

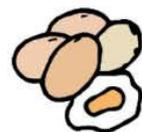
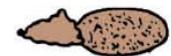
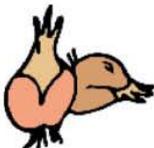
Tools for Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Projects

NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE
MAINSTREAMING BRIEFS

Brief #9: Crops – Faba Beans

How to Mainstream Nutrition
in Faba Bean Projects

for Regional and Woreda Agricultural Experts in Ethiopia



Strengthening Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Capacity in AGP2 Implementing Agencies



Global Affairs
Canada



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APPENDIX A: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR MAINSTREAMING NSA IN THE PULSES SECTOR

EXPERTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CROPS NSA MAINSTREAMING BRIEF WRITE-SHOP

**In Amhara Region
BahirDar
8-9 May 2019**

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PREFACE: MAINSTREAMING NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE

Background

Under Result 2 in the NNSAS (National Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy), section 2.2.1, the list of Core Activities calls for a “nutrition-sensitive agriculture implementation brief to facilitate smooth implementation of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture strategy.” The NSA mainstreaming briefs practically show how NSA is integrated in woreda development plans, in all stages in the project cycle, including implementation. There are nine NSA mainstreaming briefs in this series:

1. How to mainstream nutrition in **Dairy** Projects
2. How to mainstream nutrition in **Poultry** Projects
3. How to mainstream nutrition in **Meat** Projects
4. How to mainstream nutrition in **Fish** Projects
5. How to mainstream nutrition in **Head Cabbage** Projects
6. How to mainstream nutrition in **Avocado** Projects
7. How to mainstream nutrition in **Carrot** Projects
8. How to mainstream nutrition in **Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato** Projects
9. How to mainstream nutrition in **Faba Bean and Pulses** Projects

Purpose

The goal of mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) into production (agronomic crops, horticulture, and livestock) is to contribute to nutritious diets. Development Agents, agricultural and health extension workers, and community-based workers, including NGOs, promote NSA in many ways. This is evident through the various nutrition education materials developed and NSA interventions implemented in Ethiopia over the past years.

Examples of nutrition-sensitive activities include:

- Growing diverse food, such as vegetables and fruits, to eat and to sell
- Raising poultry, goats or sheep to make a contribution to the family diet, especially eggs and milk
- Using good pre- and post-harvest storage and handling practices to preserve food longer.

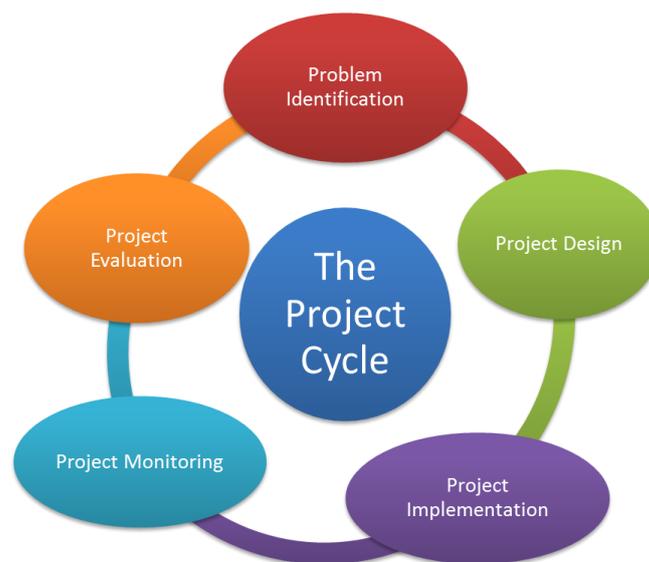
In order to be intentional about mainstreaming NSA, woreda-level agricultural activities should integrate nutrition-sensitive agriculture at every stage of the “project cycle,” beginning with the government’s bottom-up planning processes. The briefs provide stage by stage directions for NSA mainstreaming, accompanied by examples, would assist with improved integration of NSA into AGP programming.

Objectives of the NSA mainstreaming briefs:

Agricultural planning processes begin in communities and kebeles, cumulating to woredas, and resulting in woreda-level agricultural plans. The briefs provide a handy reference to woreda officials and experts who lead annual planning exercises and follow up with monitoring activities.

