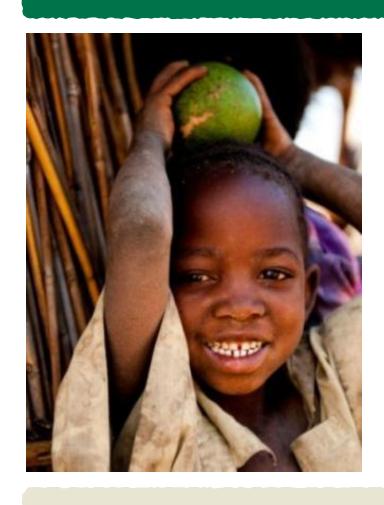
# The Implementation Model of the Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) Project in Mumbwa District, Zambia

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#### **Outline**



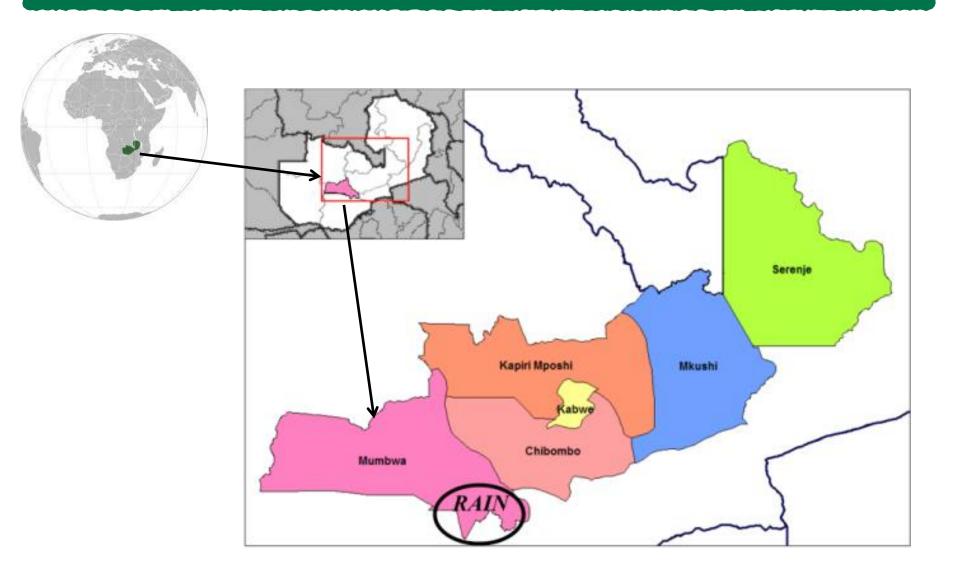
- Zambian context
- RAIN project model
- Cross-sectoral coordination process
- Lessons learned
- Tips for practitioners

Photo: Likumbi M., Kaeiya village, Zambia

Credits: Gareth Bentley



# Zambia ⇒ Mumbwa District ⇒ RAIN Project Area





# **Zambian Context: Food Security**

# Bumper harvests in last 2 years: surplus maize production but limited crop diversification





Photos: Maize field and harvest in Mumbwa District, Zambia

Credits: Christine Hadekel and Gudrun Stallkamp





# **Zambian Context: Nutrition Security**

	Stunting	Wasting
Globally	34	13
Zambia	45	8
RAIN project area	43	4





Photo on left: Children from Steven Village, Mumbwa District

Credits: Christine Hadekel



## **Zambian Context: Sectoral Agendas**

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock

Cash crop production (maize/cotton), input distribution (seeds, fertilisers)

"Food Security = Maize Security"

Ministry of Health

Treatment of acute malnutrition, control of micronutrient deficiencies, infant and young child feeding

Ministry of Community Development and Mother and Child Health

\*NEW\*

National
Food and
Nutrition
Commission

National level coordination, SUN, policy/ strategy development and guidance

New National Food & Nutrition Strategic Plan includes prevention of stunting (official launch in June 2012)

# Realigning Agriculture to Improve Nutrition (RAIN) Project Objectives

To develop a sustainable model that integrates & realigns agricultural and nutrition/ health interventions [...and] that can be replicated and brought to scale.

