



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – FIRST SESSION
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

EASTERN AFRICA PARLIAMENTARY ALLIANCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND
NUTRITION (EAPA-FSN) CAUCUS

REPORT OF THE 4TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE EASTERN AFRICA
PARLIAMENTARY ALLIANCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (EAPA-FSN)
HELD IN KIGALI, RWANDA 7TH - 9TH DECEMBER, 2022

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE:	18 APR 2023
	TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	Chairperson, EAPA-FSN CAUCUS Hon. Adan Yusuf Haji MP
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	A. Shibusko

DIRECTORATE OF LEGISLATIVE AND PROCEDURAL SERVICES
CLERK'S CHAMBERS
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

January 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AECID	Agency for International Development Cooperation
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
EAPA FSN	Eastern African Parliamentary Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPU	Interparliamentary Union
IR	Inception Report
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
PANITA	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
PAP	Pan African Parliament
PAPA-FSN	PAP Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
PDF	Parliamentary Front against Hunger
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RUFORUM	Regional Agriculture University Forum for Agriculture
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FAO SFE	Subregional Office for Eastern Africa
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
TCP	Technical Cooperation Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure - Food and Agriculture
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Leader of Delegation Foreword and Summary

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain major public health and socio-economic development challenge in Africa, most particularly in the Eastern Africa Sub-region. The food security and nutrition situation has worsened in this subregion - most notably in situations of conflict and civil insecurity combined with droughts and other extreme weather events.

The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN) was launched on 15 April 2019 to position food security and nutrition at the highest level of the political and legislative agenda to contribute to the achievement of development objectives of the member countries, regional economic communities (RECs) and the Eastern Africa region as a whole, with the view on benefiting communities, focusing on the full realization of the overarching people-centred approach.

The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance of Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN) Caucus is recognized by National Assembly Standing Orders 259A.

Between 5th and 10th December 2022, a delegation from the National Assembly attended the 4th General Assembly of the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN) which was held in Kigali, Rwanda. The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the Alliance.

The delegation participated in the activities of the meeting together with other participants drawn from Members of EAPA FSN partner parliaments namely Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Each member country contributed; Two (2) MPs and one (1) parliamentary assistant/clerk from each partner country, Two (2) MPs and one (1) parliamentary assistant/clerk from each regional economic community i.e. EALA and IGAD

The meeting was organized by Executive Committee of the EAPA FSN, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Subregional office for Eastern Africa, the FAO country office in Rwanda, and the Parliament of Rwanda under the theme “*Investing in Family farming for better food and nutrition resilience: What is the role of legislators?*”.

The General Assembly discussed the reports of the Executive Committee and partner networks of Parliamentarians, the achievements, challenges and lessons learned as well as the conduct of the affairs of the Alliance. During the General Assembly Meeting, new officers of the Executive Committee for the next three years were elected upon which I was resoundingly elected as the Chairperson of the EAPA FSN by garnering eight (8) votes against two(2)and consequently the Parliament of Kenya was chosen to hold the next General Assembly meeting being the 5th General Assembly. In preparation for the General Assembly, the Executive Committee is expected to meet early February 2023 in Nairobi.

This Report is a record of a visit by a delegation of the National Assembly to the 4th General Assembly of The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN).

The delegation wishes to express its appreciation to the offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to the delegation during the visit.

I now have the honour to present the delegation report on the visit to Rwanda regarding the 4th General Assembly of The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN).



.....
THE HON. ADAN YUSSUF HAJI, MP

Composition of the Delegation

- (i) The Hon. Adan Yussuf Haji, MP- Leader of Delegation;
- (ii) The Hon. Monica Muthoni Marubu, MP
- (iii) Mr. David Kiplangat Ngeno- Research Officer, Secretary to the Delegation

List of Recommendations

- (i) The National Assembly has the responsibility of ensuring that policies and laws are well implemented and respond to the needs of the people by guaranteeing that the SDGs relating to food security and nutrition ratified Kenya were implemented.
- (ii) The National Assembly should proactively and continuously engage state and non-state actors to foster food security and nutrition initiatives. The EAPA FSN caucus will play a big role during oversight and visits to state agencies charged with food security and nutrition.
- (iii) Kenya and other Eastern Africa countries must develop their own home-grown technologies to produce seeds and planting materials to be assured of food security and Nutrition
- (iv) the National Assembly to put in place preparations as early as ^{Oct} ~~February~~ 2023 to host the next General Assembly of EAPA FSN

1. Background

1. The National Assembly was invited to the 4th General Assembly for the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition on the theme *Investing in Family farming for better food and nutrition resilience: What is the role of legislators?* .Consequently, the Speaker of the National Assembly nominated the following Members to form the delegation to the General Assembly;
 - (i) The Hon. Adan Yussuf Haji, MP Leader of Delegation;
 - (ii) The Hon. Monica Muthoni Marubu, MP;
 - (iii) Mr. David Kiplangat Ngéno- Research Officer, Delegation Secretary.
2. The Meeting took place Tuesday, December 7 and Friday, December 9, 2022 in Kigali, Rwanda. The venue of the meeting was the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament of Rwanda with visit to other venues within Kigali Town. The meetings were conducted through various speakers' presentations on various topics followed by plenary discussions.
3. The key meetings were:
 - (i) Technical Seminar- opening of the technical seminar
 - (ii) Annual General Meeting
 - (iii) Experience sharing

Meetings of EAPA FSN

2. Opening of the technical seminar

4. The meeting started with the general introduction of the delegates. The Representative of the Parliament of Rwanda in the welcoming speech observed that there existed a growing gap in the realization of sustainable food supply against time and that the causes food insecurity and nutrition must be addressed clearly. It was noted that Rwanda has so far put in place policies to secure food.
5. Ms Coumba Sow, FAO Rep in Rwanda observed that FAO was leveraging on parliamentarians to achieve food security and nutrition noting that the Parliament and Government of Rwanda have put efforts to implement Malabo Declaration by increasing on their budgetary allocation to agriculture. Fertilizers have been availed to farmers to boost food crop production. She encouraged parliamentarians to come up with for appropriate legislations and policies to boost food security and nutrition in the region. She stressed the importance of nutritive diet for a healthy society.
6. The Hon. (Dr.) Abdi Ali Hassan, MP, the outgoing Chairperson EAPA FSN noted that environmental degradation has taken significant toll on agriculture. He further noted that Food security was low in the region because the mode of production in agriculture was traditional. He stressed the need to nurture policies that boost rural well-being through technology, easy access to credit, extension services among others. In order to achieve zero hunger by 2030 there was need to empower parliamentarian to be effective in advancing policies that boost food security.

2.1 Objectives of the meeting

7. The specific objectives of the meeting were to:
 - (i) Take stock of EAPA FSN and national alliances' achievements, successes, lessons learnt and challenges;

- (ii) Discuss and endorse 2019-2020 activity report from the Executive Committee and partner Parliaments;
- (iii) Deliberate on the conduct of the affairs of the Alliance, including the performance, challenges, hosting agreement, partnership, resource mobilization, etc. ;
- (iv) Sensitize and capacitate MPs on legislative actions for advancing family farming in Eastern Africa.

