

Theme 2: Review of the target actors and beneficiaries of the CFBS

Actor	Characteristics	Role in the CFBS
Policy makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for formulating or amending policies and action plans - Determine areas of focus - Include central government (line ministries) and local government (up to community level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt the strategy and make decisions about its application - Support organisations that implement it - Use the CFBS and its results to inform policy and action developments and amendments
Government institutions and Development organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement programs - Funded by government or other agencies - Have nutrition, food security and agriculture in their mandate - Directly engage households, communities and their actors - Include NGOs, CBOs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement programs that contribute/fit within the CFBS - Link and equip other actors to achieve strategy - Monitor and evaluate the performance of the strategy
Extension workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate community access to agricultural and health services - Deliver services and disseminate information, skills, and practices - Operate at community level - Have basic to advanced knowledge and experience in agriculture, health, and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs - Incorporate CFBS in their activities - Support community-level groups/ networks, community champions, and smallholder households as they adopt and implement strategy actions
Community-level groups/ networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups of individuals or households in the community with a joint purpose that improve livelihoods - Include farmer, saving and credit, trader, women, youth organisations or groups - Can be formal or informal in structure - Have varying literacy levels, social economic status, and levels of knowledge and experience in agriculture, health, and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide avenues to equip households with strategy information, skills, and practices - Disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs in the community - Link and equip members to services and information - Provide social support as members adopt and implement strategy actions
Community champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholder farmers in the community - Willing to share and demonstrate their experiences in agriculture and nutrition - Have basic literacy levels, and knowledge and experience in agriculture and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate and disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs in the community - Provide social support as members adopt and implement strategy actions (relatable/ lower level, and informal interactions with fellow community members)
Smallholder farming households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable smallholder farming households with children below 5 years - Include labour and resource constrained, and/or with high dependency ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary beneficiaries of the strategy - Participate in CFBS and its programs - Adopt and implement strategy actions - Provide social support to other implementing households
Other stakeholders/ influencing actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations/institutions with roles linked to agriculture and nutrition - Include market, health, input providers, financial services, and private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link and support CFBS actors - Increase reach of services in the communities

4.6 Validation key informant tool

Instructions

This study seeks to systematically develop a strategy to improve dietary diversity of children in smallholder farming households in rural central Uganda. The strategy incorporates the needs and assets identified in the community, the community's input and perception, as well as literature and theory to increase the foundation for behaviour change and impact.

The researcher seeks to validate the designed strategy and assess its suitability and feasibility for the study population and identify any possible barriers in the proposed implementation plan.

This validation exercise is divided into four main parts that guide you through the strategy development process and allow you to evaluate the importance of key aspects that were included in the strategy. The parts are:

5. The development approach
6. The CFBS outcomes, outputs and performance objectives and critical success factors of change
7. Target actors and beneficiaries of the CFBS
8. Proposed CFBS implementation plan.

For each part, you be requested to review the relevant section in the attached strategy summary document and rate the importance of the aspects outlined in this tool using a scale of 1 to 5 where: 1 - Not important; 2 - Of little importance; 3 - Moderately important; 4 – Important; and 5 - Very Important.

Each part also has a section for you to expand on the rating given. In addition, space has been provided for additional comments.

Part 1: The development approach

The table below presents a summary of the strategy development process and approach

Steps	Key findings
Household survey <i>174 rural smallholder households</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food production and food consumption were mainly cereals and grains; roots, tubers, cooking bananas; and legumes - Low dietary diversity: only 22% of 6 to 23-month old met the minimum dietary diversity and only 29% of ≥24 months ate >3 food groups - Low consumption of micronutrient rich foods (vitamin A-rich foods and animal-source foods) - 35% of households were food insecure - Households mainly sourced their food from own production followed by purchase from markets
Market survey <i>6 markets surrounding surveyed communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide range of food groups and food items on sale in the surveyed markets - However, the most accessed markets by the households surveyed had a limited diversity of food groups available (6 out of 11 groups) - Most accessed markets also had a limited variety of food items per food group compared to other markets
Focus group discussions <i>Participants from rural smallholder households</i> <i>first round focused on the issues in the community (4 FGDs)</i> <i>second round focused on what communities are doing to address the issues (4 FGDs)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children ate the same food as the rest of the households - Household food production and consumption were focused on priority crops that alleviated hunger and contributed to income - Prior production experience and personal preference also influenced choice of crops grown and/or animals reared - Priority crops included maize, cooking bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, and beans - Agricultural production was influenced by the land available, soil fertility, labour available, access to inputs, and knowledge and skills - Time was a limiting factor of production of diverse foods, food preparation and child feeding - Limited household income amidst a wide range of household needs and the cost of food and its availability in the market influenced the type and quantity of food bought - A poor perception towards meetings and/or training was noted - Inadequate nutrition information and skills and training in the community
Strategy design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results from the household and market surveys, focus group discussion together with relevant theory and literature were applied using the intervention mapping protocol to systematically identify the determinants, outcomes, objectives, and pathway to change