1. To reduce chronic malnutrition in children <2 years and improve nutritional status of pregnant/ lactating women.

2. To realign and integrate activities and mechanisms:

Agriculture and Health Ministries

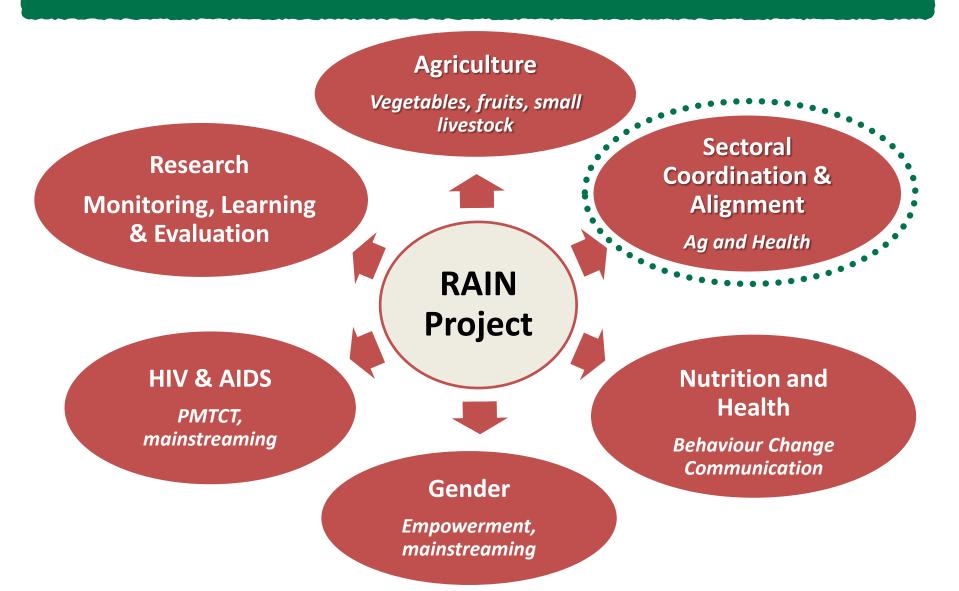
3. To use and share evidence to influence the local, national and international policy agenda to prevent stunting.

# **RAIN Project**

- **5** year project: 2011-2015
- Partnership between Concern, IFPRI, Government Ministries, partner NGOs
- Working with 3500 households that have pregnant/lactating women and children under 2 yrs.
- Research design to produce and share robust evidence:
  - 1 control area
  - 2 intervention areas:
    - Agriculture activities only
    - Agriculture and nutrition/health activities



# **Implementation Model**



# **Sectoral Coordination and Alignment**

#### **National**

(Advocacy: sharing learning from district and community levels)



#### **District**

(Coordinated planning, budgeting, training, supervision, monitoring)

