USAID/Rwanda: Examples of Coordination and Monitoring across Technical Sectors
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Nutrition status of children under 5 years: Rwanda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Stunting 2010</th>
<th>Stunting 2015</th>
<th>Wasting 2015</th>
<th>Underweight 2015</th>
<th>MAD 2010 (C)</th>
<th>MAD 2015 (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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Coordination and Monitoring of Nutrition at Mission Level

- Commitment by the Mission Director – Multi-Sectoral Nutrition programming was prioritized
- Creation of the Mission Nutrition TWG, Co-Chaired by DMD
- All the offices (PRO, Health, EG, DG, Education) were represented by individual staff in the monthly meetings
- Involving Washington colleagues (Nutrition and WASH) on TDY Missions for gaps identification and designing
Coordination and Monitoring, cont.

- Key interventions identified to anchor the design process (nutrition, food security and WASH interventions).
- Involved the host government in the designing process esp. the line ministries
- Design team across offices (PRO, Health, EG, DG, Edu) was created.
- Kept in touch and involved Washington technical experts during the designing process.
- Project (Activity) awarded to International Org and 3 local CSOs in line with USAID Forward objective.
Monitoring

• IPs reporting through AIDTracker plus (Web based reporting software) and FTFMS for accountability purposes
• New Nutrition and WASH customs indicators were introduced to tell our story.
• Mission Nutrition TWG transitioned into CHAIN Coordination team.
• Integrated site visits are encouraged
• Quarterly Multi-Sectoral Nutrition partners meetings
Coordination of Nutrition at GOR Level: Key Milestones

• In the beginning, Gov’t addressed acute malnutrition
• Evidence convinced them and they shifted to chronic malnutrition
• In 2005, Created a national nutrition TWG
• USAID Co-Chairs the TWG meetings
• In 2011, District plans to eliminate malnutrition were developed
Coordination at GOR Level, cont.

- In 2013, Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition TWG was expanded.
- In 2013, a 5 year Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy developed
- Community based nutrition program prioritized (GMP)
- Length for age measurements (LfA) to track stunting introduced
Challenges at Mission and National Levels

• Mission Offices have different priorities (to engage in nutrition)
• USAID’s traditional reporting of nutrition indicators limited the Mission’s reporting of 1000 days nutrition interventions
• Addressing chronic malnutrition was late (2010) by GOR
• Multi-Sectoral goals hampered by dragging feet of some key Ministries.
• Reduction of Stunting is good but not impressive (44% in 2010 to 38% in 2014)
• Disconnect exists between Social Cluster Ministries and the TWG
Considerations – Design Features

• Introducing new nutrition and food security indicators was timely
• Creating a Nutrition Coordination Secretariat at national level should be considered.
• Multi-Sectoral nutrition Interventions requires cross teams involvement if you want to succeed
• Involving the host government during designing is key
Lessons Learned at Mission Level

• Mission leadership prioritizing nutrition was a key driver
• Creating a Mission Nutrition TWG and Co-Chaired by DMD worked wonders
• Involving Washington Nutrition and WASH experts during designing helped much
• Involving the host gov’t to avoid delays/rejections at a later stage is key
Lessons Learned at National Level

- GOR commitment to address chronic malnutrition created a conducive working environment
- Creating and extending national Multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition TWG was timely as it drives nutrition policies
- District Plans to eliminate malnutrition (DPEMs) holds districts accountable to implement nutrition
- The community based nutrition program is succeeding due to mothers attending monthly GMP in big numbers
Key Takeaways

• If the Leadership leads the initiative, multi-Sectoral nutrition programming is possible
• The Nutrition TWG which later transitioned into CHAIN coordination team was/is the mover of the Mission multi-Sectoral nutrition programming
• If the host gov’ts prioritizes multi-sectoral nutrition policy and strategies, implementation becomes easy