



welt  
hunger  
hilfe

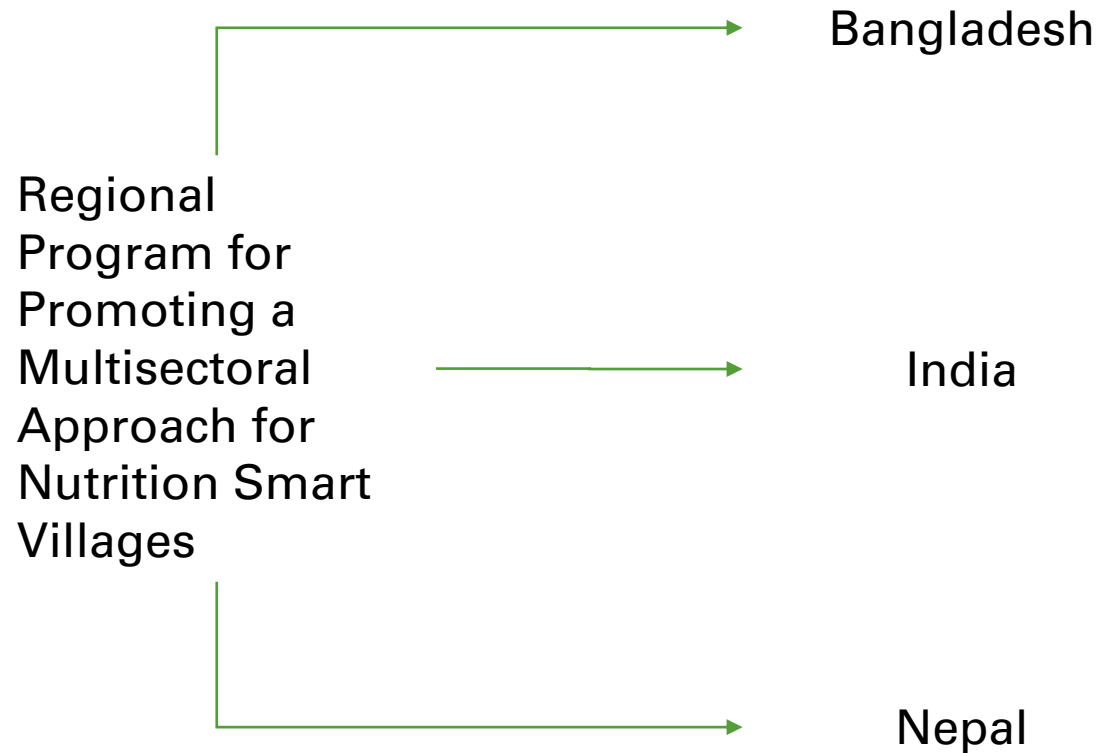
# STRATEGIC WAY FORWARD

Regional Program for  
Promoting a Multisectoral  
Approach for Nutrition  
Smart Villages

2020-8-9 1

# BACKDROP

## Broad Overview of Project



Addressing the malnutrition through a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach.

Imparting a visible level change in the household's behavior.

Work and demonstrate the process for greater adoption by the government.