		Rating	Motivation of rating
1	With reference to the above table summarising the development approach, how would you rate the importance or relevance of the process?		
2	Additional comments		

Rating: 1 - Not important; 2 - Of little importance; 3 - Moderately important; 4 – Important; 5 - Very Important

Part 2: CFBS outcomes, outputs and performance objectives and critical success factors of change

With reference to section A and B in the attached strategy document, how would you rate the importance of the outputs listed below and their corresponding performance objectives towards achieving the CFBS outcomes and goal?

Rating: 1 - Not important; 2 - Of little importance; 3 - Moderately important; 4 – Important; 5 - Very Important

		Rating	Motivation of rating
1	Increasing household production of diverse foods to include fruits and vegetables		
2	Improving agricultural production practices		
3	Increasing household access to information and skills		
4	Increasing social capacity and social support to learn, adopt, implement and share information and skills		
5	Increasing diversity of foods in the markets that serve the rural community		
6	Improving household financial literacy and income allocation to food		
7	Increasing income from both on- and off-farm activities		
8	Nutrition education to increase consumption of diverse diets and improve food handling and safety		
9	Additional comments		

Part 3: Target actors and beneficiaries of the CFBS

With reference to section C in the attached strategy document, how would you rate the importance of target actors and beneficiaries towards achieving the CFBS outcomes and goal?

Rating: 1 - Not important; 2 - Of little importance; 3 - Moderately important; 4 – Important; 5 - Very Important

		Rating	Motivation of rating
A	Inclusion and role of:		
	Policy makers		
	Government institutions and Development organisations		
	Extension workers		
	Community-level groups/ networks		
	Community champions		
	Smallholder farming households		
	Other stakeholders/ influencing actors		
B	Additional comments		

Part 4: Proposed CFBS implementation plan

With reference to section D in the attached strategy document, how would you rate the importance of the aspects in the proposed implementation plan towards achieving the CFBS outcomes and goal?

Rating: 1 - Not important; 2 - Of little importance; 3 - Moderately important; 4 – Important; 5 - Very Important

		Rating	Motivation of rating
1	Category of actors involved		
2	Level and mode of engagement of community champions		
3	Level and mode of engagement of beneficiary households		
4	Level and mode of engagement of extension workers and community leaders		
5	Scope of implementation plan		
6	Additional comments		

Thank you for participating in this study

Appendix 5. Coding framework used in first round of FGDs

Theme	Sub-theme	Code group	Codes	Supporting codes
1. Child food consumption	Child food consumption	Meal dynamics	Food for adults/ older children	
			Food specifically for children	
			Food in between main meal	
			Foods for more than 1 meal (multiple use)	
			Food for both child & household	
			Mealtimes	
		Food groups	Animal-source foods	-Meal enrichment
			Starchy staples	-Foods limited by cost
			Fruits	-Seasonal foods
			Plant protein	
			Vegetables	
		Diets adequate or not	Diets not adequate	
			Diets adequate	
		Definition of an adequate diet	Suitable for children	
			Quantity of food	
			Type of food	
		Food beliefs	Use of leftovers/cold food	-Meal choice
			Animal-source foods	-Other child feeding practices
			Starchy foods	
			Texture of food	
Type of food				

