

# SUN Movement Multi-Partner Trust Fund



## ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

### REPORT COVER PAGE

<b>Participating Organization:</b> CARE Peru	<b>Priority Sector covered:</b>
<b>Programme<sup>1</sup> No. and Programme Title:</b> CONCERTED ACTION FOR CHILD NUTRITION	<b>Report Number:</b>
<b>Reporting Period: 01/01/2014 al 29/02/2016</b>	<b>Programme Budget:</b> SUN movement MPTF: USD 278,200
<b>List Implementing Partners:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Roundtable for Poverty Reduction MCLCP</i></li><li>• <i>Initiative against Child Malnutrition IDI</i></li><li>• <i>Regional and local governments</i></li></ul>	<b>Programme Coverage/Scope:</b> Peru (Regions Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Apurimac y Lima )
<b>Abbreviations and acronyms:</b> <i>MCLCP Roundtable for Poverty Reduction</i> <i>IDI Initiative against Child Malnutrition</i>	<b>Programme Duration/Closed Programme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Total duration (in month): 26</i></li></ul>

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The project "Concerted Action for Child Nutrition" has had the following main achievements:

- i) Its contribution to the concertation of policies, actions and targets for reducing chronic malnutrition and infant anemia, assumed as a public priority in 20 Governance Agreements, both regional and local, in the four project regions, directly mobilizing approximately 262 institutional actors and considerably exceeding the proposed goal.
- ii) Its contribution to monitoring concerted between government and civil society, the implementation of these agreements -through establishment and strengthening of monitoring teams in the four regions and developing 10 monitoring reports within two years of project implementation- as well as the incorporation of the actions involved in 15 different governance instruments in the regions (standards, plans and programs). Also, the Initiative against Child Malnutrition (IDI) -from civil society- developed national monitoring and two Annual National Assessments on government actions to reduce child malnutrition.
- iii) Implementation of a national communication system on child nutrition through IDI's website. Also, design and implementation of communication strategies in all four regions, directly mobilizing 82 government and civil society institutional players, and creating new learning on communication in regional contexts
- iv) Development of various consultation and monitoring capacities regarding concerted child nutrition public policies (personal and institutional) in about 308 actors, including 135 new players in concertation forums.

These achievements, as well as the specific weaknesses, have been different in different regions. The following are the main general challenges remaining after project implementation:

- i) Continuity of wide concertation on the implementation of agreements on child nutrition in regional government administrations, maintaining the mobilization of civil society.
- ii) Actors' greater understanding of concerted monitoring and institutionalization.
- iii) Expansion and consolidation of communication strategies and advocacy.
- iv) Strengthening opportunities for consultation and planning processes, and specialized capacity building in policy coordination and monitoring of child nutrition implementation.

## **NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT**

### **I. PURPOSE**

#### **1. Overall objective**

"To contribute to having regional governments, political movements and civil society develop concertation processes and monitor implementation of actions that address child nutrition within the framework of development and social inclusion policies ".

#### **2. Expected outcomes at the end of the project**

##### **Outcome 1:**

The Concertation Roundtables for Fighting Poverty develop regional consultation processes for policies and programs on child nutrition.

##### **Outcome 2:**

The Concertation Roundtables for Fighting Poverty undertook concerted regional monitoring of child nutrition policies and programs.

##### **Outcome 3:**

Processes of regional and interregional advocacy were implemented / developed in the areas of child nutrition and were coordinated with the Initiative against Child Malnutrition (IDI).

##### **Outcome 4:**

Regional forums and actors were strengthened for coordinating and monitoring child nutrition public policies.

## II. RESOURCES

CATEGORIES	AMOUNT REQUESTED USD	COFINANCIAMIENTO USD	TOTAL USD	Ejecución USD 2014	Ejecución USD 2015-Feb 2016	Ejecución Total USD	Saldos USD AL 29 De Febrero 2016	Ejecución %
1. Members and Other Personnel Costs	154,744	24,548	179,292	58,640	96,348	154,987	-243	100%
2. Supplies, Products, Materials.	20,238	-	20,238	5,277	9,603	14,880	5,358	74%
3. Equipment, including depreciation.	8,571	-	8,571	4,775	4,365	9,139	-568	107%
4. Contractual Services	39,182	-	39,182	10,353	25,453	35,806	3,376	91%
5. Travel	14,665	2,000	16,665	3,880	14,005	17,885	-3,220	122%
6. Equivalents transfers subsidies	1,000	-	1,000	7	130	137	863	14%
7. General operating costs and other direct costs	21,600	3,500	25,100	1,490	17,725	19,215	2,385	89%
Subtotal direct costs	260,000	30,048	290,048	84,421	167,629	252,050	7,950	87%
8. Indirect support costs.	18,200	-	18,200	9,100	9,100	18,200		100%
Subtotal indirect costs	18,200		18,200	9,100	9,100	18,200		100%
TOTAL	278,200	30,048	308,248	84,421	167,629	270,250	7,950	88%