Bring change to the intergenerational problem of malnutrition

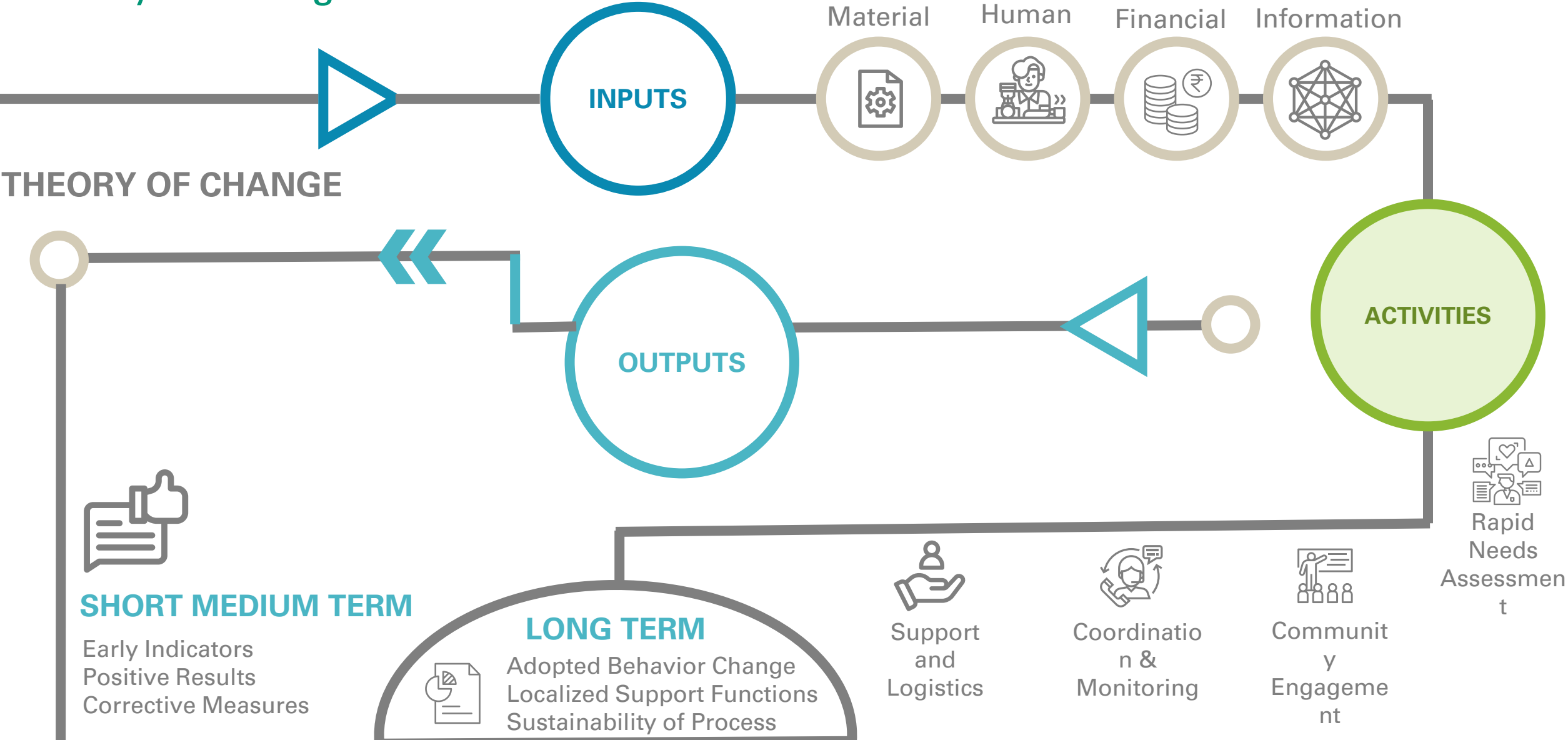
### Evaluation Criteria

1. Economy of scale
2. Effectiveness
3. Efficiency
4. Equity
5. Sustainability



# CONCEPT

## Theory of Change



# PROJECT OVERVIEW

## Multi-Sectoral Intervention Done

1	2	3	4	5	6
Baseline Study	Nutrition Camps	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems	Linking Agriculture and Natural Resource Management towards Nutrition Security	Nutrition Sensitive Micro Planning	Strengthening Institutions
Broad level assessment of the indicators for Malnutrition in the intervention villages. This data formed the basis for selection of the villages	Screening of the households for the identification of malnourished children at the villages. Engaging in behavior change communication with mothers of malnourished children.	Engagement of the family into kitchen gardens and low-cost integrated farming to fulfill the nutritional deficiency of the family.	Helping the family and community at large to understand the linkage between agriculture, natural resource management & WASH with nutrition.	Involving the community in propagating the steps through micro planning process. This include the government.	Bringing the government to look at sustaining the program.

