



Workshop report

Regional Workshop and Training of Trainers on Integrating Nutrition and Food Security programming for Emergency response and Resilience Building.



***February 2014,
Nairobi, Kenya.***

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BACKGROUND

Since the 2007-2008 food crisis, more than ever the question of how to feed a population of 9 billion by 2050 has become central both at political and economic levels. The World Health Organization considers that poor nutrition is the single most important threat to the world's health.

The recent drought in the Horn of Africa region in 2011, showed once again the urgent need to build resilient livelihoods in the region able to address the basic, underlying and immediate causes of malnutrition. This can be only done by better integrating nutrition and food security programming, and by considering nutrition as an entry point for resilience programme. The basic concept of synergy between food security and nutrition is simple: food security involves producing food for consumption and/or generating income; good nutrition and health result from adequate health and care practices, including illness prevention and cure, as well as consumption of diverse, safe foods (Johnson- Welch et al. 2005). Nutrition is therefore intrinsically multisectoral and strategies to improve nutrition outcomes should seek to purposefully include contributions of all relevant disciplines.

In order to strengthen these linkages and address identified capacity gaps in integration, FAO in close collaboration with humanitarian organizations working in food security and nutrition organized a Regional Training Workshop and a Training of Trainers for the Horn of Africa entitled '**Integrating Nutrition and Food Security programming for Emergency Response and Resilience building**'. These training events took place between the 24th February and 1st March 2014. It was composed of two sections:

- Regional Training Workshop 25- 27 February 2014,
- Training of Trainers event 24, 28 February, 1st March 2014.

Regional Training Workshop objectives

The overall goal of the Regional Training Workshop

Building capacity of humanitarian partners on how to better integrate nutrition and food security programming in order to maximize the nutritional benefits of emergency and resilience-building interventions in the Horn of Africa.

The specific objectives

The training workshop aimed to address the gaps and challenges faced by partners in integrating nutrition in food security in the region. The workshop intended to:

- 1) Foster the dialogue between Food Security and Nutrition sectors to ensure a shared understanding of the linkages between Nutrition and Food Security and to identify opportunities for collaboration across sectors to achieve common nutritional objectives

- 2) Share technical knowledge and good practices in needs assessment, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of integrated nutrition and food security interventions.

Regional Training of Trainers workshop

The overall objective of the ToT workshop

The Training of Trainers session intended to develop a pool of regional and national trainers / facilitators able to support agencies and clusters on integrating food security and nutrition through training and technical support.

The specific objectives

More specifically, it is expected that, by the end of the training workshop, the participants of the ToT session are able to:

- 1) Advocate for the needs of integrating nutrition and food security programming,
- 2) Facilitate participatory training workshops on how to better integrate nutrition and food security programming,
- 3) Help mobilize technical expertise to support humanitarian agencies in integrating nutrition and food security programming,
- 4) Support humanitarian agencies in drawing out case studies from their experience in maximizing the nutritional outcomes of food security interventions.

Workshop process

The Regional Training Workshop and the Training of Trainers session were organized as part of a wider project funded by ECHO and implemented in the Horn of Africa, in the Sahel and at global level. In the Horn of Africa, four countries are more specifically targeted: Ethiopia, Kenya, South-Sudan and Somalia.

The workshop preparation process was supported by a Project Task Force involving several international organizations: ACF, IMC, WV, IFRC, ICRC, SCUUK, the gFSC and GNC. At regional level, extensive consultation with members of the Food security and Nutrition Working Group and of its sub- Nutrition Working Group, took place in preparation for the workshop. At the national level, consultations were undertaken with both the National Food Security and Nutrition clusters/ sector coordination groups for the selection of national participants.

Agendas

Find attached the agenda for the Regional Training workshop in Annex 1 and the agenda for the Regional Training of Trainers in Annex 2.

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP

1. Workshop sessions

1. Session 1: Setting the scene

(Hugo Marichales- FAO, Valerie Captier- ICRC, Sultan Ahmed- FAO, Steve Mc Dowell- FAO and Calum McLean- ECHO)

This section looks at what participants from different backgrounds already know about food security and nutrition, and provides basic knowledge of the concepts. It allows participants to identify what the obstacles for better nutrition-sensitive programming are.