This brief contains advice on how to mainstream nutrition through the agriculture project cycle:

1. Problem Identification - Name nutrition problems in their communities by identifying gaps related to available foods, income, and social/gender issues that would cause under- or mal-nutrition
2. Project Design - Identify a range of potential activities to meet the gaps and improve nutrition
3. Project Implementation - Plan for effective implementation of activities
4. Project Monitoring - Monitor progress through nutrition-sensitive indicators
5. Project Evaluation - Evaluate the success of nutrition-sensitive interventions through simple checklists and tools.



If NSA implementers and stakeholders use these briefs, planners will have a better understanding of nutrition-sensitive agriculture, how to mainstream it in their agricultural and development plans, and to show that NSA interventions have been successful in improving nutrition in their communities.

You can use these materials to assist you to go through the planning cycle with staff, stakeholders and communities to ensure that nutrition issues are really being addressed by agricultural interventions. Each section contains key questions and examples to assist you to design, implement and monitor NSA projects with stakeholders and communities.

1 STARTING AN NSA ASSESSMENT

Situation Analysis of consumption of faba beans and other pulses:

1. Current production of pulses:
 - **Cropping system** - Pulses are produced in sole and intercropping system
 - **Farming system**- for pulses is poor as compared to cereals (one tillage, no frequent weeding, no use of fertilizer, no use of improved seeds)
 - **Rural system research**- is being practiced but not well strengthened
 - **Biofortification**- Not yet for faba bean, soya bean and chickpea except for haricot bean which is not yet practiced at farmers level

Though demand for pulses is increasing from year to year, production is declining. It is because of:

- Low attention given to pulses
 - Lack of cluster-based production
 - Pests (diseases, insects and weeds)
 - Lack of improved varieties
 - Lack of improved post-harvest handling
2. Pulses' major contribution to improved nutrition:
 - Faba bean- It is a source of protein
 - Soya bean- it is considered to have high protein content and fat and iron
 - Chickpea- It is a source of protein
 - Mung bean- It is a source of protein
 - Haricot bean- It is a source of protein
 3. General objectives related to improved production and consumption of pulses:
 - To address the malnutrition problem of the community specially children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women
 - To improve household income
 - To improve women empowerment
 - To improve supply of inputs (fertilizer, improved seed, pesticides, improved implements or tools, harvesting technologies), agronomic practices (land preparation, time of sowing, row planting, pest control, time of harvesting), post-harvest management (timely harvesting, proper threshing, grading, transporting, storage- improve locally available storages, metal silo, hermetic bag, pesticides)
 - To strengthen extension and regional quarantine system for pesticide supply, distribution and application
 - To enhance capacity development at all levels (region, zonal, woreda, kebele and community levels)
 4. Target groups for improved consumption
 - Pregnant women
 - Lactating women and
 - Children under 5 years age.

2 NSA PROGRAMME DESIGN AND PLANNING

Planning for the appropriate NSA interventions, i.e., pulses:

Pulses Assessment: There are 6 sections to this assessment: Extension Services, Production, Market Value, Family, Diet, Food Preparation, and Benefits. This tool is mostly a barrier analysis to the adoption and consumption of new livestock products, but other issues are also embedded in the questions (gender resource mapping, access and control, preferences, time and labor, knowledge and practices, etc.).

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
1 Extension Services						
1.1 Are extension personnel knowledgeable about this crop and its production conditions?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable agro-ecology for production Interest of investors/farmers to produce the crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due attention not given by the government Shortage of disease resistant varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov's priority was for cereals to address food insecurity problems Limited research efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train extension agents and SMS on the production and importance of the crop
1.2 Have extension staff trained farmers (women and men) how to plant this crop?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTCs are being used for demonstration and sharing experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less knowledge and less attention given to pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity of pulses as compared to other cereals Low priority of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct on farm demonstration Integrate pulse production in the farming system
1.3 Have there been recent demonstrations on this crop (at FTC, at model farmer's plot)?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of model farmers and FTCs They become export commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of disease Less access to improved seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently different stakeholders are being involved in the research and production of pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating only the agronomic part (not nutrition) using model farmers and FTCs through DAs
1.4 Is this crop being promoted by extension personnel (either agriculture or health)?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DAs HEW and other NGOs at kebele level Nutrition platform recently being established to act jointly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak linkage among actors at grass root level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition dense crops are given attention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though a start-up activity, preparing complementary cooking demonstration