2.2 Technical Seminar: Parliamentary Action for Family Farming

8. The technical presentations from FAO experts on family farming were followed by discussions from MPs on the current legal and policy issues/gaps related to family farming in their respective countries. The existing opportunities and priority actions to better advance family farming in the region were explored.
9. The following discussion points came out per country:
 - a) **Somali**- civil strife interrupted traditional family farming and that FAO should assist Somalia in coming up with food Security and Nutrition Act
 - b) **South Sudan**-Population in rural areas is migrating to the urban posing imminent danger of food security. It was observed that Agriculture is important for employment to the youths and therefore an opportunity lies on ability to increase the budget to this sector. Sudan has Agriculture Policy but no results yet. Further, various acts relating to agriculture have been passed but still awaiting results. Infrastructure is very poor and requests that FAO reps from all member countries attend the General Assembly.
 - c) **Uganda**-Most of the food come from family farming. FAO should facilitate Members on their private bills on food security and nutrition. Most incentives- seeds for distribution to vulnerable household every planting season. There is a policy on extension, to provide staff at district level for farming and fisheries. There is also provision of 263 dollar to each household to support Family farming.
 - d) **Kenya**- Rural electrification has been expanded to support agricultural and food processing and storage in the rural areas. There is an extensive rural road programme to facilitate easy transportation of produce. School feeding in ASAL counties has been on-going with support from donors. Motion to compel government to establish school feeding programme was passed in the National Assembly. Extension services are provided at subnational levels(By county Governments)

There was concern that Food security was stressing so much on crops, while livestock, fisheries, other emerging foods were equally important in addressing food security. FAO could also provide generic framework for legislations which can be of assistance to legislators when coming up with Members Private Bills. Climate change is real, and it was critical that mitigation measures were found sooner than later. FAO was also challenged to give their version on GMO and lastly it was noted that the agricultural land is diminishing thus calling for appropriate methods to be employed to provide food.
 - e) **Tanzania**- There is an improved agriculture budget where Government provides support in terms of seeds and fertilizers to family farming and Kitchen gardens

businesses. Rural roads agency works on roads infrastructure and government subsidizes fuel for transportation of agricultural products. Government has allocated money per student.

f) **Rwanda** - There is a six year agriculture strategy in Rwanda which is almost coming to an end, but there will be a review thereafter to assess its strength. Land consolidation in Rwanda has led to improved farming. There is a school feeding, cooperatives, seed production programmes. There are constructions of water sheds to mitigate environmental impacts. Rwanda has attempted to Comply to Malabo declaration.

g) **Djibouti**- Investing in infrastructure to boost agricultural production

h) **Ethiopia**- Agriculture is important sector to Ethiopian economy however Previous regime did not give adequate budgetary provisions which led to lack of mechanization, inadequate seed, taxation of farm machinery, lack of market oriented agriculture, and lack of foreign currency.

There are however, prospects in the current regime where there is clustered production and site to produce best seeds. There are other areas of improvement such as irrigation 7000hectares of land and investments in milk, meat and fish sectors.

Parliament has played its oversight role in agricultural activities and agricultural policy has been revised. Provision of Fertilizers and control of crop pests are main challenges.

2.3 Induction of New members

2.3.1 Role of Parliamentarians

10. Parliamentarians' mandates include;

- (i) Review/draft legislations
- (ii) Review budget to align to SDG
- (iii) Accountability
- (iv) Representation

11. Through direct engagement with MPs, the FAO has since 2017 provided a platform for Eastern African legislators to discuss and further develop the role that MPs can play in:

- (i) Ensuring food security and nutrition;
- (ii) Sharing experience and best practices; and
- (iii) Fostering national and regional support to end hunger and malnutrition in Eastern Africa.

2.3.2 Objectives of EAPA FSN

12. The following objectives underpins the existence of EAPA FSN;

- (i) Create a dedicated alliance for Parliamentarians from countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the Eastern Africa sub-region to discuss and address critical issues for food security and nutrition
- (ii) Promote the sharing of experiences and best practices to advance the food security and nutrition agenda through parliamentary actions that aim at strengthening legislative frameworks and policy coherence at the regional, national and subnational levels.

- (iii) Promote the harmonization of legal and policy frameworks related to sub-regional and cross border food security and nutrition issues
- (iv) Facilitate the creation and/or the strengthening of national parliamentary alliances in respective countries that will foster improvement in the food security and nutrition agenda
- (v) Enable collaboration amongst parliamentarians, parliamentary bodies, governments and other key stakeholders such as civil society organizations, development partners (including but not limited to: UN Agencies, donors, international NGOs, etc.), academic institutions, the private sector and local communities.
- (vi) Engage and influence policy decisions that will prioritize resource mobilization and allocation for food security and nutrition in individual member countries and RECs and in the Eastern Africa region as a whole

2.3.3 Parliamentary Network

13. Parliamentary Networks serve to;

- (i) Provide technical information
- (ii) Exchange information among the parliaments

2.3.4 Commitments of parliamentarians

14. Political will is important for the success of the organization hence members were highly encouraged to seek support from the organizations from in their respective parliaments by up-scaling their mandate.

15. Modal law on food security and nutrition was drafted on the 9th November by Pan African Parliament. The Law envisions how African continent will leverage on the current situation in meeting the set targets of Agenda 2063 as it is off track.

16. Owing to diversity that exists among African countries

- (i) No conclusive responses for GMO
- (ii) Many countries have legislations on FF
- (iii) FF address a wide range of products not only crops, forestry, pastoral and fisheries
- (iv) Biodiversity is to be protected
- (v) Good practices to be identified by each country
- (vi) Protection of the environment
- (vii) Oversight, budget and policies

3. Annual General Meeting

17. The day- two meeting was officially opened by the Hon Speaker of the Parliament of Rwanda. Prior to her speech, the following two persons gave their remarks;

- a) H.E David Phiri, Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa FAO Representative to AU & UNECA. He noted that;
 - (i) Achievement of food process was still slow in the region
 - (ii) Rwanda was the sole country currently on track to achieving the Malabo goals.
 - (iii) Parliamentarians are to hold government to implement Malabo declaration.
- b) Hon. (Dr) Abdi Ali Hassan, outgoing Chairperson of the EAPA FSN noted as follows;

- (i) irrigation infrastructure policy to be enacted by the respective countries to enhance efficient use of limited water
 - (ii) countries to try achieving zero hunger by 2030
 - (iii) we should enact policies and legal frameworks that address food security and nutrition in our respective countries
 - (iv) parliamentarians to be blamed for the failures of the executives
18. In Her remarks and while officially opening the 4th General Assembly of the EAPA FSN, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament of Rwanda-the Hon.Donatille Mukabalisa, noted;
- (i) That she appreciated solid growth of the Alliance
 - (ii) That there was need to increase agriculture production to guarantee food security and nutrition
 - (iii) That investing in research and technology and reducing imports of those foods that can be produce locally was the surest way to having food security and nutrition for our people. She reiterated her support for inter trade within the region.
 - (iv) That Parliamentarians need to play their part in holding the executive to account

3.1 Experiences sharing from the National Alliances

3.1.1 Experiences from Rwanda

19. The Alliance in Rwanda has worked in collaboration with other stakeholders to promote food security and nutrition in a number of ways;
- (i) Works for economic transformation aspiration
 - (ii) Investment in increasing agriculture production-increased irrigation for small scale farmer, subsidies on farm input,
 - (iii) Land consolidation and sustainable land use-marshy land
 - (iv) Promotion of market
 - (v) Women and youth access finance
 - (vi) Crop and livestock insurance scheme 40 % by government-insured farmers access loans from banks
 - (vii) Sufficiency in seed production
 - (viii) SFR at National Level –was useful during Covid period
 - (ix) One cup of milk per child and egg in the morning
 - (x) Development of ECD centres
 - (xi) Village cooking demonstration

3.1.2 Experiences from Uganda

20. The Alliance in Uganda has strived to have Zero hunger and malnutrition and 3 tonnes of seeds given to the farmers for planting though challenges such as limited resources and high turnover of Members affect the continuity in flow of planning in the Alliance

3.1.3 South Sudan

21. The Alliance in South Sudan faces several Challenges but a ray of hope lies on political will

3.1.4 Experiences from Kenya

22. The Alliance in Kenya expects many activities among the small scale farming to take effect from the Hustler fund credit facility that has been initiated by the new administration.

