















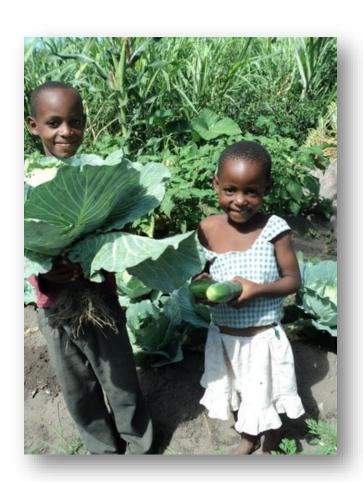
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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- CHANGE Project Goals and Design
- Results Achieved
- Lessons Learned
- Persistent Challenges and Future
 Directions





CHANGE PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN

CHANGE (2013-2016)



Ultimate goal: Improve the nutritional status of children under 5 years of age and women of reproductive age, especially breastfeeding or pregnant women

- Objectives:
 - Increase production and diversity of nutrient-rich foods under women's control
 - Improve intake of nutritious foods
 - Improve nutrition, health & hygiene practices
- Zones: Northern Cote d'Ivoire, Eastern Burkina Faso, Lake District of Tanzania (rural); Dakar, Senegal (urban)
- Reach: ~2500 participating households / country (1500 in Senegal)
- Research partners: IFPRI (RCT impact evaluations in Burkina Faso and Tanzania) and ICRW (gender-focused evaluations in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal)
- Funding: Government of Canada

CHANGE COMPONENTS

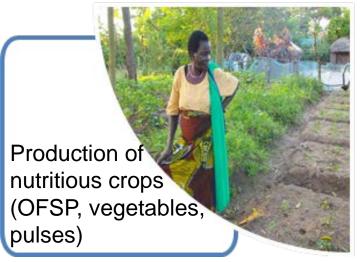






Evidence based

Reinforcing existing systems (governments, CSO, CBOs)





Establishing multisectoral platforms

Cascade training and supportive supervision

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Focus on nutrition

- Diversify & complement what is missing (based on season)
- Year-round nutritious crop production

Appropriate agricultural practices

- Minimal but smart use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- Water conservation techniques
- Crop-livestock integration

Common platforms for training

- Village model farm
- Cascade training and inputs from village farm to individual home gardens
- Income generation



BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION



Essential Nutrition Actions

 Improve nutrition practices for infants, young children, and women of reproductive age

Essential Hygiene Actions

- Create cleaner environments, thereby helping reduce disease burdens that undermine nutrition
- Delivered through volunteers / community health workers via:
 - Group discussions
 - Home visits
 - Public events (e.g., theater, fairs)
 - Mass media (e.g. radio)



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



- Gender specific → gender transformative
- Objectives: increase women's income and control over productive resources; strengthen women's ability to make decisions on agriculture, family, nutrition and health care
- Cross-cutting CHANGE Activities:
 - Supporting women's land rights
 - Gender issues mainstreamed in all tools
 - Gender capacity building for HKI staff/partners
 - Gender-related data collection and analysis
- Nurturing Connections: to facilitate conversations on gender equality and enhance communication around agricultural decisions, division of labor, resource allocation





RESULTS

CROP PRODUCTION



	Tanzania		Burkina Faso		Cote d'Ivoire		Senegal	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Participating households who received NSA inputs (seeds, OFSP vines, watering cans, hoes, and /or chickens)	1,232		2796		2808		1305	
Number of agriculture/poultry village-level resource people trained	143		360		336		37	
Number of villages/ neighborhoods with OFSP vines available	0	120	25	60	0	42	0	10
Total number of OFSP vines distributed		75.000		795.000		300.000		620

NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES



	Tanzania		Burkina Faso		Cote d'Ivoire		Senegal				
			Baseline								
Number of group ENA / EHA sessions held	122		4,245		1899		488				
Number of home counseling visits conducted	5925		22,136		13,444		1601				
Key Nutrition Outcomes											
Women consuming 5 or more food groups in the last 24 hours (women's dietary diversity)	14%	48%	32%	60.5%	21.4%	64.3%	60.5%	70.2%			
Women consuming OFSP in last 24 hours				60%		60%					
Percentage children >6 m being age- appropriately breastfed			58%	81%	58%	76.2%	69%	61%			
Mothers with knowledge of proper feeding practices for sick children			23%	54%	25%	76.2%	36%	37%			

NUTRITION OUTCOMES (IFPRI)



- No significant impacts on stunting or anemia in Tanzania, likely due to delays in implementation
- In Burkina Faso:
 - Significant and large decreases in anemia prevalence seen in children in WASH villages compared to those without the WASH interventions
 - Significant and even larger decreases in anemia prevalence seen in who received LNS compared to those who did not
 - LNS also prevented a rise in Vitamin A deficiency and resulted in significantly larger reductions in stunting



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT (ICRW)



- Significant changes between baselineendline in intervention villages in intrahousehold communications:
 - Larger shares of women report recent discussions with spouses on 6 of 9 key topics
 - Fewer women report long ago or never having discussed most topics
 - Increase in an overall communications index (p=0.07)
- Significant (p<0.05) increases in women's roles in decisionmaking and more joint decision making
 - particularly within livestock, childcare/health, domestic work
- Borderline significant increase in pro-gender equity views among women



LESSONS LEARNED AND PERSISTENT CHALLENGES

LESSONS LEARNED



- Agriculture as a platform for a multi-sectoral project
 - Coordination
 - Timing
 - Flexibility
- WASH Integration
 - Important
 - Challenging
 - Dedicated resources
- Nutrition-specific + nutritionsensitive



LESSONS LEARNED (2)



- Women's empowerment
 - Important
 - Challenging
 - Dedicated resources
- Urban nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Partnering with Research
 - Challenges...
 - ...and Rewards



PERSISTENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS



- Water
- Reasonable level of behavior change
- Sustainability and Scale up







THANK YOU. MERCI.. DJERIDJIEFF. INI TSE. BARKA. ASANTE SANA.

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