## III. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The project has decisively contributed to achieving the following outcomes and outputs:

### **Achievements:**

#### ***Outcome 1:***

*Policies and goals on child nutrition were concerted as part of 20 regional and local Governance Agreements among candidates for governors and civil society in 2014, and implementation of these agreements began in 2015 in various management tools of the new governments.*

Governance Agreements included diverse policies, actions and targets for reducing chronic child malnutrition and anemia, as well as interventions impacting child nutrition, such as water and sanitation coverage and improvements in family farming aimed at food security. Regional agreements were implemented in 4 regions within the project, as well as in 8 provinces<sup>1</sup> and 8 districts<sup>2</sup> of the same area.

<sup>1</sup> Acobamba y Angaraes (Huancavelica, Huamanga, Huanta y Vilcashuamán (Ayacucho), Abancay, Antabamba y Chincheros (Apurímac).

<sup>2</sup> Huachocolpa en Huancavelica, Carmen Alto, Huamanga, Jesús Nazareno, Avelino Cáceres y Tambo en Ayacucho y Oropesa y Caraybamba en Apurímac.

In 2015, based upon the commitments made in the agreements, there were concertation processes to incorporate such commitments into the new governments' management tools. A total of 15 different management tools were incorporated in the four regions (Concerted Development Plans, Operational Plans, Sectoral Plans and specific Programs), also expressed in a significant increase in budget allocation to the Coordinated Nutrition Program-PAN (aimed at child nutrition) that is implemented in all regions. Between 2014 and 2016 budget allocation to this program was increased by 20.5% in the 4 regions (going from a total of 419 million to 505 million soles).

The Agreement on Reducing Child Malnutrition and Anemia is commendable. It was concerted between government delegations and civil society members of the Andes Commonwealth that gathers Ayacucho, Apurimac, Huancavelica, Junín and Ica. Coordinated by MCLCP and CARE, it was agreed upon at the end of 2015. The five governors in the commonwealth committed to apply policies and a specific plan to be coordinated at Commonwealth level.

**Outcome 2:**

***Concerted monitoring teams have been formed on child nutrition issues, including representatives of government institutions (regional and national levels: in total 40 representatives) and civil society organizations (in total 35 representatives) in the 4 regions. Over 2014-2015, ten monitoring reports on child nutrition were developed and spread.***

The reports have focused on the implementation of the Coordinated Nutrition Program - PAN - in each region. They analyze service gaps, identify progress and arrange alerts, and then make recommendations to management. Assessments for 2013 and 2014, work in progress and budget analysis for 2015 have been developed. Ayacucho was the most advanced region, producing six reports and bringing together a lot of institutional actors.

**Outcome 3:**

***Communication and advocacy strategies have been developed in the 4 regions, in the areas of child nutrition, within the framework of national campaigns in the MCLCP network referred to good treatment of children and national advocacy -IDI-, contributing to awareness among candidates and political movements in the election campaign and then the endorsement and promotion of measures by the new elected authorities.***

Advocacy and communication plans and actions have been implemented in the 4 regions engaging massive mobilization of approximately 76 institutional actors both from government and civil society through various actions and communication products.

Impact indicators of these actions and the demonstrations have led to include child nutrition issues in the government plans of political movements, to 100% of candidates signing Governance Agreements (85 % at national level), to ratification of commitments by all elected governors and also to new administrations incorporating policies, actions and goals on child nutrition in a total of 15 management tools (including plans, programs and guidelines).

**Outcome 4:**

***Institutional capacities have been strengthened among 308 institutional actors towards understanding the problem of child nutrition and its management in regional public policies. Likewise, 25 new consultation forums have been strengthened concerning consultation and concerted monitoring actions and policies on child nutrition in 4 regions.***

Concertation processes to prioritize child nutrition and the processes of concerted monitoring, as well as training activities to support these processes, have helped to build capacity on: i) a better understanding of child nutrition as a priority within a comprehensive territorial public agenda, ii) capabilities for reaching proposals, iii) handling integrated service packages for each child linked to their nutrition, iv) capacity for concerted monitoring of child nutrition (monitoring strategies, sources of information management, development of analyses and recommendations, preparation of reports), v) strengthening of relations among various actors (knowledge, trust building) in connection with child nutrition and vi) exchange of experiences on actions that may achieve results.

