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# **USAID Advancing Nutrition Burkina Faso**

## **Final Report**

Fiscal Years 2021–2023



## About USAID Advancing Nutrition

USAID Advancing Nutrition is the Agency's flagship multi-sectoral nutrition project, led by JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI), and a diverse group of experienced partners. Launched in September 2018, USAID Advancing Nutrition implements nutrition interventions across sectors and disciplines for USAID and its partners. The project's multi-sectoral approach draws together global nutrition experience to design, implement, and evaluate programs that address the root causes of malnutrition. Committed to using a systems approach, USAID Advancing Nutrition strives to sustain positive outcomes by building local capacity, supporting behavior change, and strengthening the enabling environment to save lives, improve health, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development.

## Disclaimer

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# Acknowledgments

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At regional level, we also acknowledge the governors, regional directorates, and Heads of Health Districts, in Center East, Center West, and South West Regions. These government entities worked tirelessly alongside our team to design and implement activities to strengthen multi-sectoral nutrition governance and coordination.

We also wish to show exceptional appreciation for the contributions and support received from other implementing partners and projects, including Country Health Information Systems and Data Use, MOMENTUM Integrated Health Resilience, Integrated Health Services, Breakthrough ACTION, United Nations Children's Fund, IBFAN, Helen Keller International, World Food Programme, and Projet d'Amélioration de l'Alimentation, de la Nutrition et de l'Hygiène en Milieu Familial (Family Food, Nutrition and Hygiene Improvement Project funded by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit).

Finally, we thank the USAID Advancing Nutrition Country Support team and all the project's staff members in Burkina Faso for their worthy contributions to the project that produced the results and successes we proudly share in this report.

# Acronyms

ANF-BF	Alliance Nationale pour la Fortification des Aliments au Burkina Faso (Burkina Faso National Food Fortification Alliance)
CHISU	Country Health Information Systems and Data Use
CNaN	Conseil National pour la Nutrition (National Nutrition Council)
CRN	Conseils Régionaux de Nutrition (Regional Nutrition Councils)
DGESS	Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DMN-BF	Dashboard Multisectoriel de Nutrition-Burkina Faso (Multisectoriel Nutritionnel Dashboard - Burkina Faso)
DN	Direction de la Nutrition (Nutrition Directorate)
ENDOS-BF	Entrepôt de données sanitaires du Burkina Faso
GASPA	Groupes d'apprentissage et de suivi des pratiques optimales d'ANJE (Groups for Learning and Monitoring Optimal IYCF Practices)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LSFF	large-scale food fortification
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOHPH	Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique (Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene)
NPI	New Partnerships Initiative
OCA	organizational capacity assessment
PALM-ZIRO	Projet d'Appui à la Lutte Contre la Malnutrition dans la Province du Ziro (Project to Support the Fight Against Malnutrition in the Province of Ziro)
PAMCO	Le Projet d'Action Contre la Malnutrition dans le Centre-Ouest (Action Project Against Malnutrition in the Centre-West)
PISA	Paquet Intégré de Services d'ANJE (Integrated Package of IYCF Services)
PNMN	Politique nationale multisectorielle de nutrition 2020–2029 (National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy 2020–2029)
PSMN	Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2020–2024 (Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan 2020–2024)
RBM	results-based management
SBC	social and behavior change
ST/Nut	Secrétariat Technique chargé de la multisectorialité pour la nutrition (Technical Secretariat for Multi-sectoral Nutrition Nutrition)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene

# Executive Summary

## Background

The Government of Burkina Faso has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to address the country's nutrition challenges. The *Politique Nationale Multisectorielle de Nutrition 2020–2029* (National Multi-sectoral Nutrition Policy 2020–2029) (PNMN) and its five-year strategic plan *Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2020–2024* (Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan 2020–2024) (PSMN) guide the implementation of a wide range of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided technical and financial support to the Government of Burkina Faso through the USAID Advancing Nutrition project to support the Government of Burkina Faso with the implementation of the PNMN and PSMN.

## Major Accomplishments

The main goal of USAID Advancing Nutrition's work in Burkina Faso was to support the government to strengthen nutrition governance at the national level and in the regions of Center East, Center West, and South West. In the sections that follow, we highlight our key accomplishments under our three objectives.

### **Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacity of the GOBF and nutrition stakeholders to design, plan for, implement, and monitor nutrition interventions**

#### **Strengthening skills in planning and monitoring multi-sectoral nutritional activities**

The project worked closely with the *Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique* (Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene) (MOHPH) to adapt an existing results-based management (RBM) training module for use by a multi-sectoral audience. The training covered basic RBM concepts and helped trainees to identify activities in their work plans that contribute to the objectives of the PSMN. Participants identified appropriate indicators for monitoring progress and agreed-upon measurement and reporting standards for each.

The project also carried out a post-training follow-up of trainees to see how the training had impacted sector-level planning. This follow-up enabled us to improve and adapt the training modules based on successes and challenges shared by the trainees. In total, the project strengthened the results-based planning capacities of 51 people, 25 percent of whom were women, from national and regional government structures involved in multi-sectoral nutrition.

#### **Strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition governance and coordination**

The Government of Burkina Faso has established several multi-sectoral nutrition coordination platforms in an effort to bring together all sectors in support of shared nutrition objectives. USAID Advancing Nutrition supported convenings of both the *Conseil National pour la Nutrition* (National Nutrition Council) (CNaN), which are under the Office of the President, and the *Conseils régionaux de nutrition* (Regional Nutrition Councils) (CRN), which are led by the regional governors. USAID Advancing Nutrition has supported seven CRN General Assembly meetings since 2021, making it possible to take stock of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions, present perspectives, and make recommendations for improving nutrition governance. Example recommendations include ongoing support from nutrition actors to improve coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions by strengthening integrated approaches, especially community-based approaches in areas with security challenges; scaling up emergency nutrition responses by using simplified approaches and strengthening prevention activities; increasing community SBC and education efforts on nutrition and hygiene in schools; and maintaining data collection from across sectors to feed into the nutrition dashboard.

The project also oriented 201 actors, 15 percent of whom were women, on the PSMN. This orientation session strengthened the knowledge of the participants to support better ownership, coordination, and monitoring of the PSMN in the project's three supported regions.

Lastly, USAID Advancing Nutrition, in collaboration with the Direction de la Nutrition (Nutrition Directorate) (DN), developed a glossary of multi-sectoral nutrition terminology. This document is intended to serve as a reference for multi-sectoral nutrition actors and strengthen their coordination by enabling everyone to share a common understanding of the terminologies described in the PSMN.