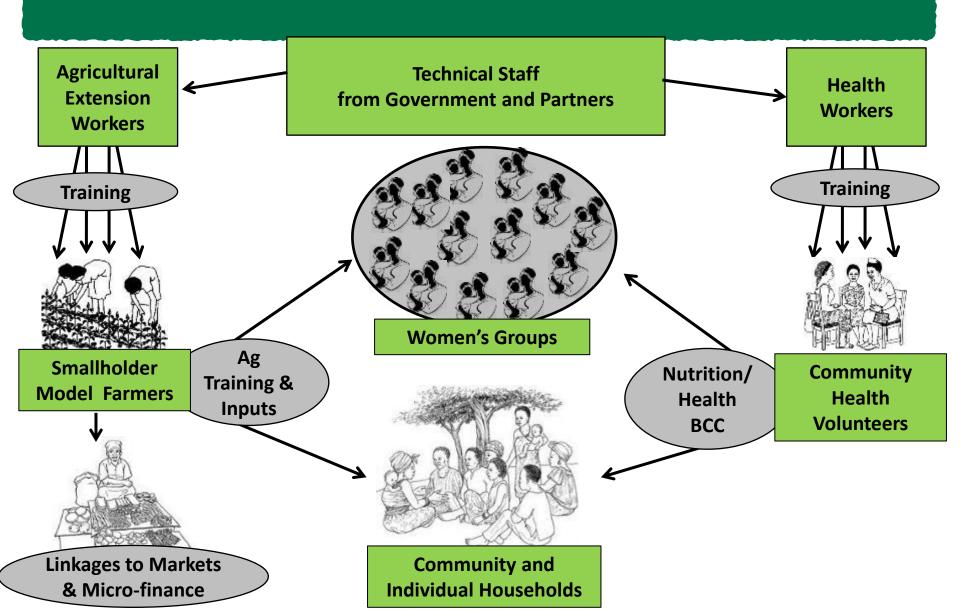


#### **Extension/Community**

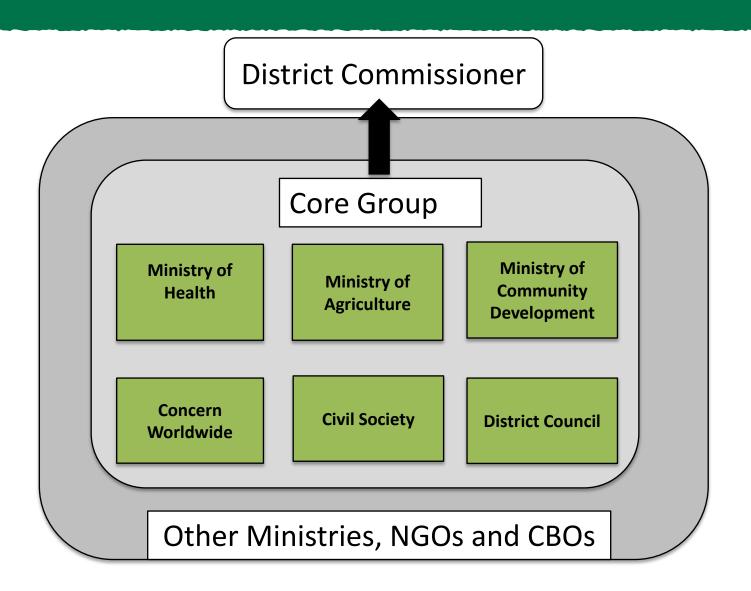
(Joint trainings and implementation of community-level activities)



# **Coordination at Community Level**



#### **Coordination at District Level**



## **Nutrition: Inherently A Cross-Sectoral Issue**

- Nutritional security requires coordinated cross-sectoral action.
- Should not minimize challenges inherent to cross-sectoral coordination:
  - Government administration and funding frameworks are sectoral.
  - Relationships between ministries and agencies are often competitive rather than complementary and coordinated.
  - **Criteria** used to evaluate effectiveness of government actions does not emphasize cross-sectoral collaboration.



### **Requirements for Effective Coordination**

- ✓ The right enabling environment: a supportive national policy framework that mandates coordination
- ✓ A clear understanding of sectoral priorities by all stakeholders
- ✓ A clear strategy to guide the coordination process
- ✓ A key coordination function to ensure the provision and proper distribution of resources made available to address nutrition
- ✓ A genuine commitment to fostering coordination at all levels (national – district -- extension/community)

#### **Lessons Learned I**

- Nutrition viewed as 'non-emergency' issue => not prioritized by overcommitted Government staff
  - Need to emphasize the critical urgency of addressing malnutrition
- Rationale for coordination is intuitive to stakeholders
  - Still need to continuously highlight added value of working together
- Individual personalities play significant role in determining success of coordination efforts
  - ➤ Need to cultivate **deep personal commitment** amongst leadership to address malnutrition via coordinated efforts

#### **Lessons Learned II**

- Coordination efforts need to be officially driven by a 'neutral' body with political authority
  - Use rotating system for leading the process
- Frequent Government staff turnover can lead to lack of institutional memory/ commitment to coordination process
  - Document coordination process thoroughly
- Commitment does not always translate to action
  - ➤ Engage in advocacy efforts at both national and district levels to hold sectoral partners accountable to commitments

# **Tips for Practitioners**

#### **Build in meaningful opportunities for...**

- **Continuous** and **in-depth dialogue** across sectors (start early!)
- Personal leadership development of key drivers
- **Ownership** of process and outcomes by stakeholders
- **Public recognition** of coordination efforts
- ❖ Regular reflection on coordination process and subsequent adjustment
- **Documentation** of successes and learning to share nationally

# Final Thought from the Field...



"The benefit of us working together is that we can avoid having separate discussions with and about the same communities.

Coordination helps us to move ahead with solutions more quickly. As government workers, we want the community to work together as a team. But it is only when they first see us working as a team, that they then are also motivated to do so.

By working together, we can solve bigger problems such as malnutrition."

Photo: Alfred Mwiinga, Environmental Health Technician, Luili Rural Health Centre, Mumbwa District, Zambia

Credits: Patrick Bentley