Theme	Sub-theme	Code group	Codes	Supporting codes
2. Food availability and consumption in the household	Dietary diversity	Dietary diversity	What is grown or reared	-Changes in quantity & type of food produced
			Season; climate; drought	-Changes in quantity & type of food harvested/ available
			Seasonal foods	-Changes in household size
			Effort put into farming	
			Information	
			Foods limited by cost	
			Time	
			Child preference	
			Food beliefs	
			Food production	Source of food
	Food from market	-Effort put into farming		
	Food from the wild	-Information		
	Food from exchange of labour	-Time		
		Market access		
	Environmental factors	Land availability & soil fertility		
		Pest & disease prevalence		
		Weather patterns		
		Access to inputs		
		Cost of production		
		Raising income		
Changes in:	Low yields due to climate change/drought			
	Low yields due to land availability & soil fertility			
	Low yields due to pest & diseases			
	Quantity & type of food produced			
	Quantity & type of food harvested/ available			
	Participating in farming			
	Cost			

Appendix 6. Impact evaluation plan

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
Dietary diversity	Improved dietary diversity	Did CFBS increase child and household dietary diversity?	Proportion of children 6-24 months meeting the minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diets Proportion of children 25-59 months with dietary diversity score >3 Proportion of households with dietary diversity score >3 (Swindale and Bilinsky, 2006; WHO <i>et al.</i> , 2010)	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased consumption of animal-source foods	Did CFBS increase consumption of animal-source foods?	Proportion of children consuming animal-source foods at least three times a week	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased consumption of fruits & vegetables	Did CFBS increase consumption of fruits & vegetables?	Proportion of children consuming at least a fruits or vegetables each day	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
Behaviour outcomes	Increased diversity of crops grown	Did CFBS increase production of diverse crops?	Species diversity species produced by the household as reflected by (i) specie richness (Count of crop and animal species); (ii) Species biodiversity index (Simpson's index of richness and evenness); (iii) Number of food groups produced (Jones, Shrinivas and Bezner-Kerr, 2014; Last <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Sibhatu, Krishna and Qaim, 2015; Ayenew <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Kissoly, Fabe and Grote, 2018)	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased frequency and safety of meals consumed by children	Did CFBS improve meal frequency of children? Did CFBS improve food handling methods?	Proportion of children consuming four meals a day Proportion of households applying the recommended food handling methods	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased access to nutrition and agricultural related information	Did CFBS increase household information seeking behaviours?	Number of CCs, extension workers, and leaders that completed the CFBS training modules Information seeking practices among target households, CCs, leaders, and community (Islam and Ahmed, 2012; Ezeh and Ezeh, 2017)	Surveys; CC records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
Environmental outcomes	Increased access to a variety of crops, including fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods	Did CFBS increase the diversity of foods sold and bought in target areas?	Diversity of foods sold within the target communities Avenues through which households access food diversity other than home production (both formal and informal markets)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline Seasonal End-line

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
			Proportion of target households selling and buying diverse foods		
	Improved agricultural production	Did CFBS improve household land utilisation? Did CFBS increase the use of sustainable agricultural production practices and inputs?	Total area under cultivation (Jones, Shrinivas and Bezner-Kerr, 2014; Last <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Sibhatu, Krishna and Qaim, 2015) Proportion of households applying the recommended agricultural practices Share of crop land under these practices (Recommended agricultural practices include e.g. Waste management, intercropping, mulching, organic pesticides, kitchen garden, etc.) (Nelson and Swindale, 2013)	Surveys; CC records;	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	Increased household purchasing power	Did CFBS increase household allocation of income to food?	Proportion of households allocating more than 10% of income to food	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline End-line
	Increased access to nutritional and agricultural information, training, and support	Did CFBS increase household access to nutritional and agricultural information? Did CFBS increase household social support to improve nutrition and agriculture?	Information seeking practices and sources among target households, CCs, leaders, and community Number of people reached with information on dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it by CCs, extension workers, and leaders Number of events/avenues through which CCs, extension workers, and leaders promoted dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it Proportion of households reporting an increase in the support they had towards implementation of recommended practices improving nutrition and agriculture (Islam and Ahmed, 2012; Ezeh and Ezeh, 2017; Badstue <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Petesch <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	Surveys; CC records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline End-line
Change objectives (Personal determinants)	Improved knowledge, skills, self-efficacy and attitude of households, CCs, extension workers and leaders on: - Production of diverse crops, especially fruits and vegetables - Sustainable agricultural production practices	Did CFBS increase household knowledge?	Proportion of households, CCs, extension workers and leaders who know the correct information for the different aspects Knowledge scores of the community at different levels (households, CCs, extension workers and leaders) (Macías and Glasauer, 2014)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
		Did CFBS increase household skills?	Proportion of households, CCs, extension workers and leaders that report an improvement in skills Proportion of households that applied the skills (Nelson and Swindale, 2013)	Surveys; CC records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household purchasing power and access to diverse diets access to diverse diets - Consumption of diverse diets by children and household 	Did CFBS increase household self-efficacy?	Proportion of households, CCs, extension workers and leaders with an increase in self-efficacy Self-efficacy scores of the community at different levels (households, CCs, extension workers and leaders) (Bandura, 2006a; Schwarze and Britta Renner, 2009; Macías and Glasauer, 2014)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meal frequency for children and food safety and handling - Access to information and training - Promotion of dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it (among CCS and leaders) 	Did CFBS improve household attitude?	Proportion of households, CCs, extension workers and leaders with a positive attitude towards the different aspects Attitude scores of the community at different levels (households, CCs, extension workers and leaders) (Macías and Glasauer, 2014)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line

Appendix 7. CFBS highlighting revisions following the validation process

Text in *italics* and underlined was added after the validation process in chapter 7

THE CONTEXTUALISED RURAL FOOD BASED STRATEGY FOR UGANDA

Preamble

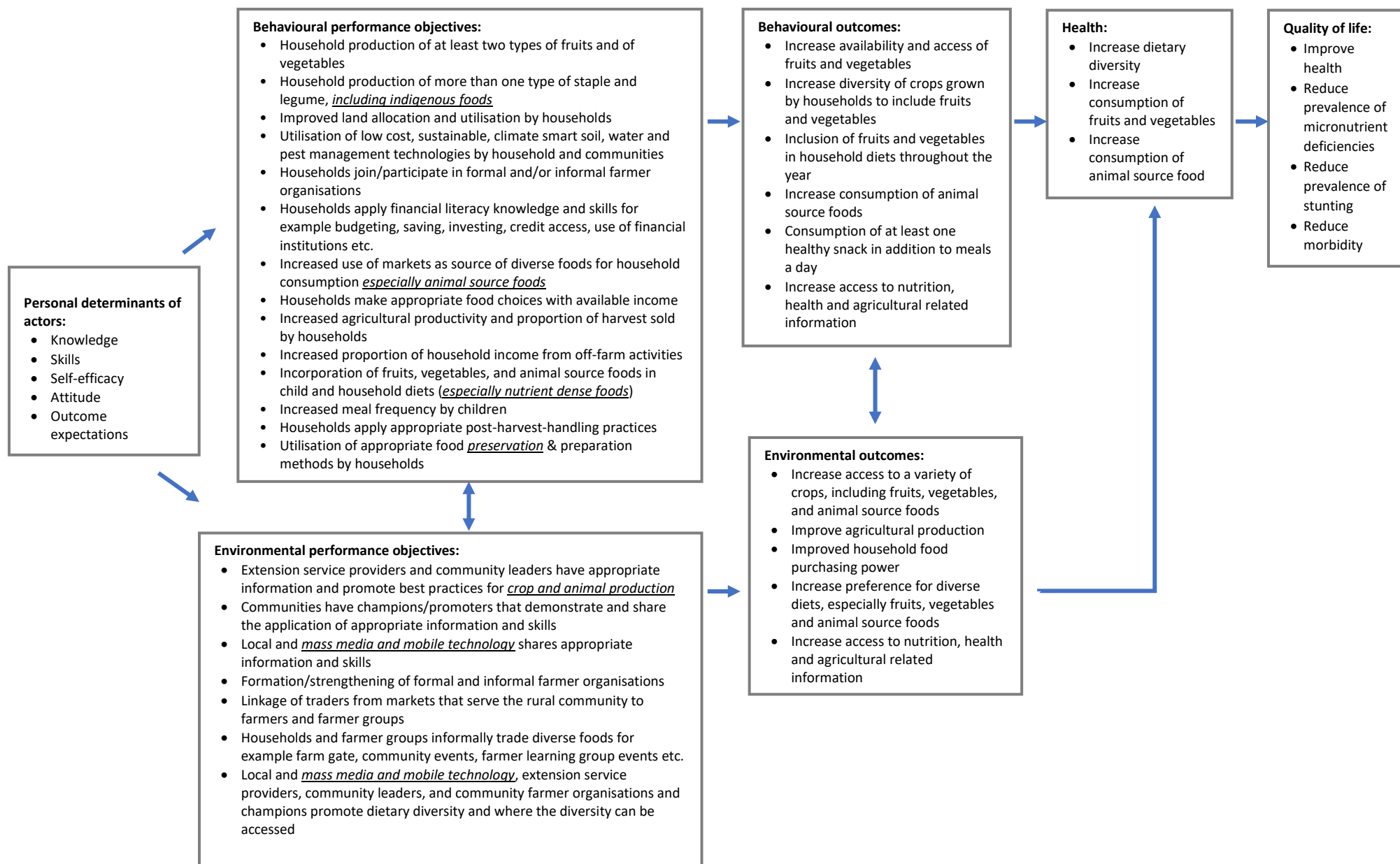
1. The goal of the CFBS is to improve dietary diversity of children in smallholder farming households through improved household production, income utilisation, and food consumption practices.
2. The CFBS is to be used by development and/or community-based organisations, policy makers, and government institutions with a mandate to improve the nutrition and livelihoods of farming communities particularly in rural areas.
3. The CFBS consists of six sections:
 - Section A outlines the CFBS outcomes, outputs and performance objectives
 - Section B presents the critical success factors of change
 - Section C illustrates the target actors and beneficiaries of the CFBS
 - Section D presents the proposed CFBS implementation plan
 - Section E presents the process evaluation plan
 - Section F presents the impact evaluation plan