### **Supporting the ANF-BF to hold quarterly meetings to coordinate food fortification activities**

The Government of Burkina Faso created the Alliance Nationale pour la Fortification des Aliments au Burkina Faso (Burkina Faso National Food Fortification Alliance) (ANF-BF) in 2014 by interministerial decree to assist the CNaN in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the national micronutrient fortification strategy. However, there was no regulatory text at the national level to guide the regulatory oversight of consumer food fortification programs. USAID Advancing Nutrition provided technical assistance to the ANF-BF to develop several important guidance documents to address this gap. These include the *Document d'Orientation Stratégique pour la Surveillance Réglementaire des Programmes d'Enrichissement des Aliments de Grande Consommation au Burkina Faso* (Strategic Guidance Document for Regulatory Surveillance of Large-Scale Food Fortification Programs in Burkina Faso), and its M&E plan.

The project also provided general support to three of the ANF-BF statutory coordination meetings during which the group plans and reviews its activities about large-scale food fortification (LSFF). The project also helped the transitional government to carry out supervisory visits to fortified food production units, with the main objectives of verifying compliance with national standards at the fortification units and checking that appropriate internal quality controls are in place.

### **Objective 2: Strengthen data-driven decision making for nutrition, using available nutrition related documentation and data**

#### **Development of a dashboard to monitor the indicators of the multi-sector nutrition strategic plan**

To enable effective monitoring of the PSMN at the regional level, the project developed an online dashboard comprising 25 key PSMN indicators. The digital dashboard is embedded within the District Health Information System (DHIS2), known as the *Entrepôt de données sanitaires-Burkina Faso* (ENDOS-BF), and has been designed to cover all 13 regions and the national level. Currently, data are available for all three USAID Advancing Nutrition regions and are used at CRN and CNaN meetings to inform decision-makers of progress, facilitate decision-making, and advocate for nutrition-related activities. Next steps have been discussed to scale the digital dashboard up to the remaining 10 regions of Burkina Faso. This includes integrating the dashboard with the [Plateformes nationales d'information pour la nutrition](#) (National Nutrition Information Platforms) (PNIN), which has already been planned by ST/NUT. Currently there are regional focal persons who provide data updates to the dashboard, but it is likely that ongoing support will be needed to ensure all sector data is routinely collected and validated throughout this scale-up process.

#### **Development of regional nutrition profiles and posters**

Prior to the development of the online *Dashboard Multisectoriel de Nutrition-Burkina Faso* (Multisectoriel Nutritionnel Dashboard - Burkina Faso) (DMN-BF), relevant multi-sectoral nutrition data were not available all in one place or readily accessible to all implementers. In order to enable evidence-based decision-making, the project developed regional nutrition profiles for each of its three supported regions. These profiles provide a summary of the nutritional status of the regional population and data

from the sectors of health; nutrition; food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene; and education. These profiles have been used at CRN meetings as a starting point for ongoing discussions about progress toward nutrition targets. These profiles have also been redesigned as posters to help advocate for the prioritization of nutrition among the key sectors.

### Sharing nutrition best practices

There are several implementing partners and associations working at the regional level in sectors that support multi-sectoral nutrition outcomes. These entities have identified best practices relevant to nutrition; however, often they are confined to a single community or locality and are not documented or shared with other players who could benefit from these lessons learned. USAID Advancing Nutrition, in collaboration with its partners, facilitated two national-level events to ensure these local best practices are shared more widely. Based on learning from the first best-practice event, the project also supported the development of criteria to define a nutrition best practice, which were used to select organizations to feature at the second of the two events. Some examples of best practices include:

- The “Good Luck Garden” (Jardin porte bonheur), implemented by the World Food Programme in Burkina Faso’s Sahel region, in the communes of Dori and Seytenga, to respond to communities’ need to diversify their diets in a context marked by low agricultural production and insufficient water for off-season crops. The intervention’s aim is to build up long-term stocks of market garden produce for consumption to aid in improving household nutritional and food situations.
- The “At-home MUAC” approach (Perimetre Brachial à domicile): The Red Cross integrated this approach into Infant and Young Child Feedings in Emergencies (IYCF-E) sites within 36 internally displaced persons sites already running IYCF-E activities in the Sahel and Central North regions. Its aim is to contribute to the early detection and referral of malnutrition cases to care services.

### Collaboration with other implementing partners to share nutrition information online

In collaboration with Breakthrough ACTION, the project contributed to the development of an [online platform](#) to centralize tools, guidance, and other documentation about social and behavior change (SBC) and nutrition. USAID Advancing Nutrition supported Breakthrough ACTION to compile key nutrition documents, including the PSMN and national nutrition surveys, and also submitted its own outputs, such as the regional nutrition profiles for inclusion in the online system. Similarly, the project has shared its documents with PNIN.

## Objective 3: Support social and behavior change (SBC) nutrition interventions

### Development of an implementation plan for IYCF scale-up recommendations

The project supported the DN, UNICEF, and other nutrition stakeholders engaged in infant and young child feeding (IYCF)-related activities to synthesize and prioritize the recommendations from the midterm review of the country’s IYCF scale-up plan. The project has also supported coordination meetings within the DN to enable better monitoring of the plan, stock-taking on implementation, and discussion with stakeholders in order to better coordinate interventions.

### Support to monitoring of community-level SBC activities

At the operational level, the project supported supervision outings to monitor the implementation of the *Paquet Intégré de Services d’ANJE* (Integrated Package of IYCF Services) (PISA) in the health centers and at the community level by the *Groupes d’Apprentissage et de Suivi des Pratiques Optimales d’ANJE* (Groups for Learning and Monitoring Optimal IYCF Practices) (GASPA) in the project’s three regions. These supervisions made it possible for the MOHPH to provide technical support to trained health workers in implementing PISA in their workplaces, to take stock of the functioning of the GASPA, and formulate recommendations for the health centers and health districts.



## Contributions to Campagne HÈRÈ

Finally, as part of its collaboration with other USAID projects operating in Burkina Faso, the project also supported Campagne HÈRÈ activities in the three intervention regions. Campagne HÈRÈ is led by Breakthrough ACTION and seeks to promote the adoption of healthy behaviors in the areas of family planning; maternal, newborn, and child health; WASH; and malaria in the intervention regions. Financial support provided by USAID Advancing Nutrition enabled the broadcast of messages on local radio stations in local languages for a three-month period and supported theatrical performances on the campaign launch days in each region.

## Key Evidence and Learning

Working with a wide range of stakeholders on a complex topic like multi-sectoral nutrition governance requires constant adaptation and learning. Two of our activities that involved the application of real-time learning—the RBM training process and the development of the digital multi-sectoral nutrition dashboard—are highlighted below.

### RBM Training

The USAID Advancing Nutrition team built a post-training follow-up assessment into this activity in order to learn how trainees were able to use their skills on the job. The team also used this information to adapt a second round of training that took place in the final year of the project. Through the follow-up visits, the main identified barrier to integrating more nutrition-related activities into sector work plans is the centralized planning process used by some sectors. For example, the top-down program budget development process was noted as an obstacle to integrating more nutrition activities by trainees working in regional-level ministerial departments in sectors such as agriculture and livestock, water and sanitation, education, and economy and finance.