This session started with looking at statements on food security and nutrition, and group discussions of which are true and which are false, and why. It also facilitated group discussions on what the obstacles or challenges hindering more nutrition sensitive programming are. Below is a list of some of the obstacles identified:

- Data collection, monitoring tools and processes
- Lack of knowledge / expertise / capacities
- Lack of policy commitment and gaps/weaknesses in policy and programming process
- Lack of funds and donors influence/attitude
- Silos mentality and weak coordination
- Challenges at community level

The table in Annex 3 gives details of the above identified challenges/ obstacles.

The session also unpacked nutrition, looking at the different forms of under nutrition, presenting the UNICEF Malnutrition framework and defining food security and nutrition security. It also focused on the 4 pillars of food security and what they mean for nutrition.

It was clear that the determinants of under nutrition are multispectral and not one single sector can do it all. There is need for joint action to eradicate malnutrition.

The main aim of the accountability presentation and discussions was to assist participants to think about how they can make the programs more accountable to affected populations. Accountability can be applied at every stage of the programme cycle. The main components include: participation and representation, transparency, communication and information sharing, feedback and complaints, learning and continual improvements.

Livelihoods and vulnerability was discussed along with the changing livelihoods in the region and its implication for humanitarian response.

2. Session 2: Situation Analysis

(Elliot Vhurumuku- WFP, Daniel Molla-FSNAU, Sergio Regi- WFP, Domitille Kauffmann- FAO)

This session aimed to assist in understanding the principal causal pathways of malnutrition and how they are related to people's livelihoods, and identify what are the information and data sources required (and the potential information gap) for a comprehensive analysis of the nutrition situation and of the causes of malnutrition.

This session began with discussions on changing livelihoods in the region. There is an increased wealth and livelihood strategy differentiation between ex-pastoralists and pastoralists. The key messages about the changing livelihoods are that:

- There is a great shift from rural to urban settlements that is quickly changing the livelihood strategies for the different populations,
- Animal rearing is becoming more and more commercialized,
- Populations are moving into more diversified and cash-based livelihood strategies and engagement in formal and informal employment,
- More rural populations across most livelihood groups are focusing on education for their children, so that they can transition into more stable and lucrative livelihoods.

Besides these changes, livestock remains the predominant economic activity in the arid lands.

This presentation and discussion formed the basis of the identification of the different livelihood groups that were used to build the problem trees for each of the livelihoods through group work. The different livelihoods identified were:

- Urban/Peri-urban,
- Agro-pastoralists,
- Sedentarizing pastoralists,
- Pastoralists small herds

Food Security and Nutrition indicators

This session focused on indicators that can be used for joint food security and nutrition programming. Some of the food security measurements include Dietary Diversity and food frequency as well as food consumption patterns. The definitions of the different indicators were also discussed (details of the food security indicators will be highlighted in sections ahead).

Integrated information system

Integrated information system was facilitated by FSNAU, who showed the different Food security and nutrition data that they are able to integrate in their information systems for Somalia. Some of the indicators they use for monitoring include: livelihood assets, Food consumption score, CSI, Food sources, Conflict, nutritional status & mortality etc. Annex 4

shows the key indicators FSNAU uses for monitoring and analyses. FSNAU also uses IPC2 Procedures for Food Insecurity Classifications. Their Nutrition Analytical Framework has three components:

- Indicators and thresholds for core nutrition outcome Indicators (mainly anthropometry related information and mortality);
- Indicators for Immediate Causes of malnutrition; and
- Indicators for Driving/Underlying factors of malnutrition

Conducting joint assessment

WFP shared on their experience in joint assessment and key lessons learnt from the joint UNICEF/ WFP pilot in Karamoja. It is clear that to effectively conduct joint assessments, there is a need for a joint methodology that meets the information needs and standards of both nutrition and food security. The details of the key lessons learnt in every step (coordination & planning; questionnaire development, field procedures; analysis & reporting) can be found in the 'Day 1, Session 2 presentations' following the dropbox link: <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/sa1j4r45hyj6k/AABKn-BpawuGIYnZD3hd9Za2a?dl=0>

From this session it is clear that:

- Nutrition is about individuals and not groups of people. This is the most precise way to understand maternal and child nutrition
- Food consumption is an entry point to “link” Nutrition and Food Security but there are still challenges in collecting data and analysis
- There are no standardized methodologies for joint nutrition and food security assessment yet; and there are several new tools still being developed and tested. For example: Nutrition Causal Analysis by ACF, Cost of Diet by Save the Children.