Additionally, existing forums have been strengthened and new forums have been created: 4 thematic roundtables for monitoring social policies, giving priority to child nutrition, 25 new roundtables: 9 in provinces<sup>3</sup> and 16 in districts<sup>4</sup>. This has meant the incorporation of 135 new actors in all these forums in the four regions. At the same time, this has strengthened coordination relations between these forums in each region.

## IV. RESULTS

### 4.1 Outcomes

**4.1.1 Twenty regional, provincial and district governance agreements giving priority to child nutrition in 4 regions.** In 2014 there were four Regional Governance Agreements, whose agendas and priorities have been concerted, first, by large civil society consortia, and then concluded and signed by all candidates and political movements in the four regions where the project intervenes. Additionally, not foreseen as a result of the project, there were 16 Municipal Governance Agreements (8 in provinces and 8 in districts) including priority attention to child nutrition.

Seventeen events to share information on the Agreements signed and ratified by the newly elected administrations took place in 2015: 8 events in Apurímac, 4 in Ayacucho, 3 in Huancavelica, and 2 in Metropolitan Lima.

**4.1.2 An Agreement by the Andes Commonwealth to advance the eradication of chronic child malnutrition and anemia.** The Commonwealth Executive Committee signed this agreement on November 16, 2015 in Huancayo city. Governors of 5 regions committed to: i) Develop a 2015 - 2018 plan for the Commonwealth to combat child malnutrition and anemia, giving priority to closing gaps and allocating budget for these purposes, ii) Establish an information,

---

<sup>3</sup> Ayacucho 8 provinces: Cora Cora, Paucar del Sara Sara, Cangallo, La Mar, Huancapi, Sucre, Huancasancos y Parinacochas. En Huancavelica 1 province: Angaraes. En Apurímac

<sup>4</sup> Ayacucho in the districts to Ajomarca, Vischongo, Concepción, Tambo y A. Avelino Cáceres. Huancavelica in the districts to Acoria, Huachocolpa, Cangalla, Aurahua y Anco. Apurímac in the districts to Curahuasi, Chacoche, Pichirhua, Huanipaca, San Pedro de Cachoa y Lambrama.

interregional monitoring and evaluation system in the areas of child nutrition, iii) Strengthen Commonwealth institutions to make coordinated and concerted efforts to eradicate child malnutrition and anemia.

**4.1.3 Ten concerted monitoring reports regarding implementation of the Coordinated Nutrition Program (PAN).** Six of them produced by the Ayacucho MCLCP (2013 Assessment, monitoring of the first half of 2014, report on the budgetary allocation for 2015, 2014 Assessment, monitoring of the first half of 2015, budget allocation for 2016 ). The Apurimac MCLCP produced 1 2014 PAN Assessment, the Huancavelica MCLCP produced 3 -2013 Assessment, 2014 Assessment and an alert on the budget execution of the mother-newborn program. In Lima, progress was made in monitoring the problems of childhood anemia, but they failed to produce the report. Four of the reports were published in a reader-friendly version.

**4.1.4 Two Annual National Assessments (2014 and 2015) of the Initiative against Child Malnutrition -IDI-, published in mass media.** They take stock of the nutritional status of children, the development of policies and make recommendations aimed at: i) strengthening intergovernmental and inter-sectoral coordinated management of effective interventions; ii) improving coverage and quality of effective interventions; iii) monitoring the quality of implementation of expenditures; and iv) technical assistance and monitoring of effective interventions.

**4.1.5 The implementation of 8 annual regional campaigns within the framework of the national campaign of the MCLCP network "Good Treatment of Children," in which the issue of child nutrition is a priority.** Various communication products were developed and disseminated for these campaigns, such as posters on the subject of child nutrition and booklets on nutrition (in all regions). Ayacucho emphasized the convening of large public forums, widely mobilizing civil society as well as the use of radio programs in different provinces, raising awareness and transmitting the results of concerted follow-up. Apurimac combined mainly printed material (brochures, leaflets) and replicated in 2015 Ayacucho's experience with radio spots. Huancavelica combined press releases, news reports and newsletters with extensive presence in interviews in the mass media, but also produced (seven) radio and (one) television spots. Finally, Lima mostly used dissemination in social networks (9 announcements) and printed material (brochure and leaflet) on the subject of anemia.