3.1.5 Experiences from Somalia

23. The Alliance in Somalia has done awareness creation and actively pushing for 10% budgetary allocation to agriculture. So far Banana project is on-going. The Challenges experienced include Al Shabab threats, low funding and lack of local currency because people in Somalia use US currency which makes food costly.

3.1.6 Report of the Executive Committee

24. The General Assembly adopted the 2019-2022 Report of the EAPA FSN

3.2 Election of the New Executive Committee Members

25. The Modalities for voting of new office bearers were discussed with guidance from the Founding Document of the alliance. There were six positions Positions-6 and one country one vote. Contestants were asked to send names to the Electoral Body (Secretariat of FAO) and upon verification, candidates were proposed and seconded, given chances to campaign share their manifestos with the electorates(delegates). The voting was by secret ballot.
26. The new Chairperson of EAPA FSN, the Hon. Adan from Kenya got 8 Votes against Hon. Agnes from Uganda who got 2 votes. The other elected officials of the executive committee are shown in the table below.

s/no	Name of candidate	Country	Position
1	Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf	Kenya	Chairperson of EAPA FSN
2	Hon. Sen. Dr Leatitia Nyinawamwiza	Rwanda	Deputy Chairperson
3	Hon. Nadra Saleh Abdi	Somalia	Member of the Executive Committee
4	Hon. Mawien Dhor Ariik	South Sudan	Member of the Executive Committee
5	Hon. Dr. Woda Jeremiah Odok	Uganda	General secretary of EAPA FSN
6	Hon. Ilyas Ahmed Hassan	Djibouti	Representative of IGAD to EAPA

3.3 Next country to host the EAPA FSN

27. Kenya was proposed to host the next General Assembly which will be the 5th one and the Chair accepted. The Host country (Kenya) was asked to sit down with the sponsor (FAO) and set the date preferably before April 2023. The Executive committee is expected to meet in preparation for the meeting early February 2023 in Nairobi.

4. Closing ceremony

28. While giving his closing remarks, the FAO Subregional Coordinator, H.E David Phiri observed that the elections of the new office bearers went on well smoothly and thanked the outgoing officials led by the Hon.(Dr) Dr Abdi, MP for the job well done despite the disruptions caused Covid 19 pandemic. He equally heaped praises on the new chair the Hon. Adan Yussuf for having been part of EAPA FSN since inception and promised to support him as the new chairperson. He noted that the MPs role was critical for the success of FAO activities in the region.
29. Outgoing Chairperson Hon (Dr.) Abdi, MP observed that he worked tirelessly without resources from respective countries save from FAO and promised to continue to contribute to the alliance even upon exiting the seat. He handed over the stamp to the new chairman and thanked members and parliament of Rwanda for hosting the function.
30. The Incoming Chairperson the Hon. Adan, MP thanked the members for having confidence in him and everybody for their various roles during the election. He requested for three things: commitment, cohesion, and collaboration. He thanked outgoing executive committee and requested for further support from them even as members. He also thanked FAO and asked for help us to operationalize the office in Arusha and promised to work as team to see to it that EAPA FSN achieves its objectives to the highest level possible.
31. In officially closing meeting, the Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies in charge of parliamentary affairs in the Parliament of Rwanda, the Hon. Edda Mukabagwiza, MP, complemented the new committee and thanked the outgoing members for the work done. She stressed that having a secure access to food give great positive impacts to the economic development in the region. She encouraged the Members to ensure that policies and laws are well implemented and respond to the needs of the people by ensuring that the SDGs bound by their respective Countries were implemented. Further, she asked the members to remain focussed as catalyst to ensure that EAPA FSN played its cardinal role. She thanked all and wished them safe journey mercies; officially closed the meeting.

5. Rwanda-Israel Horticulture Center of Excellence

32. The participants visited a flagship initiative in the area of agriculture, food security and nutrition implemented by the government of Rwanda with technical assistance from Israel. Most of the planting materials in the project were sourced outside Africa.

6. Observation and Recommendations

6.1 Observations

33. The following observations were made by the Members of the delegation
 - (i) Parliament (the National Assembly) has a big role to play in ensuring food security and nutrition in the country
 - (ii) Parliament(the National Assembly) carry huge responsibility- if the executive fails to deliver on the rights to food as contemplated in Article 43(1)(c)
 - (iii) Successes and Challenges faced by EAPA FSN member are specific to each country
 - (iv) Most seeds and Planting materials used for the production of foods come from outside Africa
 - (v) Kenya was chosen to host the next General Assembly for EAPA FSN meeting

6.2 Recommendations

- (i) The National Assembly has the responsibility of ensuring that policies and laws are well implemented and responsive to the needs of the people by guaranteeing that the SDGs relating to food security and nutrition ratified Kenya were implemented.
- (ii) The National Assembly should proactively and continuously engage state and non-state actors to foster food security and nutrition initiatives. The EAPA FSN caucus will play a big role during oversight and visits to state agencies charged with food security and nutrition.
- (iii) Kenya and other Eastern Africa countries must develop their own home-grown technologies to produce seeds and planting materials to be assured of food security and Nutrition
- (iv) the National Assembly to put in place preparations as early as February 2023 to host the next General Assembly of EAPA FSN

List of Annexures

1. Founding Document for the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA – FSN)
2. Consolidated Report Of The Executive Committee to 4th Annual General Meeting of EAPA-FNS (April 2019 – Dec 2022)Kigali ,Rwanda
3. Agenda

1. Founding Document for the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA – FSN)

1. Preamble

We, the undersigned persons from select forums/committees of Members of Parliaments from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, the East Africa Legislative Assembly and the IGAD Interparliamentary Union.

- **Concerned** about the worsening food security and nutrition situation in the Eastern Africa sub-region as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of undernourished children and adults, and the raising level of obesity and related non-communicable diseases in Eastern Africa
- **Mindful** of the negative consequences of the child malnutrition to the human capital, the GDP growth of our national economies as well as social development of our constituencies and citizens
- **Recognizing the need to** invest in nutrition-sensitive food systems and nutrition promotion so as to improve access to and utilization of safe, diverse and nutritious local foods as a sustainable means to prevent malnutrition in our countries
- **Appreciating** the diversity between countries of the sub-region as well as commonalities on issues related to hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- **Further acknowledging** the role of Parliamentarians in food and nutrition security as consisting of the: adoption and enactment of relevant legislation, domestication of global, regional and sub-regional frameworks into national legislation, oversight of government for budget allocation and policy implementation, and expression of the voice of the people in our respective countries/constituencies
- **Having learnt** of the contribution of global, regional and national Parliamentary Alliances in different countries and regions of the world, for example in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, where the formation of regional, sub-regional and national Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger have contributed to a significant improvement in the food and nutrition situation in the countries of that region.
- **Appreciating** the need to create a platform for parliamentarians to discuss and share experience on food security and nutrition issues in the Eastern Africa Region.