3. Session 3: Response Analysis and Project design

(Charlotte Dufour- FAO, Domitille Kauffmann- FAO)

The objectives of this session are to understand how professional from different sectors and institutions can contribute to achieve common nutrition outcomes and to learn from and discuss examples of activities and programme to integrate nutrition and food security.

This session focused on building solution trees based on the problems identified in the first session for the different livelihood groups and identification of pathways for different intervention.

The parallel sessions brought out key examples of different ways in which nutrition and food security may have been integrated in different contexts.

The three areas in which the case studies focused on were:

- Creating synergies and complementarities between nutrition and food security interventions,
- Diversifying local production and supporting local livelihoods,
- Nutrition sensitive value chains.

The key highlights from the parallel sessions were:

- 1) The **success factors/innovations** that **maximize the projects nutritional impact** included: integration of many components/sectors (e.g. crop production, nutrition education, WASH, health etc); use of local systems/resources; harmonization of food and nutrition, e.g. common monitoring + common log frame, home grown school feeding programs as an entry points to schools; involvement of the private sector in food production and lead of government in programs among others.
- 2) Implementing **Do no harm concept**: Prevent negative impact on nutrition that addressing frequent seeds distributions can have by creating dependency; take into account the workload of mothers, since it affects the time for childcare especially children <2yrs; increase incomes for women while supporting men so as to avoid any gender based violence; insure integration of programs into national structures/ government systems to avoid sustainability issues.
- 3) Examples of good practices to further **maximize nutritional impact of the projects** include strong monitoring systems, training of agriculture extension workers on nutrition etc.

The details of the discussions are highlighted in Annex 5.

4. Session 4: Monitoring and evaluating the nutrition outcomes of interventions

(Charlotte Dufour- FAO, Domitille Kauffmann- FAO)

This section clarifies the concepts of monitoring and evaluation and allows participants to discuss and learn on how to define indicators to measure the nutrition outcomes of interventions along the result chain (process/output/outcome/impact).

Monitoring involves routine tracking of program performance (e.g. inputs and outputs) during program implementation while evaluation measures the effect of the program on outcomes and objectives. The RAIN project from Zambia was used as an example of a food and nutrition program that integrated M&E adequately.

Participants were involved in identification of different food security and nutrition indicators that are in use/ can potentially be used in different contexts. The summarized table is in Annex 6.

The key messages from that session are:

For the Impact Pathways:

- Integrating food security and nutrition in the M&E framework
- There are different pathways through which an intervention can address the causes of malnutrition.
- Your M&E system should help you monitor and evaluate these pathways throughout project implementation.
- Important to measure the possible negative impacts/ unexpected outcomes and external factors of our intervention on nutrition (Do no harm)

For M& E indicators:

- Stunting is a good impact indicator of multi-sectoral programs
- Acute malnutrition and wasting are subject to many variations
- For food security interventions, it is important to measure the impacts at least on household food consumption, if possible at individual level
- Nutrition is about individuals. Looking at the individual is the only way to understand maternal and child nutrition
- Dietary diversity measurement should be complemented with KAP survey
- Capturing “nutrition” in indicators: e.g. “increased food production” should turn into “increased production of micronutrient rich foods”
- The choice of indicators depends on the intervention and on what is feasible

For M & E Process:

- What a program measures will depend on the program aims
- There are different designs for impact evaluations, which provide different levels of certainty about attribution of impact to the program itself
- A process evaluation is used to understand which elements of a program are working and which one are not
- Monitoring is a vital management tool that should be undertaken in any program
- For impact evaluation: call an expert

2. Focus on group work: problem and solution trees for malnutrition

(Charlotte Dufour- FAO, Domitille Kauffmann- FAO)

The problem and solution tree

The group work involved building problem and solution trees. This was based on the FAO 2013 Manual *"Agreeing on the causes of malnutrition for joint action"*.

The problem and solution trees are a powerful visual tool that aids in building consensus and participatory problem solving (in this case, malnutrition being the problem).

In this workshop, participants used the problem and solution trees to have a shared understanding on the causes and solution of malnutrition in different livelihood context.