SECTION A: CFBS outcomes, outputs and performance objectives

Outcomes	Outputs	Performance objectives
1. Increased availability of diverse foods	1a. Increase diversity of crops produced by households to include fruits and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household production of at least two types of fruits and of vegetables - Household production of more than one type of staple and legume, <i>including indigenous foods</i>
	1b. Increased use of sustainable production practices that maximise land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved land allocation and utilisation by households - Utilisation of low cost, sustainable, climate smart soil, water and pest management technologies by household and communities
	1c. Increased household access to appropriate information and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension service providers and community leaders have appropriate information and promote best practices <i>for crop and animal production</i> - Communities have champions/promoters that demonstrate and share the application of appropriate information and skills
	1d. Increased social capacity to identify and solve agricultural production problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local <i>and mass</i> media <i>and mobile technology</i> share appropriate information and skills - Formation/strengthening of formal and informal farmer organisations ^a
2. Increased accessibility to diverse foods	2a. Increased diversity of foods in markets for the rural community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linkage of traders from markets that serve the rural community to farmers and farmer groups - Households and farmer groups informally trade diverse foods in their communities for example farm gate, community events, farmer learning group events etc. - Extension service providers, community leaders, and community farmer organisations and champions promote dietary diversity and where the diversity can be accessed (demand creation) - <i>Local and mass media and mobile technology share appropriate information on market access to diverse foods and enhance market linkages</i>
	2b. Improved household income allocation and utilisation to access diverse foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households apply financial literacy knowledge and skills for example budgeting, saving, investing, credit access, use of financial institutions etc. - Increased use of markets as source of diverse foods for household consumption, <i>especially animal-source foods</i> - Households make appropriate food choices with available income
	2c. Increased household income through on-farm and/or off-farm activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased agricultural productivity and proportion of harvest sold by households - Increased proportion of household income from off-farm activities
3. Increased consumption of diverse foods	3a. Increased consumption of fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods in child and household diets (<i>especially nutrient dense foods</i>) - Increased meal frequency by children
	3b. Improved food handling and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households apply appropriate post-harvest-handling practices - Utilisation of appropriate food <i>preservation</i> & preparation methods by households - Utilisation of sanitation and hygiene facilities by households

^a Farmer organisation refer to community formed groups or organisations such as farmer, saving and credit, trader, women, youth, faith, learning organisations or groups, that can be formal or informal in structure