- Have this 15 April 2019, in a meeting held at the Mount Meru Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania, resolved to form a sub-regional alliance referred as “Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition”.

2. Definitions of terms

- **Alliance:** refers to a union or association formed for mutual benefit between groups, organizations, countries, etc. In this document, the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA – FSN) refers to a voluntary association of regional and national parliamentary fora, caucus, groups or committee based on their interest on food security and nutrition issues.
- **Eastern Africa:** in this document is the part of sub-Saharan Africa comprising two traditionally recognized regions, i.e. **East Africa** and **Horn of Africa** and made up of 11 countries, namely Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
- **Hunger:** hunger is when people do not have access to the amount of dietary energy needed for their normal level of activity. If the situation persists over a longer time, it leads to under nutrition. Hunger is not synonymous with malnutrition or under nutrition, but there are overlaps between these two.
- **Famine :** extreme scarcity of food, resulting in acute hunger that affects a specific population group in a defined geographic area. It usually results in starvation and death of part of the affected population.
- **Nutrients :** the substances and chemical elements and compounds that food contains, and that give energy, enable grow, maintain bodies in good repair, and keep human healthy.
- **Food :** any substance, whether processed, semi-processed, or raw, which is intended for human consumption. It does not include alcohol, cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.
- **Food security:** the 2009 Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security adopted the following definition “Food security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”
- **Nutrition:** the act or process through which individuals or communities obtain, take in and utilize food substances necessary for growth and health. Good nutrition is when food intake, absorption and utilization provide the right amounts of dietary energy and nutrients.
- **Nutrition security:** Nutrition security exists when food security is combined with a adequate sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care and feeding practices to ensure a healthy life for all households.

- **Food security and nutrition** : while the broad definition of food security embodies key determinants of good nutrition, a composite terminology has been used as a way to combine food security and nutrition, i.e. “Food security and nutrition” and “Food and nutrition security”. Sometimes the two composite terminologies are used interchangeably. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) acknowledges that in certain languages countries may choose not to use the combined term in their national contexts. Food security and nutrition is used in recognition of the traditional emphasis on the food availability, access and stability dimensions of food security while acknowledging the importance of key nutrition concerns such as care and feeding practices, public health and sanitation issues

- **Food and nutrition security** : according to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) “Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.” Contrary to the concept of food security and nutrition that combines the concepts of “food security” and “nutrition”, food and nutrition security best reflects the conceptual linkages between food security and nutrition security and emphasizes that the objective is to achieve both “food security” and “nutrition security” as a single, integrated and unitary goal of policy and programmatic actions.

- **Malnutrition**: lack of proper nutrition which results in deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person’s intake of energy and/or nutrients. Malnutrition occurs when the intake of energy and essential macro- and micronutrients does not meet or exceeds the metabolic demands for those nutrients. It covers two groups of broad conditions, namely ‘under nutrition’ and “over nutrition”.

- **Undernutrition** is caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right food, or being unable to use the food that one does eat. It includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals).

- **Overnutrition** is caused by an excessive amount of body fat due to unhealthy diet and eating habits and inactivity. It includes overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases (such as heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes and cancer).

- **All forms of malnutrition**: refers to under nutrition (wasting, stunting, and underweight), inadequate vitamins or minerals referred as micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity, and resulting non-communicable diseases.

- **CAADP**: The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is Africa’s policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all. It was first endorsed by African Heads of State and Government in Maputo, Mozambique

in 2003 through the “Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa” (Assembly/AU/Decl. 7(II)) and revised in 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea with changes of scope of the CAADP agenda. The 2014 CAADP Malabo contains several important commitments regarding food security and nutrition, among them are i) recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP Process; ii) Commitment to enhance investment finance, both public and private, in particular to allocate at least 10 percent of public expenditure to agriculture, and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness; iii) Commitment to ending hunger by 2025 by at least doubling current agricultural productivity, reducing the current levels of post-harvest loss at least by half and reducing stunting levels to below 10%.

• **National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP):** is a country-wide plan that outlines key target areas for agricultural investment. It identifies key investment areas (e.g. agricultural inputs, extension services and irrigation) and translates these areas into specific policies, national programs, and sub-programs with clear targets and resources required to achieve national development targets over a defined time frame. The actual name of the plan in a particular country will reflect its scope and other national considerations. Names range from Country National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) to National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP) to National Investment Plan for the Rural Sector (NIPRS) to Programme for Agriculture Sector Transformation (PSTA).

3. Name of the Alliance

The name of the established alliance shall be the **Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition**, with the official acronym of **EAPA – FSN**.

4. Objectives of the Parliamentary Alliance

The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA – FSN) shall endeavor to achieve the following goal and objectives.

4.1. Goal

To position food security and nutrition at the highest level of political and legislative agenda so as to contribute to the achievement of development objectives of the individual countries and RECs and Eastern Africa region as a whole.

4.2. Objectives

i. Create a dedicated alliance for Parliamentarians from countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the Eastern Africa sub-region to discuss and address critical issues for food security and nutrition

- ii. Promote the sharing of experiences and best practices to advance the food security and nutrition agenda through parliamentary actions that aim at strengthening legislative frameworks and policy coherence at the regional, national and subnational levels.
- iii. Promote the harmonization of legal and policy frameworks related to sub-regional and cross border food security and nutrition issues
- iv. Facilitate the creation and/or the strengthening of national parliamentary alliances in respective countries that will foster improvement in the food security and nutrition agenda
- v. Enable collaboration amongst parliamentarians, parliamentary bodies, governments and other key stakeholders such as civil society organizations, development partners (including but not limited to: UN Agencies, donors, international NGOs, etc.), academic institutions, the private sector and local communities.
- vi. Engage and influence policy decisions that will prioritize resource mobilization and allocation for food security and nutrition in individual member countries and RECs and in the Eastern Africa region as a whole.

5. Scope of the Alliance

The alliance shall be formed by Members of Parliament of Countries and Regional Economic Communities within the Eastern Africa region which include the following countries Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

6. Functions of the Alliance

The Alliance will support the following activities at the national and regional level:

- a) Strengthening policy and legal frameworks in support of improving food security and nutrition.
- b) Support to Members of Parliament on the development and/or revision of policy and legal frameworks relevant to food security and nutrition, and the right to adequate food.
- c) Promotion of sufficient domestic budget allocation and related resources for the implementation of national and regional strategies programmes and plans aimed at improving food security and nutrition.
- d) Oversight of Government activities relating to the implementation of the approved strategies, programmes and plans; and the effective use of allocated budgets and other resources.
- e) Policy dialogue and sharing of information such as good practices on public policies and legal frameworks related to food security and nutrition, among others.
- f) Raising of awareness and promotion of behavioral change by championing and galvanizing actions for good practices related to food and nutrition.

g) Coordination and partnerships with governments and other key stakeholders such as other African countries, civil society organizations, development partners (including UN agencies, donors, and international NGOs), the private sector and local communities at large.

h) Support the creation and/or strengthening of national parliamentary Alliances to promote food and nutrition security in respective countries.