Technical staff members' supervisors, who are more directly engaged in planning and budgeting processes, did not receive RBM training and therefore did not always support technical staff trying to apply new RBM skills. In response to these identified challenges, supervisors were targeted for the next round of RBM training and a more intensive module on planning and budgeting was included.

### Development of the Digital Dashboard

Despite its usefulness, the pilot version of the digital dashboard, which was in an Excel-based format, did not allow for more real-time, dynamic monitoring of the indicators. Therefore, we drew on the lessons learned from the first phase to plan the second phase of digitization of the tool using the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) software. The new platform would allow the multi-sectoral nutrition dashboard to link seamlessly with the existing ENDOS-BF platform, thus enabling all stakeholders to have access to quality data as quickly as possible. Among the key learning through this activity, we affirmed that ensuring all stakeholders validated the roadmap and all parties understood and embraced their roles and responsibilities in the management of the dashboard were essential to the project's success. Additionally, we learned that adaptive management is essential when setting up a dashboard. The Excel dashboard, while relevant, did not provide stakeholders with quality data within the required time frame. The digitization phase enabled the project to overcome this bottleneck.

## Challenges

The security situation in Burkina Faso has continued to deteriorate during the implementation period of the project. Given our national- and regional-level focus, the project was fortunate to avoid significant problems with the implementation of its activities, although some participants were unable to take part in key activities such as the CRN and best-practices workshop due to travel restrictions.

All of the project's activities were planned and implemented in close consultation with the Transition Government of Burkina Faso. However, due to the catch-up in delayed activities caused both by the

COVID-19 pandemic and the political instability experienced in 2022 and 2023, the project faced challenges in scheduling its activities due to the very busy schedules of key stakeholders, in particular those within the MOHPH. This meant that the project had to plan well in advance to ensure activities were included in government agendas and had to be poised to make adjustments should last-minute scheduling conflicts arise.

## **The Way Forward**

At the close of our activities in Burkina Faso, we have the following recommendations to carry forward the long-term vision for strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition in Burkina Faso and ultimately improving the nutritional status of the population.

### **Multi-sectoral Nutrition Governance and Coordination**

The CNaN and the CRNs are critical to the successful implementation of the PSMN. To ensure that these entities continue in their planning and oversight capacity, ongoing support is needed to hold their biannual meetings. Implementing partners and donors should work alongside the MOHPH to develop a plan to transition this support from partners and donors to the ministry. In addition, health districts, municipal and regional councils, regional sectors, and other public and private structures should be engaged in these platforms and provide financial support.

### **Digital Multi-sectoral Nutrition Dashboard**

The data included in the DMN-BF should be expanded from Center East, Center West, and South West regions to include all 13 regions of Burkina Faso with continued collaboration with the stakeholders involved in the dashboard development process. Because some sectors do not have digital data collection systems, like the MOHPH has through ENDOS-BF, it is important to continue to support regular data collection and validation workshops to ensure that other sector data are regularly collected, cleaned, and entered into the DMN-BF system.

### **Fortification of Staple Foods**

Now that the necessary guidance and monitoring documents have been developed, partners and donors should continue supporting the ANF-BF to provide technical support, monitoring, and oversight of LSFF in the country. This includes ongoing support for ANF-BF quarterly meetings and supervision to production units responsible for food fortification. Initially this support will need to continue to come from partners, but a plan should be put in place to gradually transition to full ownership and financial support by the MOHPH.

### **Social and Behavioral Change**

Implementing partners and donors should continue to implement the recommendations as laid out in the implementation plan developed by USAID Advancing Nutrition, the DN, and partners.

Some of the key activities in need of ongoing support at the community level are to support the operation of the GASPA by making a financial contribution to the 20,000 CFA francs per month provided for the community health workers/animators and supporting the supervision of the GASPA by the health districts and the Centres de Santé et de Promotion Sociale (Health and Social Promotion Centers).

# Overview

## 1. Project duration:

3 years

## 2. Project dates:

October 1, 2020 to October 31, 2023

## 3. Geographic focus:

South West, Center West, and Center East regions, and national level

## 4. Project objectives:

Objective 1: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso and nutrition stakeholders to design, plan for, implement, and monitor nutrition interventions

Objective 2: Strengthen data-driven decision making for nutrition, using available nutrition related documentation and data

Objective 3: Support social and behavior change (SBC) nutrition interventions

# Background

## Country Context

Despite recent advances, undernutrition in children under 5 years of age continues to be a challenge in Burkina Faso. The 2019 Enquêtes Nutritionnelle Nationale (National Nutrition Survey) found that 25.4 percent of children under 5 were stunted, 17.3 percent were underweight, and 8.1 percent suffered from wasting.

The Government of Burkina Faso has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to address this situation.

In June 2020, it adopted the *Politique nationale multisectorielle de nutrition 2020–2029* (National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy 2020–2029) (PNMN) and its five-year strategic plan *Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel de Nutrition 2020–2024* (Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan 2020–2024) (PSMN). These policy documents guide the implementation of a wide range of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities and are in line with the vision of the *Plan National de Développement Économique* (National Economic and Social Development Plan), which guarantees a better nutritional status and social and economic well-being for the entire population of Burkina Faso by 2029. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided technical and financial support to the Government of Burkina Faso through the USAID Advancing Nutrition project to support the Government of Burkina Faso with the implementation of the PNMN and PSMN.

## Project Goal and Objectives

The main goal of USAID Advancing Nutrition’s work in Burkina Faso was to support the government to strengthen nutrition governance at the national level and in the regions of Center East, Center West, and South West. More specifically, we provided technical and financial assistance to the Direction de la Nutrition (Nutrition Directorate) (DN), the *Directions Régionales de Santé* (Regional Nutrition Directorates), and the *Secrétariat Technique chargé de la multisectorialité pour la nutrition* (Technical Secretariat for Multi-sectoral Nutrition) (ST/Nut). These entities are responsible for coordinating multi-sectoral interventions to combat malnutrition at the national and regional levels. We also supported the *Alliance Nationale pour la Fortification des Aliments au Burkina Faso* (Burkina Faso National Food Fortification Alliance) (ANF-BF) with activities about large-scale food fortification (LSFF). We conducted this work under three objectives:

- Strengthen institutional capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso and nutrition stakeholders to design, plan for, implement, and monitor nutrition interventions.
- Strengthen data-driven decision making for nutrition, using available nutrition related documentation and data.
- Support social and behavior change (SBC) nutrition interventions.

In the sections that follow, we highlight our key accomplishments about these three areas of work.

# Accomplishments

## Objective I: Strengthen institutional capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso and nutrition stakeholders to design, plan for, implement, and monitor nutrition interventions

### Strengthening skills in planning and monitoring multi-sectoral nutritional activities

In support of the efforts already undertaken by the Government of Burkina Faso to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination in the fight against malnutrition, USAID Advancing Nutrition strengthened the institutional capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso and nutrition stakeholders to design, plan, implement, and monitor nutrition interventions.

One of the main activities as part of these efforts was the training of national- and regional-level technical staff and their supervisors in results-based management (RBM). The project worked closely with the *Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique* (Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene) (MOHPPH) to adapt an existing RBM training module for use by a multi-sectoral audience. The training covered basic RBM concepts and helped trainees to identify activities in their work plans that contribute to the objectives of the PSMN. Participants identified appropriate indicators for monitoring progress and agreed on measurement and reporting standards for each.



Photo de l'ensemble des participants à la première session de formation sur la GAR

The project also carried out a post-training follow-up of trainees to see how the training had impacted sector-level planning. This follow-up enabled us to improve and adapt the training modules based on successes and challenges shared by the trainees. In total, the project strengthened the results-based planning capacities of 51 people, 25 percent of whom were women, from national and regional government structures involved in multi-sectoral nutrition.

### Strengthening multi-sectoral nutrition governance and coordination

The Government of Burkina Faso has established several multi-sectoral nutrition coordination platforms in an effort to bring together all sectors in support of shared nutrition objectives. USAID Advancing Nutrition supported convenings of both the *Conseil National pour la Nutrition* (National Nutrition Council) (CNaN), which are under the Office of the President, and the *Conseils Régionaux de Nutrition* (Regional Nutrition Councils) (CRN), which are led by the regional governors. The project worked in close consultation with ST/Nut on these activities. ST/Nut ensures the implementation and the execution of the decisions of the CNaN, in particular the coordination of multi-sectoral actions to fight against malnutrition, to develop strategies of mobilization of resources in favor of the sectors for the implementation of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions, and to organize the statutory meetings of the CNaN and other multi-sectoral nutrition entities.

The project supported the preparation for and holding of the CNaN at the national level and the CRNs in the three regions. USAID Advancing Nutrition has supported seven CRN General Assembly meetings since 2021, making it possible to take stock of multi-sectoral nutrition interventions, present perspectives, and make recommendations for improving nutrition governance. Example recommendations include: ongoing support from nutrition actors to improve coverage of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions by strengthening integrated approaches, especially community-based approaches in areas with security challenges; scaling up emergency nutrition responses by using simplified approaches and strengthening prevention activities; increasing community SBC and education efforts on nutrition and hygiene in schools; and maintaining data collection from across sectors to feed into the nutrition dashboard.

Through our work with multi-sectoral nutrition stakeholders on RBM and our general support to the CRNs, we noticed that there was a lack of knowledge and a low level of ownership of the PSMN by some of the sectors. To address this issue, the project oriented 201 actors, 15 percent of whom were women, on the PSMN. This orientation session strengthened the knowledge of the participants to support better ownership, coordination, and monitoring of the PSMN in the project's three supported regions.

Lastly, in Burkina Faso, there are a wide range of stakeholders engaging in nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in support of the implementation of the PSMN. However, not all actors have the same level of familiarity with nutrition programming, especially when it comes to technical language. To enable this multitude of actors to speak the same language, USAID Advancing Nutrition, in collaboration with the DN, developed a glossary of multi-sectoral nutrition terminology. This document is intended to serve as a reference for multi-sectoral nutrition actors and strengthen their coordination by enabling everyone to share a common understanding of the terminologies described in the PSMN.

### **Supporting the ANF-BF to hold quarterly meetings to coordinate food fortification activities**

The Government of Burkina Faso created the ANF-BF in 2014 by interministerial decree. The mission of the ANF-BF is to assist the CNaN in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the national micronutrient fortification strategy.

However, there was no regulatory text at the national level to guide the regulatory oversight of consumer food fortification programs. USAID Advancing Nutrition provided technical assistance to the ANF-BF to develop several important guidance documents to address this gap. These include the *Document d'Orientation Stratégique pour la Surveillance Réglementaire des Programmes d'Enrichissement des Aliments de Grande Consommation au Burkina Faso* (Strategic Guidance Document for Regulatory Surveillance of Large-Scale Food Fortification Programs in Burkina Faso), and its M&E plan.

The project also provided general support to three of the ANF-BF statutory coordination meetings during which the group plans and reviews its activities about LSFF. The project also helped the government to carry out supervisory visits to fortified food production units, with the main objectives of verifying compliance with national standards at the fortification units and checking that appropriate internal quality controls are in place.

## **Objective 2: Strengthen data-driven decision making for nutrition, using available nutrition related documentation and data**

### **Development of a dashboard to monitor the indicators of the multi-sector nutrition strategic plan**

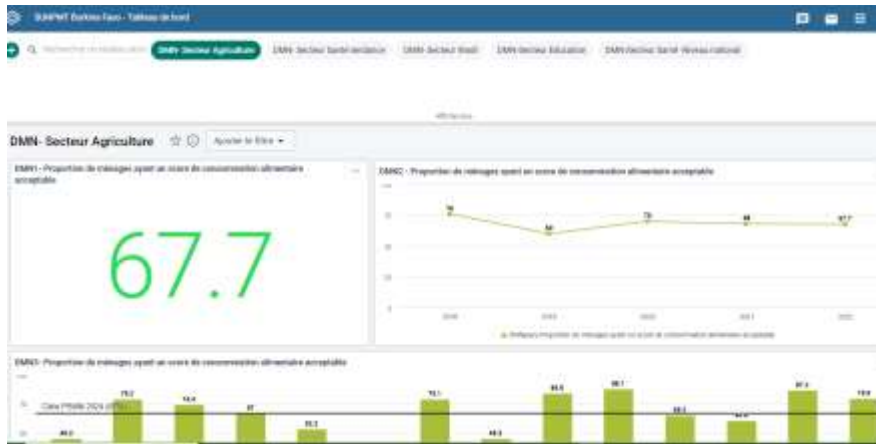
To enable effective monitoring of the PSMN at the regional level, the project developed an online dashboard comprising 25 key PSMN indicators. A pilot version of the dashboard was developed offline

using Excel. Indicators were selected by stakeholders through a series of workshops, which also helped to standardize their definitions, method of calculation, and frequency of data collection. The pilot version of the dashboard was well received, and the 25 selected indicators were successfully monitored, enabling data-driven decision-making by stakeholders during important national- and regional-level consultations, like the CNaN and Catholic Relief Services meetings.

After this pilot phase and through extensive consultation with stakeholders, the project created a digital version of the Excel-based dashboard embedded within the District Health Information System 2, known as the *Entrepôt de données sanitaires-Burkina Faso* (ENDOS-BF). This digital version was designed to cover all 13 regions and the national level. Thanks to collaboration with the *Direction du Système d'Information en Santé*, the *Direction Générale des Etudes et des Statistiques Sectorielles* (DGESS), Country Health Information Systems and Data Use (CHISU) project, ST/Nut, the DN, and other stakeholders, the dashboard—named *Dashboard Multisectoriel de Nutrition-Burkina Faso* (Multisectoriel Nutritionnel Dashboard - Burkina Faso) (DMN-BF), was successfully developed, populated, and disseminated. It is available at <https://cartographie-nutrition.sante.gov.bf> (accessible with an account) and using the link to the public-facing interface of the dashboard, shared with the participating ministries to be embedded within their respective websites. This group of stakeholders also developed a Standard Operating Procedure manual and a User Guide to ensure users know how to maintain and access the system. Screenshots of the dashboard are shown below.

Currently, data are available for all three USAID Advancing Nutrition regions and are used at CRN and CNaN meetings to inform decision-makers of progress, facilitate decision-making, and advocate for nutrition-related activities. Next steps have been discussed to scale the digital dashboard up to all the regions of Burkina Faso. This includes integrating the dashboard with the [Plateformes nationales d'information pour la nutrition](#) (National Nutrition Information Platforms) (PNIN), which has already been planned by ST/NUT. Currently there are regional focal persons who provide data updates to the dashboard, but it is likely that ongoing support will be needed to ensure all sector data is routinely collected and validated throughout this scale-up process.

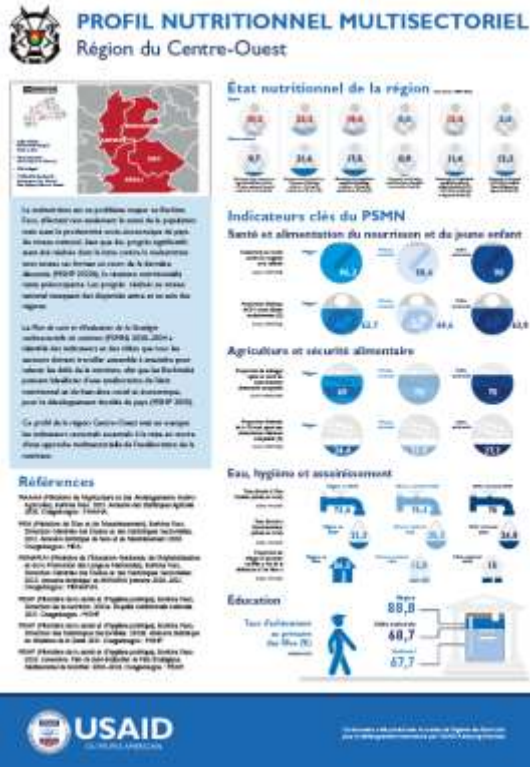




## Development of regional nutrition profiles and posters

Prior to the development of the online DMN-BF, relevant multi-sectoral nutrition data were not available all in one place. Additionally, regional-, provincial-, and health district-level data were not always readily accessible to all implementers. In order to enable evidence-based decision-making, the project developed regional nutrition profiles for each of its three supported regions. These profiles provide a summary of the nutritional status of the regional population and data from the following sectors: health; nutrition; food security; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and education. Where the available data align with PSMN indicators and targets, national data, regional data, and the national target is also presented as a point of comparison for regional stakeholders. It provides a snapshot of the region's nutritional situation, offering suggestions for targeted interventions, based on the presented data. These profiles have been used at CRN meetings as a starting point for ongoing discussions about progress toward nutrition targets. These profiles have also been redesigned as posters to help advocate for the prioritization of nutrition among the key sectors.





## Sharing nutrition best practices

There are several implementing partners and associations working at the regional level in sectors that support multi-sectoral nutrition outcomes. These entities have identified best practices relevant to nutrition; however, often they are confined to a single community or locality and are not documented or shared with other players who could benefit from these lessons learned. USAID Advancing Nutrition, in collaboration with its partners, facilitated two national-level events to ensure these local best practices are shared more widely.

The first nutrition best-practices workshop was held in August 2023 in collaboration with ST/Nut, MOHPH, and Projet d'Amélioration de l'Alimentation, de la Nutrition et de l'Hygiène en Milieu Familial (Family Food, Nutrition and Hygiene Improvement Project funded by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)), where 11 selected organizations presented their best practices. Although the event was well received by participants, a lesson learned from the first workshop was the need to more clearly define what is meant by a “best practice” for nutrition. Therefore, prior to the second best-practices event in 2023, in coordination with the DN, the project held a workshop to develop criteria for organizations to be selected to share their good nutrition practices. A selection committee was also established to review applications to be featured in the next best-practices event.

The best-practices events were attended by representatives from the country’s 13 regions. The sharing of best practices enabled the nongovernmental organizations and associations present at the meeting to learn about nutrition best practices implemented in other regions. Some examples of best practices include:

- The “Good Luck Garden” (Jardin porte bonheur), implemented by the World Food Programme in Burkina Faso's Sahel region, in the communes of Dori and Seytenga, to respond to communities' need to diversify their diets in a context marked by low agricultural production and insufficient water for off-season crops. The intervention’s aim is to build up long-term stocks of market garden produce for consumption to aid in improving household nutritional and food situations.

- The “At-home MUAC” approach (Perimetre Brachial à domicile): The Red Cross integrated this approach into Infant and Young Child Feedings in Emergencies (IYCF-E) sites within 36 internally displaced persons sites already running IYCF-E activities in the Sahel and Central North regions. Its aim is to contribute to the early detection and referral of malnutrition cases to care services.

### **Collaboration with other implementing partners to share nutrition information online**

In collaboration with Breakthrough ACTION, the project contributed to the development of an [online platform](#) to centralize tools, guidance, and other documentation about social and behavior (SBC) and nutrition. USAID Advancing Nutrition supported Breakthrough ACTION to compile key nutrition documents, including the PSMN and national nutrition surveys, and also submitted its own outputs, such as the regional nutrition profiles for inclusion in the online system. Similarly, the project has shared its documents with the PNIN.

## **Objective 3: Support SBC nutrition interventions**

### **Development of an implementation plan for IYCF scale-up recommendations**

Burkina Faso has a scale-up plan for IYCF, the Plan de Passage à l’Echelle de la Promotion des Pratiques Optimales d’Alimentation du Nourrisson et du Jeune Enfant au Burkina Faso 2013 à 2025, which recently underwent a midterm evaluation in June 2021 with support from United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Implementing this plan proved difficult, due to the complexity of the 92 recommendations made by the evaluation team. The project supported the DN, UNICEF, and other nutrition stakeholders engaged in IYCF-related activities to synthesize and prioritize the 92 recommendations into 24 specific areas, which were then summarized in a plan for implementing the recommendations called the Plan de Mise en Œuvre des Recommandations Issues de la Revue à Mi-Parcours du Plan de Passage à l’Echelle de la Promotion des Pratiques Optimales d’Alimentation du Nourrisson et du Jeune Enfant 2013–2025 (Plan to Implement Recommendations from the Midterm Review of the Plan to Scale Up the Promotion of Optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices 2013–2025), together with a programmatic roadmap budgeted up to 2025. The project has also supported coordination meetings within the DN to enable better monitoring of the plan, stock-taking on implementation, and discussion with stakeholders in order to better coordinate interventions.

### **Support to monitoring of community-level SBC activities**

At the operational level, the project supported supervision outings to monitor the implementation of the *Paquet Intégré de Services d’ANJE* (Integrated Package of IYCF Services) (PISA) in the health centers and at the community level by the *Groupes d’Apprentissage et de Suivi des Pratiques Optimales d’ANJE* (Groups for Learning and Monitoring Optimal IYCF Practices) (GASPA) in the project’s three regions. These supervisions made it possible for the MOHPH to provide technical support to trained health workers in implementing PISA in their workplaces, to take stock of the functioning of the GASPAs, and formulate recommendations for the health centers and health districts.

### **Contributions to Campagne HÈRÈ**

Finally, as part of its collaboration with other USAID projects operating in Burkina Faso, the project also supported umbrella campaign (Campagne HÈRÈ) activities in the three intervention regions. Campagne HÈRÈ is led by Breakthrough ACTION and seeks to promote the adoption of healthy behaviors in the areas of family planning; maternal, newborn, and child health; WASH; and malaria in the intervention regions. Financial support provided by USAID Advancing Nutrition enabled the broadcast of messages on local radio stations in local languages for a three-month period and supported theatrical performances on the campaign launch days in each region.

# Core-Funded Activity Accomplishments

## Activity 2.5.L.1: New Partnerships Initiative

In early fiscal year (FY)21, USAID Advancing Nutrition issued grants to two local organizations in Burkina Faso under USAID's New Partnerships Initiative (NPI). The grantees were SOS Sahel, and PanAfricare. The goal of these grants was to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to implement multi-sectoral nutrition programs relevant to the needs and contexts of their program areas. USAID Advancing Nutrition worked with these grantees to implement projects to improve maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, and collaborated with the organizations to develop and begin implementing capacity-strengthening plans to support them to achieve their organizational and technical capacity-strengthening priorities. The Burkina Faso NPI grantees started their nutrition projects with different goals and execution plans. In the first year, SOS Sahel launched the *Projet d'Appui à la Lutte Contre la Malnutrition dans la Province du Ziro* (Project to Support the Fight Against Malnutrition in the Province of Ziro) (PALM-ZIRO) initiative in Ziro province with the goal of lowering wasting or low weight-for-height and stunting or low height-for-age as well as enhancing women's and children's access to care. This initial phase was centered on tasks including institution building, network creation, interaction with local government, performing baseline research, and the commencement of project implementation. SOS Sahel also introduced the project team to essential aspects like grants administration and financial planning. At the same time, PanAfricare started the *Le Projet d'Action Contre la Malnutrition dans le Centre-Ouest* (Action Project Against Malnutrition in the Centre-West) (PAMCO) project in Burkina Faso's Centre-West region with the goal of reducing malnutrition in young children under the age of two and pregnant and nursing women. In the beginning, they focused on strengthening the abilities of local health service professionals and engaged in activities like screenings for malnutrition, awareness campaigns, and the promotion of healthy feeding practices. Capacity-strengthening activities included providing technical assistance and support from local consultants; mentoring; and identifying learning opportunities in the areas of grants and financial management, strategic planning and resource mobilization, communications and knowledge management, and SBC. At the halfway point of their grants, the grantees reflected on their priorities and revised their capacity-strengthening plans during a pause-and-reflect session. Finally, the USAID Advancing Nutrition team developed an overarching framework to measure changes in organizational capacity over time.

By the end of the grant, significant advancements were made by both organizations. With field-based implementation, SOS Sahel acquired more traction and improved the capacity of community health center staff and community-based health workers. To address malnutrition, they set up regular screening sessions, meetings to educate husbands, cooking demos, and radio shows. Positive outcomes included the early detection of malnutrition cases and increased community awareness. PanAfricare extended their nutrition-related interventions at the same time, putting a focus on community-based platforms and initiatives. They maintained monthly screenings for malnutrition, community awareness campaigns, and efforts focused on women's issues that involved husbands. Despite difficulties, such as security constraints in particular locations, they actively sought to broaden the scope of their mission.

A key milestone was the completion of an endline organizational capacity assessment (OCA) toward the end of the grants and upon conclusion of the activities described in their capacity-strengthening plans. This process included applying the same tool and process that USAID Advancing Nutrition undertook with the grantees at the start of their grants. An OCA summary report was developed to describe the results from the assessment and the changes we have seen.

## Activity 3.3.G: Developing a Tool to Strengthen Nutrition Governance

Good governance contributes to an effective enabling environment for nutrition programming—ensuring accountability, commitment, and leadership across different sectors and levels of government. However, unlike the shared nutrition goals and outcomes nutrition stakeholders seek to achieve,

nutrition governance has proven much more difficult to measure. It can also be difficult to know what aspects of nutrition governance are in need of strengthening and how to prioritize which areas need to be strengthened first. There are many tools to strengthen the different elements of nutrition governance (e.g., planning, coordination, M&E), but there is little guidance on how to identify which aspects of governance need strengthening and how to prioritize them for action. With funding from the Global Health Office, USAID Advancing Nutrition developed a nutrition governance rapid assessment tool to fill this gap. The tool was designed to help implementing partners, governments, and other multi-sector nutrition stakeholders assess the level of nutrition governance across six thematic areas, identify gaps, and prioritize areas for strengthening.

In consultation with USAID Advancing Nutrition, Burkina Faso was selected as the setting for the pilot. USAID Advancing Nutrition operated a country program in Burkina Faso that provided support to multi-sectoral nutrition governance systems, structures, and actors already, meaning that this core-funded activity would nicely complement the work of the country program team. The team worked with a consultant based in Burkina Faso to begin contextualizing the draft tool for piloting, but unfortunately we were unable to complete the piloting of the tool during the project. During the planning process, ST/Nut encouraged the engagement of other key partners, including UNICEF and GIZ, in this evaluation in order to cover more parts of the country in the assessment. Due to scheduling problems, it was not possible to bring together all stakeholders to review the draft rapid assessment tools developed by USAID Advancing Nutrition. However, UNICEF is interested in taking over this activity in collaboration with ST/Nut, taking into account the work already done by USAID Advancing Nutrition.

## Key Evidence and Other Learning

Working with a wide range of stakeholders on a complex topic like multi-sectoral nutrition governance requires constant adaptation and learning. Two of our activities that involved the application of real-time learning—the RBM training process and the development of the digital multi-sectoral nutrition dashboard—are highlighted below.

### RBM Training

The USAID Advancing Nutrition team built a post-training follow-up assessment into this activity in order to learn how trainees were able to use their skills on the job. The team also used this information to adapt a second round of training that took place in the final year of the project. Trainees found the training content to be very useful but did encounter some challenges when attempting to apply their new skills to their daily tasks. Through the follow-up visits, the main identified barrier to integrating more nutrition-related activities into sector work plans is the centralized planning process used by some sectors. For example, the top-down program budget development process was noted as an obstacle to integrating more nutrition activities by trainees working in regional-level ministerial departments in sectors such as agriculture and livestock, water and sanitation, education, and economy and finance.

