



Accelerating Nutrition Improvements in sub-Saharan Africa (ANI)

Mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions in three countries

Report of the second meeting

10 February 2015, Kampala, Uganda

Accelerating Nutrition Improvements in sub-Saharan Africa (ANI)

Mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions in three countries

Report of the second meeting

10 February 2015, Kampala, Uganda

Accelerating Nutrition Improvements (ANI). Mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions in three scaling-up countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Report of the second meeting

ISBN 978-92-4-151183-4

© World Health Organization 2016

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>).

Suggested citation. Accelerating Nutrition Improvements (ANI). Mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions in three scaling-up countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Report of the second meeting. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <http://www.who.int/about/licensing>.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

This publication contains the report of the second meeting of the three ANI scaling-up countries on mapping of stakeholders and nutrition actions and does not necessarily represent the decisions or policies of WHO.

Printed in Switzerland.

Contents

	Abbreviations and acronyms	vi
1	Introduction	1
2	Opening session.....	2
3	Country presentations	3
	3.1 Ethiopia	3
	3.2 Uganda	4
	3.3 United Republic of Tanzania	5
4	Discussion and conclusion	11
	4.1 Learning lessons from mapping in the three countries	11
	4.2 Estimating coverage of interventions.....	11
	4.3 Completeness and timeliness of data for mapping	11
	4.4 Feasibility of different mapping approaches	12
5	Next steps	12
	5.1 Ethiopia	12
	5.2 Uganda	12
	5.3 United Republic of Tanzania	13
	References.....	13
	Annexes.....	14
	Annex 1: Agenda	14
	Annex 2: Participants	15

Abbreviations and acronyms

ANI	Accelerating Nutrition Improvements in sub-Saharan Africa
BCG	Boston Consulting Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health (Ethiopia)
HKI	Helen Keller International
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (United Republic of Tanzania)
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NHIS	National health information system
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition movement
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

The Accelerating Nutrition Improvements in sub-Saharan Africa (ANI) project was launched in March 2013, supported by Global Affairs Canada. The project aimed to:

- support 11 countries¹ to strengthen nutrition surveillance systems;
- conduct surveys in four of the 11 countries (Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to establish a baseline for key indicators; and
- scale up evidence-informed nutrition actions in three of the 11 countries (Ethiopia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania).

As part of the global and regional components of the ANI project, WHO committed to supporting Ethiopia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to map stakeholders and programme implementation. This activity was carried out in collaboration with Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH). Describing actual implementation modalities of nutrition interventions is important to identify effective (and ineffective) practices, and thus to maximize the impact of the actions being carried out. The identification of implementing agencies or partners, and assessing the coverage and quality of the services provided are crucial for planning and scaling up effective actions.

Participants from the three countries met in Kampala, Uganda on 10 February 2015 as a follow-up to the first such meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, one year earlier. The meeting aimed to review the progress on implementing the agreements made at the previous meeting, and to determine further steps for each country in finalizing its stakeholder mapping system. The meeting agenda is provided in Annex 1.

Meeting participants were multistakeholder country teams comprising WHO country office staff, REACH facilitators, UNICEF, implementing nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners, ministries of health, the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center (TFNC), and the Uganda Prime Minister's Office. The list of participants is provided in Annex 2.

The country teams discussed successes, challenges and solutions in stakeholder mapping. While the focus was on experiences in the three countries, the lessons learnt will contribute to ongoing global and regional efforts in undertaking and harmonizing mapping work.

¹ Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

2 Opening session

Dr Mercy Chikoko, WHO Regional Office for Africa, opened the meeting, and Dr Agnes Chandia Baku, Ministry of Health, Uganda welcomed the participants to the meeting and to the country.

Dr Chizuru Nishida, WHO headquarters, reviewed the outcomes of the 2014 meeting during which participants had established a common understanding of the priority elements to include in a stakeholder mapping for nutrition (Table 1).

Table 1. Agreed priority elements to include in a stakeholder mapping for nutrition

Priority element	Obligatory?
Who is doing ...	Partner information is crucial. Each country established selection criteria according to country needs.
... what ...	These are based on national plans, but a minimum set of interventions included those in the WHO Essential Nutrition Actions and the Lancet 2013 series on Maternal and Child Nutrition.
... for whom, where and when (estimation of coverage) ...	Yes for the following minimum set of interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promotion of breastfeeding;• complementary feeding education;• vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–59 months;• treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM);• iron-folic acid supplementation during pregnancy; and• salt iodization.
...how (delivery mechanisms)...	Yes, but technical and functional capabilities are out of scope.
...at what cost....	Yes, where possible, the budget of specific interventions by year (otherwise, budget for the programme by year), and expenditures.
... how well they are being implemented and how effective they are (monitoring and evaluation framework, lessons learnt)	No. Lessons learnt would be helpful to inform programme implementation, however the information was considered optional for stakeholder mapping.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_26669