SECTION B: Critical Success factors for change



SECTION C: CFBS target actors

Actor	Characteristics	Role in the CFBS	Barriers to involvement	Overcoming barriers
Policy makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for formulating or amending policies and action plans - Determine areas of focus - Include central government (line ministries) and local government (up to community level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt the strategy and make decisions about its application - Support organisations that implement it - Use the CFBS and its results to inform policy and action developments and amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy linked to CFBS outputs and outcomes - Low output expectations (poor perception about relevance or consequences of CFBS) - Limited funds and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbying - Workshop discussions on CFBS - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback meetings - Build/ strengthen stakeholder and partner linkages - Linkage to relevant stakeholders and actors - Involvement in plans and review meetings by development organisations
Government institutions and Development organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement programs - Funded by government or other agencies - Have nutrition, food security and agriculture in their mandate - Directly engage households, communities and their actors - Include NGOs, CBOs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement programs that contribute/fit within the CFBS - Link and equip other actors to achieve strategy - Monitor and evaluate the performance of the strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of motivation to adopt the CFBS - Low output expectations (poor perception about relevance or consequences of CFBS) - Limited funds and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop discussions on CFBS - Participatory planning to develop or re-align programs to incorporate CFBS - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback meetings - Build/ strengthen stakeholder and partner linkages
Extension workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate community access to agricultural and health services - Deliver services and disseminate information, skills, and practices - Operate at community level - Have basic to advanced knowledge and experience in agriculture, health, and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs - Incorporate CFBS in their activities - Support community-level groups/ networks, community champions, and smallholder households as they adopt and implement strategy actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient skills and up to date knowledge - Lack of motivation - Limited resources, materials and time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and provision of materials - Involvement in plans and review meetings by development organisations - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback - Linkage to community-level groups/ networks and community champions who have complementary roles and other extension workers - <u>Utilisation of information technology and mass media</u>
Community-level groups/ networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups of individuals or households in the community with a joint purpose that improve livelihoods - Include farmer, saving and credit, trader, women, youth organisations or groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide avenues to equip households with strategy information, skills, and practices - Disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited to current networks/ membership - Limited knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy surrounding application and promotion of recommended practices - Limited resources, materials and time - <u>Gender and social dynamics</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building and provision of materials - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback - Creation/ strengthening of linkages with community-level groups/ networks/ community champions extension workers,

Actor	Characteristics	Role in the CFBS	Barriers to involvement	Overcoming barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be formal or informal in structure - Have varying literacy levels, social economic status, and levels of knowledge and experience in agriculture, health, and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link and equip members to services and information - Provide social support as members adopt and implement strategy actions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other stakeholders/service providers to build social support - <u>Understand and address motivation</u> - <u>Actively engage men, women, and youth</u> - <u>Utilisation of information technology and mass media</u>
Community champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholder farmers in the community - Willing to share and demonstrate their experiences in agriculture and nutrition - Have basic literacy levels, and knowledge and experience in agriculture and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate and disseminate practices within the CFBS and its programs in the community - Provide social support as members adopt and implement strategy actions (relatable/ lower level, and informal interactions with fellow community members) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy surrounding application and promotion of recommended practices - Lack of social support to engage with fellow community members - Lack of motivation to engage with fellow community members - Limited time - <u>Gender and social dynamics</u> 	
Smallholder farming households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable smallholder farming households with children below 5 years - Include labour and resource constrained, and/or with high dependency ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary beneficiaries of the strategy - Participate in CFBS and its programs - Adopt and implement strategy actions - Provide social support to other implementing households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household gender and social dynamics that influence decision making, participation and adoption of practices - Limited resources such as labour, land, and time - Limited knowledge, skills, and self-efficacy surrounding application of recommended practices - Lack of social support to adopt and implement strategy actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building in informal environments with elaborate learning - Demonstration and practice of skills and application of information - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback - Building social support through group learning, linkage to community-level groups/ networks and community champions - <u>Actively engage men, women, and youth</u>
Other stakeholders/ influencing actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations/institutions with roles linked to agriculture and nutrition - Include market, health, input providers, financial services, and private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link and support CFBS actors - Increase reach of services in the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited knowledge of the linkage between CRFS goal and outcomes with their own - Profit margin focused - Inconsistent quality of services - Incorrect information or counterfeit products in the communities - Lack of motivation to engage with other actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop discussions on CFBS - Participatory planning to develop or re-align programs to incorporate CFBS - Strategic goal and action planning, review and feedback meetings - Build/ strengthen stakeholder and partner linkages