**4.1.6 A National Public Event on Child Nutrition, celebrating the Global Action Day of the SUN Network, where the assessment and proposals developed by IDI for the national public policy were publicly presented in a dialogue on different diagnoses and guidelines with governmental sectors and MCLCP.** The national event was organized by IDI and the European Union. The regional governments, which had met the goals of reducing chronic malnutrition - according to the 2010-2014 Governance Agreements- were acknowledged during the event.

**4.1.7 Activation of the IDI website.** IDI contents have been disseminated through

the web and social networks to contribute to the visibility of actions carried out in the country concerning the fight against child malnutrition and to share topics of interest in the group. Current news of interest from the daily review of digital media, websites, newspapers, magazines, blogs and others of institutions working on issues related to child malnutrition have been selected for publication on the web. In March 2014, the number of followers of IDI social networks was 1,155. In December 2015 they had increased to 2,329 (102%). A daily report is prepared with a friendly summary of selected news. The record publication reached 1,175 people and was referred to the promotion of breastfeeding. The flyer "pregnant women need not eat for two" reached about 1,855 people. Most of our fans are women (72%) and the average age range of this group is 25 to 34 years of age (34%). The IDI 2014 assessment report had 293 followers and 1,600 tweets. The 2015 assessment submitted in December 2015, had 356 followers and 1,898 tweets.

**4.1.8 Two workshops and an interregional internship, 12 regional workshops and 41 technical assistance visits for capacity building, as well as two workshops with the four regions in Lima, and one in November 2014** were organized to take stock of the situation of child nutrition and governance arrangements in the four regions. They were also aimed at training on the guidelines and methodology of concerted monitoring. A second workshop in March 2015 was organized to draw lessons from 2014 and to define a baseline and operational plan for 2015. Also in November 2015, an internship was held in Ayacucho with delegations from the four regions (with representatives of government and civil society) to learn about communication strategies developed in this region and about the experiences in the province of Huanta on promoting child nutrition.

As for workshops in the regions, 7 were organized in Ayacucho (2 for the Regional Table's Executive Committee, 2 on child nutrition and concerted monitoring for the monitoring team and 3 workshops with grassroots organizations on monitoring child nutrition). In Apurimac, 3 workshops on child nutrition (one with young people from the commonwealth, one with the concerted monitoring team and other representatives from dairy farms) were organized. In Huancavelica 1 workshop was organized with the monitoring team. Besides, 1 workshop was organized in Lima on "Management of Budgeting by Results in Nutrition for a Metropolitan Lima without anemia."

Eighteen support and technical assistance visits were also made by the national team to the regions and by regional teams to provinces and districts. Others were made in Ayacucho -7-, Apurimac -7- and in Huancavelica -8- .

**4.1.9 Three regional workshops on early childhood development were held as part of the MIDIS national leadership and in coordination with regional governments and MCLCP.** They were conducted between the months of June and July 2015 and were aimed at having regional governments endorse commitments on Governance Agreements and the "Lamay Agreements" (entered into with a number of Ministers) on early childhood development. After a process of coordinated preparation between government actors and civil society, commitments and specific measures were endorsed. They are to be implemented

as coordinated packages for each child, incorporating transparency and accountability mechanisms.

**4.1.10 One workshop of the Andes Commonwealth on child malnutrition and anemia took place in November 2015 in Huamanga city** and aimed at arranging a proposal for joint action to tackle malnutrition and childhood anemia in the five regions that make up the Commonwealth (Aurimac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junín and Ica). Five delegations from regions previously developed diagnostic and proposals to be presented and agreed in the workshop. The workshop produced a proposal which was made and supported at the meeting of the Commonwealth's Executive Committee in Huancayo city.

## **4.2 Weaknesses and Challenges**

Outcome attainment has been uneven in the four regions. Some have gone further in some respects, others in others, and there have also been specific weaknesses in each one. However the Ayacucho Roundtable has had more homogeneous progress and improved in all four outcomes, which we consider is related to strength and leadership accumulated before these two years. We note below some weaknesses in the overall development of the project and the challenges ahead in regional processes.

**4.2.1. Continuity of broad concertation is shown in the implementation of agreements on child nutrition.** This is one of the main challenges in regional processes in the context following elections and project implementation. While the campaign was a favorable moment to discuss and agree on proposals for public policies on child nutrition, it is now necessary to design new strategies for concerted implementation of the agreements with the new authorities and administrations.

