
Evaluation report on nutrition backstopping mission

Marianne van Dorp
Aafke Nijhuis

This mission was carried out for the CASCAPE project funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
in
Ethiopia.

Centre for Development Innovation
Wageningen, January 2015



Report CDI-15-009

Van Dorp, M.; Nijhuis, A.P. 2015. Evaluation report on nutrition backstopping mission, November 2014. Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen UR (University & Research centre). Report CDI-15-009. Wageningen.

Abstract UK During a 3 day backstopping workshop in November, the 6 CASCAPE nutrition vocal persons were trained by Marianne van Dorp and Aafke Nijhuis of the Centre for Development Innovation. Activities of 2014 were evaluated and activities for 2015 were selected.

This report can be downloaded free of charge from www.wageningenUR.nl/cdi ("publications").



© 2015 Centre for Development Innovation, part of the Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek foundation. P.O. Box 88, 6700 AB Wageningen, The Netherlands. T + 31 (0)317 48 68 00, E info.cdi@wur.nl, www.wageningenUR.nl/cdi.



The Centre for Development Innovation uses a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 (Netherlands) licence for its reports.

The user may copy, distribute and transmit the work and create derivative works. Third-party material that has been used in the work and to which intellectual property rights apply may not be used without prior permission of the third party concerned. The user must specify the name as stated by the author or licence holder of the work, but not in such a way as to give the impression that the work of the user or the way in which the work has been used are being endorsed. The user may not use this work for commercial purposes.

The Centre for Development Innovation accepts no liability for any damage arising from the use of the results of this research or the application of the recommendations.

Report CDI-15-009

Contents

1	Background	5
2	Objective and expected output of workshop	6
3	Programme	7
4	Expectations	8
5	2014 activities	9
6	Future directions nutrition in Cascape	10
7	SWOT analysis	11
8	Activities identified for 2015	12
9	Reflection on workshop	14
10	To do	15
11	M&E and nutrition education workshop 2015	16

1 Background

Agriculture-nutrition linkages was adopted as a cross cutting theme in the CASCAPE project. Chronic malnutrition is a large problem in Ethiopia, with a national stunting prevalence of 44%. The relevance of nutrition is also stressed by the Dutch Embassy, who is the main funder of the project.

An assessment of the CASCAPE nutrition work plans for 2014 has revealed that substantial support would benefit the CASCAPE clusters in implementing activities that would have an impact on under-nutrition. The Centre for Development Innovation (CDI), Wageningen UR provides support as a part of the CASCAPE project. As a result of this support, the CASCAPE nutrition experts should, in cooperation with other relevant experts within each of the CASCAPE clusters, be able to formulate and implement an approach and work plan that is nutrition sensitive and will impact under nutrition.

As observed during the nutrition backstopping mission in June 2014, more guidance is needed for nutrition within the CASCAPE clusters (see nutrition backstopping mission report).

Several areas were identified where more guidance is needed:

- M&E;
- Format of workplans;
- Sustainability;
- Number and magnitude of interventions;
- Universal approach amongst clusters;
- Integration of agriculture and nutrition activities;
- Cooperation with other organisations;
- Do no harm principle.

In consultation with Irene, Marianne and Remko the following was decided:

- This year the nutrition activities will continue as per the 2014 work plans, with additional advice & guidance by Aafke and Klaas;
- Aafke with backing from Marianne will draft a framework for 2015 nutrition activities;
- In November there will be a workshop with the nutrition specialists to draft the plans for 2015 to fit into this framework. Marianne will assist Aafke during the workshop;
- For 2015 a M&E for nutrition will be designed based on qualitative indicators and IDDS on a small sample;
- CSA data and the recent national food consumption study will provide secondary data;
- The clusters that have carried out the IDDS already this year will bring the data to the November workshop. This will serve as material to refine a standardised IDDS, the questionnaire can also be tested in the field;
- The above should provide us enough material to really integrate nutrition in CASCAPE phase 2.

2 Objective and expected output of workshop

Main objective:

- The workshop's main objective is to design the 2015 nutrition activities.

