

Project Evaluation Series

**Cluster evaluation of
“Establishing a Hunger-free Initiative for
West Africa”
and
“Mainstreaming Nutrition in CAADP and
Agriculture Policies and Programmes in
Sub-Saharan Africa”**

**Project codes: GCP/RAF/476/GER
and GCP/RAF/477/GER**

Annex 13. Evaluation Framework

Evaluation Framework

Project	Level	Sub level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achieved	Source of Info
	Impact						
Establishing a Hunger-free Initiative for West Africa (GCP /RAF/476/GER)	Eradication of hunger and malnutrition, and advance the realization of the right to food in West Africa		1. Reduction of pockets of acute food and livelihood crisis, humanitarian emergency and famine (IPC classification)	IPC map 2012	IPC/CILSS Cadre Harmonise Regional Map; increased resilience.	The latest CH map is available and shows 5.3 million people in Phase 3 or more, in October 2017.	IPC and CILSS's Cadre Harmonisé maps
			2. Reduction of Acute Malnutrition in West Africa	Rate of acute malnutrition (wasting) in 2010: 10 percent (WHO)	Minimum 8.3 % (WHO)	UN: 8.5% (2016); Unicef: 9.2% (2016); WHO: 7.4% (2016)	WHO
			3. Food security governance mechanisms strengthened (e.g. coordination bodies, parliamentary caucus, etc.)	Assessment of food security governance during inception phase will establish the baseline	No target established.	Pan-African Parliament, ECOWAS Parliament and West African Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition engaged in Nutrition, West Africa Nutrition and Food Security Working Group active.	Country reports – unclear how the country reports will be supporting this?
	Outcome						
	Governmental and non-governmental partners are collaborating more strongly and have increased		1. ECOWAS aligning all actors behind a common food and nutrition security goal and is	No post-2015 goal identified	ECOWAS has defined Zero Hunger as key pillar of the new ECOWAP.	ECOWAP document completed with Zero Hunger established. 5 countries supported in the advancement of the right to Food: Burkina Faso, Benin, Sierra Leone, Niger and Togo.	

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	their efforts towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in West Africa.		promoting the human right to food.				
			2. Governmental and non-governmental partners express political commitment (e.g. eradication of Hunger by 2025).	Human-rights based approach to food security promoted by ECOWAS.	Human-rights based approach to food security is being promoted in ECOWAS. Non-state actors are more aware of their role in achieving Zero Hunger in ECOWAS region.	1 Regional workshop to raise awareness of civil society organisations and strengthen their capacities on the right to food and ECOWAS's Zero Hunger initiative, Abidjan, July 2017. 1 Stakeholder forum for non-stake actors on the Zero Hunger Initiative in West Africa, Lomé, November 2015.	
			3. At least 10 ECOWAS countries increase their budget allocations to food and nutrition security of the national budget and have facilitated the increase in private investment.	Assessment of current investment into food security and nutrition during first year of implementation will establish the baseline.	Countries are being supported in tracking their budget allocation for food and nutrition security with the aim to increase it.	?? awaiting documentation from Richemont.	
	Output						

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	Output 1: The strategy and framework for a Hunger-free West Africa is established by a multi-stakeholder process.	Subcomponent 1: The modus operandus of the hunger-free initiative is agreed upon.	A joint strategy and framework for a Hunger-free West Africa is elaborated by end of y 1.	Elements of a hunger-free initiative exist (ECOWAP, RAIP, RAAP, Regional CAADP)	1 joint statement?	This output is different in the reports, ie it only indicates West Africa Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Free Initiative framework and road map validated. Please could you provide documentation?	
Subcomponent 2: The coordination between agriculture and health based food and nutrition is strengthened.		A joint work programme for agriculture and food-based nutrition is defined by end of year 1.	Food security (agriculture) and nutrition (health) are dealt with by two different ECOWAS agencies with little coordination	1 joint programme	This output is different in the reports, ie it only indicates West Africa Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Free Initiative framework and road map validated. Please could you provide documentation?	Reports	
Subcomponent 3: The capacity of non-governmental stakeholders is strengthened and space for dialogue is created.		Non-government actors (Parliamentarians, civil society etc.) form an integral part of the hunger-free initiative; their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined by end of year 1.	Non-state actors only punctually involved in RAIP and NAIP No regular budget monitoring; infrequent involvement of non-government actors.	NGO/CSO HFI paper?	This output is different in the reports, ie it only indicates West Africa Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Free Initiative framework and road map validated. Please could you provide documentation?	Report of expenditure tracking and budget analysis.	