2015 was a year marked by arrangement and positioning of new administrations. As for the project goals, this was a year for Agreement endorsement and participation, not without setbacks, in the roundtables' Executive Committees. It is necessary for the government to resume the prospect of wide consultation with different mobilized actors, even with active political movements who lost the elections, as well as new ones that become active and show interest in the issues of child nutrition. Coordination with local governments is particularly important in such a setting. A track already initiated in 2015 is to revive the discussion on key management instruments such as adjusting the Concerted Development Plan, the Institutional Strategic Plan, the Public Budget, and adjusting implementation of the Coordinated Nutrition Program and Targeted Social Programs (JUNTOS, Qali Warma, Cuna Más) and related programs (water and sanitation, rural productivity) linked to achievements in child nutrition. We need to generate concertation agendas regarding the design of these instruments.

To do so, it is necessary to neutralize weaknesses among candidates and political

movements regarding further discussion and understanding of management requirements linked to assumed commitments in reducing child malnutrition. It is also necessary to solve low participation of civil society actors in Lima and no dismantlement of their participation in Apurímac.

**4.2.2 A greater understanding by players regarding concerted monitoring and its institutionalization.** Implementation of agreements and goals in child nutrition in the coming years will be closely linked to institutionalization of monitoring, as concluded in such agreements. Warnings and recommendations arising from management generate new agendas for concertation in the implementation of plans and programs. Institutionalization requires strengthening, and actors committed to the Agreement -and newly-added actors- need to maintain mobilization.

The change of government administrations has also meant high turnover of public officials and managers able to participate in concerted monitoring. Also, the development and discussion of governance arrangements has entailed the incorporation of new actors in civil society, who have hence become interested in the concerted monitoring of those agreements. This requires intensive induction and support of these new actors regarding concerted monitoring strategies and methodology, information management and analysis development, alerts and management recommendations. This, in turn, requires paying particular attention to the capacities of coordinators and promoters in the monitoring team.

In project implementation we had weakness in building and strengthening capacities for concerted monitoring, as well as in management and leadership for this monitoring, particularly in Metropolitan Lima and Apurímac, weaknesses that need to be overcome.

**4.2.3 Expansion and consolidation of communication strategies and advocacy.** In the post-election context, it will be necessary to design new strategies for advocacy in newly-established administrations and to keep the issue of child nutrition in the public agenda.

Little development of regional communication strategies has been one of the main weaknesses in project implementation. They have not been much used by specialists and few resources have been allocated for this purpose, except in the second half of 2015. However, a number of strategies have been developed, particularly in Ayacucho, which lay the foundation for further projections in the coming years.

These further projections of communication strategies in a project of this nature, involve redefining them in relation to the other components, their massive size, their specifications for different territories, their demand for specialized professionals, and they need more resources to be channeled to them.

**4.2.4 Planning and implementation of specialized capacity building.**

Agreement on public policies, effective participation, and ongoing monitoring are not clearly institutionalized practices in our regions and the country. On the contrary, it is constantly necessary to go against the tide, and the actors that have been convened do not incorporate or acquire habits or capabilities, which would lead processes to flow. A permanent systematization of practice, creativity and capacity building are necessary.

Specific capacity-building actions have also been weak in the project. Demands and subsequent concerted monitoring have been exacting in the Governance Agreements between multiple actors. They were to take advantage more fully of the electoral moment and leverage public responses and joint actions around the issue of child nutrition. As these processes of concerted action on child nutrition in the four regions continue, greater development of specialized training is necessary to regularly monitor the process.

**4.2.5 Availability of resources for advocacy processes.** The project has facilitated the advocacy process contributing to civil society organizations so that they can express their needs and perspectives on public policies for child nutrition. Public and private resources prioritize implementation of actions to improve coverage in effective interventions or delivery of goods. It is necessary to continue joining efforts with SUN to boost cooperation initiatives, social responsibility and bring private donors to support advocacy processes.

### **4.3 Learned Lessons**

**4.3.1** The neutral location of the Concertation Roundtables for Poverty Reduction, in their relationship with stakeholders -both civil society and political movements- and their consultation proposal from an ethical and human development perspective, as well as recognition of their work in this direction, have been instrumental in convening widely diverse civil society organizations and in bringing together different issues and interests in a common comprehensive agenda. Also integrating the child's right to adequate nutrition in this broad agenda, leads to its synergistical assumption together with other rights, as a core dimension and task of regional development.

**4.3.2** A central aspect to implementation of agreements on child nutrition signed by the governors has been, first, inclusion -as part of the signed agreement- of concerted monitoring implementation, engaging all actors to develop such monitoring. Second, the establishment of monitoring groups -specialized in childhood or social issues that prioritize child nutrition- composed of government and civil society representatives to conduct continuous monitoring, for which specific training and regular coaching on nutrition monitoring are necessary. In the Ayacucho region, where training and coaching were more intense, progress was made, expressed in three monitoring reports each year, including commitments in 4 management tools.

