs**;
   - national agricultural **extension**, community health and education **curricula**;
   - Market incentives (‘carrot’) and regulatory enforcement (‘stick’).
PACA Secretariat’s systemic change approach – How?

3. Scaling and replicability through:
   – Develop **awareness** and behavior change interventions;
   – Massive **training and program shadowing**;
   – **Technologies and practices** appropriate for multiple agro-ecological zones of countries;
   – **Enabling policies** for technology adoption

4. Financial sustainability through:
   – **Government** support and allocation of resources to activities;
   – **Private sector and development partners** invest in aflatoxin prevention and control;
   – **Monitoring and evaluation** of program implementation
PACA II will focus on the six pilot countries with a plan to scale

Gambia, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
Pillars of PACA Secretariat’s Business Plan, 2016-2019
Pillar 1: Center of Expertise in Aflatoxin at the AUC for Programmatic Implementation (PACA Secretariat)

Dark green = currently filled
Light Green = to be filled
Yellow = deprioritized
Other ‘BP’ Pillars

2. Country Implementation Capacity (Country Officers)- as of mid-2016

3. Signature Projects
   a. AfricaAIMS and Knowledge Management
   b. PACA’s Unique Information Sharing Platform, the Biennial Partnership Platform Meeting (PACA PPM)
   c. Government-Led and Stakeholder Aligned National/Regional Plans

4. Communication and Advocacy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item (Pillar)</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Center of Expertise in Aflatoxin at the AUC (PACA Secretariat) and SC leadership</td>
<td>701,089</td>
<td>965,819</td>
<td>995,192</td>
<td>1,025,048</td>
<td>3,687,148</td>
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<td>2. Country Implementation Capacity (Country Officers)- as of mid-2016</td>
<td>216,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>525,300</td>
<td>541,059</td>
<td>1,792,359</td>
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<td>3. Signature Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• AfricaAIMS and Knowledge Management</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>199,800</td>
<td>205,794</td>
<td>205,794</td>
<td>886,388</td>
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<td>• PACA’s Unique Information Sharing Platform, the Biennial Partnership Platform Meeting (PACA PPM)</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>235,056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>485,056</td>
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<td>• Government-Led and Stakeholder Aligned National/Regional Plans</td>
<td>1,473,825</td>
<td>1,509,536</td>
<td>740,412</td>
<td>740,412</td>
<td>4,464,185</td>
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<td>4. Communication and Advocacy</td>
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<td>456,600</td>
<td>403,746</td>
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<td>1,517,767</td>
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<td>Overall totals</td>
<td>3,169,589</td>
<td>3,641,755</td>
<td>3,105,500</td>
<td>2,916,059</td>
<td>12,832,903</td>
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</table>
PACA Business Plan: Budget scenario and projection

- AUC provides in-kind support: office, utilities; project management officer; executive leadership time
- BMGF renewal expected end of October:
  - values the expertise built at AUC and willing to support until end of 2019.
  - 50:50 matching requirement from other sources.
- Two – thirds of the USD 12.8 million (2016-2019) budget has yet to be raised assuming renewal grant.
Conclusion

• PACA II builds on the asset base created during Phase I.
• After 50+ years of research, intervention on the ground is needed
  – Enabling policies and regulations
  – Dissemination and adoption of technologies and practices suited for producers
  – Addressing problems of the private sector (structural and infrastructural)
  – Locally relevant data is foundational
  – Fill research gaps, test and pilot technologies for African situation to be addressed
Progress update on implementation of recommendations from the First PACA PPM, 2014
Clear strategy for private sector engagement

- Private sector is part of the PACA and National Steering Committees and Technical Working Groups to guide private sector engagement in aflatoxin control and NACAP implementation.
- PACA and CTA developing Private Sector Engagement Strategy
- CTA/PACA side event at PPM 2016 to lead to validation of strategy
Explore how **non-pilot countries** could provide data for uploading on AfricaAIMS

- Kenya with PACA support (equipment and training) participates in AfricaAIMS
- Efforts at sharing existing data from across Africa: BeCA-ILRI, IITA, other CGIAR centres and research institutions; expanding AfricaAIMS to additional countries
- Use the scoping studies to identify labs that are well equipped to serve as reliable testing centres
- Broader country engagement approaches expected from the “Non-Pilot Countries” side event at the PPM 2016.
Work with RECs, leverage resources:

- **ECOWAS:**
  - PACA supported development and policy-organs endorsement of the EACAP
  - ECOWAS contributes to PACA’s strategic direction as Steering Committee member
  - USDA partnering with PACA and ECOWAS to provide training on sampling and alternative use frameworks

- **COMESA:** Development of regional plan underway

- **EAC:**
  - Joined as PACA SC member in Nov 2015 and contributing to strategic leadership
  - Collaboration in sharing policy briefs and communication strategy of EAC

- **Other RECs:** SADC engagement initiated
Provide countries with support in advocacy and fund raising

• Supported development of comprehensive national plans and resource mobilization strategies; convening of business meetings

• Utilize the PACA Communications Officer to develop and advance the strategy within Africa, using all of PACA’s convening and knowledge management resources

• National communication strategy developed by Malawi is validated by RECs and AUC
PACA Secretariat to develop a Parliamentary Engagement Plan

- Coordinating regional training for parliamentarians – as of 2017
- Identifying and supporting parliamentary Champions in all the Regions – ongoing
- Parliamentarians side event at PPM 2016 to understand needs and clarify engagement approaches
Develop an inventory of pre-harvest, post-harvest, and processing technologies and practices and promote scaling

- Packages to be used by extension services and ToT for extension agents in Q4 of 2016
- Conducted National Grain Reserve conference looking at scale up of storage technologies
- Testing and costing technologies as of 2017
Conduct food safety situation analysis in PACA Pilot countries (identify gaps)

- C-SAAP reports ready for Tanzania and under final review for other pilot countries; Malawi and Nigeria in 2017
- C-SAAP reports will inform food control policy or integrating aflatoxin control into existing food control policy
Strengthen & invest in **analytical infrastructure and technical capacity**:

Facilities and training at:
- Chitedze Agricultural Research Station in Malawi
- Plant Protection Directorate of Senegal
- Nelson Mandela-African Institution of Science and Technology in Tanzania
- Department of Food Technology and Human Nutrition, Makerere University in Uganda
- National Agricultural Research Institute of the Gambia
- The National Agricultural Quarantine Services of Nigeria
- The Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization in Kenya (a non-PACA Pilot Country)
Assess testing methods: accuracy, affordability, and safety of current rapid methods on the market

• A desk study with financial support of GIZ
• Any other ongoing work?
• Scoping study in ECOWAS and COMESA to identify human resources and infrastructure capacity and potential testing labs for each REC
Develop standard harmonization and surveillance and testing tools

- EAC efforts at harmonization of standards
- USDA training workshop on sampling in COMESA countries
- USDA/PACA training on sampling and alternative uses in west Africa in 2017 and 2018
Acknowledgement:
Thank You

www.aflatoxinpartnership.org