Another identified barrier relates to the individuals targeted for the first round of RBM training. In the first round of training, the project targeted technical staff, who typically serve as nutrition focal points in their various sectors. However, these staff members are not always directly involved in the final planning and budgeting processes at the regional level. Technical staff members' supervisors, who are more directly engaged in planning and budgeting processes, did not receive RBM training and therefore did not always support technical staff trying to apply new RBM skills. In response to these identified challenges, supervisors were targeted for the next round of RBM training and a more intensive module on planning and budgeting was included.

### Development of the Digital Dashboard

During our first year of implementation, we worked with stakeholders to develop an Excel-based tool to monitor 25 key indicators of the implementation of the PSMN at the regional level. After an initial phase, we worked with ST/Nut to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the tool. The general conclusion was that, despite its usefulness, the Excel-based format did not allow for more real-time, dynamic monitoring of the indicators. Therefore, we drew on the lessons learned from the first phase to plan the second phase of digitization of the tool using the DHIS2 software. The new platform would allow the multi-sectoral nutrition dashboard to link seamlessly with the existing ENDOS-BF platform, thus enabling all stakeholders to have access to quality data as quickly as possible. Among the key learning through this activity, we affirmed that ensuring all stakeholders validated the roadmap and all parties understood and embraced their roles and responsibilities in the management of the dashboard were essential to the project's success. Additionally, we learned that adaptive management is essential when setting up a dashboard. The Excel dashboard, while relevant, did not provide stakeholders with quality data within the required time frame. The digitization phase enabled the project to overcome this bottleneck.

## Challenges

The security situation in Burkina Faso has continued to deteriorate during the implementation period of the project. Given our national- and regional-level focus, the project was fortunate to avoid significant problems with the implementation of its activities. Although some participants were unable to take part in key activities such as the CRN and best-practices workshop due to travel restrictions.

All of the project's activities were planned and implemented in close consultation with the Government of Burkina Faso. However, due to the catch-up in delayed activities caused both by the COVID-19 pandemic and the political instability experienced in 2022 and 2023, the project faced challenges in scheduling its activities due to the very busy schedules of key stakeholders, in particular those within the MOHPH. This meant that the project had to plan well in advance to ensure activities were included in government agendas and had to be poised to make adjustments should last-minute scheduling conflicts arise.

# The Way Forward

Our work in Burkina Faso to strengthen multi-sectoral nutrition efforts has been built from the foundations that were laid by the Government of Burkina Faso. Below we highlight key lessons learned and recommendations to carry forward work that has started under the USAID Advancing Nutrition project.

## Lessons Learned

### Regional coordination through CRNs

Regional governors act as the presidents of the CRNs, giving greater visibility to multi-sectoral nutrition activities and encouraging involvement from all multi-sectoral nutrition stakeholders. The CRN has the ability to produce resolutions and recommendations about not only nutrition but also relevant cross-cutting aspects such as security and other local development issues. Because of this high visibility and strong mandate, CRN meetings provide an advocacy opportunity for all partners, whether in the field of nutrition or any other area of development. This should be capitalized upon to help continue to push forward the multi-sectoral goals and objectives as outlined in the PSMN.

### RBM

There were several important lessons learned from our work on RBM. Firstly, the decision to adapt existing training modules already in use by the MOHPPH at the national level facilitated the ownership of the training package by key government stakeholders, such as ST/Nut, the DN, and DGESS. We also engaged existing pools of national RBM expert trainers to deliver the modified RBM training package. This will help ensure that the training can be replicated in the future and help with monitoring its quality and scale-up. Lastly, we learned through discussions with trainees that it is important to ensure that their supervisors are also trained on RBM to enable technical staff to more easily apply their RBM skills to their daily tasks. For future training sessions, we recommend training supervisors first to ensure their buy-in before training the technical staff under their supervision. The module on planning and budgeting should also be expanded for use in future training.

### Digital Multi-sectoral Nutrition Dashboard

The development of the online DMN-BF was a lengthy process, lasting around 15 months. It required the involvement of all stakeholders and department heads from the outset, required consensus from all players and stakeholders, and must be carried out in several stages, including test phases.

The methodology used involved the engagement of national technical counterparts in the dashboard development process from the beginning, starting with the development of a roadmap for the dashboard's development. The dashboard was built by a team of government technical experts, with guidance from USAID Advancing Nutrition and CHISU. The decision to work with government experts rather than project staff or an external consultant was critical to ensure the dashboard could be built as part of existing government systems and not as an external module to be integrated later. This strategy ensured a very effective transfer of competencies from USAID Advancing Nutrition and CHISU experts, thus increasing the odds of success and sustainability.

### Nutrition Best-Practices Events

Meeting the country's multi-sectoral nutrition goals and objectives requires engagement at all levels. This requires strengthening the skills of local actors. One way of doing that is by exposing these organizations to lessons learned and best practices from other regions, as was achieved through the best-practices events. However, to ensure that these events are successful, we learned that it is important to first ensure that nutrition stakeholders have a shared understanding of the concept of nutrition best practice, define the criteria for defining a best practice, and provide guidance to selected organizations on how to

present their lessons learned. It is also important to establish a committee to select best practices to ensure fairness and transparency.

Projects and donors can support and advocate for local governments to implement the best practices highlighted at these events. The possibility of being selected for future best-practices events can also serve as motivation for project staff, who will be encouraged in their efforts to achieve excellence.

## **Recommendations**

### **Multi-sectoral Nutrition Governance and Coordination**

The CNaN and the CRNs are critical to the successful implementation of the PSMN. To ensure that these entities continue in their planning and oversight capacity, ongoing support is needed to hold their biannual meetings. Implementing partners and donors should work alongside the MOHPH to develop a plan to transition this support from partners and donors to the ministry. In addition, health districts, municipal and regional councils, regional sectors, and other public and private structures should be engaged in these platforms and provide financial support.

### **Digital Multi-sectoral Nutrition Dashboard**

The data included in the DMN-BF should be expanded from Center East, Center West, and South West regions to include all 13 regions of Burkina Faso, with continued collaboration with the stakeholders involved in the dashboard development process. Because some sectors do not have digital data collection systems, like the MOHPH has through ENDOS-BF, it is important to continue to support regular data collection and validation workshops to ensure that other sector data are regularly collected, cleaned, and entered into the DMN-BF system.

### **Fortification of Staple Foods**

Now that the necessary guidance and monitoring documents have been developed, partners and donors should continue supporting the ANF-BF to provide technical support, M&E, and oversight of LSFF in the country. This includes ongoing support for ANF-BF quarterly meetings and supervision of production units responsible for food fortification. Initially, this support will need to continue to come from partners, but a plan should be put in place to gradually transition to full ownership and financial support by the MOHPH.