Sub objectives:

- To evaluate the 2013/2014 nutrition activities;
- To review the 2015 agriculture activities and look for potential integration with nutrition;
- To select a limited nr of most effective activities with highest potential for 2015.

Expected output of the workshop:

- Draft 2015 nutrition workplan for each cluster.

3 Programme

The duration of the backstopping mission was from November 26-28 2014. The workshop was organised in Addis Abeba. An overview of the workshop programme is provided below. A list of participants and their contacts can be found in the appendix. Amleset and Biruktayet from the national office joined the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by Marianne and Aafke of the Centre for Development Innovation.

Day 1: Wednesday 26-11-2014		attendees
09:00-09:30	Introduction	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke
09:30-12:30	Presentation of: 2014 nutrition activities	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-16:00	Evaluate 2013/2014 nutrition activities using SWOT analysis, poster presentations, peer group review (in groups of 2) Situation analysis: What are common problems across all regions in Ethiopia What is the current nutrition situation in the region? What are the root causes of the problem? How can agriculture help in this? (in groups of 2)	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke
16:00-17:00	Update by Remko and Dr. Eyasu	
Day 2: Thursday 27-11-2014		
09:00-12:30	Presentation of SWOT analysis Discussion How are nutrition and agriculture linked?	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-16:00	Selection of possible activities for 2015 Link with 2015 agriculture activities Theory of Change Priority matrix Personal consultation & group discussion (in groups of 2)	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
16:00-17:00	Intervention design: Lecture by Adrian Cullis (Tufts university) on kitchen gardens	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne, Adrian Cullis (Tufts university)
19:00-21:00	Social dinner in cultural restaurant	
Day 3: 28-11-2014		
09:00-09:30	Filling the workplan format: (SMART) Objectives	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
09:30-10:30	M&E Reflection on DDS data from Hawassa and Bahir Dar M&E planning for 2015	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
10:30-12:30	Filling the workplan format: Describing the activities	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke, Marianne
12:30-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	Filling the workplan format: Make a planning for 2015 including expected time Make a budget for 2015	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke
15:00-16:00	Prepare presentation for regional team To present results of workshop to the regional team and coordinators	
16:00-17:00	Rounding off: Communication between clusters, national office, CDI: consultation moments Assignments, agreements Planning of next activity	Clusters nutritionists, Amleset, Aafke

4 Expectations

A short inventory on the expectations of the nutrition IT's about the workshop was made which resulted in the following list:

- Clear directions, strategy and objectives for 2015
- How to measure impact of the CASCAPE nutrition programme without a baseline?
- How is nutrition mainstreamed in activities in the other clusters?
- How is M&E for nutrition organised in the other clusters?
- How can agriculture be more nutrition sensitive and have a greater impact?
- If we are going to drop activities, what will be the consequence for the communities?
- Scaling up of (CASCAPE) agriculture activities might have a negative impact on the nutrition situation because the diet might get more monotonous. How to go around this?
- How can we limit our activities, there are so many nutrition problems.

5 2014 activities

The activities carried out in 2014 were presented by the clusters. A short overview is given below.

Addis Abeba

1. Homegardening

Jimma

1. Homegardening;
2. Poultry;
3. Apiculture;
4. Soy bean recipe demonstrations;
5. Soy CF.

Mekele

1. Promote production and consumption of diverse nutrient dense foods;
2. Dairy goats;
3. Integrated farm management;
4. Improving post-harvest processing and preservation;
5. Nutrition education;
6. Market linkage;
7. Communication and knowledge sharing.

Hawassa

1. Nutrition education (media campaign);
2. Training on agnut linkages;
3. Demonstration of pulse based recipe development for CF;
4. Vegetable production;
5. IDDS.

Haramaya

1. Cassava flour + mais/sorghum flour;
2. CF from QPM and cereals;
3. Potato and vegetable processing;
4. Demonstration and promotion of dairy;
5. Poultry;
6. Fruit trees.

Bahir Dar

1. Potato & tomato processing;
2. Nutrition integration livestock;
3. QPM and sweet lupine;
4. Documentation and promotion (tv, newsletter);
5. DDS.