# REEI FRAMEWORK

## Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency & Impact



The program was highly relevant for the identified target communities - scheduled tribes, scheduled castes or other vulnerable minorities, in backward rural areas. Program implemented the intervention through a custom fit propositions in line with the local socio-cultural realities, and adjusted to location-specific requirements to respond to the respective needs and specialization of the implementing Partners.



The Pilot Program has demonstrated a strong proof of effectiveness for beneficiary, local government and serves as a significant trigger for political advocacy for a multi-sectoral approach to combat nutritional challenge in the three experimental countries. The analysis also reveals that continuation and consolidation of efforts in the long term have the potential to provide Nutritional Security



The output generated out of the project is multi-fold the input in terms of effort and fund invested. A total operational expenditure of 1,284,699 Euros across 7 partners, in 260 villages in 3 countries, translated into 4,941 Euros of spending per village, which is equivalent to INR 49,000/- per village. This is equivalent to a funding of INR 250-500/- per household, considering an average of 100-500 households per village.



With the current project implementation on the ground for a mere 2 years. it's a very short time frame to demonstrable impact that is relevant, and has been behaviorally inculcated, But even in this short span, its interventions, has significantly impacted the ability of the households to assure nutritional self-sufficiency throughout the year.

# FINDINGS

## Outputs of findings

1	2	3
Baseline Study	Nutrition Camps	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems
4	5	6
Linking Agriculture and Natural Resource Management towards Nutrition Security	Nutrition Sensitive Micro Planning	Strengthening Institutions

### Project Positives;

- The multi-sectoral approach to Nutritional safety and security is well established
- In the scale of Value for money analysis, the project has been successful
- The project has demonstrated that what started as a nutritional impact project actually became a livelihood project, making nutritional safety and security a sustainable objective

### Phase 1 Recommendation:

- Nutrition Mission convergence needs creation of long term program to demonstrate the inter-generational impact.
- Sustainability of efforts by Internalization of efforts within the members of the community, is most effective when village is taken as a unit instead of household, so that livelihood drives nutritional efforts-- so as to assure overall shift of 3/4th of the population out of nutritional in-sufficiency to sufficiency.
- Nutrition and health is a Fundamental Right and therefore Advocacy efforts towards a Rights Based Approach is a must to garner political commitment



# BASELINE STUDY

## Result Matrices of Implementation

1



### Actionable Matrices

Well defined result matrices with performance targets drives home or articulates the actionable for all stakeholders.

2



### Socio-Cultural Context

As the program envisages to implement a Regional Nutrition intervention, much of the why, how and when has to be done keeping in mind the local socio-cultural realities for a custom fit of the propositions.

3



### Community Adoption

Impact on community comradeship, and social out-casting of HHs as a result of the attention and service received should be an important consideration while planning multi-year projects that have huge societal ramification.

4



### Precise Target Group

The target group and geography identified is appropriate

5



### Program Design

The project is well designed to integrate the theory of change. The phase-1 initiatives of the project are supply side dominated in terms of the intervention.

# NUTRITIONAL CAMPS

## Result Matrices of Implementation

### Nutrition levels

Increased nutrition levels increase general immunity and reduces propensity to fall ill. Therefore, also reduces Out-of-pocket expenditure on health services. Better health improves the ability of the children to study and concentrate better thereby transforming them into productive adults into the future, if the efforts are sustained.

### Education Opportunity

Nutritional Camps within the community offers better opportunity for educating the mothers over 15 days period on different topics and avoids loss of day's labor.

### Local Resources

Supportive supervision of nutritional camps with its locally available resources is critical to the exit strategy of RNP, to sustain efforts.

It is anticipated that the capacitation and training SIFS and LANN program interventions may have to overcome the possible issue of migration for seeking better livelihood and combat hunger continues, drives the working people out leaving a short to medium term sustainability.