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	Output 2: Strategies on combining social protection and agriculture are developed and applied.		1. Guidelines and guidance material on synergies between social protection and agriculture produced and validated.	No material available to date.	Material developed in late 2013.	1 Guidance Note developed, "Guidance Note – Social Protection in the 2nd Generation of NIAPs"	Endorsement by ECOWAS of material after validation process
			2. Three countries capitalize on synergies between social protection and agriculture.			Waiting for information from Richemont.	Written Government request for assistance
			3. At least 5 governments include social protection dimension into their National development plans or NIAP.			Social protection included in only one NAIP (the Gambia)	5 countries
	Output 3: Nutrition is firmly integrated into national and regional agriculture investment policies, plans and budgets.		1. Number of countries have included specific activities	Only modest inclusion of nutrition in NAIP, No material available.	10 countries Guidance note developed.	10 countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo 2 Regions - ECOWAS and UOMEA. 1 Guidance note "Guidance Note - Agriculture and	Modified NAIP and budgets, Endorsement by ECOWAS of material after validation process, Reports of coordination bodies and quality assessment

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			ties to strengthen nutrition in their NAIP.			Nutrition-sensitive Food Systems" developed.	conducted by ECOWAS.
			2. Number of countries regularly hold multi-sector coordination meetings for food and nutrition security.	7 countries adhered to the SUN movement (Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone) and 5 countries enjoy support from the REACH partnership (Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Ghana, Mali and Niger).	Coordination bodies functioning in 10 countries.	Awaiting documentation from Richemont.	
	Impact:						

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Mainstreaming Nutrition in CAADP and Agriculture Policies and Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa (GCP/RAF/477/GER)	The food and nutrition security situation, and in particular dietary intake, of vulnerable households in Sub-saharan Africa is improved.		Prevalence of Stunting.	35,6%	40% reduction in target countries (WHA target), to below 30%: Africa, Nigeria, DRC.	Africa: from 35.7% (WHO, 2012) to 33.5% (WHO, 2016) Nigeria: latest national prevalence: 32.9% (WHO, 2014/15) DRC: latest national prevalence: 42.5% (WHO, 2014).	WHO Data Base
	Outcome:						
	Governments, regional organizations and their development partners adopt policies and implement strategies that maximize the nutritional impact and sustainability of food and agriculture systems.		Number of sub-Saharan African countries where national agriculture policies, strategies, programmes and investment plans include nutrition objectives and where nutrition interventions are implemented.	8 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Uganda).	21 countries total.	21 countries: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo, Zambia. Outstanding to receive: Angola, Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Zambia.	Review of agriculture policies and strategies and of multi-sectoral nutrition strategies, in collaboration with REACH and SUN. Minutes/proceedings of national and regional meetings on food and nutrition security.
		Number of regional and subregional institutions which promote the integration of nutrition in	3 (NEPAD, ECOWAS, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the	4 regional institutions out of the following 6: CILSS, COMESA, SADC, ECSA, IGAD, EAC.	6 regional entities: CILSS, IGAD, COMESA/EAC, SADC, IOC, PAP FSN, ARNS. Outstanding to receive: CILLS and SADC.		

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			agriculture policies and programmes, and of agriculture in multi-sectoral nutrition strategies.	African Union).			
	Outputs:						
	Output 1 NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities' capacity to support countries in integrating nutrition in the CAADP and to link agriculture, nutrition and social protection policies and initiatives is increased		Number of high-level decision-makers actively promoting the mainstreaming of nutrition in agriculture policies, strategies and investment plans.	NEPAD: 0 COMESA: 0 Other RECs: 0	NEPAD: 3 RECs: 2/REC.	NEPAD, ECOWAS, SADC, IOC, AU.	Interviews with NEPAD and RECs. Proceedings / reports of workshops and events. Field mission reports Correspondence between regional institutions and countries.
			1.2.Number of staff working in NEPAD and relevant RECs dedicated to food and nutrition security and promoting linkages between agriculture, nutrition and social protection.	2 technical officers in NEPAD food and nutrition security unit, including one donor-funded RECs : 0-1.	Total 6: NEPAD: 4 technical officers supporting FNS (in FNS unit and other units) RECs: 2/REC.	Total 17: NEPAD 5, ECOWAS 4, IGAD 1, CEMAC 1, UEMOA 1, SADC 2, ECA/ECSA 2, IOC 1.	