6 Future directions nutrition in Cascape

Remko Vonk and Dr. Eyasu Elias gave a short summary on the future of nutrition within AGP 2 and CASCAPE 2.

Three cross cutting themes were identified for AGP2:

1. Nutrition;
2. Gender;
3. Climate smart.

This means that nutrition will have to be incorporated in each agriculture activity.

As CASCAPE will mainly be included in the research arm of AGP, all the work will have to be done based on research questions. For this key research questions will have to be identified. For this reason activities that are not aimed at validation/don't have a research question will have to be dropped.

Good quality reporting through thorough documenting will have to be done for 2015 and the next phase.

7 SWOT analysis

A SWOT analysis was carried out to define the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of nutrition within CASCAPE. A SWOT analysis was carried out on the national level and also for each cluster. The results are shown in Appendix 2.

8 Activities identified for 2015

Using a priority matrix (appendix 3), activities were prioritised. Based on the results a limited number of activities were selected for each cluster. Nutrition education and M&E were considered not to be separate activities, but integrated within each activity.

To focus the activities the following criteria were set up:

- Whole value chain (not only one part);
- Nutritional relevance: Nutritious commodity & addressing a nutrition problem;
- Link with other innovation in cluster (agriculture);
- Clear nutrition objective;
- Clarity on the target population;
- Nutrition education should not be stand alone activity;
- DDS should not be a stand alone activity.

	Activity 1:	Activity 2:	Activity 3:	Activities that will be stopped/phased out:
Addis	<p><i>Homegardening</i> Will be continued and scaled up. Spinach, chard, lettuce, onion, tomato, carrot, white cabbage, gomen are the crops that are promoted. Potentially Orange Flesh Sweet Potato will be included. 100 households are planned to be targeted.</p>			
Jimma	<p><i>Homegardening and poultry</i> Will work on homegardening and poultry. Swiss chard, lettuce, carrot, white cabbage, and other vegetables are promoted for home consumption. Beetroot & onion are promoted for market sale. 90 households will be targeted, spread over 3 kebele.</p>	<p><i>Promotion of soy consumption</i> Soy recipes were developed of which 8 recipes were selected. Labour for soy processing is high, so there is a need for processing machines.</p>		
Haramaya	<p><i>Vegetable production</i> There is a scarcity of land, the farm land is far from home. The average land owned is less than 1 hec. OFSP(in cooperation with ISSD), carrot, spinach and potential other vegetables are promoted. Guava and avocado trees are/will be planted.</p>	<p><i>Poultry</i> Poultry already started n=40 Use chicken manure to increase fertility of the soil. On this soil OFSP can be produced.</p>	<p><i>Pulses intercropping</i> Pulses will be promoted for intercropping with mais.</p>	Dairy
Bahir Dar	<p><i>Homegardening</i> This will be the major activity. Selected vegetables: carrot, swiss chard, OFSP, spinach, etc Selected fruits: Mango, papaya Sustainability of seed is a problem.</p>	<p><i>Poultry</i> In 1 cascape woreda Select same target for poultry and homegardening Very sensitive: feed, hygiene etc.</p>	<p><i>QPM</i> QPM will be promoted as an ingredient of complementary food. Also sweet lupine will be promoted for this purpose.</p>	Potato and tomato processing: will be stopped for the large part
Mekele	<p><i>Homegardening</i> Swiss chard, carrot, lettuce, QPM for CF are promoted. Other vegetables are already produced by agronomy team. Also provide training on utilization of these vegetables. Legumes is not a problem of consumption. Processing will also be included.</p>	<p><i>OFSP</i> Carrot is not favourable in all altitudes. Lowlands need OFSP. Also in highlands it will be beneficial</p>		Dairy goat No activities will be started. Just follow up current activities
Hawassa	<p><i>Pulses</i> Pulse production: haricot and faba bean are common. Consumption is the problem. Need to promote production and consumption of pulses. Nutrition education, processing technologies.</p>	<p><i>Poultry</i> It needs carefull management. Demonstrate breed for egg and meat. Supply input: feed, drugs, baby chickens etc.</p>	<p><i>Vegetables</i> Carrot, beetroot, onion Income generation: beetroot, onion</p>	Drop OFSP activities. Stickiness and input supply are a problem. Also used for flour.