### 1. Demonstrable

SIFS is great intervention due to its ability to demonstrate significant money saving while addressing the nutritional need. This in turn leaves a small portion of funds in the HH as savings.

### 2. Smart

Use of climate smart technology like; sack garden, Rhizome basket, use of house fence, kite gardening, use of High yielding seeds, use of uncultivable land etc.

### 3. Technology

There are lot of newer technology, such as Agri Tech Management Assessment (ATMA) which can be used to understand how and when what kind of technology can be used.

### 4. Differentiated

The capacity of partners across countries and their perceptions are different therefore the impact triggered by them has been quite varied in the current project pilot.

### 5. Design

The project design is operating in silo without enough traction of the federal government. Non-inclusion of Nutrition Mission into the agenda of a country cannot yield the desired results.

**1**

Locking the efforts on saturation method in selecting the villages as a unit geographically would be more scalable compared to scattered efforts into few HHs in 50-60 villages.

**2**

This saturated efforts in Phase 2 may offer the much-needed scalable model as a strong proof of concept for in the federal political advocacy.

**3**

An engagement level of MOU/formal agreement with govt. Institution as Health and family planning, Agriculture, livestock department, BIRTAN, NNS would help to broaden the scope of work.

**4.**

The current project design has not created a process for HH risk management and sustainable financing

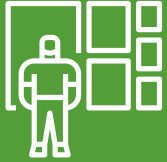
**5**

Phase-2 of the project is a must to sustain efforts in the long term. The current project implementation was only for 1.5 years on ground, which is too short a time to see and demonstrate impact that is scientifically and statistically relevant.



# NUTRITION SENSITIVE

## Micro Planning



There has been varying capacities of partners across countries including their perceptions of the project are different. This would translate the impact as envisaged to be triggered differently. The differentiation is the sheer difference of the comfort zones of work for the partners.

Engagement for the government system is crucial for the uptake of the project as it nears the end term of implementation. A sustained awareness and engagement would help mitigate some of the problems of government taking ownership.

Notwithstanding the understanding generated the federal government's program executions largely is laid out on either the administrative or geography constructs thus helping allocate resources from different federal structure and implementation responsibilities assigned. Our program needs to meet some of these guidelines to make the advocacy workable.

Due to various constraints there have not been adequate micro plans being pursued. In number of villages the plans have been prepared but not submitted to the local village assembly, or the ones submitted couldn't be followed through.



# STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS

## Implementation Matrices

1. During the project inception phase the govt. extension workers were not interested to involve in the NSV project implementation process. There were no village level institutions for implementation of NSV project activities on a multi- sectoral approach to converge efforts of the entire community to combat malnutrition.
  2. Since HH is smallest unit of activity under the program in a community, one field officer providing supportive supervision to activities of 10 villages', especially when the households are located far off in isolated location at hill slopes at the project area. Therefore, CSP as a incentivized work force is critical to carry forward the initiative.
  3. Larger pool of CSPs should be created per village
  4. Local strengthening and broad-based implementation and top convergence and policy advocacy at the top is critical to sustain efforts.
- a. Formation of Community Service Providers (CSPs) associations to manage the seed banks as a public limited company
  - b. Provide diversified training for Community Service Provider (CSP) and project staff.
  - c. Create Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) to ensure quantity, quality and regular supply. This will help in market linkages and better price realization
  - d. Create Federation of local level institutions (SHGs)
  - e. Provide long terms diversified training to the CSP's.
  - f. Institutionalization and strengthening of the SHG.
  - g. Community leadership needs to be created and strengthened for continuity of this initiative. This leadership will address the beneficiary's requirements and even can collectively approach govt. departments for supports like
  - h. Agriculture Department – for seeds, sapling, manure, and technical knowledge,
  - i. Livestock Departments – for cattle feed supplements, medicines, breed, etc.
  - j. Fisheries Department – fish feed, fish breed, technical support such as adopting cultural practices, eradication of aquatic insects and weeds from ponds etc.