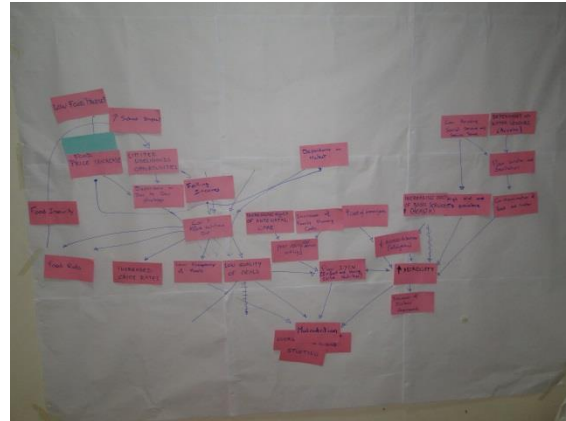
This was the core of the ToT on Integrating nutrition and food security programming.

A "problem tree" is a tool to systematically analyze the cause and effect relationships of problems in relation to a core problem. A problem tree is represented visually by a 'tree'. It includes the main or core problem (trunk), the causes of the problems (roots) and the effects of the problem (branches). In this case, the core problem was 'malnutrition'.

The problem tree's focus was on the *causes* of malnutrition, and it was specific to one livelihood group.

The 'solution tree' is a mirror of the problem tree. Building the solution tree transforms each problem identified into a positive situation. The interventions are identified to actualize the solutions and possible partners to work with.





Group problem and solution trees

Problem and Solution trees for malnutrition: When can they be used?

For **Planning** for Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience-building

The problem trees can be used for:

- Participatory situation assessment
- Design of FSN information system

The solution trees can be used for:

- Integrated programming
- Creation of common M&E framework
- Intervention and stakeholder mapping + gap identification

For **Training**;

For **Consensus building / conflict resolution**.

3. Conclusion

1. Main results from the participants' evaluations

Below is the summary of the evaluations from the RTW participants.

The skills that were best acquired were the development of problem, solution and intervention trees for malnutrition, the facilitation skills and the use of M&E indicators.

The information and concepts that were better understood by the participants include the M&E approach to better integrate nutrition and food security and the problem/solution trees methodology.

Finally, in order to improve the quality and relevance of future workshops, the participants mainly recommend to ensure that all actors are well represented (e.g UNICEF and MoH, MoA, both FS and N cluster chairs) and to allow enough time in and between sessions for digestion of information and discussions.

The summary of the RTW participants' evaluations is in Annex 7.

2. National action plans

Annex 8 shows the detailed work plans for each country.

3. Closing words

The workshop organisers thanked ECHO for funding the event and the project overall. The participants were also thanked for their active participation and contributions throughout the workshop. They were also encouraged to carry out their country work plan and especially similar workshop at national or sub-regional level. The project team reminded that they were available for support to countries and that project activities and resources will be frequently shared with the participants.

The project under which this regional workshop was held "Building capacity for better food and nutrition security programming in emergency and rehabilitation contexts through improved seed system assessment, enhanced integration of nutrition and strengthened accountability to affected populations" has a website and all the project's materials are also now available at <http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-security-capacity-building/home/en/>.

The presentations and documents showed and used during the workshop, as well as the countries' work plans, are available on the project website through the following link: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-security-capacity-building/events/detail-events/en/c/214559/>.