9 Reflection on workshop

A short round of reflections revealed the following opinions on the workshop:

- There are more clear directions for focussing an prioritising activities now;
- There is still a need for tools for example for data analysis. It would be good to share experiences on this;
- More capacity building for IT's is appreciated;
- It is useful to share experiences among clusters;
- It would be good to have a local experienced nutritionist to share his/her experiences.

10 To do

Nutrition IT's:

- Connect to the dropbox;
- Upload your presentations of day 1 on dropbox;
- Share the ppt on 2015 activities with your regional team;
- Writing the draft proposal for 2015
 - Deadline: half january;
- Feedback from CDI / NCU / management
 - Deadline: end january;
- Writing full proposal for 2015
 - Deadline: beginning of march.

CDI:

- Upload all workshop documents (june&november);
- Upload the workplan format for 2015;
- Upload the timeline and budget format for 2015;
- Follow up on workplans;
- Prepare M&E/nutrition education workshop.

11 M&E and nutrition education workshop 2015

In consultation with the nutrition IT's and NCU it was decided to organise the next backstopping workshop in March. Topics to be discussed are nutrition education and M&E.

Appendix 1 Participants and contacts

Email addresses participants CASCAPE nutrition workshops November 214

CASCAPE national office

Amleset Haile	haileamli@yahoo.com
Biruktayet Assefa	bickyjoe@yahoo.com

Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen UR

Marianne van Dorp	marianne.vandorp@wur.nl
Aafke Nijhuis	aafke.nijhuis@wur.nl

AAU

Belayneh Zeleke	belaynehzeleke@yahoo.com
-----------------	--------------------------

Haramaya

Addisu	addisuus@gmail.com
--------	--------------------

Bahir Dar

Abel Ahmed	Abelaa1561@gmail.com
------------	----------------------

Mekele

Hailemariam Tekie	Haillet_2004@yahoo.com
-------------------	------------------------

Hawassa

Bereket	bdindamo@yahoo.com
---------	--------------------

Jimma

Bemheritu Boka	mercyboka@gmail.com
----------------	---------------------

Appendix 2 SWOT Analysis CASCAPE: Nutrition within CASCAPE

National level

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing and committed staff • Good capacity building of nutrition IT's (but according to some, not enough) • Supportive management • Gender & nutrition is integrated in activities • There is sharing of experiences across clusters • There is a good (agnut) food based approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical nutrition person at national level • Lack of M&E system and baseline for nutrition • There are limited human resources at the national level • There is limited training provided (e.g. on data analysis) • There is a limited nr of women within cluster teams • There is a lack of documentation of evidence • There is limited time to provide good documentation and evidence • The M&E for nutrition is not linked to the M&E of CASCAPE as a whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of (national) nutrition programmes. There is a high commitment to nutrition • There are a lot of stakeholders working on nutrition • Good environment (resources/geography) for nutrition sensitive agriculture • AGP 2 will have nutrition as cross cutting issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited involvement of stakeholders • Lack of collaboration across sectors • The AGP programme is followed too much