7. Membership of the Alliance

a) Membership to the Alliance shall be on voluntary basis.

b) Members of the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA – FSN) shall consist of:

i. Members of Parliaments nominated from national parliamentary Alliances/Forum/Caucuses/ Groups where they exist or where they do not exist, from Parliamentary committees related to food security and nutrition

ii. Membership is also open to Members of the regional parliaments and their committees/caucuses

iii. The Alliance may, upon agreement of the General Assembly, invite other organizations or individuals as observers to the Alliance meetings.

c) Nomination of Parliament Representatives

i. The nomination process of the members of Parliament representing their national Alliances should take into account gender equity as determined by the individual member Parliaments.

ii. Each country and RECs will nominate 2 MPs

iii. Each member will serve for two years, which is renewable once

iv. For the purpose of continuity and institutional memory, one technical staff per country and per REC will be allowed to attend the Alliance meetings on a non-voting basis.

d) Termination of Membership

Cessation of the membership shall be into effect upon one or more of the followings:

i. A country or REC may voluntarily withdraw its membership.

ii. A MP representing a country or a REC may resign

iii. A country or REC may change one or more of its representatives before the expiration of the two year term

iv. If a country or REC wish to change its membership status, its representative in the Alliance or resign, it should address a letter to the Coordinator of the Alliance.

v. In case an individual resigns from the Alliance or loses an election, the Parliament concerned country must nominate a replacement for the remaining period of the two year tenure

8. General Assembly

8.1. The General Assembly comprises the followings:

a. Two Members of the national parliament from each of member state namely Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

b. Two Members of parliament (MP) from the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

c. Two Members of parliament from the Inter Parliamentary Union of IGAD Member States (IPU-IGAD)

d. One technical staff per country and per REC such as parliamentary clerk with no voting right.

e. Officials and/or experts from relevant partnered organizations (IGAD, AU, EAC, UN organizations, international NGOs, etc.) may be invited by the Executive Committee to attend the meetings of the alliance with no voting rights.

8.2. Functions and powers of the General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the Alliance. The functions of the GA are to :

- a) approve nomination of MPs from individual countries and RECs
- b) approve admission of new country or RECs as member of the Alliance
- c) receive and discuss reports issued by the Coordinating Committee and any committee established by the Alliance
- d) approves the budget and the work plan of the Alliance
- e) elect and/or appoint Members of the Coordinating Committee and members of ad'hoc and other special committees
- f) deliberate on key issues related to food security and nutrition in line with its mandate.

8.3. Meeting frequency

The General Assembly shall convene on the following order:

- a) A mandatory meeting will be held once per year linked to an important event held within the region
- b) Extraordinary meetings of the General Assembly can be convened in case of necessity

8.4. Rules and procedures

- a) Each country and REC has one vote
- b) Decisions on important questions, such as admission of new members and budgetary matters require a two-thirds majority of all members
- c) The first Annual General Meeting of the General Assembly will develop its rules and procedures

9. Governance and institutional framework

The EAPA FSN comprises of the following organs:

- The General Assembly
- The Executive Committee
- The Technical Secretariat
- The Advisory Committee

9.1. The General Assembly is responsible for decision-making and coordination of the actions of the EAPA FSN. It consists of i) two representatives, including the focal point from each national or regional parliament and (ii) one parliamentary staff from each member Parliament. Section 7 provides more details on the GA functions and powers, composition and meetings. 9

9.2. Executive Committee (EC): Responsible for representing the EAPA FSN and for coordinating its actions. The Executive Committee is composed of five (5) Members of Parliament elected every two years among the Members of the General Assembly as follow :

- 1 Chairperson (always a MP from individual Member States)
- 1 Deputy Chair
- 2 other MPs from other individual Member States
- 1 MP from EALA
- 1 MP from IGAD IPU

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson will be elected by the General Assembly, among the 5 members of the EC. The Chairperson of the Executive Committee will also be the Coordinator of the Alliance who will be elected by the General Assembly.

The EC will meet twice a year.

The functions of the Executive committee are to :

- i. Provide strategic direction and leadership to the Alliance
- ii. Link between members and the secretariat and other supporting mechanisms
- iii. Mobilize and manage resources
- iv. Implement evidence-based advocacy initiatives
- v. Represent the alliance in relevant fora and platforms
- vi. Foster and promote partnership with relevant organizations

9.4. Technical Secretariat: The role of the technical secretariat is to support day to day functioning of the Alliance. This includes i) administrative and logistical and financial support aimed at the fulfillment of the activities of the alliance; ii) elaboration, implementation, monitoring and reporting of annual work plans; iii) technical support during the preparations and delivery of the alliance's meetings, including the AGM, the extended coordinating committee and the Executive Committee.

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FAO was requested during the inaugural General Assembly to support the secretariat during the institutionalization phase of the Alliance. A permanent secretariat will be established through a MoU or Hosting agreement with one of the partnered Regional Economic Community i.e. IGAD or EAC.

9.4. Advisory Committee: The Advisory Committee will provide technical guidance and assistance upon request of the executive committee through technical consultancies to EAPA and national alliances. It should be comprised of FAO and other UN agencies, RUFORUM, experts and former legislators with relevant expertise on FSN issues.

The Advisory Committee will meet upon request of the Executive Committee.

9.5. National Focal Point: Each Parliament will nominate an MP to coordinate the efforts of the alliance at national level. The focal person will serve as a liaison between EAPA FSN and her/his national Parliament.

10. Decision making mechanism

The Alliance shall endeavor to reach decision by consensus; however in the events this mechanism fails two-third majority of the quorum should be adopted.

11. Operational Arrangements

The Alliance shall develop and approve a Medium Term Strategy with its, budget, related resources and performance management framework. This must be divided annually in annual work plans with its own budget, related resources and detailed performance management framework, approved by the Annual General Assembly for implementation.

a. Data bank, Research, Knowledge and Information products

The Alliance will rely on available data and information from FAO and other UN agencies, international, African, regional and national entities, academic and research institutions, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and donors. Where need arises, the alliance 11

may seek the support of any relevant institution for data generation. This information can be hosted by EAC or IGAD.

b. Resource Mobilization Strategy

Joint resource mobilization through projects to be managed by partners such as FAO and others with the guidance of a project steering committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alliance

c. Communication and advocacy strategy

The Alliance shall develop a communication and advocacy strategy, which shall be the guiding document to all its members

d. Reporting

The preparation of an Annual Report and presentation at the annual General Assembly is mandatory. Where necessary, ad hoc reports (as and when required by the Executive Committee), must be prepared and submitted

12. Financial management

The Alliance, in the course of implementing its activities shall be guided by the costed strategic plan and annual plans as approved by the General Assembly.

The resources of the Alliance including funds shall be managed by the Executive Committee assisted by the hosting institution under the strategic guidance of the General Assembly.

The executive will lead the resource mobilization strategies and efforts and manage financial resource in line with the rules and procedures.

The Hosting Institution will integrate the resources in their financial management system for transparency and accountability

13. Partnerships

The executive committee shall endeavor to develop and form partnerships with other relevant and strategic institutions both within the region and globally for synergy in order to achieve its goals and objectives. Examples of the possible partnerships include, but are not limited to:

- National Eastern African Parliaments
- Eastern African Regional Entities: e.g. IGAD & EAC
- Global and regional parliamentary alliances such as PAPA-FSN, PFH LAC, etc.
- Africa Union Development Agency (former NEPAD)/AU
- Governments
- Research and academic institutions
- UN agencies and other development partners
- Private sector
- CSOs,
- Any other relevant institutions.

14. General Provisions

14.1 *Transitional measures*

- i. Countries and RECs present at the adoption of the founding document and/or the launch of the Alliance are founding members
- ii. All countries and RECs in Eastern Africa will be invited by the Executive Committee to join the Alliance
- iii. FAO is to provide technical support to the Alliance as a transitional measure until such time where the Alliance will secure a permanent technical structure that will support the Alliance
- iv. English will be the working language and translation with ne done in all of the relevant languages i.e. French, Kishwahili and Arabic.