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
1.5 Do both men and women have access to the information about this crop and how to produce it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through mobilization and promotion effort, but not a training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultures that male are given priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are institutions able to support gender-based activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce and implement focused gender and nutrition training
1.6 What is the extension delivery system?						
FTCs	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of demonstration sites in FTCs constructed by GOV as well as Availability of DAs and HEW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTCs are not well organized and equipped with necessary medias 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some FTCs are well organized to be model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate the FTCs and Das/HEW in a way to transfer the required experiences (provision of material)
CIGs		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGP has the agenda to support such groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No system and structure of CIGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIGs are interested mainly on animal and related activities but not for crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives to CIGs be involved in pulse production and use
Farmer Groups		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No system and structure for farmers group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups are interested mainly on animal and related activities than pulse crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage farmers group through cluster farming for pulse as what is being done for cereals.
Cooperatives	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of market linkage and better price from export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No attention for pulse crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The product and supply system are not established for pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience of cereal production and marketing can be used
Other						
1.7 Is the crop environmental / climate change – friendly?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These crops maintain fertility through fixing nitrogen Can be produced through residual moisture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate variability affects the production cycle of the pulse New emergence of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of drought and severity of disease increases with time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Soil moisture management Apply IPM
2 Production						
2.1 Does the community/family have experience with this or a similar type of crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of indigenous knowledge Introduction of new improved varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity Shortage of land holding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing land is mainly allocated for cereals than pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of crop rotation Introduce high yielding pulse Use Irrigation

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
2.2 Are neighbors planting this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of indigenous knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity Shortage of land holding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing land is mainly allocated for cereals than pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of crop rotation Introduce high yielding pulse Use Irrigation
2.3 Is the cost of production affordable?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed producer cooperative (SPCs) can involve in the production through providing inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of inputs and low productivity Lack of access to improved seeds and other inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to new technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve local input suppliers
2.4 Are seeds (improved) accessible for this crop?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research institutes are targeting to producing basic seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited varieties released by the researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are experiences of local cereal seed producers which can also do for pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen local seed producers
2.5 Do both women and men typically plant this crop?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal land access to both male and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men are dominant in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually land cultivation is considered as men's job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower women on production and use of pulses
2.6 Is the crop relatively easy to plant in the household garden?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land size of homesteads are mostly convenient to produce pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not usual practice to plant these crops as a household garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually land cultivation is considered as men's job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rare practice of producing pulse can be expanded to more farmers
2.7 Does the crop involve complicated production methods?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crops are susceptible to pests Needs seed dressing Needs intensive post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The input supply system is very weak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of yield as a result of biotic and abiotic factors is high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the input supply and use.
2.8 Does the crop need additional inputs for production (fertilizers, pest control, other)?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase production and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate input agro-chemical suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the agro-chemicals are expensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize local dealers
2.9 Is the entire production cycle of this crop easy to manage?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production cycle is almost similar with the major crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each production cycle is not easy Serous parasitic weeds manifestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If not managed on time, there is yield quality and quantity deterioration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers on improving the production cycle and pest management

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
2.10 Does this crop yield more than 1 harvest per year?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moisture harvesting and irrigation use can be considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researchers do not release such kinds of varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop has longer growing period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used as a rotational crop for short growing periods
2.11 Does this crop yield two or more harvests per year?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be produced in main rainy season, residual moisture and irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mono cropping has disadvantage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease and pest could dominate the field if the same crop continuously cultivated on the same land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised to rotate cereal with legume
2.12 Is the crop dependent on seasonal changes?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly sensitive to seasonal change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop is moisture sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When there is excess moisture, the root rots and the plant is susceptible to other diseases. When there is not enough moisture, the plant quickly wilts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement conservation agriculture
2.13 Are both women and men able to access all the inputs required for producing this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are not empowered to afford inputs for these crops 		
2.14 Do both women and men have enough time to produce this crop, given their daily activity schedule?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family labor is an opportunity in the farming system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women are burdened with home stead works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor division is practically applied in the society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of labor-saving technologies to reduce women loads.
2.15 Do both women and men have enough labor to produce this crop, given their labor resources?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow crop calendar to manage the labor scarcity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women do not usually have labor force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick labor seasons demand more farm labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use traditional labor support (Ofora and others)
2.16 Is there post-harvest management practices?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage pesticides, metal silo and hermetic bag with limited utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to post-harvest technologies is very poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High loss is observed on field and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and demonstrate harvest and storage technologies such as plastics
2.17 What is the input supply system for this crop?						
ESE		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive to pests and natural hazard and low productivity 		