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			1.3. Number of regional initiatives implemented by regional institutions, on food and nutrition security that include linkages between agriculture, nutrition and social protection.	2: Renewed Partnership for Ending Hunger & Africa Day for Food Security and Nutrition	Total 5 (2 + CAADP, African Regional Nutrition Strategy & AU Year of Agriculture)	Total 7: CAADP, African Union Regional Nutrition Strategy, African Union Year of Agriculture, SADC NSKSP, IOC FSN Strategy, IOC PRESAN, AUC ARISE.	
			1.4. Number of countries receiving significant technical and policy support from regional institutions on food and nutrition security, including linkages between agriculture, nutrition and social protection.	0	10 total	Total 18: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Seychelles, Rwanda.	

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	Output 2: Governments' capacity to integrate nutrition objectives and activities in the CAADP and to integrate agriculture and social protection in multi-sectoral nutrition strategies and programmes is increased.		Number of senior decision makers (e.g. Department Director and above) in Ministries of Agriculture that are actively promoting the inclusion of nutrition in CAADP and Agriculture and food security strategies.	7 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Uganda).	20	please provide documentation.	Mission reports Workshop reports and training evaluations Interviews with government staff. Review of government strategies and budget plans.
			Number of countries where technical officers in Ministries of Agriculture (or livestock, NR) that are able to advocate for and design, implement and monitor nutrition-sensitive agriculture strategies and policies.	7 probably, but baseline to be established during inception phase.	20		

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			2.3.Number of countries where senior decision-makers and technical officers and actively promoting, designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture policies and strengthening linkages between agriculture, nutrition and social protection policies.	7 (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Uganda)	20 countries	14 countries - Benin, Cameroon Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Plus 7 countries; Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Uganda.	
	Output 3: Governments and their development partners have increased capacity to integrate nutrition indicators in food security information systems and conduct cross-sectoral analyses of		3.1 Number of Sub-Saharan African countries where nutrition indicators are integrated in food security information systems and where data are systematically collected and	To be established in beginning of the project.	> 10 countries	Total 8 countries: 4 countries - undernutrition – Angola, South Africa, Nigeria, DRC. 4 countries – overweight and NCDs -, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Seychelles and Mauritius.	Review of food security information systems Workshop and training reports Pre- and post-training questionnaires

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	the food and nutrition security situation.		made available.				
			3.2 Number of professionals indicating to have achieved higher level of awareness and knowledge regarding Ag-Nut integration (based on pre-and post workshop questionnaires).	20 from 5 countries	100 people	Waiting for inputs from Mawuli, if this is ENACT or other.	
	Output 4: Governments and their development partners' capacity to integrate nutrition training in agriculture field programmes and extension services is strengthened.		4.1 Regional training package and materials for integrating nutrition in extension services (in particular Farmer Field Schools) developed (including field testing) and disseminated.	0	1 training package	Desk review of Agriculture Extension and Training package completed, and disseminated. Training roll out in Burkina Faso and Togo.	Review of training materials Training and workshop reports Interviews with professionals working in agriculture extension Field visits to extension sites.

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			4.2 Number of agriculture professionals receiving training on how to integrate nutrition in agriculture field programmes and extension services.	50	50 professionals	>110 professionals through Education for Effective Nutrition in ACTION (ENACT), ENACT en Afrique Francophone (ENAF).	
			4.3 Number of countries where nutrition education is incorporated agricultural extension and education systems or farmer field schools and other agricultural vocational training/skills development institutions.	7: Burundi, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda (N.B.: in last 6 countries, activity was on a pilot scale and supported by a project that ended in 2013 – needs follow-up).	10 countries	Total 9 countries – Through ENAF Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon and Niger, plus additional direct engagement with DRC, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo.	
	Output 5: The quality of FAO Decentralized Offices' technical support to mainstreaming nutrition in		5.1 Number of FAO staff in African decentralized offices, including FAO-Representatives, indicating	20	100 staff	>100 staff have been engaged and their awareness has increased through FAO regional nutrition coordination and programming consultation workshops.	Interviews with FAO staff Review of FAO representation and subregional offices staffing structure Interviews with

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	agriculture policies and programmes and contribution to SUN and REACH at country level is increased.		to have achieve higher level of awareness and knowledge regarding integration on FAO's approach to nutrition.				partners. Review of UNDAF and UNJPs.
			5.2 Number of countries receiving in-depth support on agriculture-nutrition linkages from FAO representations.	5 (Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Uganda).	7 countries	9 countries – Nigeria, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Seychelles, Namibia, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Madagascar and IOC	
			5.3 Number of REACH/SUN countries where FAO is effectively engaged in multi-sectoral planning and coordination on nutrition.	8 (Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Malawi, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Uganda, Tanzania).	20 countries	8 countries – Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Comoros, Niger, Seychelles, Madagascar, Guinea Bissau, Chad. 8 countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda. Waiting for update from Mawuli.	