Annex 1. Agenda RTW

	Tuesday 25 th February	Wednesday 26 th February	Thursday 27 th February
8:30- -11:00am (approx.)	Registration of participants	Session 3: Response analysis and project design <i>Mixed-country group exercise:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Building a solution tree for malnutritionPlanning activities and identifying pathways through which interventions can contribute to nutritional outcomes.	Session 4: Monitoring and evaluating the nutritional outcomes of interventions <i>Mixed-country group exercise:</i> What indicators to monitor nutritional outcomes of interventions?
	Opening session		
	Presentation of the workshop facilitators, objectives of the workshop and introduction of participants		
11:00am - 1:00pm (approx.)	Session 1: Setting the scene	<i>Conclusion of the group exercise:</i> What opportunities for linking nutrition and food security interventions and for maximizing nutritional outcomes of FS interventions?	<i>Conclusion of the group exercise and presentations:</i> How to measure the nutritional outcomes of food security programmes
	<i>Presentation:</i> Agreeing on the concepts for Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience		
	<i>Group exercise:</i> What are the obstacles / barriers for more nutrition-sensitive programming?		
1-2:00pm	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
2:00- 4:00pm (approx.)	Session 2: Situation analysis	<i>Parallel sessions– Sharing experiences on project design and interventions:</i> Possible themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creating synergies and complementarities between Nutrition and Food Security interventionsDiversifying local production and supporting local livelihoodsNutrition sensitive value chains	<i>Discussions</i> – Multi sectoral planning and coordination mechanisms for malnutrition: main challenges
	<i>Presentation:</i> Introduction to the levels and types of malnutrition and of the different livelihoods in the region and by country		
	<i>Mixed-country group exercise:</i> Building a problem tree for malnutrition		
4:00- 5:00pm (approx.)	<i>Presentations – Sharing experience on situation analysis:</i> Conducting joint assessment Collecting food consumption data: indicators and data available in the region Integrated information system	<i>Key lessons from the parallel sessions:</i> Restitution on each theme	<i>Country group work:</i> Definition of next steps and follow-up mechanisms at country level : key actions to be taken
5:00- 5:30pm (approx.)	<i>Country group work:</i> conclusion of the session	<i>Country group work:</i> conclusion of the day - main challenges and opportunities for joint planning and action in Food Security and Nutrition at country level	Conclusion of the workshop Closing remarks

Annex 2. Agenda Training of Trainers

Time	Monday 24 th February	Tuesday 25 th to Thursday 27 th February	Friday 28 th February	Saturday 1 st March
08:30am- -1:00pm (approx.)	Participants registration	Regional Training workshop	Developing learning and facilitation skills : Introduction to facilitation and training methods and techniques	Exercise “Facilitating a workshop session”: Presentation from participants
	Presentation of ToT objectives and introduction of participants			
	Strengthening knowledge on key concepts for Food Security and Malnutrition			
	Building a malnutrition problem and solution trees: How to do it?			
1-2:00pm	LUNCH	See specific agenda overview	LUNCH	LUNCH
2:00- 5:30pm (approx.)	Building a malnutrition problem and solution trees: How to do it?(ctd)		Strengthening knowledge on integrated Nutrition and Food security approaches: Lessons learnt from the regional training workshop (situation analysis, project design, M&E)	Next steps: Developing participants action plans and follow-up mechanisms
	Building a malnutrition and solution trees: How to facilitate the exercise?			
	“Learning by doing”: Clarifying the roles of the ToT participants in the regional training workshop		Exercise “Facilitating a workshop session” : <i>Preparation time</i>	Conclusion (evaluation and closing remarks)



Annex 3. Group work – Obstacles/Barriers for integrating Nutrition and Food Security

1. Data collection, Monitoring tools and processes

- Difficult to monitor
- Lack of joint indicators and tools
- Lack of assessment tools
- Inadequate data collection processes (period., frequency etc)

2. Lack of knowledge / expertise / capacities

- Lack of expertise on integration of Nut and FS (*2)
- Incomplete understanding of the causes of malnutrition
- Lack of understanding of nutrition sensitive interventions (*2)
- Lack of knowledge of importance of nutrition among non-nutritionists.

3. Lack of policy commitment and gaps/weaknesses in policy and programming process

- Low capacity in organizations for advocating for Food Security and Nutrition
- Political will (low?)
- Government policy focus more on food security
- No common agriculture-nutrition framework
- Integration of agriculture-nutrition objectives
- Attitudes (and knowledge) towards diversification of crops (communities, government/agencies)
- Commercialization of agriculture verses nutrition sensitive food production
- Policy gaps.

4. Lack of funds and donors influence/attitude

- Donor policies and requirements,
- Donor preferences,
- Donor led funding priorities (*2)
- Funding gaps,
- Lack of funding supporting integration,

5. Silos mentality and weak coordination

- Less sharing of lessons learnt
- Thinking (and planning) in silos (*2)
- Coordination of nutrition and FS and other sectors
- Vertical programming/ sectoral programming approach (*3)
- Results based monitoring leading to vertical programming
- Lack of coordination among stakeholders (*2)
- Conflicting and protection of mandates among stakeholders (*3)
- Lack of intersectoral communication and coordination
- A lot of talk among organizations, but not listening.