14.2 *Commencement*

The launch of the Alliance will take place during the 1st General Assembly, which is scheduled for 15-17 April 2019. 13

14.3 *Revision/Amendment of the founding document*

The provisions in this document can be amended by the AGM when necessary

15. Dissolution of the Alliance

If 50 percent +1 of the countries and RECs constituting the Alliance withdraw, the winding-up processes for the Alliance will be implemented.

Adopted at at Mount Meru Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania on 15 April 2019

The inaugural General Assembly Meeting

**2. CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO 4th ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF EAPA- FNS
(April 2019 – Dec 2022)**

**EASTERN AFRICA PARLIAMENTARY ALLIANCE
ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION
(EAPA-FSN)**

**CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO 4th ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF EAPA- FNS
(April 2019 – Dec 2022)**

Kigali – Rwanda

December 2022

List of Acronyms

AECID	Agency for International Development Cooperation
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
EAPA FSN	Eastern African Parliamentary Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPU	Interparliamentary Union
IR	Inception Report
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
PANITA	Partnership for Nutrition in Tanzania
PAP	Pan African Parliament
PAPA-FSN	PAP Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
PDF	Parliamentary Front against Hunger
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RUFORUM	Regional Agriculture University Forum for Agriculture
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
FAO SFE	Subregional Office for Eastern Africa
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
SUN	Scaling up Nutrition movement
TCP	Technical Cooperation Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations

VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure - Food and Agriculture
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

The Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA-FSN) was launched on 15 April 2019 to position food security and nutrition at the highest level of the political and legislative agenda to contribute to the achievement of development objectives of the member countries, regional economic communities (RECs) and the Eastern Africa region as a whole, with the view on benefiting communities, focusing on the full realization of the overarching people-centered approach.

1.2 The Establishment of EAPA-FSN: The Kigali Declaration & Follow up

In line with the global momentum for direct engagement with MPs, the FAO has since 2017 provided a platform for Eastern African legislators to discuss and further develop the role that MPs can play in:

Ensuring food security and nutrition;

Sharing experience and best practices; and

Fostering national and regional support to end hunger and malnutrition in Eastern Africa.

1.2.1 The Kigali meeting

Members of Parliaments from six Eastern African countries (Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) gathered in Kigali from 21 – 22 November 2017. This meeting was supported by FAO through its FAO-SFE (Addis Ababa, in close collaboration with Rwanda Country Office). The meeting aimed to discuss the role of lawmakers in ensuring food and nutrition security and fostering MPs' support for ending hunger and malnutrition in the Eastern Africa sub-region. Acknowledging the insufficient progress in fighting against hunger and malnutrition as evidenced by the persistent food insecurity and the increasing number of malnourished children and adults in Eastern Africa, they committed to (a) establishing national Parliamentary Alliances for Food and Nutrition Security and (b) form a sub-regional platform that would promote cross-border sharing of experience and best practices. Participating MPs also called upon continuous support from FAO and other partners in their efforts to establish and operationalize such national and regional Alliances (Annex 1).

1.2.2 The Mombasa Meeting

The meeting was held in Mombasa, Kenya from the 4th to the 5th of November 2018, as a follow-up to deepen the discussion on Eastern Africa's perspective on legislative actions for improving FSN and paving the way for the institutionalization of the sub-regional Alliance of Parliamentarians. This meeting was attended by representatives from the Parliaments of Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. In line with this, it was further expected that the (Sub) Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to be key entry points for the continuity of the envisaged regional parliamentary platform. The Mombasa meeting agreed on the creation of the Eastern

Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA FSN) as well as proposed guiding principles and key provisions for the governance and operations of the proposed Alliance. The Mombasa meeting also agreed to hold the first annual meeting of the General Assembly and the official launch of the Alliance in early 2019 in Tanzania.

1.2.3 The Launch of the EAPA FNS - Arusha Tanzania

The 1st Annual General Meeting of the Assembly convened in Mount Meru Hotel, Arusha, Tanzania from 15 to 17 April 2019 as a follow-up to both the 2017 Kigali dialogue and the 2018 Mombasa meeting to finalize the institutionalization process of the EAPA FSN. The objectives of the meeting were to:

Discuss parliamentary actions for ending hunger and malnutrition in Eastern Africa

Discuss and adopt the draft EAPA FSN founding document;

Elect the Executive Committee members;

Officially launch the EAPA FSN

Agree on the dates and venue of the next General Assembly Meeting; and

Provide capacity-building training on the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure - Food and Agriculture (VGGT) to the Members of Parliaments and the right to food

The inaugural General Assembly Meeting of the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA FSN) was co-organized by the Interim Committee of the Alliance, the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through its Representation in United Republic of Tanzania and the Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (FAO SFE).

The meeting ended successfully by approving the draft founding document (Annex 2) and electing its Executive Committee members per the approved founding document. This was followed by an official launch, which was graced by the Speaker of the Tanzania National Assembly Hon. Yustino Job Ndugai (MP).

Strategic Overview

Vision

To support the EAPA-FSN Members to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in every Eastern African country by 2024.

Mission

To guide and support, through a strategic approach, the EAPA-FSN in its efforts to position food security and nutrition at the highest level of the political and legislative agenda so as to contribute to the achievement of the development objectives of the member countries, RECs, and the Eastern Africa region as a whole. This will be achieved through the realization of the Strategic Plan's vision for 2024.

Strategic Priorities

The report is based on the EAPA FNS 4 years Strategic plan (2020 to 2024), six Strategic priority areas, and an action plan as approved in the 1st AGM in Arusha, Tanzania.

Overview of EAPA-FNS Performance

Implementation Environment and Critical Enabling Factors

Food insecurity and malnutrition remains major public health and socio-economic development challenge in Africa, most particularly in the Eastern Africa Sub-region. Recent data from the 2022 State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) suggested that after continuous improvement, the food security and nutrition situation has worsened in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Eastern Africa - most notably in situations of conflict and civil insecurity and conflict combined with droughts and other extreme weather events. The prevalence of food insecurity in Eastern Africa increased from 32.4% in 2014 to 35.9% in 2017 in Eastern Africa, where about 23.9 million people were severely food insecure in 2017. Eastern Africa is also a region with a high number of its population suffering from hunger. About half of the total undernourished population (132.2 million out of 236.5 million) and stunted children (23.9 million out of 53.8 million) of the African continent are in Eastern Africa. Other estimates indicate that malnutrition costs in Africa reach \$26.7 billion a year, which is higher than the GDP of many countries. Therefore, if the malnutrition rates remain high, Africa's speed and quality of economic development will be low, slow, and painful.