**4.3.3** Combining development work in pluralistic and quite small clusters that delve into the issue with broad mobilization of civil society organizations in

forums and public events, plus agendas for consultation or presentation of results have caused a greater public impact and joined actors from civil society, government and regional political movements in the process.

**4.3.4** Designing communication strategies and using the mass media are critical for developing regional agendas and to cause impact through monitoring and implementation processes. On this issue, the internship held in Huamanga city produced the following lessons:

**4.3.4.1** Having few resources does not prevent, rather requires, development of communication plans.

**4.3.4.2** Building partnerships with different actors (media - cooperation agencies - grassroots organizations, regional radio stations and community radio stations), as vehicles of communication, allows for better reaching of the population.

**4.3.4.3** Given the difficulty of using stronger national or regional mass media - either because of having few resources or because of getting little attention from the media- the use of community radio yields important mass communication effects through radio micro-spots.

**4.3.4.4** When formulating a communication plan that differentiates public objectives, sending specific messages for such public and segmenting different areas in the region, we get closer to the characteristics of different players and we are more assertive in communicating with them.

**4.3.4.5** Not considering or not implementing communicational impact indicators clearly reduces strategy effectiveness. However, given the high costs involved in measuring such indicators (opinion polls and various types of scans), it is necessary to identify some low-cost and more viable measurement methods.

#### **4.4 General Qualitative Evaluation**

The project "Concerted Action for Child Nutrition" has helped to consolidate and strengthen the issue of child nutrition during regional and local elections in 2014. It has also helped to relate this issue with comprehensive agendas of regional and local development. Based on this, concerted monitoring processes of commitments made around these agendas were undertaken. Albeit unevenly in different regions, they led to the creation or reactivation of monitoring teams specialized in child nutrition issues in the four regions. Monitoring reports were prepared and had significant levels of dissemination and regional impact. They also provided feedback to national reports prepared by the IDI.

Communication strategies and capacity building lagged behind given the magnitude of the mobilization processes deployed. In the first year, they were quite weak and in the second, they gained momentum thanks to support from this project. Regional communication strategies were strengthened in particular and left some teachings for future work. Concertation and actors were strengthened to a greater extent thanks to their action and reflection upon such

action. Development of systematic training programs to accompany implementation of these consultation processes is pending.

#### **4.5 Testimony**

Name of the protagonist: Zoila Garcia Gamboa

Community and / or position: Vice President of the Regional Federation of Indigenous Women of Ayacucho (FEREMIA).

"The meetings promoted by the MCLCP under the project of CARE PERU have been very important to me and the organization, they are in these spaces where we learned to understand health indicators especially children under 3 years on the coverages, goals and budgets allocated to the PAN (Nutrition Articulated Program)"

## INDICATORS, BASELINE AND FINAL OUTCOMES MATRIX

### 2015 FINAL OUTCOMES MATRIX

	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance</b>	<b>Verification Source</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> <b>Regional MCLCP develop concertation processes on child nutrition policies and programs (NI)</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of concerted Governance Agreements <b>Baseline: 4</b> <b>Target: 4</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> % of regional budget allocated to the Coordinated Nutrition Program in the 4 regions (new indicator) <b>Baseline: PIA: 419 million in 2014</b> <b>Target: 20% more</b></p>	<p><b>20 Governance Agreements.</b> (4 in regions, 8 in provinces and 8 in districts)</p> <p><b>20.5% increase of Budget (PIA)</b> (from 419 million to 505 million in 2016 in the 4 regions)</p>	<p>Conditions to progress in promoting local governance agreements were perceived, thanks to the promoters that had been agreed with MIDIS.</p> <p>The regions with higher increase were Apurímac (+76%) and Metropolitan Lima (+22.3%)</p>	<p>Documents on Governance Agreements</p> <p>MCLCP website</p> <p>Financial Information System (SIAF) in the Ministry of Economy and Finance website</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1.</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of institutional actors in the regions that have participated in concertation on child nutrition (corrected indicator) <b>Target: 4</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.3</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of regional MCLCP meetings towards concertation. <b>Target: 80</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.5</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of events for sharing Governance Agreements, including NI <b>Target: 8</b></p>	<p><b>262 actors</b> (Ayacucho: total 159. Apurímac: Total 64. Huancavelica: Total 30 Metropolitan Lima: Total 9)</p> <p><b>101 meetings</b> (Ayacucho: 55 – Apurímac: 25 – Huancavelica: 13 – Metropolitan Lima: 8)</p> <p><b>17 events</b> (Ayacucho: 4 – Apurímac: 8 – Huancavelica: 3 – Lima Metro : 2 )</p>	<p>More capacity than expected was built to convene civil society and local municipalities.</p> <p>Greater convening power influenced particularly Ayacucho and Apurímac.</p> <p>Hiring promoters with MIDIS support allowed for greater dissemination</p>	<p>Document in the Regional Roundtables' archives and list of participants</p> <p>Report documents: in archives and some social networks in regional MCLCPs</p> <p>Reports in the Concertation Roundtables' archives</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> <b>Regional MCLCPs do concerted monitoring of child nutrition policies and programs</b></p>	<p><b>10 reports</b> (Ayacucho: 6 – Apurímac: 1 – Huancavelica: 3 –</p>	<p>Ayacucho produced many reports due to the specialist's capacity and a greater mobilization of</p>	<p>Report documents: in regional MCLCPs' archive and MCLCPs' website</p>