SECTION D: CFBS implementation plan

Category	Primary implementers: Community champions		Primary beneficiaries: Beneficiary households		Secondary implementers and beneficiaries:		
		-Volunteer community member -Smallholder farmers -With children aged 6 months to 1 year		-Vulnerable rural smallholder farming households -With children aged 6 months to 1 year		Extension workers and community leaders	
Engagement	Training of Community champions by field staff Learning and practice	CC feedback sessions as they train and follow-up beneficiaries	Training by Community champions Learning and practice	Follow up of beneficiary households by Community champions	During training and feedback sessions of Community champions	As they conduct their usual roles/mandate	Throughout implementation
Mode of engagement	Group sessions Household visits	Group sessions	Group sessions Household visits	Group sessions Household visits	Group sessions <i>Information technology</i> ^c	Individual <i>Information technology</i> ^c	Stakeholder workshops; Group/household visits <i>Information technology</i> ^c
Scope	1) Agricultural production module: Food from my home; 2) Food access module: Food for the home 3) Nutrition module: Food for health; 4) Training module: becoming a food change agent	Share experiences; Feedback on progress; Reinforce information	1) Agricultural production module: Food from my home; 2) Nutrition module: Food for health; 3) Food access module: Food for the home	Review of progress; Provision of feedback; Barrier identification and problem solving; Community support	Equip extension workers and community leaders 1) Agricultural production module: Food from my home; 2) Food access module: Food for the home 3) Nutrition module: Food for health;	Create awareness and promote dietary diversity as per beneficiary scope	Create awareness and promote dietary diversity as per beneficiary scope
Materials	CC Manual: A training manual to provide CC with details on recommended practices	CC journal: to track of households being trained, goals set and progress during implementation and adoption	Key message booklet and charts: for Community champions to highlight messages and practices being promoted	CC journal: to track of households being trained, goals set and progress during implementation and adoption	Key message booklet and charts: Highlight messages and practices being promoted Policy briefs: Highlight the importance of dietary diversity and actions required and/or agreed to by leaders to promote/support it Mass media materials		Policy briefs Reports
Support	Field staff Fellow Community champions Extension workers and Community leaders		Community champions Fellow beneficiaries Extension workers and Community leaders		Fellow extension workers and Community leaders Community champions Field staff		Extension workers and Community leaders Community champions
Assumptions ^c	Period covers 1 rainy season; 1 dry season; 1 harvest period first module on agriculture is during the dry season to enable planning, foresight, and implementation		Period covers 1 rainy season; 1 dry season; 1 harvest period first module on agriculture is during the dry season to enable planning, foresight, and implementation	Period covers 1 rainy season; 2 dry seasons; 1 harvest period Allowing for feedback and support across the different seasons			

CC: Community champions; ^b December to February is a dry season, March to May is rainy, June to August is dry, and September to November is rainy. Harvests are therefore usually around May to June and November to December. ^c Information technology: particularly mobile technology

SECTION E: CFBS process evaluation plan

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
CFBS implementation	Community champions and beneficiary training	Did the Community champions and participating households complete their respective training modules? Were the Community champions and beneficiary training implemented as intended?	Number of Community champions and households that completed the CFBS training modules Number of training sessions/modules conducted by Community champions Number of demonstration sessions held Community champions Number of household visits conducted by Community champions Materials used during implementation by Community champions and beneficiaries Extent to which the modules and training layout were followed	Project records; Community champions records; surveys; interviews; focus group discussions; observations	After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	Follow up of Community champions and beneficiaries	Was the follow up Community champions and beneficiary households conducted as intended?	Number of Community champions and households that completed follow up sessions Number of household visits conducted by Community champions Number of Community champions that participated in the CC feedback sessions Goals set vs those achieved (even partially) by Community champions and households	Community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	End-line
	Extension workers and leaders' engagement	Did extension workers and leaders participate in the CC training and feedback sessions? Did extension workers and leaders participate conduct awareness creation events as planned?	CFBS components and modules conveyed in during awareness creation events Goals set vs those achieved (even partially) by extension workers and leaders Materials used by extension workers and leaders Categories of people targeted and those reached through the awareness creation events	Project records; interviews; focus group discussions	After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	Context and reach of CFBS	Did the environmental context change during implementation? To what extent was the CFBS adapted during implementation? To what extent did the CFBS reach the intended/target groups?	Government and organisational programs implemented in the target and comparison areas during the strategy timeframe CFBS components and modules that were implemented and those that were not Frequency and duration of CFBS activities Proportion of beneficiaries that were part of the target group	Project records; community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	After training/start of follow up phase End-line