Summary of progress made against the strategic priority and planned activities

3.2.1 The operationalization of the EAPA FNS

Under this priority area, the ExCom managed to draft and approve key documents and budget such as the Founding Document of the Alliance; Strategic plan, budget of the Alliance; structure and functions of the EAPA-FSN Secretariat, draft Terms of Reference for hosting countries; draft MoU (soon to change to Hosting Agreement) between EALA and the Alliance; work Plan of the Alliance; budget of the Alliance; structure and functions of the EAPA-FSN Secretariat,

3.2.2 Hold meetings and deliberate on key issues relating to FSN in line with the mandate

The Excom Conducted 3 AGMs' in Arusha Tanzania, Kampala Uganda, and Djibouti as well as seven ExCom meetings as prescribed in the Founding Document to discuss the progress of the Alliance and matter related to FNS. Also, had a meeting with His Majesty King Letsie III of Lesotho who is AU Food Security and Nutrition

Champion, and the parliament of Lesotho to advance matters of food security in the region and beyond. Further to this, the ExCom held meetings to discuss FSN matters with individual governments, civil society, the private sector, other organizations, and academia; visited entities similar to EAPA-FSN with the view on experience sharing and benchmarking, and to ensure sustainability at the institutional level e.g. held a meeting with Speakers and responsible Ministers relating to FNS in Djibouti, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Lesotho. Also, with international organizations such as EU, FAO, IFAD, IGAD, EAC & EALA, AfDB, AU. Other includes the meeting with PAPA FNS in Lethoto, meeting with IGAD IPU, and the visit to Hoima in Uganda during World food day and attending the celebration of 40 years of existence in Uganda.

The ExCom has been at the forefront of making sure countries participate in all meetings of the EPA FNS and it took leadership and full mandate to invitations for the meetings in collaboration with FAO following the inauguration AGM in Arusha Tanzania

3.2.4 Support the establishment and operationalization, or the strengthening of existing, national parliamentary alliances in member countries

The ExCom and the Alliance at large as been instrumental to advocate for the establishment of individual national parliamentary alliances by visits and sharing of best practices countries. As a result of this initiative, several member countries have formed new Alliances such as Somalia, Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya, and South Sudan. The existing ones such as Tanzania joined and continue to operate and work closely with EAPA FNS. The ExCom provided the Founding document, and constitution for EAPA FSN to the newly formed Alliances to guide their establishment process

3.2.4 Develop and implement capacity-building programs for individual Executive Committees, and members of National Parliamentary Alliances for FSN (NPAs-FSN)

In collaboration with FAO, RUFORUM, and the IGAD, a number capacity building session has been conducted for members; these include the following:

training on the VGGT to the Members of Parliaments and the right to food.

FSN policy and legislation landscape analysis in Eastern Africa- RUFORUM-2nd AGM Uganda

Food Crisis in Eastern Africa presented by IGA -2nd AGM Uganda

IGAD's presentation on the response to the desert locust crisis in the subregion-3rd AGM in Djibouti

Regional and National Policy instruments on food security& Nutrition and role of Parliamentarians in Africa by RUFORUM-3rd AGM in Djibouti

Country experiences and opportunities for EAPA FSN action by RUFORUM-3rd AGM in Djibouti

Introduction to and legislating for the right to adequate food- presented by FAO LEGN-3rd AGM in Djibouti

Nutrition and sustainable food systems for healthy diets- presented by FAO FSE-3rd AGM in Djibouti

3.2.5. Influence the development of regional, national and subnational development plans to prioritize food security and nutrition

The ExCom members supported the development of national plans for newly formed alliances in Somalia and South Sudan

3.2.6 Influence the design and allocation of national budgets to prioritize sufficient resources for food security and nutrition

The ExCom advocated for increased resource allocation in the national budget's food security and nutrition in Somalia, Djibouti, and Kenya, where for example we have seen budgets in Somalia, where the national budget for nutrition is from 0% to 3% and 2% for food security.

3.2.6 Advocate for, facilitate, engage with and influence policy decisions of potential international, African, regional, and national public and private donors and other funders

ExCom held an advocacy meeting with EU and AfDB for the purpose of resources mobilization for the Alliance; however, no funds were obtained due to various structural barriers such as a lack of a hosting institution to hold the funds

3.2.7 Sensitize and educate constituents on household and community food security as well as healthy dietary behavior

This activity has been implemented mostly at the country level by both the ExCom and all members of the alliance through different approaches such as:

through the socialization and popularization of FSN policies and legislation; where there have been country-level activities such as in Uganda, and Somalia national alliances.

Also through raising awareness, education, and promotion of behavioral change by championing and galvanizing constituents to adhere to good FSN-related practices through public engagement activities; for example, the EAPA FNS members during field visits alongside AGM, apart from being a learning opportunity for members, has been a good opportunity to interact with members of the community and provide space for awareness creation to the respective community such as in Uganda visit Hoima district, Djibouti-the dam project visit and Somalia through radio and TV awareness programs conducted by Hon, Chair and the country Alliances

4 Activities at regional level-EALA

Members from EALA have been able to advocate and push for various bills and resolutions regarding food and Nutrition Security passing of bills and motions on FSN, such as:

Resolution to fast-track EAC climate change Bill 2019

Livestock bill 2020,

East African Legislative Assembly sitting at the Chambers of the Parliament of Uganda in Kampala adopted a common strategy for food security in the region. The adopted report has 17 recommendations divided into three different priority areas as follows:

The first Priority is Enhancing the Free Movement of Food in the Region

The second priority area is Increasing Production by Enhancing Productivity

The third priority area is to Improve and Accelerate the Implementation of Policies, Strategies, and Programs

East African Legislative Assembly, Zanzibar, Tanzania: 22 October 2016: In light of the growing challenges faced in ascertaining food security in the region, EALA is called on the Partner States to prioritize harmonization of national laws, policies, and strategies on Agriculture and Food Security in order to ease the urgent implementation of the Malabo commitments. EALA passed a Resolution urging the EAC Partner States, to fast-track the implementation of the Malabo Declaration and the attendant commitments in the Partner States. The Assembly once again reiterated its plea to Partner States to allocate budgets to agriculture that reach the Malabo Declaration target of at least 10% annually or to strive to progressively get there. At the moment, only the Republic of Rwanda, according to the Resolution, comes close to attaining the Malabo declaration, having surpassed the 6% mark, with regard to its budget allocated to agriculture.

5. Activities implemented by countries

5.1 Somalia

Chairperson of EAPA FSN: 26th April, interview with Dalsan Radio and TV to raise awareness of the concern regarding food security

Speaker of the House of the People: 22nd of June established The Committee on Food Security and Nutrition (CFSN)

Parliament; the Food Security and Nutrition ACT: To position food security and nutrition at the highest level of political and legislative agenda so as to contribute to the achievement of development objectives of the country

5.2 Uganda

Enactment of law and strategy related to food and nutrition security including Fisheries Bill 2020, Public Health Act amendment 2022, and Uganda Nutrition Action Plan 2019-2025.

Orientation of new Members of Parliament on the overview of Uganda Parliamentary Alliance on Food and Nutrition Security (UPA-FNS) and matters of food and nutrition security in November 2021.

Training Members of Parliament on Financing gaps in the food and nutrition sector in March 2021

Training Members of Parliament on the legal framework of food and nutrition security in May 2021.

Workshop for Members of Parliament on land use to boost food and nutrition security in October 2021

Training of Members of Parliament on the food system in May 2022

Parliamentary awareness on food and nutrition in August 2022

5.3 South Sudan

Enactment of law and strategy related to food and nutrition security including South Sudan National Policy on Agriculture Production and development. Enactment of Sale of Goods Act 2011.

Launch of National Alliance on Food Security and Nutrition on 11/11/2022.

5.4 Kenya

Formation of food security and Nutrition Parliamentary Caucus

Developed the National Nutrition Plan

Developing of Kenya – 2021 Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Country profile

Developing country's SUN priorities for 2022

Conducted a retreat to discuss Nutrition for Growth and UN Food Systems Summit on September 2021

5.5 Tanzania

Launch of the Second Strategic Plan for the Parliamentarian Caucus for FNS 2020 - 2025

Launched the Second East and Southern Africa Regional Nutrition Budget Report

Development of the Second National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) 2021 -2026

Signing of Nutrition Compact that supports the implementation of the Second National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP II) and increases of resources for nutrition.