<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of regional reports on concerted monitoring  <b>Baseline:</b> 4  <b>Target:</b> 6</p>	<p>Metropolitan Lima 0)</p>	<p>the roundtable's actors in the region</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of concerted monitoring regional plans regarding child nutrition budgetary programs  <b>Target:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Output 2.2</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number and kind of actors who participate in concerted monitoring (new indicator)  <b>Target:</b> 40</p> <p><b>Output 2.3</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of published (on paper or online) concerted monitoring documents in a friendly version  <b>Target:</b> 10</p> <p><b>Output 2.4</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of regional meetings for sharing on concerted monitoring  <b>Target:</b> 10</p>	<p><b>3 plans</b>  (Ayacucho: 0 – Apurímac: 1 – Huancavelica: 2 – Metropolitan Lima: 0)</p> <p><b>75 actors (40 Government actors and 35 civil society actors)</b>  (Ayacucho: 15 G and 22 CS – Apurímac: 10 G and 4 CS – Huancavelica: 11 G and 4 CS– Metropolitan Lima: 4 G and 5 CS)</p> <p><b>6 published reports</b>  (Ayacucho 1, Apurímac 2, Huancavelica 3)</p> <p><b>11 meetings</b>  (Ayacucho: 4 – Apurímac: 1 – Huancavelica: 6 – Metropolitan Lima: 0)</p>	<p>Roundtable participants with a new team (Ayacucho) and with no prior experience on concerted monitoring (Metropolitan Lima) had difficulties to make the Plan.</p> <p>There was more interest than expected in Government actors in Apurímac and Huancavelica, and civil society actors in Ayacucho.</p> <p>Weak technical support to draft friendly versions</p> <p>A dissemination process was institutionalized in Huancavelica regarding reports and alerts. The process includes two meetings for each one: one with authorities and one with networks working on child wellbeing</p>	<p>Document in regional MCLCPs' archive</p> <p>Meeting and attendance record at Regional Roundtables</p> <p>MCLCPs' website and publications on paper</p> <p>Records of meetings in regional roundtable archives</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b>  <b>Regional and interregional advocacy on Child Nutrition topics coordinated with IDI.</b></p>	<p><b>8 campaigns</b>  (Ayacucho: 2 – Apurímac: 2 – Huancavelica: 2 – Metropolitan Lima: 2)</p>	<p>There was one campaign per region per year (2014 and 2015) within the framework of national campaigns for</p>	<p>Reports from regional MCLCPs</p>