### **SBC**

Implementing partners and donors should continue to implement the recommendations as laid out in the implementation plan developed by USAID Advancing Nutrition, the DN, and partners.

Ongoing support from implementing partners and donors is needed to ensure continued operation of the GASPA. This includes, financial contributions to the 20,000 CFA francs per month provided for the community health workers/animators and ongoing support to the supervision of the GASPA by the health districts and the *Centres de Santé et de Promotion Sociale* (Health and Social Promotion Centres) is also needed.



## Annex I. Performance Indicators

Over the entire implementation period of USAID Advancing Nutrition in Burkina Faso, the majority of indicators were met or exceeded. Given that all activities were implemented in coordination with the Government of Burkina Faso or other entities, the level of achievement reflects the enthusiasm shown by the stakeholders. Notably, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported more organizations than expected, which testifies to the interest that stakeholders have in nutrition governance. Indicators of capacity-strengthening also show that knowledge has been acquired by staff at both the national and regional levels through training and orientation sessions of the implementation of the PSMN.

It should be noted, however, that in FY21, at the start of the project's implementation, certain activities could not be carried out on schedule. In these cases, the indicators are marked N/A when the activity was not carried out in that year. However, all of these activities were carried over into FY22 and were all successfully completed.

## Life of Project Performance Indicators

Indicator	FY21			FY22			FY23		
	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Number of organizations supported by USAID Advancing Nutrition to improve the M&E of nutrition programs. <i>(USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.4.55)</i>	7	8	114.28%	10	32	320%	11	19	173%
Number of organizations supported in planning, assessment, or design of nutrition programs or strategies. <i>(USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.4.35)</i>	7	8	114.28%	15	32	213.33%	15	19	127%

Indicator	FY21			FY22			FY23		
Number of preservice and in-service nutrition training curricula developed or revised with support provided by USAID Advancing Nutrition. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.24)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1 (RBM training package)	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of individuals receiving nutrition-related professional training through U.S. Government-supported programs. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.25)	20	N/A	N/A	40	36	90%	198	223	113%
Average percentage-point change in score between pre- and post-tests of training participants. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.59)	20	N/A	N/A	20%	26.28%	131.4%	20%	17.22%	86.10%

Indicator	FY21			FY22			FY23		
Average percentage post-test score compared with 80% benchmark score. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.60)	80%	N/A	N/A	80%	80.6%	100.75%	80%	78.89% (RBM training only)	98.61%
Proportion of training participants who improved from pre- to post-test results. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.61)	50%	N/A	N/A	50%	88.9%	177.8%	50%	93% (RBM training only)	186%
Proportion of training participants ≥80% on the post-test result. (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 2.1.62)	50%	N/A	N/A	50%	50%	100%	50%	53.33% (RBM training only)	106.66%

Indicator	FY21			FY22			FY23		
Number of evidence-sharing events hosted by USAID Advancing Nutrition, by type (webinar, workshop, expert consultations, etc.). (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 3.3.45)	0	0	0%	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
Number of participants at evidence-sharing events hosted or supported by USAID Advancing Nutrition, by type (webinar, workshop, expert consultation, etc.). (USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 3.3.56)	0	0	0%	40	49	123%	95	138 (87 for best-practice workshop for now + 51 for closeout workshop)	145.26%

Indicator	FY21			FY22			FY23		
Number of documents developed/ revised with support from USAID Advancing Nutrition.  <i>(USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 3.3.44.)</i>	7	2	28.57%	4	7 (3 regional nutrition profiles, nutrition glossary, IYCF implementation plan, LSFF strategic guidance document, LSFF M&E plan)	175%	5	5 (reformatted nutrition profiles, digital nutrition dashboard, RBM Learning Brief)	100%
Number of technologies and tools under development.  <i>(USAID Advancing Nutrition Global PMP Indicator; IR 3.2.42)</i>	2	N/A	N/A	4	4 (3 nutrition profiles + dashboard)	100%	1	1 (digital dashboard)	100%

## Annex 2: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report

In FY23, USAID Advancing Nutrition implemented activities that include technical assistance; capacity-strengthening; collaborating, learning, and adapting; M&E; and knowledge management. A total of 12 activities, listed below, required in-person gathering and exchanges. As part of these activities, paper and non-paper goods (e.g., individual-serving water bottles, cups, and food containers) were used during training, meetings, workshops, interviews, or other in-person gatherings. To ensure the safety of all involved and continuity of our activities, we followed the Government of Burkina Faso's COVID-19 guidance in our planning and implementation. In all instances, we ensured that single-use items—such as face masks, hand sanitizers, and other goods—were disposed of properly to mitigate situations that presented a potential hazard to personal and environmental health. The minimal amount of waste generated through the implementation of project-funded activities was properly managed and discarded in an effort to mitigate any potential negative environmental impact, while adhering to local regulations and customs in Burkina Faso. The USAID Advancing Nutrition environmental compliance guidance, including best waste management practices, were applied.

### Activities requiring in-person presence:

- Activity 1.1.1. Carry out post-training follow-up of nutrition actors trained on results-based management (RBM).
- Activity 1.1.2. Organize national and regional capacity-building workshops focused on results-based planning for multi-sectoral nutrition.
- Activity 1.1.3. Digitize the regional nutrition dashboards by integrating them into the MOHPH health information system.
- Activity 1.1.4. Hold quarterly data collection and validation sessions for the dashboard.
- Activity 1.2.2. Support the organization of CRN technical committee preparatory sessions for the CRN biannual meetings.
- Activity 1.3.1. Disseminate the regional nutrition profiles.
- Activity 2.1.2. Support the supervision of fortified food production units.
- Activity 3.1.1. Support DN to organize biannual coordination meetings.
- Activity 3.1.2. Support regional supervision of community-based SBC activities.
- Activity 1.2.1. Support one biannual ST/NUT coordination meetings to monitor the implementation of the PSMN.
- Activity 1.2.3. Support one biannual CRN meeting.
- Activity 2.1.1. Support the semiannual meetings of the ANF-BF.

Mitigation Measure Categories	Mitigation Measures	Outstanding Issues Relating to Required Conditions	Remarks
1. Education, Technical Assistance, Training	The activities listed above required in-person training, education, or technical assistance. As mitigation measures, we adhered to COVID-19 protocols and directives, and we ensured proper disposal of single-use items such as protective gear as well as water bottles, cups, plates, and food containers.		
2. Research and Development	N/A		
3. Public Health Commodities	No public health-related commodities were procured.		
4. Small-Scale Construction	N/A		
5. Small-Scale Water and Sanitation	N/A		
6. Nutrition	No nutrition commodities were procured.		
7. Vector Control	N/A		
8. Emergency Response	N/A		





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USAID Advancing Nutrition is the Agency's flagship multi sectoral nutrition project, addressing the root causes of malnutrition to save lives and enhance long term health and development.

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