Mary Harvey, USAID/Ethiopia
Lessons Learned from a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Perspective

“The National Nutrition Program needs the coordinated effort of different sectors such as health, agriculture, water, and education, and working with development partners,” Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Demeke Mekonnen.
How nutrition fits in CAADP and USAID DO1

GOE CAADP Objective: Sustainably Increase Rural Incomes and National Food Security

DO 1: Increased Economic Growth with Resiliency in Rural Ethiopia

IR 1.1: Improved performance of the agriculture sector (focus on productive areas)
IR 1.2: Increased livelihood transition opportunities (focus on vulnerable areas)
IR 1.3: Improved private sector competitiveness
IR 1.4: Increased resiliency to and protection from shocks and disasters
IR GHI: Improved nutritional status of women and young children

GCC: Improved private sector competitiveness
Ag-Nut Pathway and FtF Projects

National economic growth

National nutrition outcomes

Value Chain

Food Supply

Food prices

Demand for Nutritious Food

SBCC

Food expenditure

Food consumption

Nutrient intake

Nutrient absorption

Health status

Caring capacity & practices

Female energy expenditure

Mother’s nutrition outcomes

Child nutrition outcomes

Social Capital Expenditures*

Income (agricultural and non-agricultural)

Female employment / resources

WASH

Household assets and livelihoods

Value Chain

Food Supply

Food prices

Social Capital Expenditures*

Income (agricultural and non-agricultural)

Female employment / resources

WASH

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy Global Learning and Evidence Exchange

East and Southern Africa Regional Meeting
## Contributions of Value Chain and Resilience FtF projects to IR 5 of DO1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AMDe</th>
<th>LMD</th>
<th>GRAD</th>
<th>PRIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Staff</td>
<td>Nat &amp; regional</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Nat &amp; regional</td>
<td>National and Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td>*Cost of Diet Survey</td>
<td>*IYCF baseline-selected woredas</td>
<td>*Yes</td>
<td>On dietary diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition in PMP</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOA Training</td>
<td>5+ in 2014</td>
<td>3 TOT (126 DAs)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEW Training</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Demos</td>
<td>Yes at cooperatives</td>
<td>Yes for care group</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>School Milk Day 18,000 students</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community SBCC</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New SBCC Materials</td>
<td>Brochures, sticks, manuals</td>
<td>Adapted from ENGINE</td>
<td>Adapted from ENGINE</td>
<td>Joint PRIME and ENGINE for Somali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Challenges

### Table 1. Major Challenges During Implementation of NNP, by Region and Sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Budget Shortage, %</th>
<th>Lack of Nutrition Professionals, %</th>
<th>Lack of Attention, %</th>
<th>Low Awareness, %</th>
<th>Coordination Problem, %</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tigray, N = 6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR, N = 17</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromia, N = 14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amhara, N = 16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges:
collaboration and coordination at regional level

- Absence of structure and ownership
- Lack of nutrition professionals
- Poor Community awareness
- Budget shortage
- Less priority
- Low awareness in sectors
Considerations
Considerations

International Understandings of “Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture

• It is conceptually fallacious to expect agriculture projects themselves to improve anthropometric indicators of child nutrition (e.g. a reduction in stunting) given the fact that improved nutrition requires not only improved food security, but also improved caring practices, health services and WASH.
Considerations

Converge and layer of FtF, Health, WASH and Emergency projects at household, village (*Kebele*), and district level to have maximum impact but it means:

- More than geographic convergence and doing joint field visit
- Convergence/layering should have a clear purpose with clear objective and accountable partnership
Lessons Learned

Multi-sector nutrition programming

- It is a process and requires patience and time
- Exchange visits help to conceptualize how multi-sectoral approaches and/or coordination work
- Incentivize the multi-sectoral approach (budget, capacity, accountability)

Adaptive Management—budget and implementation flexibility (PRIME and ENGINE) is critical for multi-sectoral program like nutrition

FTF partners coordination platform is important to complement FtF investment

Measure what a project contributes not what we wish: value chain vs stunting.
Key Takeaways

• Multi-sectoral approach needs alignment with government priorities (sometimes it may not be nutrition)
• Multi-sector nutrition program requires PATIENCE, TIME, and CONTINOUS ENGAGEMENT
• Ensure capacity building for nutrition to use multiple approach, target multiple sectors and implemented at different levels
• Convergence or layering of interventions of projects or programs is key for maximum impact but approaches should be tried out or contextualized