

**Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)**

**About FANRPAN**

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) is a pan-African network that provides independent evidence to inform policy processes at national and regional levels. FANRPAN’s membershipincludes food, agriculture and natural resources (FANR) related government departments, parliamentarians, research and farmer organizations, private sector, civil society organizations and the media.

FANRPAN’s mandate is derived from the call by Ministers of Agriculture from Eastern and Southern Africa for the establishment of an autonomous sub-regional institution to reduce dependence on “external supply” of policy advice. FANRPAN addresses the challenge of policy development, which is usually seen as a preserve of governments, by providing platforms for non-state actors to participate in evidence-based policy processes. To achieve this, FANRPAN’s delivery mechanism comprises three mutually supportive thrusts, namely capacity building, research and voice.

**The Network**

FANRPAN is a multi-tiered network consisting of a regional secretariat and established national nodes in [17 African countries](http://www.fanrpan.org/countries?block=who). The Network derives its strength from the convening power of Regional Secretariat and Country Nodes, inclusive platforms that bring governments and non-state actors to collaborate on policy processes. The Regional Secretarait synthesizes and shares lessons from policy processes at national levels and coordinates dissemination at regional and global levels.

Over the years, FANRPAN has established partnership agreements with regional and international organizations, including farmer organizations, universities, the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), private sector entities, and sub-regional, regional and international research institutions.

The Network governance structure comprises an annual general meeting of members and a Board. The FANRPAN Board comprises representatives of RECs (SADC and COMESA), Government (currently held by the Governments of Zimbabwe and South Africa), Farmer Organisations, Private Sector, Donors, Women and Youth.

The FANRPAN Regional Secretariat is based in Pretoria in the Republic of South Africa, where it is hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and has been accorded full diplomatic status.

**Comparative Advantage and Experience**

FANRPAN is a leading voice for food and nutrition security policies in Africa. This is demonstrated through its (i) reach that spans from regional level to local communities, (ii) extensive experience in managing and implementing multi-faceted FANR initiatives, and (iii) working with different technical and funding partners across the globe.

FANRPAN has experience in implementing multiple projects (see table below).

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| Selected Projects | Focal Countries | Period | Funding Partner |
| Agriculture, Food Systems Resilence – increasing capacity and advising policy (AfriCAP) | Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia | 2017 - 2021 | Global Challenge Research Fund |
| [Youth Championing Policy Development to Transform African Agriculture](https://www.fanrpan.org/projects/youth-championing-policy-development-transform-african-agriculture) | FANRPAN Country Nodes (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) | 2017 - 2018 | MasterCard Foundation |
| The [*Improving Nutrition Outcomes through Optimized Agriculture Interventions (ATONU)*](http://www.fanrpan.org/projects/atonu/about?block=prj-home) | Ethiopia and Tanzania | 2014 - 2018 | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation |
| Strengthening policy advocacy and research capacity for enhanced food security in Eastern and Southern Africa | FANRPAN Country Nodes | 2013 –2017 | African Capacity Building Foundation |
| Increasing Irrigation Water Productivity in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe through On-farm Monitoring, Adaptive Management and Agricultural Innovation Platforms | Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe | 2013 – 2017 | Australian Centre For International Agricultural Research |
| [Supporting Smallholder Farmers to Better Manage Climate Related Risks to Crop- Production and Post–harvest handling](https://www.fanrpan.org/projects/postharvest) | Malawi, Madagascar, South Africa, Zimbabwe | 2013 – 2016 | European Union |
| [Household Vulnerability to Disasters: An Application of the Household Vulnerability Index](https://www.fanrpan.org/publication/households-limpopo-and-eastern-cape-are-vulnerable-climate-change-disasters) | Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa | 2013 - 2014 | World Vision International & Southern Africa Trust |
| The [*Strengthening Evidence based Climate Change Adaptation Policies in Southern Africa (SECCAP)*](http://www.fanrpan.org/archive/projects/seccap/) | Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi | 2013 - 2014 | International Development Research Centre |
| [Post – Harvest Management in Sub Saharan Africa](https://www.fanrpan.org/projects/postharvest) ( GPFS/ SDC) | Benin and Mozambique | 2013– 2017 | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| [Learning, Communicating and Advocating for Climate Smart Agriculture](https://www.fanrpan.org/archive/themes/eachproject/?project=3) (CSA) | Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Swaziland, Kenya | 2011 –2013 | Rockefeller Foundation |
| Strengthening Evidence-Based Agricultural Policy Advocacy and Harmonization in Southern Africa (SAPASA) | FANRPAN member states | 2011 –2012 | United States Agency for International Development |
| The [*Limpopo Basin Development Challenge*](http://www.fanrpan.org/archive/projects/lbdc/): research on agricultural water management | Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe | 2010 –2013 | CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food |
| Strengthening civil society engagement in policy analysis, dialogue and implementation of the CAADP process | Swaziland, Namibia, Malawi | 2010 –2012 | GiZ - German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| The SADC Region - [*Harmonized Seed Security Policy (HaSSP*](http://www.fanrpan.org/archive/themes/eachproject/?project=6)*)* | Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe | 2010 - 2014 | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| The[*Women Accessing Realigned Markets (WARM)*](http://www.fanrpan.org/archive/themes/eachproject/warm/) to strengthen women farmers’ ability to advocate for appropriate agricultural policies | Malawi and Mozambique | 2009 - 2012 | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation |
| The [*Africa-wide Civil Society Climate Change Initiative for Policy Dialogues (ACCCID)*](http://www.fanrpan.org/archive/themes/eachproject/?project=4) in preparation for COP15 | COMESA countries | 2008-2009 | Norwegian Government and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |

**Strategic Focus 2016-2023**

To deliver on its vision of “resilient African agriculture and food systems, securing prosperity and health for all”, FANRPAN focuses on three strategic goals: (i) transform agriculture and food systems through the development and implementation of evidence-based policy; (ii) ensure adequate, safe and nutritious food; and (iii) promote climate change resilient and resource sustainable food systems. These strategic goals are achieved through two themes, Climatic Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Nutrition-Sentive Agriculture (NSA), supported by institutional capacity strengthening. The themes address issues of adaptation, mitigation, resilence, production and income, behavior change, women and youth empowerment, financing, and communities of practice. CSA and NSA address “nexus issues” that are not necessarily purely agricultural and will, therefore require inter-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches.