



## **WORKPLAN**

### **Project Year Ten**

**October 1, 2007 to  
September 30, 2008**

**HRN-A-00-98-00046-00**

**Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA)**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AINM-C	Community-Based Integrated Child and Maternal Care, Guatemala
ALT	Assets and Livelihoods in Transition
APHIA	AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
BCC	Behavior Change Communications
BIA	Bioelectric Impedance Analysis
BMI	Body Mass Index
CA	Cooperating Agency
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBGP	Community-Based Growth Promotion
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centers
CHS-ECSA	Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Southern, and Central Africa
CMAM	Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CORE	Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Sudan
CRG	Commodity Reference Guide
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor (includes Private Voluntary Organizations)
CSB	Corn-Soy Blend
CSHGP	Child Survival and Health Grant Program
CSTS	Child Survival Technical Support Project
CTC	Community-Based Therapeutic Care
DA	Development Assistance
DCHA	USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DD	Dietary Diversity
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EC	European Community
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
EWR	Early Warning and Response
F	U.S. Department of State, Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordinating and Tracking System
FAMC	Food Aid Managers' Course
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO/NCPD	Food and Agriculture Organization's Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division
FBF	Fortified-Blended foods
FBP	Food by Prescription
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace
FFW	Food for Work

FHI	Family Health International
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
FSIAP-II	Food Security Information for Action Programme, Phase II, European Community/Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFDRE	Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GH	USAID Bureau for Global Health
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOI	Government of India
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, Ethiopia
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
IASC	UN Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICB	Institutional Capacity Building
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services, India
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
I-LIFE	Improving Livelihoods through Increasing Food Security, Malawi
INHP	Integrated Nutrition and Health Program, India
IP	Implementing Partner
IR	Intermediate Result
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KPC	Knowledge, Practice and Coverage Survey
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services, Namibia
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NAC	National AIDS Council, Mozambique
NASCOP	National AIDS and STD Control Program, Kenya
NFNC	National Food and Nutrition Commission, Zambia
O/GAC	Office of Global AIDS Coordinator
OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OM	Outcome Monitoring
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization

PART	Program Assessment Rating Tool
PEPFAR	President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PROCOSAN	Community-Based Growth Promotion, Nicaragua
PROFILES	A Process for Nutrition Policy Analysis and Advocacy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program, Ethiopia
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RCQHC	Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care, Uganda
ROADS	Regional Outreach Addressing AIDS through Development Strategies, Kenya and Uganda
RUSF	Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCN	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
SRS	Simple Random Sampling
SYAP	Single-Year Assistance Program
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs International
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRAC	Treatment and Research AIDS Center, Rwanda
TRM	Technical Reference Materials
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/EA	USAID/East Africa
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WAGGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

## **I. PRIORITY TECHNICAL AREAS**

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) provides technical assistance to the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID's) nutrition, food security, HIV, and maternal and child survival and health activities across a range of technical areas. USAID and private voluntary organization (PVO) stakeholders have identified these technical areas as priorities through an iterative, consultative process. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue its focus on the following priority technical areas:

- Strengthen Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programs, with emphasis on the best use of information, including nutritional status and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators and measurement;
- Strengthen programming to improve adolescent and women's nutrition and survival, including broadening the evidence-base on dietary diversity as an indicator of the adequacy of women's diets;
- Develop guidelines, programming options and tools for integrating food and nutrition interventions with antiretroviral therapy (ART) services and other PEPFAR-funded programs, mitigating the impact of HIV on food security through integration of PEPFAR and food security "wrap-around" programs, screening and referring food insecure HIV-affected individuals and households, and demonstrating the results achieved;
- Develop and adapt guidelines and protocols for the integration of Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) into national health systems, in collaboration with international agencies, host governments and PVOs;
- Support use of streamlined approaches for cost-effective needs assessment and outcome monitoring
- Improve guidelines for the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development, development relief and emergency programs;
- Identify and validate indicators of nutritional status, food consumption, access, income, and vulnerability for problem assessment, program design, targeting, and reporting of programs; and
- Strengthen resource integration, strategic planning, program management, implementation, and reporting through improved use of information and analytical tools.

## **II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

FANTA's strategic objective (SO) is improved food and nutrition policy, strategy, and program development. The priority technical areas are considered critical to the attainment of this SO and represent themes that cut across FANTA's Intermediate Results (IRs)<sup>1</sup>:

- IR1: Nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation improved;
- IR2: USAID, host country governments and Implementing Partners (IPs) establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies; and
- IR3: Best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security-related policy and

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<sup>1</sup> IR wording has been modified to better reflect FANTA activities

programming adopted by USAID, IPs, and other key stakeholders.

FANTA works in a number of focus or priority countries and regions including Cote d'Ivoire, East Africa Region, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Zambia, India, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua.

### **III. THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS**

FANTA uses a consultative process with its stakeholders to provide updates on technical advances and project activities and to solicit suggestions for technical needs and feedback. Meetings are held with FANTA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG).<sup>2</sup> FANTA works closely with the Child Survival Collaboration and Resources Group (CORE) and the PEPFAR Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group and participates at technical venues, which serve as important sources of information on the priority technical assistance needs of some of FANTA's key PVO stakeholders. The technical needs identified by Title II, Child Survival and Health Grant Program (CSHGP) and PEPFAR IPs are an integral part of the assistance and activities of the FANTA Project.

### **IV. FANTA's INTERMEDIATE RESULTS (IRs)**

FANTA's SO will be met through the achievement of its three IRs. The following presents each IR and its associated activities for Project Year Ten.

***IR 1: Nutrition and food security-related program development, analysis, monitoring and evaluation improved.***

The project provides assistance to strengthen implementation of and reporting on the \$1.2 billion Title II program, as well as food and nutritional care and support for PLHIV under PEPFAR the Agency's two largest program related to food and nutrition in both emergency and development settings. The Title II program directly supports the Humanitarian Assistance, Investing in People (IIP), Economic Growth and Governing Justly and Democratically functional objectives, while PEPFAR programs directly support the IIP objective of the new U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework (FY2007-2012).

By continuing the successful collaborative process established among the Bureau for Global Health (GH), DCHA, and USAID Regional Offices and Field Missions, as well as IPs, FANTA will further strengthen the capacities of GH, DCHA, USAID Field Mission and IP staff, and other stakeholders in food and nutrition security problem analysis, design, and performance reporting. In addition, FANTA is working closely with the GH CSHGP and its partners to support food security and nutrition interventions in maternal and child survival and health

<sup>2</sup>The TAG membership consists of representatives from the PVO, academic, research, and USAID communities. The PVOs come from the food security and child survival and health IPs and include representatives from Agricultural Cooperative Department International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africare, American Red Cross (ARC), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Counterpart International, Food for the Hungry, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), Save the Children Fund (SCF), Technoserve, and World Vision International.

programs and to foster increased collaboration and exchange among Title II, HIV, and child survival and health PVOs.

## **1. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 1**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue its broad support to GH, DCHA, USAID Regional Offices, Field Missions and PVOs, as well as provide key technical assistance to USAID Missions and IPs in priority countries and regions.

### **1.1. Support to improve USG food and nutrition programming**

#### **1.1.1. Providing technical support to DCHA and GH**

##### **1.1.1.a. Improved guidelines on nutrition and food security**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will participate in selected Agency, CS and PEPFAR working groups to strengthen food, nutrition and food security-related guidance for Title II food aid and PEPFAR programming and performance reporting, and the U.S. Department of State, Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) programming and results reporting more generally.

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical input for specific food security and nutrition-related programming areas within Title II Single and Multi-Year Assistance Program guidance. Focus areas include food security and nutrition programming in high HIV prevalence contexts, early warning and response systems in development relief programming, community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, women's nutrition, IYCF, emergency and therapeutic feeding, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, and the best use of direct food distribution to support programming in these areas.
- ❑ Central to FFP's FY 2006–2010 Strategy is the development-relief approach. FANTA will collaborate with CSs, Missions and FFP to develop appropriate guidelines and identify and promote innovative promising practices for implementing programs using this approach. The focus of Project Year Ten activities will be on developing technical guidance for the design and implementation of early warning and response systems, including identification of indicators and trigger levels (see **1.1.1.b**).
- ❑ FANTA will continue to provide technical assistance and support for updating USAID's *Commodity Reference Guide* (CRG), which is both web based and distributed in hard copy. The CRG is used widely by USAID, Cooperating Agencies (CAs), CSs, United Nations (UN) agencies, and the private sector to understand the food aid commodity list and determine the composition and size of food rations for food aid programming purposes. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to update the CRG in priority areas identified through dialogue with FFP.
- ❑ FANTA will support FFP and OFDA in the review of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), nutrient spreads, nutrient sprinkles and other specialized food products, if requested. FANTA will continue to provide ongoing technical review of new commodity proposals submitted to FFP by food manufacturers for

inclusion in food aid programs.

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to USAID, USDA, the Food Aid Consultative Group, the World Food Program (WFP), and others in their efforts to improve the formulations of fortified-blended foods (FBF) used as United States Government (USG) commodities for Title II programs, if requested.
- ❑ FANTA will continue to assist the USAID Office of HIV/AIDS and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator (O/GAC) in refining operational guidance on the integration of nutrition and food interventions in HIV programming (see **2.1.2.**)
- ❑ FANTA will continue to participate in forums on HIV, and food and nutrition, and support country efforts to improve HIV and nutrition policies, such as review of national guidelines and technical assistance to nutrition policy development (see **3.3.1.**).
- ❑ The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Initiative is improving the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of humanitarian assistance. SMART contains modules to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on nutrition, mortality and household food security. The modules are at different stages of development, testing and wide-spread use. FANTA will seek opportunities to integrate promising practices developed by FANTA into the SMART modules. These include alternative sampling designs for the rapid assessment of nutritional status in the nutrition module (see **3.5.1.a.**), respondent-driven sampling method for collecting data on mortality in emergency situations in the mortality module (see **3.5.1.b.**), and the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) indicator in the household food security module (see **3.2.**).

#### **1.1.1.b. Improved food and nutrition program design**

- ❑ FANTA will conduct training sessions on problem assessment, program design, monitoring, evaluation, and performance reporting for CS and FFP staff. These training sessions will be carried out at selected venues, including the Agency's Food Aid Manager's Courses (FAMC), the annual Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) Managers' Meeting, the Academy for Educational Development, and headquarter and field offices of PVOs. FANTA will implement a M&E training for M&E and technical field staff of newly approved FY 2008 Title II MYAPs, with the objective of reviewing, finalizing and, where appropriate, harmonizing MYAP indicator definitions and data collection plans.
- ❑ The geographic areas and populations targeted under MYAPS are chronically vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, they often suffer periodic acute food shocks that increase the needs of both chronically food-insecure households and usually food-secure households that become temporarily food insecure due to the shock. MYAPs need flexibility to modify interventions and increase resources to respond to these increased needs. A critical element in building such program flexibility is the inclusion in MYAPs of early warning and response (EWR) frameworks that link early warning information to action. Such frameworks identify early warning trigger indicators and the level at which they show a response is required, and define a system to 1) credibly report to Missions and FFP that a shock is occurring (warning),

and 2) modify existing interventions and request the release of additional resources (response).

The Title II Assistance Program Guidelines outline FFP’s policy on this “development relief” approach to EWR. However, the capacity of CSs to take advantage of this policy, specifically their capacity to develop and implement locally appropriate frameworks for crisis EWR, is variable, and FFP lacks a clear approach to evaluating proposed frameworks. Questions remain on what trigger indicators would be, how they would be used, how the shock and resultant needs would be verified by other parties and systems, and what the administrative procedures should be once a trigger went into effect. Nevertheless, CSs and others have had diverse experiences with early warning indicators that could be relevant to this context. FANTA will assist FFP to operationalize the development relief approach by summarizing existing experience with trigger indicators and EWR systems, describing what would be required to develop good trigger indicator(s) and EWR systems, developing criteria to be used to determine the adequacy of proposed trigger indicators and EWR systems, and developing supplemental technical guidelines on EWR systems for MYAP programs. These supplemental technical guidelines may take the form of a FFP Occasional Paper.

- ❑ FANTA provides technical input, recommendations and ongoing guidance for the design and monitoring of food and nutrition programs targeting clinically malnourished PLHIV. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will work with Missions in Ethiopia, Namibia and Zambia to determine short and long-term resource needs, integrate food into service provision, help develop monitoring, record-keeping and reporting systems, as well as site visits and technical input to support incorporation of nutrition assessment and counseling into patient flow at HIV care and treatment facilities (see **1.3.2.a., 1.3.8., and 1.3.10.**)
- ❑ At the request of USAID/EA, and in partnership with the Regional Center for Quality of Healthcare (RCQHC), FANTA will produce a compendium of promising practices in food, nutrition, and HIV programming, derived from program reviews conducted in Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In order to inform and guide future programming, the compendium will identify promising practices, key conditions needed to implement them, and challenges and opportunities related to the practices (see **2.2.2.**).

#### **1.1.1.c. Review of Title II single and multi-year assistance program proposals, results reports, and concept papers**

- ❑ FANTA will provide written technical reviews for all FY 2008 Title II MYAP proposals. FANTA will also review selected CS Results Reports and Single-Year Assistance Program (SYAP) proposals and annual reports, upon request. The reviews will focus on food security problem analysis, program implementation strategy, and relevance of the design and M&E plan to address issues identified in the problem analysis and program design context.

#### **1.1.1.d. Assistance in annual results reporting and implementation of FFP's FY 2006–2010 Performance Management Plan (PMP) Framework**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide technical support to FFP in the implementation of the performance management plan (PMP) and assist the office to:

- Revise the PMP and Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ) to incorporate feedback from FFP and CSs on Strategic Objective and IR 2 indicators;
- Work with AMEX to collect performance indicator data and review CSs' results reports;
- Conduct the second annual Data Quality Assessment and document findings;
- Aggregate performance data and draft performance narrative for Agency reporting purposes, such as the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) exercise

#### **1.1.1.e. Technical assistance to Institutional Capacity Building Agreements**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will assist USAID with a meta-analysis of the Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) Final Evaluations, definition of program priorities for the next round of ICB grants and review of ICB grant proposals.

FANTA will also work with the ICB focal points to plan and hold a workshop to share information and learn from field practitioners how the guide on *Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV* has been applied, as well as the adaptations and innovations of tools and key concepts in response to local challenges and programming needs.

#### **1.1.2. Providing technical support to CSs, PEPFAR IPs and USAID Field Missions**

##### **1.1.2.a. Problem assessments for and Baseline/Mid-Term/Final Evaluations of Title II food aid programs**

Upon request, FANTA will provide technical assistance to DCHA offices, Field Missions, and CSs in planning and conducting problem assessments for and evaluations of Title II food aid programs. This technical assistance may involve Washington-based desk reviews of evaluation scopes of work (SOWs), identifying consultants, arranging field visits, and completing reports. It may also include support to FFP in assessing the need for redesign of on-going MYAPs in priority countries to ensure consonance with FFP's new strategy (and the country Title II strategy if developed).

##### **1.1.2.b. Strengthened design and integration of Title II and HIV programs**

In Project Year Nine, FANTA finalized, printed and disseminated the guide titled *Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV*. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide targeted technical assistance in food assistance and HIV program planning in one-two countries

where FANTA has ongoing Mission–funded programs of technical assistance. The objective of the technical assistance is to:

- Add value to existing or new Title II food security and PEPFAR HIV programs in the country;
- Strengthen the application of program design tools, promising practices and key considerations in the guide;
- Develop more of the "how-to" guidance in the application of the guide.

### **1.1.2.c. Assessments of needs for and gaps in food and nutritional support for people living with HIV (PLHIV)**

Upon request, FANTA provides technical assistance to USAID Missions and PEPFAR IPs to strengthen food and nutritional care and support for PLHIV, including the food and nutrition needs of PLHIV and the types of support providers require to provide quality nutritional care. FANTA also works to identify potential partners and stakeholders, the need for national coordination mechanisms or guidelines, existing nutrition and HIV materials, gaps in national nutritional care and support capacity, and needs and opportunities for food by prescription (FBP) programming. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will conduct food and nutritional support needs assessments, working with USAID Missions in Côte d’Ivoire, Mozambique, Namibia and Haiti (see **1.3.1., 1.3.7.a., 1.3.8., 1.3.13.a.**).

## **1.2. Technical support to the Child Survival and Health Grant Program**

### **1.2.1. Providing technical assistance to PVOs and GH**

FANTA will continue to engage in activities to improve the design, implementation, and M&E of maternal and child survival and health programs, with a focus on nutrition. In collaboration with the Child Survival Technical Support (CSTS) Project, other CAs, and CORE, FANTA will continue to provide technical support and feedback on the Knowledge, Practice and Coverage (KPC) 2000+ Survey modules and guidance materials. In Project Year Ten:

- FANTA will continue to participate in the Child Survival Mini-University, providing technical presentations and reviewing the Child Survival and Health Grants Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs), as requested, with the objective of strengthening the individual PVO projects under review and the broader PVO community through synthesis and wider dissemination of FANTA’s technical input.
- FANTA will continue to actively support the work of CORE and its members through participation in the CORE Annual Meetings and the CORE Nutrition and M&E Working Groups. FANTA has agreed to coordinate an online session on Using Alternative Sampling Designs and to participate in and provide funding, if necessary, for the development of a decision-making tool for nutrition programmers. FANTA may also coordinate a one-day TAG meeting during which PVOs would share best practices in IYCF, and participate in a workshop on CMAM integration. The decision for CORE NWG to move forward with these activities will be made during upcoming CORE discussions.
- As a follow-on to the 2005 revision of the Nutrition Module of the Technical Reference

Materials (TRM) for the CSHGP, FANTA will continue to coordinate the technical updates of the module among other collaborating CAs, ensuring that all information is current and accurate.

- ❑ To follow up on the trainings and presentations on the updated KPC Module 2: Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding that FANTA conducted in previous project years, FANTA will provide direct support to PVOs in their use of KPC Module 2 and the new IYCF indicators. The support will include technical assistance and responding to specific technical questions, as requested.

### **1.3. Country-specific activities**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue long-term technical support programs in the following countries and regions: East Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia, India, Guatemala-Central American Programs, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua. FANTA has also initiated additional support programs in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Namibia. FANTA will ensure continuity and complementarity among in-country activities and activities under FANTA's other IRs.

#### **1.3.1. Côte d'Ivoire (PEPFAR)**

Côte d'Ivoire has the highest prevalence of HIV in West Africa with an overall prevalence rate of 7.0 percent and an urban prevalence rate of 9.5 percent. The USG is the largest donor in the HIV sector in Côte d'Ivoire and plays an important role in ensuring that national prevention, treatment and care and support goals are achieved. To achieve these goals, the Côte d'Ivoire PEPFAR team has requested that FANTA conduct a needs assessment on strengthening nutritional care and support for PLHIV, including ART clients and HIV-infected pregnant and lactating women. These activities will be carried out with PEPFAR funding.

During Project Year Ten FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will conduct an initial assessment visit to Côte d'Ivoire to identify potential partners and stakeholders, identify existing nutrition and HIV materials, and determine gaps in current national nutritional care and support capacity. The initial assessment visit will result in a detailed workplan for nutritional care and support activities to be implemented in FY 2009. The initial assessment visit will be conducted in collaboration with USAID's Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) Project so that Cote d'Ivoire PEPFAR program needs are covered adequately.
- ❑ The Côte d'Ivoire PEPFAR team has expressed particular interest in adapting national guidelines and counseling and training materials developed for Rwanda to the Ivorian context. A study tour will allow Ivorian stakeholders to interact with their Rwandan counterparts and learn firsthand how nutritional care and support is being integrated into the Rwandan health system and community responses to HIV. FANTA will assess the feasibility of conducting a study tour and identify two-three appropriate candidates for the visit during the FANTA initial assessment visit to Côte d'Ivoire scheduled for November, 2007.

### 1.3.2. Ethiopia (PEPFAR and Title II)

#### 1.3.2.a Support to PEPFAR

Ethiopia is a PEPFAR focus country that also faces high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity. Building on Ethiopia's recently published National Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Nutrition, FANTA is working with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), USAID/Ethiopia, and its IPs to facilitate coordination and strategic planning on nutrition and HIV at the national level, strengthen service provider capacity to provide nutritional care and support to PLHIV, and support the design of a food program targeting clinically malnourished PLHIV.

During Project Year Ten FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will support the establishment of a national-level technical working group (TWG) on food, nutrition and HIV under the existing national palliative care task force. The TWG will play coordination, strategic planning and advocacy roles. Led by the Ministry of Health (MOH) HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO), the group will include PEPFAR partners (including the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), USAID, the Department of State, the Department of Defense and the Peace Corps), IPs and research institutes.
- ❑ FANTA will support the development of a national strategy on nutrition and HIV. The national strategy will lay out objectives, approaches, steps and stakeholders in the application and expansion of food and nutrition interventions in HIV programs in Ethiopia.
- ❑ To build capacity in clinical nutritional care and therapeutic and supplementary feeding of malnourished PLHIV, FANTA will develop, produce and disseminate training materials with specific guidelines for service providers. FANTA will support a pilot training to strengthen local capacity and to provide a model for subsequent trainings.
- ❑ Building on draft materials developed earlier by HAPCO and the LINKAGES Project, FANTA will refine, produce and disseminate program implementation materials and tools to support nutrition assessment and counseling of PLHIV. Materials may include anthropometric assessment charts, counseling cards, and educational posters.
- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to PEPFAR IPs for the introduction, strengthening and monitoring of nutrition assessment and counseling at HIV care and treatment sites. Technical support will consist of a combination of capacity strengthening exercises with IPs, input to intervention design, site visits and trainings, dissemination of materials and documentation and sharing of effective approaches.
- ❑ FANTA will provide technical input, recommendations and ongoing guidance for the design and monitoring of a food and nutrition program targeting clinically malnourished PLHIV. FANTA will advise PEPFAR partners on entry and exit criteria, types of food products, integration of food into service provision, linkages to other services, and monitoring and

evaluation. During project start-up and implementation, FANTA will provide technical assistance as needed.

- ❑ Through technical assistance, FANTA will work to strengthen coordination and integration of food aid and HIV programs. Support may involve organizing and facilitating a regional meeting for PEPFAR and Title II IPs.
- ❑ FANTA will support the recruitment and secondment of a nutrition focal person to HAPCO. The position will play critical coordination, technical and advocacy roles. FANTA will provide financial support and technical guidance to the position and help define the position's terms of reference.

### **1.3.2.b. Support to Title II**

FANTA is also providing technical assistance to USAID and its partners under the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The multi-donor sponsored program, in which the Mission started participating in FY 2005, was designed to protect and build the assets of households and communities, so they are better able to manage food security challenges on their own. Led by the GFDRE, the program provides cash and/or food to 5-7 million chronically food insecure individuals in 242 *woredas* (districts) in 8 regions, directs development assistance to areas that are marginally food secure, and promotes the development of a robust economy in more favored zones.

During Project Year Ten FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

#### *Technical assistance to Title II CSs*

- ❑ In FY 2008, new MYAP proposals in support of the PSNP will be submitted to FFP/W for funding consideration. FANTA will hold a workshop in Addis Ababa for PVOs with approved MYAPS in Project Year Ten. The objective of the workshop will be to build PVO capacity for M&E planning and implementation. Of particular focus will be USAID Title II reporting requirements for FY 2008 MYAPS.
- ❑ FANTA will support individual CSs in the implementation of their MYAPs, as requested. This support will consist of periodic technical assistance on M&E and program design.

#### *Technical assistance to the Mission*

- ❑ FANTA will assist the Mission to identify strategic opportunities for integration of nutrition and health activities in the Ethiopia Title II program.
- ❑ FANTA will work with the Assets and Livelihoods in Transition (ALT) SO team to adapt the Layers software to the evolving needs of the Title II program. A new and expanded focus for Layers has been discussed with key ALT staff given the new set of MYAPs to be reviewed in FY 2008, to support the implementation of the GFDRE PSNP, particularly in relation to infrastructure built with cash or food for work (FFW) resources (see **3.5.2a**).

- ❑ FANTA will continue to support the Title II CSs in incorporating trigger indicators in their MYAPs, so they can better monitor and respond to emergency situations as they unfold.
- ❑ FANTA will continue to work with the Mission Nutrition Crosscutting Working Group to support the MOH and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in the development of the Ethiopia National Nutrition Strategy.
- ❑ FANTA will continue its review of the Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) program in Ethiopia. A report documenting how ENA has been incorporated into the Ethiopian public health system will be available in Project Year Ten.

### **1.3.3. Ghana (CMAM)**

USAID/Ghana is interested in strengthening activities to address the magnitude of child acute malnutrition in Ghana and has requested support from the FANTA Project for the introduction and scale-up of services for CMAM. Nutrition is a priority of the MOH in Ghana and currently a number of preventive nutrition activities are in place, emphasizing ENA, community-based growth promotion (CBGP), micronutrient supplementation and fortification, supplementary and school feeding programs, and obesity prevention. Programs for treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM) exist in few sites, in hospitals and the 42 nutrition rehabilitation centers (NRC) of the Ghana Health Service (GHS).

In June 2007, FANTA participated in a training workshop in Accra organized by UNICEF and USAID/Ghana on the management of SAM for Ghanaian health professionals, including frontline healthcare providers and nutritionists from throughout the country. In Project Year Nine, FANTA worked with UNICEF to carry out an assessment of national capacity to implement programs to manage SAM in Ghana and of the feasibility of local production of RUTF, as well as a plan for introducing these services in Ghana. A meeting of stakeholders was convened to discuss national capacity and identify priority needs and next steps.

- ❑ In Project Year Ten, working with UNICEF, FANTA will continue to support USAID/Ghana to strengthen management of SAM in Ghana and provide technical support to the GHS to introduce, strengthen, and scale up community and facility-based services for management of SAM. FANTA's support will help strengthen the enabling environment for CMAM, improve access to CMAM services, facilitate access to CMAM supplies, strengthen the quality of CMAM services and strengthen competencies of health service providers for CMAM.

### **1.3.4. Kenya (PEPFAR)**

Kenya is a PEPFAR focus country and has scaled up its HIV prevention, treatment, and care and support interventions. Recognizing the important role nutrition plays in effective HIV treatment, care and support, USAID/Kenya has requested that FANTA strengthen the integration of nutrition into HIV strategies and programs. During Project Year Nine, FANTA continued a Targeted Evaluation to assess the impacts of food supplementation on malnourished adult PLHIV, worked with the National AIDS and STD Control Program (NASCOP) to finalize

national training materials on nutrition and HIV used to provide training to service providers at Comprehensive Care Clinics (CCCs), and began a review of the PEPFAR Food by Prescription (FBP) program.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will continue to work in partnership with the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) to complete the Targeted Evaluation of the impacts of food supplementation on the clinical, nutritional, and drug adherence outcomes of malnourished adult PLHIV. The randomized trial compares the outcomes of clients who receive nutrition counseling alone with those who receive nutrition counseling and supplementation with a fortified-blended food product developed by Insta. Impacts are assessed separately for ART clients and clients who do not yet qualify for ART. During Project Year Ten, the trial will be completed, data analyzed, and a final report produced (see **3.3.1**).
- ❑ FANTA will support NASCOP to prepare a multi-year strategy for integration of food and nutrition into HIV care and treatment services. The strategy will lay out objectives, approaches, steps and stakeholders in the application and expansion of food and nutrition interventions in HIV programs in Kenya. FANTA will work with NASCOP to draft the strategy and support printing, dissemination and advocacy meetings.
- ❑ FANTA will work in consultation with NASCOP to expand the training of CCC service providers in nutrition and HIV. FANTA will provide training to trainers (TOT) and cover an additional 50 CCCs, including all CCCs where the PEPFAR-funded FBP program is operating. The national training materials developed by FANTA and NASCOP in Project Year Nine will be used for the training. In areas where the PEPFAR-supported AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance (APHIA) II programs are being implemented, FANTA will coordinate with the IPs to integrate the training into ongoing programs.
- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to CCCs to strengthen counseling, food assistance, patient flow, and information systems. FANTA will coordinate this technical support with PEPFAR IPs. This technical support will involve a combination of rapid assessments of current strengths, gaps and needs for nutritional services; technical assistance visits to selected CCCs; refresher training on specific topics; inputs to improve the quality of nutrition counseling; and guidance to increase integration of nutrition with other CCC services (e.g. flows of information), improve the efficiency of nutrition services (e.g. patient flow and coverage), and establish linkages to related support services (e.g. livelihood support and food assistance).
- ❑ FANTA will help strengthen M&E systems for food and nutrition components of Kenya's national HIV response. FANTA will support NASCOP to identify indicators that measure progress and outcomes of food and nutrition interventions in HIV services; develop and produce tools to collect data from CCCs; integrate data collection and analysis approaches into the existing monitoring systems used at CCCs; and establish data flow systems that enable effective use and sharing among CCC service providers of information about clients' nutritional and clinical status.

- ❑ FANTA will support the printing and dissemination of additional copies of materials on HIV and nutrition. Based on demand, this may include counseling cards, reference posters, and training materials, as well as production of a card for clients to take home that reminds them of the critical nutrition practices and includes a simple tool to help them monitor progress.
- ❑ FANTA will help integrate food and nutrition components into community-based programs and services for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and PLHIV. Activities will include mapping of programs; identifying and planning integration and linkages among programs; supporting NASCOP in adaptation of nutrition education, counseling and M&E materials for community programs; and supporting nutrition and HIV training for NASCOP's and PEPFAR's community-based IPs, including APHIA II partners.

### **1.3.5. Madagascar (Title II and HPN)**

The Title II program in Madagascar—approximately \$16 million in FY 2005—is implemented by ADRA, CARE, and CRS. The activities of the three CSs cover interventions in agriculture, MCHN, water and sanitation, food for education, and other child feeding/humanitarian assistance. The program also includes disaster mitigation and urban development activity in the capital city and in some secondary cities such as Fort Dauphin and Tamatave. FANTA also supports Missions' SO 5 "Increased use of selected health services and products and improved practices. The bilateral health program includes Malaria Control, Child Survival, Child Nutrition, Reproductive Health, Family Planning, Neonatal/Maternal Health, STI and HIV. In Project Year Ten FANTA will continue its technical support to the USAID/Madagascar; as well as providing technical assistance to the Title II Cooperating Sponsors.

#### *Support to the Mission FFP Office*

FANTA support to the Mission FFP Office in Project Year Ten will focus mainly on the implementation of the Layers methodology (see **3.5.2.a**) in Madagascar. In addition to the standard modules on agriculture, nutrition, health and education, the Madagascar version of Layers allows the Mission to assess the quality of infrastructure built with Food for Work (FFW). The first Layers round, completed in September 2005, was analyzed in Project Year Eight, offering important recommendations for the adjustment of CS programs in the field. In Year Nine, FANTA helped the Mission transfer the Layers data collection responsibility to a local contractor.

- ❑ In Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide continued technical assistance to the local contractor to ensure that it has the capacity to carry out the next Layers Survey.
- ❑ FANTA will help the Mission develop a Food Security Programming Strategy for Madagascar. The strategy, which will include an updated assessment of the food security situation in Madagascar, is a part of the Agriculture and Environment Office's stocktaking exercise in preparation for a new Office strategy and new MYAPs that would begin in FY 2009.

*Support to Title II CSs*

- ❑ During Project Year Ten, FANTA may be asked to help the CSs design final evaluations, which are scheduled to take place in the first quarter of FY 2009.

*Support to the Mission HPN Office*

Following the implementation of the Layers for Title II programs (see **3.5.2.a**) with the Mission FFP Office, the HPN Office expressed interest in adopting a similar approach to monitor their programs. HPN has oversight responsibilities over a large number of partners implementing HPN interventions in several regions of the country and is in need of a system to monitor the implementation of these activities in Madagascar to track performance on SO5, including its four IRs, on an annual basis. After examining the feasibility of such a system, and developing a template for data collection and analysis, the full system was piloted and the first HPN Layers survey was implemented in May-June, 2006. The GH team in Washington became aware of the Madagascar HPN Layers activity and requested that FANTA incorporate the outcome monitoring indicators selected by the GH team in the second Madagascar HPN Layers survey as one of two pilot countries. This survey was implemented in May-July 2007.

- ❑ During Project Year Ten, FANTA will complete data analysis and reporting for the second survey. A third survey will be implemented in 2008, supported by FANTA, but with a focus on building local capacity to administer the survey and use the results to improve implementation (see **3.5.2.b**).

**1.3.6. Malawi (Title II)**

Following the release of the FFP 2006-2010 Strategic Plan, a number of USAID Missions began collaborating with the FFP/W to develop strategies intended to maximize the impact of USAID resources by providing guidance to existing and future Title II programs on country-specific food security programming priorities. For these reasons and because of anticipated changes in Title II resource availability in FY 2008, USAID/Malawi requested FANTA assistance with the development of a Malawi Food Security Programming Strategy to establish programming priorities for the Improving Livelihoods through Increasing Food Security (I-LIFE) consortium and other potential Title II CSs to achieve Mission food security objectives. In order to develop the Malawi Food Security Programming Strategy, FANTA carried out a literature review and two field visits to Malawi in Project Year Nine, to see Title II and non-Title II food security program sites and to meet with Mission staff and food security stakeholders. A first draft of the strategy was presented at a workshop in Lilongwe, September, 2007.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will implement the following activities:

- ❑ Complete the Malawi Food Security Programming Strategy through the incorporation of comments and recommendations received during the September 2007 Workshop.

### **1.3.7. Mozambique (PEPFAR and Title II)**

#### **1.3.7.a. Support to PEPFAR**

Food and nutrition interventions improve HIV treatment and care outcomes and are an important component of comprehensive care and support for PLHIV. At the request of USAID/Mozambique, FANTA will work with Mozambique's National AIDS Council (NAC), MOH, Ministry of Women and Coordination of Social Action and the PEPFAR IPs on the following activities:

- Review existing guidelines and strategies related to nutrition, HIV treatment and care, and review nutritional assessment and counseling practices in the Integrated Health Network sites. Identify capacity building needs, including training and service provider materials and tools.
- Assess the need for national coordination mechanisms and for national guidelines on food, nutrition, and HIV.
- Assess the needs and opportunities for a FBP program for PLHIV in Mozambique.
- Organize and conduct a workshop on food assistance programming in areas of high HIV prevalence for Title II CSs that will implement new MYAPs beginning in FY09.
- Prepare a work plan for activities to meet the identified needs in food, nutrition and HIV over then next 1-2 years (e.g. national coordination mechanism, national guidelines, training, service provider materials, FBP program). The work plan will include technical assistance to be provided by the FANTA follow-on project in FY 2009.

#### **1.3.7.b. Support to Title II**

USAID/Mozambique is another Mission that has requested FANTA support to develop a strategy that can be used as a tool for establishing Title II program priorities, and for supporting the integration of Title II and other USG resources in support of those priorities, including PEPFAR, the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI), the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Global Development Alliance activities and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). USAID/Mozambique requested assistance from FANTA to develop supplemental guidance for the development of food security programs in Mozambique, including the Title II program, in advance of the new MYAP cycle for the period FY 2008 – 2012. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue support to USAID/Mozambique to finalize a food security framework.

The Mission food security framework will be used to establish Title II program priorities and support the integration of Title II and other USG resources in support of those priorities. The framework will identify the most food-insecure, where they are located, and the priority programmatic foci to reduce their vulnerability to chronic food insecurity, including the appropriate use of direct food distribution and monetization components within the MYAP. The

framework will be useful, not just for Title II and DA resources, but also for other USG emergency and non-emergency programs in Mozambique.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will work in collaboration with the USAID Mission in Maputo and the Office of FFP to finalize the food security framework and will provide technical support via a workshop to guide potential MYAP partners in incorporating the various aspects of the food security framework into MYAP proposals.

### **1.3.8. Namibia (PEPFAR)**

Namibia is one of the 15 focus countries under PEPFAR, and has scaled up its HIV prevention, treatment, and care and support interventions. Recognizing the important role nutrition plays in effective HIV programming, USAID/Namibia has requested FANTA technical assistance to strengthen nutrition programming capacity in the country.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will support an assessment of the food and nutrition needs of PLHIV in Namibia, and the types of support that service providers require to provide quality nutritional care. The assessment will be carried out in health facilities providing HIV treatment and care services and cover community-based services located close to the health facilities. Assessment findings will serve as the basis for subsequent efforts to implement nutritional care and support (see **1.1.3.c.**).
- ❑ Based on findings from the assessment, FANTA will help the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS) to prepare a strategy and operational plan on nutrition and HIV that describes the intervention package for PLHIV, as well as targets, key steps, partnerships, expected outcomes, a monitoring and evaluation plan and resource needs. The strategy will serve as the framework for planning, resource mobilization and monitoring of nutritional care and support implementation. The operational plan will include a training plan, a dissemination plan for materials and job aids produced during this process, and a plan for monitoring progress of planned activities and results.
- ❑ FANTA will work with Namibia government partners to develop counseling materials and job aids to support provision of nutritional care and support to PLHIV. These materials will be disseminated to HIV care and treatment sites to support nutrition counseling, education and care services.
- ❑ The MOHSS is working with PEPFAR implementing partner International Training and Education Center on HIV/AIDS (I-TECH) to provide a basic 4-day training course on nutrition and HIV for service providers. FANTA will work with the MOHSS and I-TECH to develop a 2-day skills-based follow-up training to service providers in HIV treatment and care sites that have been trained in the 4-day course. FANTA will review the materials developed for the 2-day training and participate in pre-testing of the materials.

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical assistance to MOHSS and PEPFAR partners in the design of a PEPFAR-funded food assistance program for malnourished PLHIV and OVC. Support will involve determining short- and long-term resource and programmatic needs, identifying entry and exit criteria, helping develop monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting systems, as well as site visits and technical input to support incorporation of nutrition assessment and counseling into patient flow at HIV care and treatment facilities.

### 1.3.9. Rwanda (PEPFAR)

FANTA has carried out a number of activities in Rwanda to strengthen nutritional care and support for PLHIV and to improve general nutrition capacity in the country. Some of the activities that have been implemented to date include the organization of a Nutrition Working Group, development of National Guidelines and a National Protocol on Nutritional Care and Support for PLHIV, development of Nutrition and HIV counseling materials, two PROFILES workshops, and capacity strengthening for the Lead Nutritionist at the Rwandan Treatment and Research AIDS Center (TRAC).

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ Site visits conducted by the TRAC Lead Nutritionist and information obtained from health service providers point to the likelihood that access to and use of the National Guidelines on Nutritional Care and Support for PLHIV and the Nutrition and HIV counseling materials is not consistent across the country or across the various levels of the health system (e.g., national, regional, district). Information from Rwanda and other countries suggests that copies of national guidelines are frequently not available at health facilities and that when their distribution is not accompanied by follow-up training, the purpose of guides or counseling materials are not well understood or used by service providers. FANTA will partner with TRAC and UNICEF/Rwanda to carry out an assessment of the availability, understanding and use of these materials with the objective of identifying constraints to their use and, ultimately, strengthening their usefulness. PVOs, such as CRS, have also agreed to provide support by reviewing the assessment tool and carrying out assessments in their program areas.
- ❑ In Project Year Nine, FANTA developed and translated into French the manual *Nutrition and HIV: Training Manual for Rwanda*, for pre-service training of doctors, nurses and nutritionists. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will make revisions to the training manual to reflect the new WHO recommendations for IYCF in the HIV context and complete the manual. FANTA will also support production and dissemination of the Training Manual.
- ❑ As part of the Nutrition Working Group, FANTA participated in the revision of the Rwanda National Nutrition Policy in Project Years Eight and Nine. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will support translation of the policy into French and production of 500 copies of the final product. The revision of the National Nutrition Policy is needed to ensure that Rwanda is able to support the nutrition-related objectives outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the Rwanda Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

- ❑ In Project Year Eight, FANTA, in collaboration with UNICEF/Rwanda, provided support for two PROFILES workshops analyzing nutritional problems in Rwanda using spreadsheet models to estimate the consequences of malnutrition. The results of the workshops will be presented to Rwandan Ministry officials in Project Year Ten.

### **1.3.10. Zambia (PEPFAR)**

Zambia is one of the countries hardest hit by the HIV pandemic, with an estimated one million individuals (10 percent of the population) currently HIV-infected. The activities carried out in Zambia during Project Year Nine built on FANTA's regional activities and materials in nutrition, food security and HIV. By strengthening HIV-related nutritional care and support services in Zambia and improving the capacity of HIV service providers in nutrition, these activities contribute to PEPFAR objectives in Zambia and USAID/Zambia's SO 9: Reduced HIV/AIDS Impact Through Multisectoral Response.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will support the MOH, National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), and National HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Council to strengthen the Nutrition and HIV Sub-Committee as a forum for coordination and guidance of nutrition and HIV activities. FANTA will support these stakeholders to define terms of reference for the forum, finalize the operational plan for nutrition and HIV components of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and Implementation Plan, and develop a database of nutrition and HIV programs.
- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to MOH and NFNC to strengthen training and follow-up supervision and to produce materials for service providers and clients for nutrition assessment and counseling for PLHIV. FANTA will support development of a 2-day skills-based training and follow-up for service providers at provincial and district levels, and produce a card for clients to take home that reminds them of critical nutrition practices and includes a simple tool to help them monitor progress.
- ❑ FANTA will support USAID/Zambia, MOH, and PEPFAR IPs to develop guidance on the use of supplementary and therapeutic foods for PLHIV, and to design a PEPFAR food program for PLHIV. FANTA will organize a two-day workshop of stakeholders to agree on program components, including food types, logistics, entry and exit criteria, and monitoring indicators. Based on the workshop, a manual and guidelines will be produced to support food provision programs for PLHIV in Zambia.

### **1.3.11. India (Title II)**

The India Title II program has faced a changing and challenging environment due to reduced non-emergency Title II resources, an accelerated phase-out of the Title II program, and phase-over of key activities to Government of India (GOI) programs. During Project Year Nine, FANTA worked with CARE and GOI to begin replication of practices and approaches from CARE's Integrated Nutrition and Health Project (INHP) into non-CARE assisted areas under the GOI's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program. FANTA also carried out an

assessment of specific tools and approaches developed under INHP, and carried out an assessment of decentralized food models for provision of food commodities to ICDS centers.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will continue working with CARE to support replication of successful approaches and practices from INHP into the broader GOI ICDS program. This work will involve the following components:
  - FANTA will work closely with CARE state teams to provide intensive support in two states, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, to strengthen capacity of ICDS personnel and partners to replicate selected practices, including Nutrition and Health Days and food commodity supply chain management. This support will involve adapting and developing training materials, manuals and other materials; facilitating workshops, exposure visits and training activities; and providing input to state working group meetings in identifying replication approaches and coordinating the implementation process.
  - FANTA will support the establishment of a national resource center in an existing institution to house information and resource materials that support ICDS stakeholders at national, state or district levels in replicating effective ICDS practices and approaches.
  - FANTA will contribute to national coordination mechanisms for the replication process, primarily through a National Advisory Panel led by the GOI ICDS.
  - FANTA will support the development and application of quality standards and norms for specific ICDS practices. FANTA will work with a quality assurance consultant to prepare and roll out a quality assurance process for implementation of key ICDS activities.
  - FANTA will provide technical support to CARE in monitoring and evaluating replication activities and in documenting the lessons and experience of replication.
- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to the Mission and its partners in other food security and nutrition programming areas as needed.

### **1.3.12. Guatemala (Title II and HPN)**

Guatemala's MYAPs for the period FY 2007 – 2011 began in October 2006 and are being implemented by CRS, SHARE and Save the Children. These CSs work in MCHN, water and sanitation, agricultural production, marketing, credit and natural resource management; and in strengthening the capacity of local governments to deliver services in those sectors in highly food-insecure areas of the Departments of Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Huehuetenango, Quiché, and San Marcos.

In Project Year Nine, FANTA provided support to the Title II CSs in Guatemala to improve behavior change interventions and build capacity in project reporting. Results include standardization of indicators across the three CSs, completion of a joint baseline survey, and formative research completed on MCHN and agricultural behaviors.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will build on support provided to the Title II CSs in Guatemala to conduct formative research for improving behavior change interventions, and, in particular, the strategy of Integrated Care for Children and Women at the Community Level (AINM-C), currently implemented by the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance with the technical assistance of bilateral URC/Calidad en Salud Project. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will support the CSs in the analysis of information collected through their formative research and assist the CSs in using the results of their formative research to design improved behavior change interventions.
- ❑ As a follow-on to training FANTA provided to the CSs in the current reporting requirements of the Guatemala/Mission and FFP Office, FANTA will train the CSs to use Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) as an efficient sampling methodology to use in monitoring indicators that need to be reported annually to USAID/Guatemala and the FFP/W as well as to guide implementation of their interventions.
- ❑ Guatemala was selected as one of the GH Outcome Monitoring (OM) pilot countries. In Project Year Nine, FANTA worked with the Mission to adapt the approach, and field work covered five of the eight Mission focus regions in health (Quiche, Totonicapan, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango and Chimaltenango). In Project Year Ten, FANTA will complete analysis of the data collected, prepare the survey report, and draft letters for Mission to share with its partners reporting on the performance of the program and making recommendations on areas for improvement. The Mission plan to use OM data for its annual PMP. It is expected that a second round of the OM Survey will be conducted in Guatemala during Project Year Ten (see 3.5.2.b.).

### **1.3.13. Haiti (PEPFAR and Title II )**

#### **1.3.13. a. Support to PEPFAR**

There are over 190,000 PLHIV in Haiti. As of March 2007, 10,000 HIV-positive individuals were receiving ART and over 50,000 had received palliative care. Haiti also suffers from high rates of malnutrition (e.g., 24 percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted and 22 percent are underweight and 16% of women are too thin (BMI<18.5)), which can worsen the impact of HIV and pose significant challenges to care and treatment. USAID/Haiti has noted that while there are a number of ongoing food, nutrition and HIV activities, there has also been a lack of a comprehensive and integrated strategy which covers all of the elements needed for successful nutrition and HIV programming, including policy guidance, nutrition counseling and assessment, training, monitoring, and referrals to livelihood strengthening programs. USAID/Haiti has requested technical assistance from FANTA to address the food and nutrition needs of PLHIV, including ART clients and pregnant and lactating women, and OVC in Haiti.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will conduct an assessment of the current situation in capacities and gaps in food,

nutrition and HIV programming in Haiti to identify existing food, nutrition and HIV materials, potential partners and stakeholders for nutritional care and support of PLHIV and food programming, and gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen implementation of nutrition and HIV interventions in Haiti. The assessment will also strengthen planning for FANTA's proposed activities. The assessment will involve interviews with key stakeholders, review of existing policies, guidance and materials (e.g. HIV Strategic Plan, PMTCT materials), and field visits to services and programs. FANTA also expects to meet with stakeholders on identifying appropriate food products for the HIV context. The assessment will include visits to existing food production sites, particularly for RUTF.

- ❑ Building on the findings of the assessment, FANTA will consult with stakeholders from the MOH, UN agencies, NGOs and other PEPFAR IPs to facilitate the creation and/or strengthening of a national food, nutrition and HIV TWG. The TWG will coordinate nutrition and HIV activities in Haiti, including development and endorsement of the food, nutrition and HIV strategy, development of national guidelines on food and nutritional care and support and development of a training plan for national service providers. The TWG will also serve to ensure national ownership of food, nutrition and HIV materials produced in Haiti. FANTA will facilitate the coordination of this group, provide direction as needed and act as a nutrition and HIV technical information resource. The first output of the TWG will be the food, nutrition and HIV strategy.
- ❑ FANTA will work with the national TWG and other appropriate stakeholders to develop national guidelines on nutritional care and support for PLHIV. As a part of the national guideline development process, FANTA will also assist with the development of a workplan to clarify actions needed, responsibilities and the timeline for completion of the work. The workplan will also cover issues related to determination of the number of copies needed, production plans, dissemination and monitoring of the use of the guidelines. This activity will build on FANTA's experience with the development of national guidelines in a number of other countries.
- ❑ Given the limited knowledge and capacity on food, nutrition and HIV in Haiti, training is an essential step to ensure high quality food and nutritional care and support service provision and the integration of food and nutrition into the national HIV response. FANTA will work with the appropriate stakeholders in the MOH and other ministries, UN agencies and NGOs to develop a plan for training national service providers. FANTA will share training materials on food, nutrition and HIV developed for other countries to help determine the type of training materials that will be the most appropriate for Haiti. The development and production of those training materials deemed most appropriate will be completed in Project Year Ten.
- ❑ FANTA will review current plans and meet with stakeholders on the development of food products for clinically malnourished ART and pre-ART clients, pregnant and lactating HIV positive women and OVC to come to a consensus on types of food products that are best suited for these target groups in Haiti. Stakeholders will include Meds and Food for Kids and CRS, among others. Technical assistance will be provided to identify the optimal types of foods and their formulation, as well as identification of effective entry points in HIV

treatment and palliative care services and eligibility and exit criteria. FANTA will also provide assistance with estimates of the cost and sustainability of different models and the development of effective monitoring systems.

### **1.3.13.b. Support to Title II**

The four Title II DAPs operating in Haiti—a \$32 million/year program implemented by CARE, CRS, SCF/US, and World Vision—will end with the Calendar Year 2007. FANTA facilitated two workshops during Project Year Nine to prepare the next round of MYAPs. These workshops helped develop a consensus between the Mission and PVOs potentially submitting MYAP proposals on the role of the Title II program in the Mission’s food security strategy.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

#### *Technical assistance to Title II CSs*

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical support to the approved MYAPs, particularly in the areas of M&E; and in the implementation of the nutrition component of their MYAPs. FANTA will hold a workshop to harmonize the indicators to be used by the CSs and ensure that M&E systems integrate the Mission’s PMP indicators; the F indicators, the FFP/W indicators; and their own program indicators.
- ❑ FANTA will support the implementation of the Baseline Survey that the approved MYAPs have to conduct in the first year of their program through technical assistance in preparing the protocol and in writing the survey report.

#### *Technical assistance to the Mission*

- ❑ FANTA initially developed Layers (see **3.5.2a**) at a request from USAID/Haiti in 2002. Although the unstable situation in country has affected the implementation of this activity, field work for a second round of Layers for Title II in Haiti was completed in Project Year Nine. The third round will get underway in Project Year Ten after the new MYAPs begin activities. FANTA will continue to assist the Mission and the Food Monitors in implementing and analyzing the results.
- ❑ FANTA, in close collaboration with the Mission, IFPRI, Cornell University, and World Vision/Haiti, finalized the study of preventive vs. recuperative approaches in targeting food rations for children; and organized the presentation of the study’s main findings to USAID and the Haiti stakeholders operating Food Security/Nutrition programs. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to provide technical assistance to the CSs who wished to adopt this intervention strategy for reducing malnutrition. A paper summarizing the results of the operations research, *Age-based preventive targeting of food assistance and behavior change communication is more effective in reducing childhood undernutrition than targeting underweight children: Evidence from a cluster randomized trial in Haiti*, has been accepted for publication by the Lancet in their January 2008 issue, along with the Lancet Series on Malnutrition.

### **1.3.14. Honduras (Title II)**

During Project Year Nine, FANTA assisted the Mission and the Title II CSs with the final preparation of their behavior change strategies, and assisted them to prepare for the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) of the Title II program.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will assist USAID/Honduras and the Title II CSs with developing effective plans for phase down, phase over and phase out of their Title II program in preparation for the final year of Title II in Honduras. FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will conduct a workshop with the objective of reviewing steps in exit strategies and plans for phase over/phase out, reviewing of experiences with exit strategies in the Latin American region (especially CARE Honduras, as well as Title II CSs in Nicaragua and Bolivia), and applying the steps for exit strategies to the Title II CSs current plans for phase over/phase out (or developing these plans if they have not been developed.) Participants, including partners as well as government counterparts, will present plans during the workshop for review and discussion, and develop a plan and timeline for brief periodic meetings among Title II CSs and stakeholders, where they will discuss plans, successes, challenges, and ways to address challenges.
- ❑ As an additional product of the workshop, FANTA will document Title II CS experiences with the implementation of exit strategies in the Latin America region, specifically focusing on experiences to date in Bolivia, Nicaragua, and with CARE/Honduras. Documentation of experiences will focus on 1) Title II CS objectives in their exit strategies, 2) main assumptions in exit strategies, 3) actual plans for exit, 4) aspects of the exit strategies that have been successful to date and key factors to success, 5) challenges encountered in exit strategies and obstacles that have created these challenges, 6) recommendations to improve Title II CS exit strategies, and 7) proposed Title II CS needs to strengthen their capacity in this area. FANTA will produce a technical report to document these processes.
- ❑ FANTA will also produce a technical report documenting the experience in behavior change communications (BCC) strategy development in IYCF in Honduras. The document will focus on the steps in BCC strategy development for IYCF, elements that contributed to success in strategy development, challenges experienced, aspects that did or did not work well in strategy implementation, and general practical recommendations for BCC strategy development in IYCF for other Title II programs given the Honduran experience. Inputs for the technical report will come from current FANTA documents on the process, and email/phone correspondence with Title II CSs in Honduras. The technical report will serve as a resource for future BCC strategy development in the Title II context.

### **1.3.15. Nicaragua (Title II)**

During Project Year Nine FANTA provided support to the Title II Program in Nicaragua to improve the quality of implementation of the Ministry of Health's Community Health and Nutrition Program, PROCOSAN. FANTA worked with USAID/Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan

MOH, NicaSalud and the Title II CSs to provide technical support in the field to local MOH and Title II teams in implementing their transition plans to PROCOSAN, trained stakeholders in using LQAS to evaluate the quality of implementation of PROCOSAN at the local level, and in collaboration with Title II CSs and the MOH, conducted an evaluation of the quality of implementation of PROCOSAN.

During Project Year Ten FANTA will continue this support to finalize the results of the evaluation of quality of PROCOSAN implementation and assist with improvements to aspects of PROCOSAN that require strengthening. FANTA will provide the following in-country technical assistance:

- ❑ FANTA will work with USAID/Nicaragua, Title II CSs, the MOH, and other stakeholders to finalize and present the evaluation results, facilitate the development of a plan to improve implementation given the results, assist partners in improving prioritized aspects of PROCOSAN that require strengthening, and then conduct an additional evaluation to determine the impact of the activities.

***IR 2: USAID, host country governments and IPs establish improved, integrated nutrition and food security-related strategies and policies.***

Under IR2, FANTA seeks to strengthen the relationship between the Agency's health and nutrition, HIV, agriculture, economic growth/poverty alleviation and food security-related programs in order to maximize the food consumption and nutritional impact of these programs on target populations, especially young children, adolescents, women and PLHIV.

## **2. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 2**

### **2.1. In Washington**

#### **2.1.1. Implementing strategies for improving women's nutrition**

FANTA takes a lead role in coordinating efforts to improve women's nutrition among USAID and its PVO partners by facilitating collaboration and by disseminating better practices and program options to the wider development community. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to identify opportunities to implement women's and adolescent girls' nutrition activities in collaboration and coordination with USAID, other CAs, PVOs and donors.

- ❑ In Project Year Eight, with funding from USAID/East Africa (USAID/EA), FANTA worked with the Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC) and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) to expand coverage of an Anemia Prevention Package in Uganda, Rwanda, and Swaziland. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide technical assistance to train Girl Guide national trainers, develop advocacy materials, and monitor implementation of anemia prevention packages in Uganda, Rwanda, and Swaziland, and possibly in Kenya (see 2.2.2).
- ❑ In response to the need for standardized, clear guidance on women's nutrition indicators,

FANTA has developed the *Women’s Nutrition Indicator Guide* to foster the consistent measurement of women’s nutrition indicators and to standardize the data collection and analysis of these indicators. The guide, which focuses on problem assessment, monitoring, and evaluation, will be completed and disseminated in Project Year Ten.

- ❑ To validate dietary diversity as a measure of the adequacy of women’s diets, FANTA will complete a study protocol and select reliable data sets to test whether dietary diversity indicators that can be constructed from the set of food groups in the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) questionnaire can serve as a proxy for the adequacy of micro-nutrients in the woman’s diet (see **3.2.3**).

### **2.1.2. Providing technical support to GH and USAID initiatives**

FANTA will continue to provide technical support to GH and other USAID Bureaus in the area of food, nutrition, food security and HIV policy and programs to improve and strengthen the integration of nutrition into USAID programming. FANTA will advocate for and facilitate the incorporation of promising practices and food security and nutrition program approaches aimed at food insecure and vulnerable populations into the implementation of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework and initiatives such as PEPFAR.

- ❑ FANTA will continue to assist the USAID Office of HIV/AIDS and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator (O/GAC) in refining operational guidance on the integration of nutrition and food interventions in HIV programming (see **1.1.1.a**).
- ❑ FANTA will continue to work with WHO to review, update and disseminate technical and operational guidelines to effectively integrate nutrition into HIV prevention, treatment (e.g., ART scale-up) and care (e.g., home-based care). As requested by USAID, FANTA will assist WHO, UNICEF, and USAID partners to strengthen capacity and provide technical assistance on policies and programs for nutrition and HIV. FANTA will participate in selected international meetings including technical consultations organized by WHO, UNICEF and others (see **3.3.1**).
- ❑ FANTA will develop a service provider tool that supports nutrition counseling of PLHIV and that can be used to screen clients for eligibility for nutrition and food security interventions, including food supplementation, micronutrient supplementation, and referral for livelihood and household food support (see **3.3.1**).

### **2.1.3. Improving the management of acute malnutrition in emergency and development contexts**

FANTA has been working with its partners since 2002 to promote innovative approaches to the treatment of SAM. With support from GH, OFDA and field Missions, it has partnered with Valid International, a United Kingdom-based agency, to develop and disseminate lessons learned regarding the scaling-up and expansion of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), also formerly known as Community-Based Therapeutic Care (CTC). CMAM is an innovative and widely accepted approach to the management of acute malnutrition that links

relief and development concepts and empowers communities<sup>3</sup>. CMAM has proven to be very effective and the MOH of Malawi, Niger and Ethiopia and PVO partners, such as CARE, IMC, MSF, World Vision and Save US, have already begun to adopt and adapt this approach.

In Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to be engaged in major capacity development initiatives supporting global advocacy on the importance of addressing acute malnutrition in emergency as well as in development contexts:

#### *Country Visits to Review CMAM Integration*

In Project Year Nine, FANTA worked closely with OFDA in Washington and in the field to conduct reviews of CMAM program implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Malawi and Niger) to identify lessons learned and contextual factors that facilitate and or constrain integration of CMAM post-emergency. FANTA will continue to support this work in Project Year Ten.

- ❑ FANTA produced three country reports with key lessons learned in Project Year Nine. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will present the findings to USAID and disseminate the reports to partners in each respective country.
- ❑ FANTA will synthesize the findings from the three countries into a CMAM Review Synthesis Report highlighting lessons learned from integration of CMAM programs.
- ❑ FANTA will organize an international workshop in Washington, DC in April 2008, to share the CMAM Review Synthesis Report to facilitate global efforts to integrate CMAM in post-emergency and development settings.

#### *Integration of CMAM into Health Systems in Ghana*

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical assistance to the Ghana Mission and support the Ghana Health Service in introducing CMAM. The support will cover aspects of program design, strategic planning, drafting a national guideline and providing expertise for capacity development in implementing, monitoring and evaluating services through pre-and in-service training, active learning sites and information and documentation sharing (See **1.3.4**).

#### *CMAM Cost Analysis and Capacity Assessment Tools*

In Project Year Nine, FANTA began the development of a CMAM Cost Analysis Tool. The first phase of activities included reviewing background documents, a field visit to Malawi and proposing options for the cost tool. The findings were presented at a July 2007 meeting with representatives from USAID, UNICEF, WHO, Concern, Basics, Valid and other partners. Building on the essential elements agreed to at the meeting, FANTA presented a concept for the

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<sup>3</sup> Community-based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition; A Joint Statement by the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition and the United Nation's Children's Fund, May 2007

cost tool in the report, A Cost Analysis tool for Programs of Community-Based Management of Acutely Malnourished Children (CMAM).

- ❑ In the second phase of the Cost Analysis Tool development, FANTA will field test a costing tool in the process of introducing CMAM services in the Ghana Health Service.
- ❑ To better guide countries interested in introducing and integrating CMAM programs into their health systems, FANTA will design and field test a capacity assessment tool. The development of the capacity tool will build on the Framework for CMAM Services generated from country visits to Ethiopia, Malawi and Niger, and lessons learned from the CMAM integration in Ghana.

### *CMAM Training*

In collaboration with UNICEF, Valid International and Concern Worldwide, FANTA has developed draft training modules for CMAM, based on the 2006 CTC Field Manual. The modules address program design and planning, outpatient care, inpatient care, community mobilization, management of moderate acute malnutrition and M&E. The draft training modules were developed and reviewed by representatives from WHO, UNICEF and Concern in Project Year Nine. FANTA will continue to refine the training modules in Project Year Ten:

- ❑ FANTA is organizing a regional CMAM training with UNICEF, Valid International, WHO and Concern Worldwide in Malawi in February 2008. The target audience will be front line health workers as well as health program managers and planners from MOH and NGOs in Botswana, Malawi and Uganda. The training modules will be further revised and completed in Project Year Ten, based on input and lessons learned from the training sessions.
- ❑ FANTA will also participate in a UNICEF-sponsored policy-maker's orientation to CMAM in Zambia during Project Year Ten. The orientation will focus on countries that do not currently have policies or programs in place regarding treatment of SAM.
- ❑ FANTA will collaborate with OFDA/Washington and OFDA/Sudan to conduct an assessment of the Darfur CMAM programs and to organize and conduct CMAM training to strengthen the capacity of NGO and MOH IPs.

### *Networking and dissemination in Emergency Nutrition*

- ❑ FANTA will participate in the UN Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Global Nutrition Cluster working group activities and actively contribute to the emergency assessment and capacity development for emergency nutrition sub-working groups' activities.

### *Ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and other specialized supplementary food products*

- ❑ FANTA is working in partnership with Washington University at St. Louis to carry out a randomized clinical effectiveness trial of three locally produced food products for the treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in Malawi. The trial

compares the recovery rates of children with MAM given RUTF made with milk/peanut, RUTF made with soy/peanut, or corn-soy blend (CSB) as a supplement. Outcomes measured include recovery from malnutrition, rates of improvement in nutritional status, adverse outcomes, and duration of infections. In Project Year Ten, the trial will be completed and a final report produced.

- FANTA will continue to be engaged in discussions on local production of RUTF, including work with Project Peanut Butter, Valid International, Nutriset and others assessing the impact of alternative formulations of RUTF to reduce costs.

## **2.2. With Missions**

### **2.2.1. Supporting food security strategy development**

FFP identified 18 priority countries for focusing of MYAP resources in FY 2006 and FY 2007, an important step in implementing the FFP's 2006-2010 Strategic Plan. Development of Title II food security program strategies is the next necessary step in these countries to ensure effective use of the Title II resource to reduce food insecurity. FANTA will support USAID Missions (in FFP priority countries) and FFP/W in the implementation of a collaborative and participatory process to develop food security strategies to: 1) better address country-specific risks and vulnerabilities related to poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition; and, 2) improve the strategic integration of USAID resources in support of food security objectives. The strategies will serve as a guide for CSs developing new or expanded MYAP proposals. This activity is an urgent priority in the FFP priority countries where a significant proportion of existing Title II MYAPs will end in FY 2008 and/or where a significant number of new FY 2008 proposals are expected. Countries where FANTA is working with the Mission to develop food security programming strategies include Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique (see **1.3.5**, **1.3.6**, and **1.3.7** for country-specific activities).

#### **2.2.1.a. Sudan food transition study**

Sudan's 22-year civil war left the world's greatest concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) – more than 4 million people within Sudan – and caused more than 600,000 refugees to flee to neighboring countries. As a result of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005, relative peace and security have set the stage for southern Sudan's IDPs to return to their homes. To ensure stability, receiving communities, particularly in rural areas, will need assistance in developing or expanding service provision, as well as enhanced opportunities for economic growth and livelihood recovery.

FFP/W has supported emergency food aid programming throughout Southern Sudan's long years of conflict-induced displacement and malnutrition. USAID/Sudan has now developed a new Strategy Statement to respond to the significant challenges and opportunities in supporting the southern Sudanese transition from war to peace. FANTA will support this effort in Project Year Ten through the following activity:

- FANTA will undertake a Food Assistance Transition Study to assist USAID to: a) sharpen the focus of current food aid programming toward attaining sustainable food security and b)

identify potential linkages with longer-term development programs (USAID, Government of South Sudan, Government of National Unity and other donors) to improve food security in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. The Food Assistance Transition Study will assess the impact of stability on those areas and groups considered to be the most food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas<sup>4</sup>. The Transition Study will also make recommendations about how Title II resources should be used as an appropriate component in addressing the prevailing food security issues.

### **2.2.2. Providing support to USAID/East Africa**

With support from USAID/EA, FANTA works in partnership with regional institutions to improve nutrition and food security programming in eastern Africa. FANTA's work supports USAID/EA's SO 11: Regional Health and HIV/AIDS Programs. FANTA's technical assistance focuses largely on building capacity to strengthen food and nutrition responses to the HIV pandemic, in particular through improved nutritional care and support for PLHIV and the uses of food aid to mitigate the impacts of HIV.

During Project Year Nine, FANTA worked with partners to implement a range of technical assistance activities; developing training materials and providing training on nutrition and HIV for community and home-based care providers; developing a guide for food assistance programming in the context of HIV; and supporting WAGGGS to promote anemia prevention.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will provide the following technical assistance with USAID/EA support:

- ❑ Contingent on progress of the Family Health International (FHI) Regional Outreach Addressing AIDS through Development Strategies (ROADS) project in Rwanda, FANTA will provide training and technical assistance in nutrition and HIV/AIDS to community organizations and PLHIV networks in selected sites of Rwanda. This will be based on similar training FANTA provided at ROADS sites in Kenya and Uganda in Project Years Eight and Nine. Accompanying the training, FANTA will provide counseling materials on nutrition and HIV to community-based care services.
- ❑ FANTA will work with the FHI ROADS project in Busia to review and document agriculture-based livelihood strategies that HIV-affected households and communities are adopting in Busia, Kenya and Busia, Uganda. Based on review findings, FANTA will facilitate outreach and participatory learning to share these approaches with other communities and households (see **3.3.2**).
- ❑ FANTA will finalize and print *A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Nutrition Education and Counseling for PLHIV* and hold a regional workshop to orient IPs in using the guide. Following the regional workshop, FANTA will provide technical assistance to IPs on how to apply the guide to program M&E.

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<sup>4</sup> Abyei, Blue Nile State and Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains - an area with a population of around four million - are collectively known as the Transitional or Three Areas.

- ❑ In partnership with RCQHC, FANTA will produce a compendium of promising practices in food, nutrition, and HIV programming, derived from the program reviews conducted in Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. In order to inform and guide future programming, the compendium will identify promising practices, key conditions needed to implement them, and challenges and opportunities related to the practices (see **1.1.1.b.**).
- ❑ FANTA will support the Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Southern and Central Africa (CHS-ECSA) to revise *Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: A Training Manual for Nurses and Midwives* (completed in Project Year Nine) to reflect the new WHO recommendations for IYCF in the HIV context and print and disseminate the training manual.
- ❑ FANTA will work in partnership with RCQHC to conduct a regional workshop in Ethiopia in October 2007 for trainers of community-based HIV service providers in eastern Africa in the use of the training materials on nutrition and HIV for community-based care providers that FANTA and RCHQC produced in Project Year Nine.
- ❑ FANTA will work with RCQHC to assist in expanding the Girl Guides Anemia Prevention Program to two additional districts in Uganda, develop advocacy materials and monitor implementation of anemia intervention packages in Uganda, Rwanda, and Swaziland. FANTA will also conduct a qualitative assessment in Uganda and prepare a report on Girl Guides' experiences in the program, including knowledge gained, community outreach and practical exercises performed to earn the badge, and what anemia prevention behaviors they currently practice (see **2.1.1.**).
- ❑ As needed, FANTA will work in partnership with RCQHC, Ministries of Health, and other stakeholders to support country roll-out of the ENA approach.

***IR 3: Best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security-related policy and programming adopted by USAID, IPs, and other key stakeholders.***

IR3 supports GH in fulfilling one of its primary functions of global leadership. FANTA will focus on promoting promising practices to improve food security, focusing on women, adolescent and children's health and nutrition. While IRs 1 and 2 concentrate on a defined set of stakeholders (i.e., USAID, PVOs, PEPFAR IPs, host country governments), under IR3, FANTA synthesizes promising practices and acceptable standards in nutrition, HIV and food security programming for the wider development community. The primary approach is through research, analysis, documentation, consultation and appropriate dissemination (e.g., training, technical assistance) to a wide stakeholder audience.

Through IR3, FANTA supports priority research in programmatic and operational issues and expands the institutional capacity of key stakeholder groups (e.g., PVOs, PEPFAR IPs, USAID Missions and UN Agencies such as WFP, FAO, the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), UNICEF and WHO) to assess, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate food security and nutrition policies and programs. Examples of priority technical areas include the validation of dietary diversity as an indicator of the quality of women's diets, refinement of the HFIAS tool for measurement of household food access, strengthening food and nutrition care and support for

PLHIV and development and application of streamlined approaches for cost-effective needs assessment and outcome monitoring. Results from IR3 are incorporated in FANTA's support to USAID, IPs and host country governments under IRs 1 and 2.

### **3. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF IR 3**

#### **3.1. Technical notes on monitoring and evaluation**

In Project Year Eight, FANTA produced and disseminated two technical notes to assist CSs establish and carry out results reporting and evaluations for Title II development programs. Technical Note No.10, *Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Title II Development Oriented Projects*, and Technical Note No.11, *Evaluating Title II Development Oriented Multi Year Assistance Projects*, were disseminated in 2006.

In Project Year Ten, FANTA will complete and disseminate three additional technical notes:

- 1) *Design and Implementation of Mid-term Evaluations*,
- 2) *Reporting Data in a Meaningful Way* and
- 3) *LQAS vs. Cluster Sampling: How to Decide What Sampling Method to Use for Data Collection*.

FANTA may also produce FFP Occasional Paper No.5: *Trigger Indicators and Early Warning and Response Systems in Multi-Year Title II Assistance Programs*.

#### **3.2. Approaches to measuring household and individual access to and consumption of food**

The access to and consumption of adequate and appropriate food by households and individuals are important components of food security. FANTA is carrying out a set of activities aimed at developing user-friendly, cost-effective approaches to measure changes in food access, dietary quantity and quality, and feeding behaviors at the household and individual levels. USAID and PVO stakeholders have identified this work as a high priority. The results from technical assistance, facilitation, and operations research will inform USAID and its partners to better address program M&E in this area as well as influence the design of data collection instruments for and analysis of data from key sources of information on nutrition and food security, such as the KPC and DHS.

##### **3.2.1. Measuring improved household access to food**

###### **3.2.1.a. Adaptation and use of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) guides**

There is strong demand among food security program managers for a relatively simple, methodologically rigorous measure of household food insecurity--particularly the access component--that can be used to guide, monitor and evaluate programs. In response to this demand, FANTA has undertaken a set of activities to identify a scientifically validated, simple, and more user-friendly approach for measuring the impacts of food security programs on the

access component of household food insecurity. As a result of these activities, FANTA, in collaboration with Cornell and Tufts Universities, and the Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO/NCPD), has developed a "*Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide (Version 3, August 2007)*," with a standardized questionnaire and data collection and analysis instructions.

The HFIAS is composed of a set of nine questions that have been used in numerous countries and appear to distinguish food-insecure from food-secure households across different cultural contexts. These nine questions represent universal domains of the experience of insecure access to food that can be used to assign households and populations along a continuum of severity. The information generated by the HFIAS can be used to assess the prevalence of household food insecurity (e.g., for geographic targeting) and to detect changes in the food insecurity situation of a population over time (e.g., for monitoring and evaluation).

*Collaboration with the FAO/National Consumer Protection Division (FAO/NCPD) and the European Community/FAO Food Security Information for Action Programme, Phase II (FSIAP-II)*

During Project Year Nine, FANTA collaborated with FAO/NCPD to learn from field-applications of the HFIAS. In March 2007, FANTA participated in an international workshop planned by the EC/FAO FSIAP-II program in collaboration with FAO's Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS) to discuss possibilities for integration of these tools into national food security information systems and international food security classification. FANTA also participates regularly in the FAO/NCPD-led user-network (E-forum), a discussion forum developed to provide HFIAS users a medium for sharing information and lessons learned related to the use and integration of the HFIAS tool. FANTA's collaboration with FAO/NCPD in the EC/FAO FSIAP-II program presents an important opportunity to broaden the use of the HFIAS and HDDS indicators beyond the Title II community.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to collaborate with FAO/NCPD, under the EC/FAO FSIAP-II. FANTA and FAO/NCPD will:

- ❑ Analyze HFIAS data collected in diverse settings and multiple countries, to test the construct validity of the scale, as well as the HFIAS food security classification scheme. FANTA and FAO/NCPD currently plan to test data from several countries (FAO Mozambique, Direction Générale des Prévisions et Statistiques Agricoles Burkina Faso, Palestinian Public Perceptions Project Palestine, South Africa Health Research Medical Council FIVIMS livelihood survey, FAO Zimbabwe Risk and Vulnerability Reduction survey, and a South African Medical Research Council research study). Other potential partners to participate in the HFIAS validity study are still to be confirmed.
- ❑ During Project Year Ten, a synthesis report describing the analyses methods and results across datasets will also be prepared by FANTA and FAO. The synthesis report will outline any recommendations for modifications to the set of HFIAS questions and/or classification scheme. It is expected the draft report will be completed by March 2008, and that a small

inter-agency workshop will be organized to discuss the results and recommendations, and to identify if any further analytical work be required.

### **3.2.2. Measuring infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

#### **3.2.2.a. IYCF indicators**

Optimal IYCF is a critical aspect of care to improve nutrition, health, and development of the child. Improving the definition and measurement of IYCF practices in the 6 to 23 month period will help advocate for increased focus on this important determinant of infant and young child nutrition, in addition to improving the ability of program implementers to define the magnitude of the problem in their program context and monitor and report on improvements in IYCF practices.

With support from GH, FANTA has been collaborating with ORC Macro (i.e., DHS, CSTS), CORE, and PVOs working on child survival and health activities to improve the use and interpretation of IYCF data available from DHS and KPC surveys. During Project Year Nine, FANTA provided technical assistance and training in the use of the ORC/Macro IYCF Update (September 2006) and the revised KPC Module 2: Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding (June 2006) to Title II and CSHGP partners. The IYCF Update and revised KPC Module 2 address several key IYCF indicators, including a new summary IYCF indicator for children 6-23 months.

- ❑ During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue to provide technical assistance to PVOs working on child survival and health activities, as well as Title II Cooperating Sponsors with new MYAPs, in the use of the summary IYCF indicator.

#### **3.2.2.b. Developing and validating indicators of feeding frequency and nutrient density of complementary foods for the breastfed and non-breastfed child in developing countries**

Clear guidance for the international community on optimal IYCF practices has been achieved with the publication of the *Guiding Principles for Complementary Feeding of the Breastfed Child* (PAHO/WHO 2003) and *Guiding Principles for the Non-Breastfed Child 6-24 Months of Age* (WHO 2005). Over the past several years, FANTA has implemented a multi-stage initiative to develop a set of indicators to assess IYCF practices and to monitor and evaluate progress on improving IYCF practices worldwide. During Project Year Nine, FANTA worked with IFPRI, University of California at Davis, WHO, and collaborating researchers from several developing countries to develop and validate indicators of feeding practices, specifically related to the frequency of feeding and nutrient density of complementary foods, for infants and young children 6 through 23 months of age in developing countries. In August 2006, a report was completed that summarized results across the ten data sets analyzed and included recommendations regarding use of the indicators developed and validated. FANTA participated in an informal meeting held by WHO in October 2006 in Geneva to review the steps and main outcomes of the process that has been followed to identify valid and reliable population-based indicators to assess selected aspects of complementary feeding practices (and feeding non-

breastfed children aged 6 - 23 months) and reach a common understanding on key principles and strategic directions to be adopted. Participants at the meeting affirmed the technical quality of the work completed up to that point, but raised additional questions and requested that additional analyses be conducted. A report describing the results of these additional analyses is now available in draft form.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will:

- ❑ Conduct analyses of up to 18<sup>5</sup> (2004-2006) DHS country datasets for tabulation of data related to IYCF practices to assess the extent of difference when tabulating the IYCF indicators using DHS cut-offs and food groupings vs. those proposed by the IYCF working group in 2006 and 2007.
- ❑ Assist in organizing a global consensus meeting convened by WHO on indicators for assessing IYCF in November 2007 in Washington DC. The objectives of the meeting will be to:
  - Review and agree on a small set of universal indicators for assessing IYCF practices in children 6-23 months of age, for use at the population level;
  - Review and agree on updated breastfeeding indicators;
  - Review and agree on instruments to collect data on breastfeeding and IYCF practices;
  - Review and reach consensus on the content of a draft document summarizing a limited set of global indicators to assess IYCF practices on a population basis, that will be published by WHO in collaboration with partners.
- ❑ Provide technical input to and review of the November 2007 meeting report and the WHO *Indicators For Assessing Infant And Young Child Feeding Practices* document.
- ❑ Support implementation of potential next steps from the November 2007 meeting, as needed.

### **3.2.3. Validating dietary diversity as a measure of the adequacy of women's diets**

The 2005 DHS revised questionnaire includes, for the first time, a 24-hour recall question on food group consumption of the mothers of children under 3 years of age. Inclusion of this question represents a significant opportunity to advocate for an increased emphasis on women's diet quality.

To support the use and interpretation of data collected using the new DHS 2005 questionnaire, FANTA proposes to examine existing data sets with dietary intake data from 24-hour recall to analyze the relationship between simple indicators of dietary diversity (DD) – such as could be derived from the 2005 DHS questionnaire – and diet quality for women. In preparation for this work, a meeting was held in Copenhagen in conjunction with the Sixth International Conference on Dietary Assessment Methodology in April 2006, to elaborate the research protocol for this

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<sup>5</sup> The datasets to be analyzed will be determined after it has been established for how many datasets eggs and meat are separated in the 24 hour recall child dietary intake questionnaire.

study. An expression of interest was solicited from research organizations that have extant, ready-to-analyze women's food consumption datasets from developing countries, and 11 data sets were identified.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will:

- Finalize the study protocol and select reliable data sets to test whether DD indicators that can be constructed from the set of food groups in the DHS questionnaire can serve as a proxy for the adequacy of women's dietary quality (see **2.1.1**).
- Organize a meeting in Washington, DC in early 2008 to review analysis progress and discuss any questions regarding the protocol with collaborating researchers.
- Produce a report documenting the results from the analyses, with a discussion of the relationship between women's DD and dietary quality and the potential for simple indicators of women's dietary quality, using dietary recall data such as that collected by the DHS. The results will be used to recommend the analysis and tabulation plan of women's food intake in DHS reports.

### **3.3. Food and nutrition responses to HIV**

FANTA will continue to provide technical support to GH, DCHA, other USAID Bureaus and USAID/EA to integrate food security and nutrition objectives and components into the USG's HIV strategies and programming.

#### **3.3.1. Strengthening food and nutritional care and support for PLHIV**

Since 2000, FANTA has provided technical assistance at multiple levels to strengthen nutritional care and support for PLHIV. FANTA supports the development of global guidance and assists regional institutions, country teams and programs in adapting global guidance to develop locally appropriate nutritional care and support guidelines, training materials and service provider materials. FANTA also supports the design of food, nutrition and HIV programs, and carries out targeted evaluations to help answer key questions of programmatic relevance.

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will continue this process through the following activities:

- FANTA will continue to participate in forums on HIV, and food and nutrition, and support country efforts to improve HIV and nutrition policies, such as review of national guidelines and technical assistance to nutrition policy development (see **1.1.1.a**).
- FANTA will continue a series of in-country activities to strengthen nutritional care and support in Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Zambia and Haiti (see **1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.4, 1.3.8, 1.3.9, 1.3.10, 1.3.13**).
- FANTA will develop a service provider tool that supports nutrition counseling of PLHIV and that can be used to screen clients for eligibility for nutrition and food security interventions,

including food supplementation, micronutrient supplementation, and referral for livelihood and household food support.

- ❑ FANTA will continue a number of regional activities supported by USAID/EA to strengthen nutritional care and support in the region (see 2.2.2.), including development of guidance on M&E for HIV and nutrition, and compilation of promising practices in the implementation of nutritional care and support.
- ❑ FANTA will continue to work with WHO to review, update and disseminate technical and operational guidelines to effectively integrate nutrition into HIV prevention, treatment (e.g., ART scale-up) and care (e.g., home-based care). As requested by USAID, FANTA will assist WHO, UNICEF, and USAID partners to strengthen capacity and provide technical assistance on policies and programs for nutrition and HIV. FANTA will participate in selected international meetings including technical consultations organized by WHO, UNICEF and others (see 2.1.2.).
- ❑ In order to strengthen the evidence base on the impacts of food supplementation on the nutritional and clinical status of HIV-infected individuals, FANTA is partnering with local partners to conduct two targeted evaluations with PEPFAR funding from the GH/Office of HIV/AIDS (OHA) and USAID/Kenya.
  - In Malawi, FANTA is working with Washington University at St. Louis and the University of Malawi to investigate the differential impacts of two food products on the nutritional and clinical status of malnourished, adult ART clients. During the initial 3.5 months of ARV treatment at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital in Blantyre, Malawi, HIV-infected adults with body mass index (BMI)<18.5 received either CSB or a RUTF consisting of micronutrient-fortified nutrient-dense paste (Plumpynut®). Nutritional counseling is provided to all clients. The CSB and RUTF both provide 1360 kcal per day, but the two products differ in form, composition, nutrient density, and protein and micronutrient content. Data on subjects' nutritional status (BMI, bioelectric impedance analysis [BIA], and serum albumin), clinical status (viral load, CD4 count, clinical events), quality of life, and adherence to ARV drugs is being collected for the 3.5 months of supplementation and for nine months of follow-up. Final results are expected in January 2008.
  - In Kenya, FANTA is working with KEMRI to investigate the impacts of food supplementation on the nutritional and clinical status of malnourished, adult ART clients and malnourished pre-ART clients. HIV-infected adults with BMI<18.5 at six sites in Kenya receive either a micronutrient-fortified blended food product and nutritional counseling, or nutritional counseling alone during their initial six months of ARV treatment (for ART clients) or during six months of cotrimoxazole treatment (for pre-ART clients). The specialized food product, locally manufactured by Insta, is composed of corn, soy, oil, sugar, whey protein, and micronutrient premix and provides 1320 kcal per day. Data on subjects' nutritional status (BMI, mid-upper arm circumference [MUAC], BIA, serum albumin), clinical status (CD4 count, clinical events), quality of life, and drug adherence will be collected for the six months of

supplementation and six months of follow-up. Within each arm of the study (ART and pre-ART) outcomes of subjects who receive food will be compared with outcomes of those who do not. Final results are expected in August 2008.

### **3.3.2. Developing food security and food aid interventions to mitigate the impact of HIV**

For the past two years, FANTA has expanded its activities focused on mitigating the impact of HIV on food security. In Project Year Nine, FANTA completed, printed and disseminated the guide titled *Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV*, in collaboration with WFP and Technical Assistance for NGOs International (TANGO).

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will undertake the following activities:

- ❑ FANTA will provide technical assistance in the design of food assistance and HIV programming in 1-2 countries where FANTA has ongoing Mission-funded programs of technical assistance (see **1.1.2.b.**). FANTA will also work with the ICB focal points to share information and learn from field practitioners how the guide on *Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV* has been applied (see **1.1.1.e.**)
- ❑ FANTA will conduct a participatory review of agriculture-based livelihood activities, strategies and technologies used by households and communities affected by HIV in FHI ROADS project sites (Busia, Kenya and Busia, Uganda). Based on review findings, FANTA will facilitate outreach and participatory learning to share these approaches with the other communities and households. FANTA's technical assistance will strengthen PLHIV cluster livelihood activities and enhance their access to new opportunities including expanding successful livelihood practices to other PLHIV clusters along the ROADS project (see **2.2.2.**).

### **3.4. Promising practices in Community-Based Growth Promotion (CBGP)**

FANTA has been providing technical assistance to Title II CSs in Central America to improve MCHN outcomes since 2005. One focus of this technical assistance has been to improve the quality of implementation of CBGP. During Project Year Ten, FANTA will produce a technical note to share promising practices in implementing CBGP programs. Specifically,

- ❑ FANTA will produce a technical note that will outline steps to: 1) define quality in CBGP implementation among key Title II CS stakeholders based on standardized norms, materials and procedures, 2) develop CBGP implementation plans based on agreed upon standards of quality, 3) evaluate implementation to determine if quality standards are being met, and 4) plan a process of continual improvement of CBGP based on evaluation results. The focus of the technical note will be on these promising practices in the context of scaling up CBGP interventions. The technical note will be based on FANTA experience to date on improving quality of CBGP implementation with Title II CSs in the region, as well as a regional working meeting to review and discuss key steps and Title II CS experiences.

### **3.5 Innovations to improve assessment, monitoring and evaluation of food security programming**

To meet expressed needs of USAID and PVO partners, FANTA continues to support the development of innovative tools for problem assessment and program and commodity monitoring. Based on its previous work, FANTA will continue to focus its efforts on a number of promising applications in Project Year Ten: the use of alternative sampling designs in emergency situations for assessing the prevalence of SAM as well as estimating mortality; and of the Layers for Title II programs and GH Outcome Monitoring Pilots.

#### **3.5.1. Improving assessments, monitoring, evaluation and reporting in emergency settings**

##### **3.5.1.a. Field Validation of alternative sampling designs in emergency settings**

LQAS is a sampling methodology that permits statistically valid conclusions about particular outcomes (e.g., program coverage, service quality) using the smallest sample possible. FANTA, in collaboration with CRS, Save the Children/US and Ohio State University, applied LQAS methods to develop and test three new sampling designs to respond to the data collection priorities of emergency settings: 1) a 33x6 design (33 clusters, 6 observations in each); 2) a 67x3 design (67 clusters, 3 observations in each) and; 3) a "Sequential" design (a multi-stage sampling plan based on the 67x3 design).

These alternative sampling designs have been field tested in Ethiopia and Sudan, where they were shown to provide rapid and statistically reliable methods for assessing the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM), in addition to a number of other child and household level indicators. In Project Year Nine, a journal article summarizing the results from the Ethiopia field test, *A Field Test of Three LQAS Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition*, was published in the International Journal of Epidemiology in 2007. An article reporting on the Sudan field test, *Precision, Time, and Cost: A Comparison of Three Sampling Designs in an Emergency Setting*, has been submitted to Emerging Themes in Epidemiology. In Project Year Ten, FANTA will:

- Submit the article, *Cluster & Simple Random Sampling (SRS) Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition by LQAS: A Computer Simulation Study*, to the journal, Survey Methodology.
- Develop a field manual, *Using Alternative Sampling Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition in Emergency Settings: An Implementation Guide for Practitioners*.

##### **3.5.1.b. Validation of alternative method for estimation of mortality in emergency settings**

To address the weaknesses of the conventional method of mortality data collection, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) has proposed an alternative method for collecting data on mortality in emergency situations. The approach uses respondent driven

sampling, as opposed to a cluster sample, and aims to identify every case of mortality that has occurred over a defined reference period (usually 7 or 14 days) across a geographic area. In contrast to a 30x30 cluster survey, which provides a three month retrospective estimation of mortality, this alternative approach allows for mortality to be estimated in real-time by seeking all cases of mortality in the assessment area. The method is likely to provide a useful complement to the alternative sampling designs FANTA has developed for rapid assessment of emergency situations.

- ❑ FANTA will collaborate with the LSHTM to conduct a multi-country field validation study of the mortality estimation method in Project Year Ten.

### **3.5.1.c Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Initiative**

- ❑ The SMART Initiative is improving the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of humanitarian assistance. SMART contains modules to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on nutrition, mortality and household food security. The modules are at different stages of development, testing and wide-spread use. FANTA will seek opportunities to integrate promising practices developed by FANTA into the SMART modules. These include alternative sampling designs for the rapid assessment of nutritional status in the nutrition module (see **3.5.1.a.**), respondent-driven sampling method for collecting data on mortality in emergency situations in the mortality module (see **3.5.1.b.**), and the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) indicator in the household food security module (see **3.2.**).

### **3.5.2. Applying the Layers approach to program monitoring and reporting**

Missions have oversight responsibilities for the management of their programs, from the management of commodities by Title II CSs to the stewardship of other USG resources used in promoting development in host countries. Yet, in most cases, Missions depend on the reports produced by their in-country partners to judge the quality of program implementation and appropriate use of resources. There is an urgent need for Missions to carry out their oversight duties, and to monitor and report the implementation of their programs.

Starting in 2002, FANTA began to work with some country Missions (Haiti initially, then Ethiopia and Madagascar) to improve their capacity to monitor programs, and the Layers software was developed for this purpose. Layers is a computerized monitoring system that combines data collection by LQAS and an automated analysis and report production module (based on a Visual Basic engine). Layers offers USAID Missions the ability to monitor, with statistical validity, the operation of their programs, from the management of Title II commodities to the quality of other services being delivered (health, education, family planning, etc).

#### **3.5.2.a. Layers application for monitoring Title II programs**

FANTA will continue to support adoption and implementation of Layers for Title II program management in countries where it is already implemented and will support efforts to introduce it in other countries, as requested. Activities in Project Year Ten will include:

- ❑ In Ethiopia, FANTA will work with the ALT SO to adapt the Layers software to the evolving needs of the Title II program (see **1.3.2.**). A new and expanded focus for Layers has been discussed with key ALT staff in the context of the new set of MYAPs that will be reviewed in FY 2008, to support the implementation of the GFDRE PSNP, particularly in relation to infrastructure built with cash or food for work (FFW) resources. This is important as the PSNP consists in a large measure in the building of public works in support of local economic development.
- ❑ In Haiti, FANTA will continue to assist the Mission and its Food Monitors in implementing and analyzing the Layers (see **1.3.13.b.**). Strong local capacity now exists in the implementation of Layers. The USAID Mission now oversees all aspects of the survey, but still requires support at key junctures such as when incorporating new modules, drawing updated samples or producing the final reports.
- ❑ In Madagascar, a new approach in the implementation of Layers will be piloted in the first quarter of Project Year Ten, with the responsibility for data collection being transferred to a third-party, Mission-selected private contractor. This local capacity is responsible for producing detailed information on the programs as well as direct implementation of Layers. (see **1.3.5.**).
- ❑ In Project Year Nine, USAID/EA requested that FANTA explore the possibility of implementing Layers for Title II programs operating in Southern Sudan and in northern Uganda. FANTA will continue the process in Project Year Ten.
- ❑ FANTA will continue to document the Layers methodology, including the preparation of a user's manual for the core application as well as detailed instructions on the current modules for Layers for Title II.

### **3.5.2.b. GH Outcome Monitoring Pilots**

In Project Year Seven, USAID/Madagascar requested that Layers be further adopted to monitor HPN services offered in health posts and remote health stations of country. HPN layers was tested in 2007, and adopted by the Mission for annual monitoring of performance and progress of all Mission HPN program implementation.

In Project Year Nine, the 2006 Madagascar pilot was identified by GH as a candidate methodology for the collection of a standardized set of outcome indicators to be collected annually or bi-annually to document progress made in key areas of GH focus: malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning. As a result, HPN Layers in Madagascar, was further adapted to incorporate a set of the GH indicators and renamed as GH Outcome Monitoring (OM) Pilots. The GH team, in consultation with Mission HPN Offices, selected Madagascar and Guatemala as pilot countries. OM surveys were carried out in Project Year Nine.

In Project Year Ten, FANTA will undertake the following activities:

- ❑ The reports of the 2007 OM Surveys for Guatemala and Madagascar will be prepared and

completed. FANTA will complete analysis of the data, prepare the survey report, and draft the letters that the Missions can share with its partners reporting on the performance of the program and making recommendations on areas for improvements (see **1.3.5.** and **1.3.12.**).

- ❑ GH is carrying out an assessment of GH OM survey Pilots to assess
  - the feasibility of conducting OM Surveys at the Mission level on an annual or biannual basis;
  - the usefulness of the data for program decision-making;
  - local capacity issues related to medium-term transfer of the approach to government and in-country partners; and
  - USAID Mission interest in using the methodology.

FANTA will continue to work with the evaluation team to provide any necessary background information and will use the evaluation as an opportunity to incorporate important insights from this technical review into the approach.

- ❑ While LQAS traditionally uses SRS, using cluster sampling can offer greater speed and efficiency with lower costs for data collection. Using data from the 2006 and 2007 surveys in Madagascar and 2007 survey in Guatemala, FANTA has been collaborating with the Department of Biostatistics at Harvard University to validate the cluster sampling approach used in Outcome Monitoring. This work will be completed in Project Year Ten and the findings will be incorporated into the documentation of GH OM Survey experience, for future use.

### **3.6. Evidence on the effects of incorporating gender into health and population programs**

Considerable progress has been made both in the expansion and refinement of gender-based approaches in health and population programs and in the evaluation of their impact. To support this greater investment in effective gender approaches, FANTA will work to gather and analyze evidence documenting how and whether gender-sensitive programming contributes to positive health and population outcomes. Specific activities in Project Year Ten will include:

- ❑ FANTA will produce a supplement to the report *So What? A Look at Whether Integrating a Gender Focus into Programs makes a Difference to Outcomes*, compiling evidence that gender-sensitive programming does or does not have a positive effect on health, population and nutrition outcomes and results. A summary report and oral presentation will also be produced.

### **3.7. Knowledge sharing, publication and training**

During Project Year Ten, FANTA will produce a set of key publications as well as organize targeted seminars and training workshops for stakeholders. These publications and venues represent critical opportunities to consolidate and expand the work FANTA has done in identifying, field-testing, and documenting promising practices and approaches.

All FANTA publications are available in both print and electronic format with a focus on using the FANTA website ([www.fantaproject.org](http://www.fantaproject.org)) for cost-effective dissemination.

**Table 1: FANTA Publications in Project Year Ten**

<b>Guides</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Using Alternative Sampling Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition in Emergency Settings: An Implementation Guide for Practitioners</li> <li>2. A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluating Nutrition Education and Counseling for PLHIV</li> <li>3. Women’s Nutrition Indicator Guide</li> <li>4. Guidelines and Manual for Food Assistance Programming to address HIV in Zambia</li> </ol>
<b>Technical Notes</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Design and Implementation of Mid-Term Evaluations</li> <li>2. Reporting Data in a Meaningful Way</li> <li>3. LQAS vs. Cluster Sampling: How to Decide What Sampling Method to Use for Data Collection</li> </ol>
<b>FFP Occasional Papers</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trigger Indicators and Early Warning and Response Systems in Multi-Year Title II Assistance Programs</li> </ol>
<b>Promising Practices</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compendium of Promising Practices in Nutrition and HIV</li> <li>2. Community-Based Growth Promotion: Promising Practices in the Context of Scale-Up</li> </ol>
<b>Training Manuals</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training Modules on Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</li> <li>2. Nutrition and HIV: A Training Manual for Nurses and Midwives</li> <li>3. Nutrition and HIV Training Manual for Community and Home-based Care Providers</li> <li>4. Clinical Nutritional Care of PLHIV: Training Materials for Service Providers in Ethiopia</li> <li>5. Nutrition and HIV: Training Manual for Rwanda</li> <li>6. Food Nutrition and HIV: Training Materials for Haiti</li> <li>7. Tools for Replications of ICDS Practices: Training Materials for India</li> <li>8. Layers for Title II: User’s Manual</li> </ol>
<b>Articles</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cluster and SRS Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition by LQAS: A Computer Simulation Study. For submission to Survey Methodology</li> <li>2. Precision, Time and Cost: A Comparison of Three Sampling Designs in an Emergency Setting. In submission with Emerging Themes in Epidemiology</li> </ol>

**Table 2: Training and Workshops in Project Year Ten**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Staff</b>
1. Regional ToT workshop on nutrition and HIV for community and home-based care providers	Ethiopia	Oct. 29 – Nov. 2, 2007	5 days	Castleman
2. Improving M&E planning and implementation: Workshop for PVOs submitting MYAPs	Ethiopia	November 2007	1 week	Deitchler
3. M&E Training for FFP and AMEX	Washington, DC	December 2007	3 days	Michener
4. Evaluation Findings on Quality of Implementation of PROCOSAN in Title II Areas of Operation in Nicaragua	Nicaragua	January 2008	1 day	Woldt
5. Training for Title II CSs on LQAS for annual program monitoring	Guatemala	January 2008	3 days	Tumilowicz, Woldt
6. Women's dietary diversity collaborator workshop	Washington, DC	January 2008	2 days	Deitchler
7. Workshop on supplementary and therapeutic foods for PLHIV	Zambia	January 2008	2 days	Muyunda, Hammond
8. Regional CMAM policy-maker's orientation	Zambia	January – March 2008	3 days	Deconinck
9. Training in nutrition and HIV at ROADS sites	Rwanda	January – March 2008	2-3 days	Mwadime
10. Regional training on CMAM	Malawi	February 2008	2 weeks	Deconinck
11. Workshop on exit strategies, phase over and phase out	Honduras	February – March 2008	2 days	Woldt
12. Regional Workshop on Promising Practices in CBGP	Nicaragua	March 2008	3 days	Woldt
13. HFIAS consensus workshop	Washington, DC	April 2008	1 day	Deitchler
14. International workshop on CMAM integration	Washington, DC	April – June 2008	3 days	Deconinck
15. Partners Meeting on HIV and Agriculture (TBD based on Busia results)	Uganda	April – June 2008	2 days	Kayira/Mwadime/ Muyunda
16. Training for service-providers on clinical nutritional care of PLHIV	Ethiopia	May – July 2008	4 days	Castleman/Mwadime
17. M&E Training for newly approved MYAPs	Washington or multiple regional workshops	June 2008	1 week	Michener
18. ICB Workshops on applying <i>Food Assistance in the Context of HIV</i>	Washington	July – September 2008	2.5 days	Kayira
19. Harmonization of indicators for program monitoring and reporting	Haiti	October – December 2008	TBD	Bergeron

20. CMAM training for NGO and MOH IPs	Sudan	TBD	2 weeks	Deconinck
21. Food Aid Managers' Course: Washington	Washington, DC	TBD	1 week	Bergeron
22. Food Aid Managers' Course: Field	TBD	TBD	1 week	Bergeron
23. Rwanda HIV and Nutrition Counseling	Rwanda	TBD	5 days	Remancus
24. Skills-based follow-up training on nutrition and HIV	Zambia	TBD	2 days x 4 trainings	Muyunda/Hammond
25. Training of CCC service providers in nutritional care	Kenya	TBD	5 days	Muyunda/Wamai
26. Training community HIV care providers in HIV and nutrition	Kenya	TBD	3 days x 4 trainings	Muyunda/Wamai
27. Training workshops on ICDS replication	India	TBD	TBD	Castleman
28. Workshop on food security framework for potential MYAP partners	Mozambique	TBD	3 days	Woldt

### 3.7.1. Supporting knowledge sharing and information dissemination

FANTA's communication and dissemination strategy is based on the following objectives:

*Expanding the knowledge base on nutrition and food security through published reports, electronic media, training and meetings.* FANTA's guides, reports and trainings are demand-driven products that provide technical guidance and information on program design, implementation and evaluation. FANTA will continue to develop, produce and disseminate guides, manuals and technical notes, and hold trainings and workshops in key project focus areas, in order to improve nutrition and food-security related policy and programming.

*Fostering dialogue and discussion among development partners on key issues related to nutrition, food security and HIV.* The shifting operational landscape of nutrition and food security programs requires an on-going dialogue among development partners. FANTA will continue to inform discussion through producing field validations, impact assessments and evaluations for dissemination throughout the nutrition and food security community.

*Inform policy and guidance on nutrition, food security and HIV programs.* FANTA provides technical support to USAID/Washington and Missions in developing food security strategies and integrating development food assistance programs into USAID Mission, PEPFAR and host country government's strategic plans, policies and guidance. FANTA will also develop nutrition, food security and HIV advocacy tools to target decision-makers in the USAID Missions, PEPFAR programs and host country government institutions.

*Create linkages between FANTA and the nutrition, food security and HIV community.* FANTA is an active participant in the larger nutrition and food security community of practitioners and researchers, serving in a coordinating role for working groups such as the CORE Group and IASC Nutrition Cluster, and supporting the PEPFAR Food and Nutrition Technical Working

Group. FANTA will continue to regularly contribute articles, field reports and program highlights to a number of print and electronic media, and to organize and participate in conferences and meetings in the project's key focus areas.

Developing, capturing, articulating and disseminating best practices and acceptable standards in nutrition and food security are activities fundamental to their ultimate adoption. As FANTA heads into its final year of project activity, communications activities will help support this process through:

- Producing a project final report, summarizing ten years of activity in food and nutrition technical assistance.
- Creating on-line and CD-Rom resources centers with summary packages of FANTA's work in key focus areas, e.g. HIV Nutritional Care and Support, M&E for Food Security Programming, Measuring Household Access to Food, Alternative Sampling Designs for Emergencies, Prevention of Child Malnutrition and Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition.
- Capturing and communicating to FANTA's broad electronic network to increase awareness of the FANTA project website and to highlight the on-line and CD-Rom resource centers. These efforts can utilize the electronic, web-linked publications lists developed in Project Year Nine to also increase awareness of the full body of work available.
- Updating the FANTA website, reassessing on-line focus areas and developing new content as necessary to stay current with current USAID thinking/likely focus areas in the follow-on project. Efforts will also include updating country pages to add new countries FANTA is working in, and updating web links to ensure appropriate mention of FANTA on the websites of peer and partner organizations.
- Providing increased support for efforts to introduce technical knowledge at the program level through support to the packaging of technical materials as guides, reports, and manuals; disseminating as electronic and print published materials; and supporting the delivery of trainings and conferences, including end-of-project workshops in key focus areas, if appropriate.

## APPENDIX 1: Document Management Workplan Supplemental

Title	Product Category	Purpose	Target Audience	Production			Output		
				Task	Staff	LOE (days)	Size (pages)	Print	Electronic medium
1. Using Alternative Sampling Designs to Assess the Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition in Emergency Settings: An Implementation Guide for Practitioners	Publication	To develop a guide on appropriate LQAS designs for rapid assessment of acute malnutrition in emergency situations	Program managers, PVO partners, academics	Writing	Tech various	60	70	200	Y
				Editing & Formatting	Comm	10			
2. Community-Based Growth Promotion: Promising Practices in the Context of Scale-Up	Publication	To provide guidance on quality implementation of CBGP programs	PVO partners, program managers, academics	Writing	Tech	15	4	200	Y
				Editing & Formatting	Comm	2			
3. Women's Nutrition Indicator Guide	Publication	To provide guidance on how to collect, analyze and report on women's nutrition indicators	PVO partners, program managers, academics	Writing	Tech	2	85	1000	Y
				Editing & Formatting	Comm	7			
4. Workplan PY 10	Administrative report (contractual)	To plan next project year's activities	USAID CTO [Primary] Senior Management, PVO Partners	Writing	Tech / Comm	10	50	10	Y
				Editing & Formatting	Comm	3			
5. Annual Report PY9	Administrative	To report progress and achievements	USAID CTO [Primary]	Writing	Tech / Comm	6	60	10	Y

	trative report (contractual)			Editing & Formatting	Comm	3			
6. Final Project Report	Administrative report (contractual)	To report project achievements	USAID CTO [Primary] Senior Management, PVO Partners	Writing	Tech / Comm	20	100	10	Y
				Editing & Formatting	Edit	5			

## APPENDIX 2: Event Management Workplan Supplemental

Title	Type of Event	Purpose	Target Audience	Type of Participation	Number of Participants	Hand-outs	Length
1. Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition Training Workshop	Training	To provide training on CMAM implementation	PVOs, USAID	Sponsor	25-30	Y	2 weeks
2. Women's Dietary Diversity Collaborator Workshop	Workshop	To review progress in implementing analysis protocol and discuss any questions regarding the protocol with collaborating researchers	Research collaborators, IFPRI	Sponsor	15	Y	2 days
3. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Consensus Workshop	Workshop	To discuss the results of the HFIAS validation work, make recommendations for refinements to the classification scheme, and agree on any further analytical work that may be required.	USDA, FAO, USAID	Sponsor	15	Y	2 days
4. Regional Workshop on Promising Practices in CBGP	Workshop	To share and achieve consensus on promising practices in CBGP implementation	Title II CSs, USAID, MOH	Sponsor	20	Y	2 days