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
Contract farming for improved seeds		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive to pests and natural hazard and low productivity 		
Unions		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive to pests and natural hazard and low productivity 		
Private sector		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive to pests and natural hazard and low productivity 		
2.18 Does this crop require irrigation?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of suitable lands for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No experience of using irrigation to produce pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most irrigated lands are allocated for vegetables and cereals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some part of the irrigated lands can be used for pulse production
3 Market Value						
3.1 Is the crop a good seller on the market?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop has both domestic and export market opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low production and productivity Cannot achieve export standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally produced are small size grain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use bigger size seeds that can achieve the local and international markets
3.2 Is the crop sold more than consumed at home?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers considered as cash crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No surplus production for these crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major crop to prepare food as sauce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> common meal in the family food staff
3.3 Does the market value of the crop change throughout the year?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to time of production supply and demand is incompatible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no adequate market supply for faba bean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform are not established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involve stakeholders to improve the value chain
3.4 Is the sales potential for this crop adequate to contribute significantly to the family's monthly income?		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of low production and productivity and the low area allocated to this crop income contribution is low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land covered and technology utilized are inadequate to produce significantly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double cropping of pulse with cereals can resolve
3.5 Are both women and men involved in taking the crop to market and selling it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both men and women sell the crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men are considered extravagant after selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange local markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperative can be used as a means

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
3.6 Are both women and men involved in making decisions about how the income from the crop is spent?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are local institutes to support gender sensitive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost men decide on the income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household expenditures is decided by consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some experience of expense management in the community
3.7 Are there existing market linkages?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export and domestic market linkage for all these crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers do not usually follow the market information issued through media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market information are organized at regional and zonal level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the use of market information issued by BoA,etc
4 Family Diet						
4.1 Is the crop part of the traditional diet in this area?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is source of traditional foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers lack the knowledge of balanced diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are mostly not using as stable food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly use the crop in the form of wot/sauce
4.2 Is the crop already included in most family meals?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is part of the food staff as a wot and kita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ratio of pulse the food is low, major composition is cereals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less availability of pulse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers the amount/proportion to be taken per day
4.3 Are families willing to incorporate the crop into their diet in new ways (new recipes, processing methods, etc.)		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are health extension agents who help supposed to guide the families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited demonstration on new way of food preparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition is becoming a big challenge in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition education cab be incorporate in the extension system
4.4 Do both women and men agree that the crop should be incorporated into the family diet?	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional food source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture of food preparation is given to women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is norm that female heads responsible to access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longstanding practice
4.5 Are agencies / organizations promoting this crop for improved nutrition and health?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs and GOs, but with limited coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak integration of agencies who are involved in the NH extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The malnutrition rate of the region is very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the NH extension with agriculture
4.6 Are agencies / organizations using specific nutrition education or SBCCs to promote this crop?		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attention for nutrition education on these crops 		
5 Food Preparation						
5.1 Does the family have access to information about how to / new ways to process and prepare it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has started nutrition education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak policy framework for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition education is given by different organization but no linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish nutrition platform to reach and serve the community

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
			with focus on pregnant and lactating mothers			
5.2 Does the family know how to:						
5.2.1 Store it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But in a traditional way 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use during scarce time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local storages
5.2.2 Process it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But in a traditional way 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use during proper time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local materials
5.2.3 Prepare it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But in a traditional way 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use during proper time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local materials
5.2.4 Serve it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But in a traditional way 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use during proper time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using local materials
5.3 Are appropriate storage facilities available on the homestead/in the community for this crop?		No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage pesticides, metal silo and hermetic bag with limited utilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supply of storage materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still farmers are using mainly traditional ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By making mud storage and bags
5.4 Do both women and men have access to the storage facilities for this crop?	Yes					
5.5 Are appropriate processing facilities available on the homestead/in the community for this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally availability of grinding mills 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processed (grind or cracked beans) are required by the family members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food are taken as wot
5.6 Do both women and men have access to the processing facilities for this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally availability of grinding mills 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private milling machines are available at kebele centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of milling machines
5.7 Are appropriate cooking facilities available on the homestead/in the community for this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of traditional facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooked foods are commonly used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By using local mud/metal made cooking utensils
5.8 Do both women and men have access to the cooking facilities for this crop?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of traditional facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooked foods are the favorite of the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the form of wot or split beans

