Seminar Series on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection
Nutrition-sensitive Social Protection in Mali

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Mali

Objective:
Provide targeted cash transfers to the poor and food insecure households and to establish building blocks for a national safety net system in Mali

Targets:
60,000 households for unconditional cash transfer
122,000 households for social registry

Transfers:
Unconditional cash transfer program of 60US$ per quarter for poor families.

Nutrition-Sensitive component(s):

- **Community level accompanying measures (information campaign)** open to all in the community to, among others: promote breastfeeding; promote pre-post natal exams; promote vaccination; promote good practices on food intake and preparation for reducing malnutrition; promote birth registration...

- **Pilot distribution of nutritional packet – fortified "supplement"** – for all children under 5 years old in 20% of selected communities to prevent and reduce malnutrition (still to be implemented)

Has nutrition indicators (indirect): Proportion of targeted households with increased: (a) consumption and (b) food consumption score (above 35)
How does the nutrition-sensitive component fit in the rest of the project?

• One of the poorest countries in the world.

• Exposure to shocks has contributed to decreased levels of welfare, and decrease the already poor levels of human capital, for example:
  • High levels of malnutrition among under 5 years-old (2012-2013)
    • Underweight 26%; Stunting: 38%
    • Wasting: 13%; Anemia : 82%
  • High levels of anemia among pregnant women: 51%

• To be able to help Mali to overcome / mitigate poverty, JigisemeJiri has dual objective to:
  1. reduce current poverty via direct transfers and
  2. promote human capital of children through provision of knowledge/information about good practices on hygiene, nutrition, education...

• Why such intervention? Cash by itself may not generate impact on human capital since human capital are also associated to lack of information.
Who delivers the nutrition education?

• The Accompanying measures that includes nutrition education is delivered by local/international NGOs.
  • Different NGOs, one per community, were hired by the project to
    • Do a census of the community to identify households with children
    • Do monitor attendance of sessions among cash beneficiaries and non beneficiaries
    • Deliver nutritional packages and animate the information sessions

• The content of the sessions and the planning were prepared by a the committee lead by JigisemeJiri expert with the participation of:
  • Government sectors: Health, education, social protection....
  • Government agencies: ANAM, CNCS
  • Civil Society: National Federation of Association of Community Health
  • UN partners: UNICEF and WFP
What tools/manuals were created for educators or for beneficiaries?

- On the basis of the 2013 National Nutritional Policy and the Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition prepared in 2014, the committee has prepared the plan for the thematic sessions and the tools/manuals used to qualify national and regional actors from multiple agencies.
- The design of materials were then based on pre-existing manuals created either by the government or by the partner agencies as UNICEF and WFP.
  - NGO "Educators" are identified by the NGOs and trained by the national and regional teams.

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st quarter</th>
<th>2nd quarter</th>
<th>3rd quarter</th>
<th>4th quarter</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st year</td>
<td>Using CT for essential needs</td>
<td>As in T1</td>
<td>Family and community economy</td>
<td>As in T3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
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<td>Micronutrient/Nutritional aspects for children</td>
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<td>2nd year</td>
<td>CPN/CPON</td>
<td>Civil registration</td>
<td>Vaccines</td>
<td>Youth (women) education</td>
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<td>Pregnant women good practices of feeding</td>
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<td>3rd year</td>
<td>Income generating activities</td>
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Nutrition education Implementation: Collaboration with government structures, community, civil society and donors

Training of coordinators: 20

Training of regional field workers: 182 per quarter
Successes? Challenges?

• Success:
  • To achieve desired results it is important to
    • Be aligned with Nutrition Strategy (C4D, Cash transfers, community participation...)
    • Provide continuous training of "educators" at national, regional and local levels
    • Mobilize community actors
    • Intersectoral and inter-agency coordination
  • More than 75% of participation of beneficiaries of cash transfer program

• Challenges:
  • Procurement of nutrition supplements requires careful planning (still not delivered – 6/8 months delay)
  • Make sure people are aware of the timing of the session
  • Capitalization of achievements
  • Building capacity to influence of Nutrition strategy
NGO staff in culinary demonstration sessions

NGO staff in Nutrition Communication on Diéma