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
			Proportion of beneficiaries that were not part of the target group		
	Beneficiaries responsiveness to CRBS	Did the target beneficiaries of the CFBS find it relevant? (households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders) What factors within the CFBS and environment facilitated or hindered participation and implementation?	Proportion of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders that perceived the CFBS as relevant CFBS components and other factors that encouraged or facilitated participation and implementation CFBS components and other factors that hindered participation and implementation	Survey; project records; community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	After training/start of follow up phase End-line

SECTION F: CFBS impact evaluation plan

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
Dietary diversity	Improved dietary diversity	Did CFBS increase child and household dietary diversity?	Proportion of children 6-24 months meeting the minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diets Proportion of children 25-59 months with dietary diversity score >3 Proportion of households with dietary diversity score >3	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased consumption of animal-source foods	Did CFBS increase consumption of animal-source foods?	Proportion of children consuming animal-source foods at least three times a week	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased consumption of fruits & vegetables	Did CFBS increase consumption of fruits & vegetables?	Proportion of children consuming at least a fruit or vegetables each day	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
Behaviour outcomes	Increased diversity of crops grown	Did CFBS increase production of diverse crops?	Species diversity species produced by the household as reflected by (i) specie richness (Count of crop and animal species); (ii) Species biodiversity index (Simpson's index of richness and evenness); (iii) Number of food groups produced	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased frequency and safety of meals consumed by children	Did CFBS improve meal frequency of children? Did CFBS improve food handling methods?	Proportion of children consuming four meals a day Proportion of households applying the recommended food handling methods	Surveys	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase Seasonal End-line
	Increased access to nutrition and agricultural related information	Did CFBS increase household information seeking behaviours?	Number of community champions, extension workers, and leaders that that completed the CFBS training modules Information seeking practices among target households, Community champions, leaders, and community	Surveys; community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
Environmental outcomes	Increased access to a variety of crops, including fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods	Did CFBS increase the diversity of foods sold and bought in target areas?	Diversity of foods sold within the target communities Avenues through which households access food diversity other than home production (both formal and informal markets) Proportion of target households selling and buying diverse foods	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline Seasonal End-line
	Improved agricultural production	Did CFBS improve household land utilisation? Did CFBS increase the use of sustainable agricultural production practices and inputs?	Total area under cultivation Proportion of households applying the recommended agricultural practices Share of crop land under these practices (Recommended agricultural practices include e.g. Waste management, intercropping, mulching, organic pesticides, kitchen garden, etc.)	Surveys; community champion records;	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	Increased household purchasing power	Did CFBS increase household allocation of income to food?	Proportion of households allocating more than 10% of income to food	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline End-line
	Increased access to nutritional and agricultural information, training, and support	Did CFBS increase household access to nutritional and agricultural information? Did CFBS increase household social support to improve nutrition and agriculture?	Information seeking practices and sources among target households, Community champions, leaders, and community Number of people reached with information on dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it by Community champions, extension workers, and leaders Number of events/avenues through which Community champions, extension workers, and leaders promoted dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it Proportion of households reporting an increase in the support they had towards implementation of recommended practices improving nutrition and agriculture	Surveys; community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline End-line

Variables	Outcomes	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Measure	Data collection
Change objectives (Personal determinants)	Improved knowledge, skills, self-efficacy and attitude of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders on:	Did CFBS increase household knowledge?	Proportion of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders who know the correct information for the different aspects Knowledge scores of the community at different levels (households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of diverse crops, especially fruits and vegetables - Sustainable agricultural production practices 	Did CFBS increase household skills?	Proportion of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders that report an improvement in skills Proportion of households that applied the skills	Surveys; community champion records; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household purchasing power and access to diverse diets access to diverse diets 	Did CFBS increase household self-efficacy?	Proportion of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders with an increase in self-efficacy Self-efficacy scores of the community at different levels (households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption of diverse diets by children and household - Meal frequency for children and food safety and handling - Access to information and training - Promotion of dietary diversity and approaches to achieve it (among community champions and leaders) 	Did CFBS improve household attitude?	Proportion of households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders with a positive attitude towards the different aspects Attitude scores of the community at different levels (households, Community champions, extension workers and leaders)	Surveys; interviews; focus group discussions	Baseline After training/start of follow up phase End-line