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
5.9 Are appropriate recipes available / demonstrated for this crop?		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no standard guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate attention by professionals
5.10 Have both women and men been trained on recipes for this crop?		No		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low priority for training on these crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less attention at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper attention by corresponding body
5.11 Are there different ways to process and prepare the crop for different types of meals and recipes?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous ways, but all rural communities are not aware of 			
5.12 When the crop is processed and prepared as a food, is it easily incorporated into meals?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On daily bases as they are the staple foods of the community 			
5.13 Is it easy to process and prepare the crop as a food for children?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But is traditional one as a staple food 			
5.14 Is it easy to process and prepare the crop as a food for adults?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But is traditional one as a staple food 			
5.15 Does the family understand the implications of combinations and portion sizes for consuming this crop?		No		They do not have adequate knowledge on nutritional value of the crops	Lack of knowledge	Governments attention
6 Benefits						
6.1 Will this crop make a difference to the health of children and family members if consumed according to the recommended amounts?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are sources of macro and micronutrients 			
6.2 Will this crop make a difference to women's sense of empowerment if they have both access and control over it?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because they are source of income for the household 			

Crop: Faba Bean						
Factor	Yes	No	Enabler	Barrier	Why?	How?
6.3 Will this crop make a difference in how meals are enjoyed by family members?	Yes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because they are source macro and micronutrients 			

3 IMPLEMENTATION

1. Mainstreaming NSA

Here are three example of pulses projects that mainstream NSA.

<p>NAME OF PROJECT SURE (Sustainable under Nutrition Reduction in Ethiopia)</p> <p>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY / ORGANIZATION BoA and BoH</p> <p>LOCATION 12 Pilot Woredas in Amhara Region</p> <p>FEATURED CROP Pulses</p> <p>BENEFICIARIES Pregnant Women, Lactating Women and Children Under 2</p> <p>OBJECTIVES To Contribute to the Reduction of Stunting</p> <p>NUTRITIONAL BENEFITS Improve the Nutritional Status of the Target Groups</p> <p>INTERVENTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Capacity Building (Training Provision, Diversified Cooking)✓ Demonstration, Women’s Empowerment), Provision of Improved Inputs (Fruits and Vegetables, QPM(Quality Protein Maize), Pulse Seeds and Improved Poultry Breeds <p>RESULTS Improved Nutritional Status of the Target Groups</p>
<p>NAME OF PROJECT Feed the Future Value Chain Activity</p> <p>IMPLEMENTING AGENCY / ORGANIZATION FINTRAC</p> <p>LOCATION 19 AGP Woredas in Amhara Region</p> <p>FEATURED CROPS Pulses, Vegetables, Fruits, Staples and Livestock</p> <p>BENEFICIARIES Reproductive Age Groups including 15 - 49 Years of Age</p> <p>OBJECTIVES</p>

To Improve Nutritional Status of the Target Groups

NUTRITIONAL BENEFITS

Improve the Nutritional Status of the Target Groups

INTERVENTION

Capacity Building (Training Provision to HEW, DAs and Target Groups and Distribution of SBCC Materials

RESULTS

Contribute to Reduction of Malnutrition

NAME OF PROJECT

Alive and Thrive Ethiopia

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY / ORGANIZATION

BoA and BoH

LOCATION

All Woredas in Amhara Region

FEATURED CROP

Nutrient Dense Crops and Livestock

BENEFICIARIES

Pregnant Women, Lactating Women and Children Under 2

OBJECTIVE

To Contribute to the Reduction of Stunting

NUTRITIONAL BENEFITS

Improve the Nutritional Status of the Target Groups

INTERVENTION

Capacity Building and System Strengthening

RESULTS

Improved Nutritional Status of the Target Groups

2. Best Practices

Here is an example of a best practice for mainstreaming NSA.