# STRATEGIC MODEL

## Recommendation

1	2	3
Ecosystem Analysis	Geography Selection	Strategic Implementation Model
Mapping and understanding the subject framework. Specific layers of demographic impact including the vulnerable information. A understanding of the current intervention by governments with gaps.	The assessment of ecosystem analysis should be able to select the geography for intervention. The construct of 3 layers are suggested - Good, Reasonable and Weak	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baseline Studies</li> <li>2. Awareness Campaign</li> <li>3. Nutrition Camps</li> <li>4. Farm Integration</li> <li>5. Aggregation &amp; linking</li> <li>6. Sharing Process Plan</li> <li>7. Institutionalization</li> </ol>

4	5	6
Engagement for Advocacy	Market Sustainability	Institutional Mechanism
Engaging multiple stakeholders including government through performance sharing mechanism.	Any of the interventions could have a livelihood angle then a institutional mechanism could be setup for market linkage.	Local bodies Informal networks Panchayat volunteering Other Stakeholders Programs Federal Government Structure.

# ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS

## Build the Understanding

1

## What Are We Thinking

### Ecosystem Analysis

The issue of malnourishment has different facets in the different regions. This can be understood by a mapping of the existing documentation and government efforts to create the segmented map of impacted population

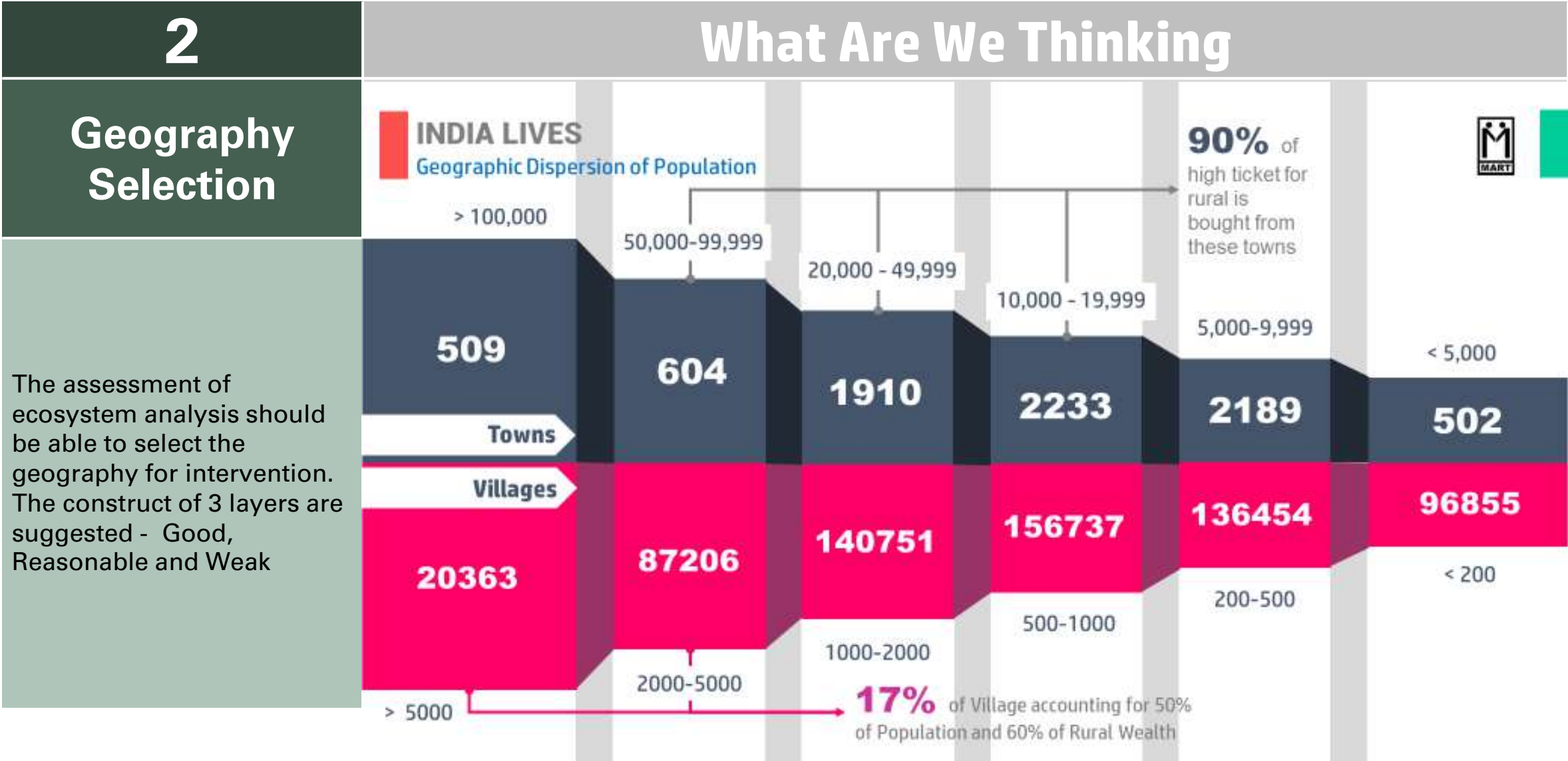
Mapping and understanding the subject framework. Specific layers of demographic impact including the vulnerable information. A understanding of the current intervention by governments with gaps.