6. Challenges at community level

- Inaccessibility (e.g insecurity in Somalia)

Annex 4: FSNAU indicators for monitoring and analysis



FSNAU Food Security Analytical Framework – Key Indicators Used for Monitoring and Analyses

- Household demographics
- Livelihood assets owned
- Herd dynamics (births, sales, deaths) [for pastoral/agropastoral livelihoods]
- Food consumption score
- Coping strategies index
- Livelihood change (assets and strategies)
- Nutritional status and mortality
- Cereal/crop production [for crop-dependent livelihoods]
- Food availability
- Food sources (access)
- Share of household expenditure on food out of total expenditure (access)
- Terms of trade (based on cereal and livestock prices and daily labor wage)
- Cost of minimum expenditure basket (proxy for Consumer Price index/cost of living)
- Access to safe water sources and quantity (utilization)
- Conflict (hazards and vulnerability)
- Drought (hazards and vulnerability)



Annex 5: Group discussion - parallel sessions

Summary of the discussions:

1. [Success factors/ Innovations that maximize the projects nutritional impact:](#)

- Integration of many components/sectors (e.g crop production, nutrition education, WASH, health etc)
- Use of local systems/resources
- Information for action
- Harmonization of food and nutrition. → common Monitoring + common logframe, but challenging!!!
- Having clear objectives both on Food Security and Nutrition from the beginning
- Looking at demonstrations
- Good participation of key stakeholders in assessment and design of project
- Good targeting (i.e. of the most vulnerable) IYCN criteria for mother selection, targeting women etc
- Integrated M&E systems
- Having a comprehensive assessment, (though expensive)
- Choosing diverse crops fit for soil that minimize pesticide and fertilizer use
- Risk of missing opportunities for nutrition specific actions. E.g. KRC includes nutrition education and cooking demonstration
- Long term programming
- Home grown School Feeding: entry points are schools
- Involvement of the private sector in food production
- Lead of government in programs
- Use of Credit system: Supportive and sustainable.

2. [Do no harm/Prevent negative impact on nutrition](#)

- Seeds distribution creating dependency- Need to link to seeds revolving bank
- Fear of integration including link to income generation → priority for selling products + Risk of men controlling production → Nutrition education should involve men
- Workload of mothers → Less time for childcare especially children <2yrs (Childcare facilities)
- Include mothers of children >5yrs; Involve other family members
- Income Generating Activities to increase income of women. (Though there is need to understand the real impact on gender dynamics)
- There is need to also include men's group and sharing what is happening in women groups
- Poor sustainability of programs if they are not integrated in national structures/ government system

3. [How to further maximize on nutritional impact of the projects.](#)

- Reduce bureaucracy
- Mitigate risk of corruption due to involvement in private sector
- Monitoring in 4-5yrs
- Training agriculture extension workers on Malnutrition
- Other ways to measure impact → coverage survey

Annex 6. Potential food security and nutrition indicators

Nutrition status	Health status	Food consumption (Individual)	Food access (Household)	Food availability (Household)	Care practices	Gender-related issues	Healthy Environment	
							WASH (not exhausted)	Access to health Services
Prevalence of wasting among pregnant and lactating women	No. Of consultation per person per year (proxy)	Individual/Women Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS/WDDS)	Household Food consumption score (FCS)	Level of production	Nutrition Knowledge	Childcare practices	Access to drinking water	Coverage of health services
Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 (and under 2)	HIV/AIDS	No. Of meals per day (Adults/children)	Household dietary diversity score (HDDS)	Availability of micronutrient-rich food in the market.	Immediate breastfeeding	Mothers time/workload	Distance to safe water source	No. of Health workers per person person/people
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	Measles	Consumption of iron-rich or iron- fortified food	% of household consuming specific food groups	Availability of different food groups in the market (Seasonality)	Exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months	No. of men and women participating on project decision making and implementation		Distance to the health facilities
Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies	Diarrhoea	Minimum acceptable diet (for children 6-23 yrs)	Coping strategy Index (CSI) and Reduced copying strategy index and (rCSI)	No. of days covered by the current food stock	Minimum acceptable diet- dietary diversity+ meal frequency	Division of labour at household level		No. of health facilities
Body Mass Index (for adults)	Malaria	Minimum meal frequency (for children 6-23 yrs)	Household hunger scale (HHS)		Early childhood stimulation	Women control of household cash		No. of skilled health personnel
Low Birth Weight	Morbidity rate	Minimum dietary diversity (for children 6-23 yrs)	Household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS)		Preventive health seeking behaviour	No. of labour saving devices introduced (poshomills.)		% of budget allocated to health
	Mortality rate (maternal, under 5, infant)	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Household income		Hand washing			% of people accessing health
		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	% Expenditure on food					% of cases referred
		Continued beastfeeding at 2 yrs	Price of staples in the market (e.g. compared to 10 yrs average)					
			Terms of trade for livestock					
			Price of micronutrient-rich food in market					