Best Practice

Ensuring well coordination between bureau of agriculture and bureau of health on planning, implementation and monitoring and reporting of nutrition intervention

- **Explain why is there a need for this Best Practice?**
This practice is needed because nutrition is a multisectoral intervention
- **What worked so well? What are the elements of the best practice?**
This practice worked so well because these two sectors plan, implement and monitor (household visit) and report together
- **How is the best practice different from business as usual?**
It's different because of joint planning, implementation and monitoring
- **Provide example application(s):**
Examples – integrated annual plan, integrated report
- **Elaborate on the positive consequences of the best practices for farmers**
Farmers like it because it saves their time, consistent message for both men and women which avoids confusion
- **What aspects of the good practice will you continue to promote in order to ensure better results?**
We will continue to promote – integrated planning, implementation and monitoring



3. Sustainability and Scaling-Up

Here is some advice for mainstreaming NSA.

Scalable Best Practices:

Policy incentives

- ✓ Promotion and advocacy
- ✓ Address nutrition policy and standards through awareness creation at all levels

Economic incentives

- ✓ NSA dedicated budget allocation
- ✓ Establish system to incentivize best performing individuals, network leaders and families

“Political” momentum

- ✓ Make political leaders aware of basic nutrition and the consequence of malnutrition
- ✓ Give due attention to political leaders in order to leverage their support
- ✓ Engage political leaders and managers in NSA interventions, i.e., expansion of support for pulses.

4 MONITORING

Project monitoring

1. Key indicators related to pulses production and diet diversity:

- Number of women and men farmers trained on NSA
- Number of farmers producing nutrition dense legume crops
- Area of farmland covered by nutrition dense legume crops
- Amount of nutrition dense pulse production produced
- Number of cooperatives engaged on pulse production
- Number of FTCs conducted NSA/pulses demonstrations (agronomic practices and cooking)
- Number of model farmers and families engaged on NSA/pulses interventions
- Number of families consuming minimum dietary diversity

2. What you can do to promote monitoring of pulses and their adoption:

a. JES and joint supervision

- Number of JES sessions provided on NSA, i.e., pulses production, at all levels of the region
- Number of NSA implementers who received JES at all levels of the region (specially health and agriculture)

b. Joint donor and development partner reviews

- Number of review meetings conducted on implementation of NSA, i.e., pulses production and consumption
- Number of joint supervisions conducted on NSA
- Number of impact evaluations and assessments conducted

3. What you can do to ensure that the regional / woreda budget includes resources for monitoring improvement in household diversity production and consumption of pulses:

- Number of nutrition experts recruited under BoA
- Availability of budget line for NSA
- Number of woredas, zones and region allocating budget dedicated for NSA
- Number of NGOs engaged on NSA interventions.

5 EVALUATION

Project Evaluation

Here is a simple checklist to determine whether NSA interventions featuring pulses have been a success:

Checklist:

- Is the NSA plan mainstreamed in the overall development plan? Does it include pulses?
- Is the NSA plan available at all levels?
- Is awareness created among implementers about the value of pulses for NSA?
- Are the implementers capacitated on pulses production and consumption at all levels?
- Are the required inputs for pulses supplied, distributed and utilized?
- Are NSA activities implemented as planned, including demonstration of pulses, supportive supervision, and others?
- Are national and regional surveys on pulses conducted by BoA and partners?
- Do external NSA evaluations include pulses as a nutritious crop?

APPENDIX A: BUILDING CAPACITY FOR MAINSTREAMING NSA IN THE PULSES SECTOR

Networks:

- ✓ Prepare job aids on pulses to be used for training network leaders (1:5)
- ✓ Prepare job aids on pulses to be used for training of mam to mam club
- ✓ Train the rural community using adult learning techniques
- ✓ Train the rural community using audio visual techniques (Digital Green)

Councils, Technical Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups:

- ✓ Strengthen the existing councils, Technical Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups
- ✓ Ensure effective functioning of Councils, Technical Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups through developing TOR and action plan, including development of pulses projects

Community champions:

- ✓ Scale up the experience of existing model farmers and families with model pulses plots
- ✓ Conduct experience sharing

Conduct field day events