- Review of secondary data and information
- Include the benchmarks such availability of land
- Segment the population by – administrative region and geography.
- Create an Index of Malnourishment by the region or geography.



# GEOGRAPHIC SELECTION

## Tailored Implementation



# DEMOGRAPHIC SELECTION

Reaching the Right Target

Expenditure Per Annum

Percentage of Rural Household

Rs 200K+

1.77 %

A

Rs 140-200 K

5.52 %

B

Rs 70-140 K

11.31 %

C

Rs 35-70 K

26.3 %

D

Rs 11K-35K

55.1 %

E

This is where the poverty is high and so is malnourishment. However this segment is largely landless.

# INTERVENTIONS

## Some Intrinsic Thoughts

3

### What Are We Thinking

#### Strategic Implementation Model

Once the geography is selected the granular understanding needs to be created.

1. Baseline Studies
2. Awareness Campaign
3. Nutrition Camps
4. Farm Integration
5. Aggregation & linking
6. Sharing Process Plan
7. Institutionalization

- Create the baseline benchmark for the starting point. As the 3 layers for the pilot – Good, Reasonable and Weak the intervention would have slight tweaks.
- The segment of target audience need a awareness of the issue and process from a agnostic point.
- Measurement of the indicators based on SAM and MAM, thereby segregating the targets at household level.
- Farm integration to be brough in through 3 variations – Individually if selected HH has farm, Collectively through farm interest groups and thirdly through Panchayat intervention of grouped farmers.
- Communication and Advocacy through reports of performance review – tag to other programs.
- Map and involve the local, informal, and formal networks to sustain the program.



# PARALLEL ACTIVITIES

## Direction to activities needed

4	5	6
Engagement for Advocacy	Market Sustainability	Institutional Mechanism
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Engaging multiple stakeholders including government through performance sharing mechanism.</li><li>2. Breaking the process into self driven and support needed area would drive a localized support.</li><li>3. Rest of limited focus should be translated to seeking help.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Any of the interventions could have a livelihood angle then a institutional mechanism could be setup for market linkage.</li><li>2. There is a need to link the processes to some level of market linkage for livelihood options</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Local bodies</li><li>2. Informal networks</li><li>3. Panchayat volunteering</li><li>4. Other Stakeholders Programs</li><li>5. Federal Government Structure.</li></ol>



# पोषण ग्राम समृद्धि योजना महात्मा गाँधी सेवा आश्रम, श्योपुर

कुपोषण दूर भगाना है ध्यान रहे हर बार  
कम से कम पांच आहार समूह खाना है



THANK  
YOU