

Reflections on Stakeholders & Multi-sectoral Collaboration

Accelerating the use of evidence to address nutrition and WASH inequities among poor urban children and adolescents in East Africa



Dr. Elizabeth Kimani-Murage
African Population and Health Research Center..

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Stakeholder and Intervention Mapping

- Identify community-based actors, NGOs, governmental, academic and other stakeholders implementing maternal/childhood nutrition-focused interventions
- Understand intervention landscape (existing and planned) and stakeholders involved
- Offer a summary of findings and recommendations for future interventions



Stakeholder & Intervention Mapping Overview

- The assessment conducted data collection at the community level using *stakeholder and intervention mapping*:
 - **Review of existing information**
 - **Community-based focus group discussions**



Domains of Interest



Sources of Data Identified

Source of data	Policy review	Stakeholder mapping & community-based data collection		Literature & database review
Country		Domains of Influence		
	Policies and strategies	Programs and initiatives	Key actors	Formal/informal systems for healthcare and food and environmental factors
Kenya	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [85]	Programs reviewed [67]	Stakeholder mapping [21]	Literature assessed [91] Databases assessed [48]
Tanzania	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [14]	Programs reviewed [10]	Stakeholder mapping [9]	Literature assessed [35] Databases assessed [6]
Uganda	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [11]	Programs reviewed [23]	Stakeholder mapping [16]	Literature assessed [27] Databases assessed [5]



Stakeholder Mapping in Kenya

During the stakeholder mapping exercise, fifty-one (51) total programs were identified throughout Kenya. In Nairobi, 25 health, nutrition and WASH programs were identified. Nine programs target children, while the rest of the programs are tailored to the general population.



Intervention types include:

- Breastfeeding
- Nutrition
- WASH
- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Slum Improvement
- Housing and Infrastructure



Stakeholder Mapping in Tanzania

Across Tanzania, only nine (9) stakeholders/organizations were identified during the mapping exercise that implemented programs in slums. These organizations led a total of 25 projects.



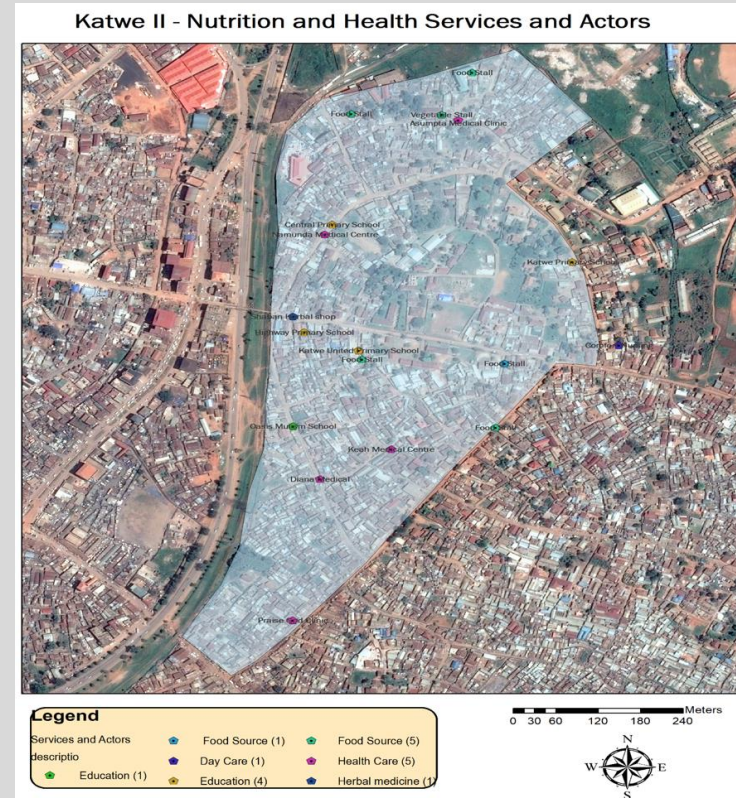
Intervention types include:

- WASH/WRM
- Capacity strengthening in the WASH sector
- Waste Management
- Housing and Microfinance
- Housing Support Services
- Advising
- Psychosocial Support
- Life skills
- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Community Engagement
- Policy/Advocacy



Stakeholder Mapping in Uganda

In Uganda, twenty-three (23) programs/interventions were identified. Only one organization is targeting children in Kampala district but is not specific to those living in slums. Uganda uses a collaborative approach between government and partner organizations to address nutrition.



Intervention types include:

- WASH
- Nutrition
 - Treatment of malnourishment in refugee children
 - Food fortification
 - School feeding programs
- Cash & food assistance
- Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health
- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Disease prevention
- Life skills
- Capacity strengthening
- Advocacy/Policy
- Community Engagement



Highlights from Kenya

Implementation Challenges:

- Limited funds lead to short programs
- Lack of community involvement and program alignment with community needs
- Lack of coordination, poor communication, and dependence on NGOs
- Lack of essential commodities required for successful implementation
- Duplication of efforts among organizations

“... the only gap that we have is implementation. So many documents that you wonder whether these documents will help this country ...what we need to check through is how we implement interventions using these policy documents. Sometimes you may have a policy but without a strategy it becomes a problem.”

Participant,
policy mapping exercise



Recommendations on Programs and Interventions



**STRENGTHEN
STAKEHOLDER
INVOLVEMENT &
COOPERATION**



**NEED FOR
INTEGRATED SERVICE
DELIVERY PACKAGES
ACROSS SECTORS**



**TRANSPARENCY AND
COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT**



**NUTRITION AND
WASH INTERVENTIONS
TARGETING
ADOLESCENTS**



Lessons Learnt From Stakeholder Engagement

- The approach fostered trust, created connections and enabled peer-to-peer learning
- The global collaborator technical support and co-design experience served as a form of Implementation Science advocacy, which led to further understanding and commitment to implementation science approaches among partner institutions



Implications & Actions

Tanzania

- Additional resources for new Sustainable Cities work in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma have been secured
- Canadian Embassy will add urban vulnerable population to their annual plan and are looking to partner with IHI to implement activities around urban health, nutrition, and WASH

Uganda

- More openness among practitioners about what organizations are doing and where to avoid duplication of services and appreciation of the need for multi-sectoral approaches to health

Kenya

- Growing focus on adolescent nutrition in programming
- The case study uncovered issues with the school feeding programs and a dearth of toilets for urban schools which are informing action



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