Launch of food System Road Map for Tanzania.

Sustain advocacy for increasing the budget for the agriculture and nutrition sector.

4. Challenges

The outbreak of Covid 19 has been a major stumbling block in the implantation of the planned activities of the Alliance.

Lack of sufficient resources to support the alliance activities, such as funds, Secretariat that would have effectively supported the implementation of EAPA-FSN its planned activities

Gaps in communication with the local Alliances, FAO, ExCom, dynamics of Parliaments in terms of elections, and timelines

Inadequate information on food and nutrition security, in some countries, thus reducing the ability of MPs to formulate advocacy strategies and messages due to a lack of sufficient evidence to back up their asks.

5.2 Way forward

Linking the Alliance with regional and country processes is quite vital to make it more relevant; this is a critical element for its sustainability

Strategic resource mobilization is critical for the sustainability of the Alliance, both regional and national alliances.

Continued Information gathering, sharing, and capacity building are essential for the effective function of the Alliances toward achieving the common goal. This could be achieved by nurturing the relationship that already exists between FAO, RUFORUM, and EAPA FNS.

Finalize deliberation with EAC on the hosting arrangement for EAPA FNS, which is a critical element of the sustainability of the Alliance

Continued supporting process to establish new Alliances in the country and capacity building of MPs should be an ongoing activity, given that there is high turnover MP's due to election cycles in each country

I would like to take this opportunity to thank FAO for its substantive support to the Alliance, and all who made this journey a success

Hon. Chair, Hon, Members of the 4th General Assembly, I beg to report.



Republic of Rwanda
Parliament of Rwanda



EAPA FSI
Fourth General Assembly Meeting of the



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

EASTERN AFRICA PARLIAMENTARY ALLIANCE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (EAPA FSN)

7 – 9 December 2022
Parliament of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda

AGENDA

Time	Activity	Responsible	Session Chair	Rapporteur
06 – 12 – 2022: Pre-meeting				
09:00 – 16:00	Meeting of the Executive Committee (and FAO)	EAPA FSN	Ex Com Chairperson	Tumaini / Hon. Woda
TBC	Courtesy visit to Rt. Hon. Donatille Mukabalisa, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Rwanda	FAO / Parliament of Rwanda		
11:00 – 23:00	Arrival of participants	Chamber of Deputies / FAO Rwanda		
07 – 12 – 2022: Technical Seminar				
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	FAO Rwanda / SFE	-	-
09:00 – 09:45	Opening of the technical seminar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of the Parliament of Rwanda - Ms. Coumba Sow, FAO Representative to Rwanda - Hon. Dr. Abdi Ali Hassan, Chairperson of the EAPA FSN - Meeting objectives and adoption of the agenda 	EAPA FSN	Rwanda	Rwanda Dia Sanou EALA
09:45 – 13:00	Technical Seminar : Parliamentary Action for Family Farming (50 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decade of Family Farming (UNDRF) Global Action Plan: Seven Pillars for Parliamentary Engagement - Legislating for family farming in Africa: the role of parliamentarians. - Q & A from the audience 	Mr. Jean Leonard Touadi, FAO PSUF Mr. Sisay Yeshanew, FAO LEGN	Somalia	Clerk Somalia PSUF Kankou
	Coffee Break			



Facilitated discussion : Current status of family farming and its challenges, legal and policy issues/gaps & priority options.

Parliamentary action

Republic of Rwanda
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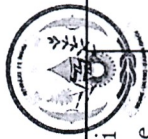


Mr Tumaini Mikindo, FAO
Resource person

Mr. Jean Leonard Touadi

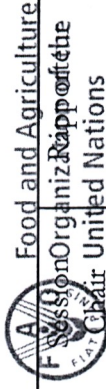


Mr. Jean Leonard Touadi
Organisation of the
United Nations



Food and Agriculture
Organization
of the United Nations

Time	Activity	Responsible	
07 – 12 – 2022: Technical Seminar			
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch		
14:30 – 16:00	Session 1 : Induction of New Members - Overview of Food and Nutrition situation in Eastern Africa - Overview of role of Parliamentarians in FSN and global experience of MP actions - EAPA FSN objectives and trajectory - EAPA FSN establishment route, key achievements, challenges and opportunities Coffee break	Mr. Dia Sanou Mr. Jean Leonard Touadi Hon. Dr. Woda OJ Jago Mr Tumani Mikindo	Clerk of Djibouti Kankou
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee break		
16:30 – 17:30	Visit of the Campaign against Genocide Museum	Parliament of Rwanda	
17:30	End of day 1		
08 – 12 – 2022: Annual General Assembly Meeting			
08:45 – 09:00	Arrival and registration		
09:00 – 10:00	Opening statements - H.E. David Phiri, Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa and FAO Representative to AU & UNECA - Hon. Abdi Ali Hassan, Chairperson of the EAPA FSN - Rt. Hon. Donatille Mukabalisa, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Rwanda	Ms Coumba Sow, FAO Representative to Rwanda	Clerk of Rwanda Dia Sisay
10:00 – 10:30	Group Photo / Press briefing / Coffee break		
10:30 – 11:30	Session 3: Updates from national Alliances - Experience Sharing: Activities, achievements, and lessons learned since the last AGM and future plans - Q & A + Discussion	EAPA FSN Member States	Clerk of South Sudan
11:30 – 13:30	Session 4: Report of the Executive Committee - Narrative report from the Executive Committee, including challenges and Recommendations (2019 -2022) - Q & A and discussion - Adoption of the report and any motion proposed by the Executive Committee	Hon. Dr. Woda JO Jago EAPA FSN	Clerk of Kenya Sisay
13:30 – 15:00	Lunch break		



Time	Activity	Responsible	
08 – 12 – 2022: Annual General Assembly Meeting			
15:00 – 16:15	Session 5: Election of the New Executive Committee Members - Designation of the Electoral Panel - Recall of relevant provisions relevant to the election in the Founding document - Call for candidacy and voting - Announcement of the Results and Remarks from the new Executive Committee	EAPA FSN	TBC Sisay Dia
16:15 – 16:30	Session 6 : Any other business - AOB for consideration - Date and host country of the 5th AGM	Hon. Dr. Abdi Ali Hassan, Chairperson EAPA FSN	Ethiopia Clerk of Ethiopia
16:30 – 15:00	Lunch break		
16:30 – 17:00	Session 7 : Closing of the AGM - Newly elected Chair of EAPA FSN Executive Committee (TBC) - David Phiri, SRC SFE - Representative of the Parliament of Rwanda	Mr Tumaini Mikindo, Resource Person	Eritrea
17:00	End of day 2		
17:30 – 19:00	Meeting EAPA FSN new ExCom and FAO	Dia Sanou / EAPA FSN	
19:30	Cocktail Dinner	Hotel Lemigo	
09 – 12 – 2022: Experience Sharing			
08 :00 - 13:00	Field Visit : Rwanda-Israel Horticulture Center of Excellence	FAO & Parliament of Rwanda	
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch break		
14:30 – 17:00	Visit of the Genocide Memorial of Gisozi	Parliament of Rwanda	-
18:00 – 19:00	Meeting of the new Executive Committee	New ExCom EAPA FSN	-
10 – 12 – 2022: Participants departures			



Report transfer

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