Regional level

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Addis Abeba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed team & good teamwork good logistic and operational arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough Planned activities are not implemented accordingly Weak information documentation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Others like ENGINE are working on similar things Committed DA's and HEW, home economists and horticulture experts High will of community to participate in the CASCAPE programme: opportunity for income and vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality seed availability and accessibility level of knowledge on nutrition and skills delay of fund variability of rainfall
Haramaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team spirit: cooperation on nutrition activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak link with woreda health office (nutrition focal person) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA's are there 	
Hawassa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on nutrition problem Nutrition mainstreamed among all activities Both male and female Enhanced lobbying capacity of stakeholders Clear strategies on how to implement interventions Grass root based and ANL are drawing attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clear documentation strategies Limited evidence and documents on nutrition Securing technologies and inputs should be done timely Little women empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are strategies within other NGO's that can be used There are public and private sector to work with Lot of actors are there to make a good value chain Good attention on women empowerment nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor partnership with other stakeholders Poor infrastructure Seasonality/input availability Poor coordination and supporting services Poor commitment by local government
Mekele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities are based on local problems Existence of M&E indicators (at least doing something) Activities based on nutrition specific objectives High number of women participants IT's in close collaboration IT's highly committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate knowledge to use indigenous knowledge Inadequate human resources Limited availability & access to planting materials & technology Gender analysis is limited Limited nr of female workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition programs and strategies are there Existence of HEW/DA, women army etc Stakeholders working on nutrition related activities Favourable climate/environment for activities Disease-free planting material (OFSP) Hardworking farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited involvement of stakeholders Unfavourable climate change Sale of own agricultural production (vegetables) Purchase of diverse products from income generated Women's workload
Bahir Dar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the project approach Willingness of IT's to incorporate nutrition in their work Strong collaboration with AGP focal persons, BoA, BoH, schools IDDS & WDDS, CF analysis is carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor process documentation Lack of best practice dissemination No clear impact indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to irrigation: home gardening Highly productive area Availability of nutritious dense items: QPM, Lupine University support Good policy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generated by activities might be used in wrong way (not on nutrition) Duplication of efforts: different organisation doing same work Who will take over the best practices (sustainability)
Jimma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with Government organisations and NGO's (on several levels) Good approach to work on agnut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No baseline survey Lack of scaling up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good conducive environment for production of crops Nr of stakeholders like ENGINE are there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor willingness for intersectoral collaboration No community system (learning alliances) to scale up activities

Appendix 3 Priority matrix

Table 1. Priority matrix for CASCAPE nutrition activities 2015

Give every activity a score from 1-10, where 10 is the highest score possible and 1 the lowest. For some criteria (5) we reflect on the 2013/2014 activities to assess this.

	criteria	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		Relevance high (75%)					
1	Dietary diversity: Is the activity attributing to a greater dietary diversity? Are you introducing more variation compared to the general cereal based diet?						
2	Nutritional relevance Does the activity address one of the major nutrition problems in the region? Are you promoting a nutritious commodity?						
3	Value chain Is the intervention working across the whole value chain and not only in one aspect (eg only processing)						
4	ANL integration: Is the activity part of an agriculture activity (is the agronomist involved in this activity)?						
		Relevance normal (25%)					
5	Scalability: Is the activity easily scalable? a. Adoption: Was the activity well adopted by the beneficiaries in the past? b. Perception: Was the activity well perceived by the beneficiaries in the past?						
6	Sustainability: Is the activity sustainable? Does it run without inputs?						
7	Capacity building: Does the activity build the capacity of people?						
8	Resources: Is the activity NOT resource consuming? Time, staff capacity, money						
Total score (max=40) (Points high relevance *0.75) + (Points normal relevance *0.25)							

Centre for Development Innovation
Wageningen UR
P.O. Box 88
6700 AB Wageningen
The Netherlands
T +31 (0)317 48 68 00
www.wageningenUR.nl/cdi

Report CDI-15-009

The Centre for Development Innovation works on processes of innovation and change in the areas of food and nutrition security, adaptive agriculture, sustainable markets, ecosystem governance, and conflict, disaster and reconstruction. It is an interdisciplinary and internationally focused unit of Wageningen UR within the Social Sciences Group. Our work fosters collaboration between citizens, governments, businesses, NGOs, and the scientific community. Our worldwide network of partners and clients links with us to help facilitate innovation, create capacities for change and broker knowledge.

The mission of Wageningen UR (University & Research centre) is 'To explore the potential of nature to improve the quality of life'. Within Wageningen UR, nine specialised research institutes of the DLO Foundation have joined forces with Wageningen University to help answer the most important questions in the domain of healthy food and living environment. With approximately 30 locations, 6,000 members of staff and 9,000 students, Wageningen UR is one of the leading organisations in its domain worldwide. The integral approach to problems and the cooperation between the various disciplines are at the heart of the unique Wageningen Approach.