Annex 7: Participants 'evaluations summary

1. Summary of Skills acquired

- Development of problem, solution and intervention trees for malnutrition (*25)
- Facilitation skills (*16)
- Better understanding of M and E and indicators (*14)
- How to better integrate nutrition and food security programming practically (*11)
- Development of program impact pathway (*7)
- Situation Analysis for nutrition (*4)
- Coordination of FS and Nutrition actors (*3)
- Consensus building (*2)
- Group dynamics (*2)
- Importance of nutrition and food security programming (*2)
- Integrated logical framework
- Positive critic skills
- How to initiate discussion targeted at integrating Nutrition and Food security
- Consensus building and motivating partners to create change
- Importance of multisectoral collaboration for improving nutrition
- Importance of data integrity
- Impact evaluation
- Identification of gaps
- Identification of nutrition sensitive interventions
- How to organize a training

2. New information and concepts better understood by participants

- M &E and indicators for integrated Nutrition and FS (*24)
- Malnutrition Problem – Solution tree (*12)
- Concept- integrating nutrition and food security (*10)
- Nutrition and Food security concepts (*9)
- Impact pathways for integrated approaches for malnutrition (*5)
- FS and Nut are goals, not sectors (*4)
- Measuring nutrition outcomes (*2)
- Maximising nutrition outcomes through programme design (*2)
- Joint assessment and planning for joint programming (*2)
- Accountability (*2)
- Facilitation and communication skills (*2)
- Intervention formulation
- Group dynamics
- Improving livelihoods and maximizing nutrition incomes
- Barriers to FS and N integration
- Food safety
- FS activities linked to income improvement

- Situation analysis (in FS and N)
- Food security assessments
- Group dynamics

3. [Recommendations to improve the quality / relevance of future workshops on 'Integrating FS and Nutrition programming?](#)

- Ensure that all actors are well represented (e.g UNICEF and MoH, MoA, both FS and N cluster chairs) (*8),
- Allow enough time in and between sessions for digestion of information and discussions (*7)
- There is need to spend more time on the real tangible issues like key concepts, indicators, coordination and country plans so that the next steps are more practical (*5)
- Need for more case studies (*3)
- If possible, have field work to at least 1 livelihood zone (and possible do an actual community problem tree with community) (*2)
- Have a workshop with decision makers or include them in the workshop (*2)
- Proper closing of group work with plenary review and better organized feedback to enrich the exercises (*2)
- Diversity in agency participation, so that we don't have like 4 people from the same agency, even if from different countries
- More discussion on joint programming. How do we get all the information acquired into a joint program?
- More practical ways to develop, implement and monitor FSL, N programs
- Improve on time management
- Remove any irrelevant presentations
- For presenters- to share their presentations with the facilitators before their presentations
- Improve on recap of the previous day's work
- Response and tools to be better refined
- The follow up workshops need to provide evidence based analysis non the integration of N and FS Programming
- Provide 1 page concept note to guide the problem solution tree exercises
- Allocate more days for RTW so that there is no congestion of presentations and activities
- If possible provide summary of the case studies in advance
- Next time, introduce everyone on the first day (its cultural)
- Get more presenters from the region.