<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of regional advocacy campaigns in coordination with MCLCPs and IDI. <b>Baseline: 0</b> <b>Target: 8</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of management instruments that incorporate targets and/or priority actions on child nutrition in Governance Agreements (New Indicator) <b>Target: 8</b></p>	<p><b>15 Management Instruments</b> ( Ayacucho: 4 – Apurímac: 5 – Huancavelica: 3 – Metropolitan Lima: 2 – Andes Commonwealth: 1)</p>	<p>“Good Treatment of Children”</p> <p>There used to be a foundation to deal with child nutrition issues in regional administrations, which has been strengthened</p>	<p>Management Documents from Regional and Municipal Governments</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of proposed communication strategies. <b>Target: 2</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.2</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number and kind of actors who participate in advocacy campaigns <b>Target: 60</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.3</b> <b>Indicator:</b> Number of communication packages printed and disseminated in the regions. <b>Target: 6</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.4</b> <b>Indicator:</b> increase % regarding visits to IDI’s website. <b>Baseline: -----</b> <b>Target: 30%</b></p>	<p><b>4 strategies</b> (Ayacucho: 1 – Apurímac: 1 – Huancavelica: 2 – Metropolitan Lima: 0)</p> <p><b>82 actors (42 Government actors and y 40 civil society actors)</b> (Ayacucho: 6G and 15 CS – Apurímac: 7G and 3CS – Huancavelica: 25G and 20 CS – Metropolitan Lima: 4G and 2CS )</p> <p><b>8 packages</b> (Ayacucho: 2 – Apurímac:2 – Huancavelica: 2 – Metropolitan Lima: 2)</p> <p><b>102%</b></p>	<p>Hiring communicators was important</p> <p>Concertation roundtables have multiple actors who join efforts towards advocacy for child nutrition (target was exceeded).</p> <p>The target was exceeded thanks to ever increasing interest and capacity around communication along 2015</p> <p>The target on website and social networks was exceeded</p> <p>Peru participated in the</p>	<p>Document in the MCLCPs’ archive</p> <p>Communication materials: prints, posters, radio and TV spots, videos, press releases and documents in regional roundtables’ archives.</p> <p>Monthly reports on web and social network activities.</p> <p>Documents in IDI’s</p>

<p><b>Output 3.5</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of undertaken online campaigns  <b>Target: 2</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.6</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of reports referred to the National Assessment on Child Nutrition  <b>Baseline: 2</b>  <b>Target: 2</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.7</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of meetings with national authorities to submit assessment reports  <b>Target: 2</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.8</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of press releases  <b>Target: 2</b></p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>“Global Action Day” and there was a national event “Reaffirming our Commitment with Early Childhood”.</p> <p>The 19 organizations that make up the IDI prepared the National Assessment Reports</p> <p>The 2014 Report on Assessment and Recommendations was prepared and submitted together with the Initiative against Child Malnutrition (IDI) and MCLCP</p> <p>The 2014 and 2015 assessment reports were submitted to the President, Prime Minister and Ministers</p> <p>One publication per year is intended</p>	<p>archives</p> <p>Document in IDI’s archive and document in the national MCLCP’s archive and website</p> <p>Report on IDI’s national Event –IDI’s Archive MCLCP’s CEN minutes</p> <p>IDI’s archives</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4:</b>  <b>Strengthened regional spaces and actors regarding concertation and monitoring of public policies on child nutrition</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number and type of actors trained on concertation and monitoring of child nutrition  <b>Baseline: n.inf.</b>  <b>Target: 60</b></p>	<p><b>308 actors (161 Government actors and 147 civil society actors)</b>  (Ayacucho: 16G and 19SC – Apurímac: 96G and 90CS – Huancavelica: 29G and 34CS – Lima Metro: 20G and 4CS)</p>	<p>There was a significant increase of work with Municipalities, as well as with social organizations</p> <p>New province and</p>	<p>Reports in Regional Roundtables’ archives</p> <p>Records with lists of members participating</p>

<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of new actors included in concertation and monitoring.  <b>Baseline:</b> n.inf.  <b>Target:</b> 20</p>	<p><b>135 new actors</b>  (Ayacucho: 71 –  Apurímac: 45 –  Huancavelica: 13 –  Metropolitan Lima: 6)</p>	<p>district concertation tables and Municipal Governance Agreements significantly broadened incorporation of new actors.</p>	<p>in concertation in regional and local roundtables’ archives.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of annual capacity-building strengthening plans  <b>Target:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Output 4.2</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of training activities (redefined indicator)  <b>Target:</b> 8</p> <p><b>Output 4.3</b>  <b>Indicator:</b> Number of technical aid visits by the national and/or regional team to public sector and civil society organizations (redefined indicator)  <b>Target:</b> 96</p>	<p><b>4 annual plans</b>  (Ayacucho: 2 –  Huancavelica: 2)</p> <p><b>14 activities</b>  (Ayacucho: 7 –  Apurímac: 3 –  Huancavelica: 2 –  Metropolitan Lima: 2)</p> <p><b>37 visits</b>  (Ayacucho: 7 –  Apurímac: 7 –  Huancavelica: 8 –  Metropolitan Lima: 0 –  National team: 9MB-6WV)</p>	<p>Apurímac and Metropolitan Lima were not able to prepare annual plans</p> <p>Training activities for province and district promoter groups</p> <p>Only true visits to places have been computed. Different technical support actions have not been computed (whether supplied or requested online)</p>	<p>Plans in MCLCPs’ archives</p> <p>Archives recording activities around the regional concertation roundtables</p>