Annex 8. Countries work plans on integrating nutrition and food security programming

KENYA COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

Priority Activities	Who should be involved	Who will Initiate Process	By when	Supported required from FAO	Country Focal Point	ToTs
Sensitize existing networks and working groups on integrating nutrition and Food Security	Agriculture	Kithama	April	Content for Presentation	Kithama	Carol, Kithama
	NTF	Victoria	May		Victoria	Jacob, Victoria, Rose
	SUN UN	Anne	April		Anne	Anne Chele
	SUN CSO	Rose	May		Jacob	Jacob, Victoria, Rose, Carol
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Integration Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries - Ministry of Health- Nutrition unit - Food and Nutrition implementing partners - Donors- DFID, ECHO, EU - UN agencies- UNICEF, WFP, FAO - NDMA 	FAO- Angela Kimani, Anne Chele	July	Funding, mobilization, Technical backstopping from FAO HQs	Anne Chele	Jacob, Victoria, Rose, Carol, Anne
Cascade the integration to the counties (based on action plan developed during Joint Food Security and Nutrition Integration Workshop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, - Ministry of Health- Nutrition unit, - Food and Nutrition implementing partners - UN agencies- UNICEF, WFP, FAO 	FAO, MoALF, MoH/ Nutrition, NDMA	TBD	Funding, Technical backstopping from FAO	Anne Chele/ Simon Muhindi	Jacob, Victoria, Rose, Carol, Anne

SOUTH SUDAN COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

Obstacle/barrier for integrating nutrition & food security	Action(s) recommended	Person / Organization responsible	Focal Point	By when	What support needed from FAO
Issues related to Data / Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mapping of gaps in food security and nutrition information and sensitization on FSN information sharing platforms -Explore possibility of integrating nutrition within existing food security monitoring systems -Identification of assessment needs of for South Sudan during the current emergency 	<p>Line Ministries and Cluster Coordinators for FS and Nutrition (SC Int, Plan, ACF, ZOA, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, ACTED)</p> <p>- ACF (has a consultant/technical support to help in assessment methodology during emergency)</p>	- Jogie of ACF (in country after a month; <u>Florence</u> before Jogie comes back)	- Immediately following Nut Cluster meeting on 4 th March	- TBC
Lack of knowledge / expertise / capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop a concept for sensitization trainings on concepts of FSN and tools for integrated programming to FSN clusters -Training government and non-government actors (at national and state levels) on FSN concepts and tools for integrated programming including assessments 	ToT Team with support of RTW participants and FSN clusters	- TBC after meeting on 5 th	- TBC after meeting on 5 th	- Training materials,

			March	March	financial, technical
Lack of policy commitment and gaps/weaknesses in policy and programming process	-Follow up on draft policies	Team			
Donors request/attitude and lack of funds	-Donor awareness in need for integrated programming. This will require a workshop specifically for funding	National team with regional support	All TOTs (meet to on 5 th agenda then involve cluster leads after having a plan of action)	Mid March	TBC after
Silos approach and weak coordination	-Sensitization of FSN actors on importance of integrated programming through workshops	Team			



ETHIOPIA COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

1. Specific TOT support needs

Work jointly in awareness raising and policy discussions/sensitization and cascading the training at country level.

2. Is it useful/necessary/relevant to organize a similar workshop?

Yes. The workshop is relevant and necessary.

The TOT team plan to debrief the various clusters they represented in preparation for the training workshop.

3. Plan of action

Who should be involved?

MOH, MOA, Nutrition, Agriculture and WASH clusters

NNCB member sectors

Who will initiate the process?

FAO country office, cluster leads (Nutrition, agriculture, and WASH)

Timeline

Debriefing: end of March/April for the clusters we represented

Workshop: July/August 2014

Support needed from FAO (CO and RO)

Funding and facilitation of the process

Contact person

Dr Getachew Abebe/Dr Eleni Asmare (FAO)



SOMALIA COUNTRY ACTION PLAN

1. Specific support by ToT

- Capacity building by NGO staff and other actors on the links between the different branches of malnutrition causal tree

2. Is it relevant?

- It is relevant to do a similar workshop in Somalia through different clusters including nutrition, food security, WASH and health clusters.

Other Proposed Activities

- To develop a joint integration action plan

3. Who should be involved?

- All the relevant clusters – WASH, nutrition and Food Security
- Line ministries – Agriculture, livestock, health, fisheries, water and mineral resources and trade
- Key actors including INGOs LNGOs and civil society organizations

Who will initiate the process?

- Cluster leads will lead the process while the ToT members will liaise closely with them to actualize the agenda

By When?

- In consultation with the cluster leads, we will agree on a time frame and communicate back to FAO

Support required from FAO regional and national offices

- Support towards facilitation through provision of training resources like recent research and case studies that have worked in other countries within the region, which are feasible to the Somalia context

Nominated country focal person

Abdirahman Idris from the MoH Somalia