Welcome Back to Day 2!

Please join a new group of people today to get to know each other better.
DAY 1 REFLECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS
AFRICA MARKET SYSTEMS GLEE DAY 3
AGENDA

Tuesday

- Opening Plenary
- Inclusion: Making Markets Work for All
- Markets for Good Nutrition
- Partnerships for Impact: Leveraging Local Solutions & the Private Sector Engagement

- Monitoring, Market Systems & the GFSS
- Closing Plenary
GETTING STARTED: TRIO ACTIVITY

• Individually, reflect on **challenges** your country is experiencing or burning **questions** you have related to any of the GFSS themes related to market systems.

• **What do you most want to get out of the GLEE today related to these challenges or questions?**

• Write your most pressing challenge or burning question on a question/solution note using a marker.

• Share your question(s)/challenge(s) with two other people at your table.

15 Minutes

- Inclusion (Gender, youth, disadvantaged)
- Nutrition
- Partnership
- Monitoring in market systems programming
GLOBAL LEARNING AND EVIDENCE EXCHANGE

MARKET SYSTEMS

JUNE 5–10, 2017 // DAKAR, SENEGAL

Inclusion: Making Markets Work for All
2.1 Video 1 (presenter: Chinwe Osuji)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEKTE8KqhvQ

2.1 Video 2 (presenter: Harry Ngoma)
https://vimeo.com/184882120
Feed-the-Future
Guinea
Agricultural Services

**Value Chains**

- Business Mentors
- Education
- Institutes
  - Information and Technical Backstopping
    - (ANPROCA, Private sector)
- Credit
- Inputs
- Farmers/Groups
- Market Facilitation
- Project Components

**Entrepreneurship Training**

- Processors
- Wholesalers
- Project Components
  - Policy Work
    - supported by systemic M&E
BREAK

Please be back in 30 mins.
Global Learning and Evidence Exchange

Markets for Good Nutrition

June 5–10, 2017 // Dakar, Senegal
Session Overview

- **Nutrition Overview**
  - Ingrid Weiss, Nutrition Advisor, USAID/BFS

- **Markets for Good Nutrition**
  - Megan Kyles, Agriculture/Nutrition Specialist, USAID/Senegal
  - Bob de Wolfe, Chief of Party, SPRING
  - Pape Sene, former Chief of Party and Chief Technical Advisor, USAID Yaajeende

- **Table Exercise and Discussion**

- **Summary and Wrap Up**
Targets

- Contribute to the reduction of child stunting by 20% wherever we work
- In GH, FTF and Food for Peace intervention areas, reduce the number of stunted children by 2 million over five years
- In humanitarian crises, maintain Global Acute Malnutrition below 15%
Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive

• Nutrition-specific interventions:
  – address the immediate determinants of malnutrition.

  AND

• Nutrition-sensitive interventions:
  – address the underlying and systemic causes of malnutrition.
USAID’s Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Framework

**Figure 1: USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Conceptual Framework**

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013 and Black et al., 2013

- **Optimal Nutrition**
  - Adequate Dietary Intake
    - Sustainable household food security
    - Access to sufficient safe and nutritious foods
    - Stability and resilience
  - Appropriate maternal and infant and young child feeding and care
  - Adequate time, space, and support for care
  - Appropriate education and knowledge
  - Delivery of essential health and nutrition services
  - Access to safe water and sanitation
  - Appropriate hygiene practices

- Low Disease Burden
  - Access to effective health services
  - Healthy environment

**Nutrition Enabling Environment**

- Gender equality, women’s empowerment, and girls education
- Country commitment and capacity, leadership, financial resources for nutrition, knowledge and evidence, health and food systems, trade/private sector
- Socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and political context

**Illustrative Examples**

- Agriculture production/income generation for dietary diversity
- Food processing
- Postharvest storage
- Food fortification
- Targeted livelihood activities
- Risk mitigation interventions
- Social protection and safety nets
- Biofortification
- Early, exclusive, and continued breastfeeding
- Appropriate complementary feeding
- Feeding during illness
- Dietary diversity for pregnant and lactating women and children
- Maternal supplementation
- Caregiver support and protection
- Early child care and development
- Treatment of acute malnutrition
- Micronutrient supplementation or fortification
- Nutrition management of diseases
- Prevention and treatment of infectious diseases
- Family planning and reproductive health services
- Deworming in children
- Nutrition assessment and counseling
- Safe water sources
- Sanitation facilities
- Hand washing with soap
- Clean family using environment
- Safe food handling
- Nutrition advocacy
- Nutrition resources mobilization
- Multisectoral coordination
- Human resources for nutrition
- Gender-sensitive interventions
- Accountable policies that enable participation and transparency
- Systems quality improvement/quality assurance, management, financial, logistics, monitoring and evaluation, nutrition surveillance
USG GFSS Results Framework

**Goal:** Sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty

**Objective 1**
Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth

- **IR 1** Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable
- **IR 2** Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade
- **IR 3** Increased employment and entrepreneurship
- **IR 4** Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches
- **IR 5** Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management
- **IR 6** Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses
- **IR 7** Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets
- **IR 8** Increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services
- **IR 9** More hygienic household and community environments

**Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (IR)**

- **CC IR 1** Strengthened global commitment to investing in food security
- **CC IR 2** Improved climate risk, land, marine, and other natural resource management
- **CC IR 3** Increased gender equality and female empowerment
- **CC IR 4** Increased youth empowerment and livelihoods
- **CC IR 5** More effective governance, policy, and institutions
- **CC IR 6** Improved human, organizational, and system performance

**Effective response to emergency food security needs**

**Complementary Results**

Long-term food security efforts benefit from and contribute to complementary work streams that promote:

- Economic growth in complementary sectors
- Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity
- Stable, democratic societies that respect human rights and the rule of law
- A reduced burden of disease
- Well-educated populations
Questions?

Ingrid Weiss, Nutrition Advisor
USAID Bureau for Food Security
Office of Country Strategies and Implementation
iweiss@usaid.gov
Why nutrition?

- Child mortality – 45% of deaths
- Reduced human potential
- Lost economic productivity
- This is a global problem – and it’s getting worse
Markets for Good Nutrition

• What are the ways that agriculture can impact nutrition, either positively or negatively?

• What role does the food system play in a healthy diet and why is this important?

• What are the elements of a “nutrition-sensitive” market system?
Improved nutrition drives economic growth

Sources:
Changing trends in nutrition

- West Africa accounts for half of the stunting increase in Africa between 2000 and 2015.
- In Africa, the number of children who are overweight or obese has nearly doubled since 1990.

Diet is the leading risk factor for disease

Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2013 Collaborators (2015), Figure 5
Note: The graph shows global disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributed to level 2 risk factors in 2013 for both sexes combined.
Malnutrition has multiple causes
How does agriculture affect nutrition?

Food production
• Increased food availability
• Greater diversity and quality
• Lower food costs

Farm income invested in...
• Diverse diet and nutrient-rich foods
• Health, WASH, and Education services and products

Gender in agriculture
• Maximizing women’s control of income
• Managing demand of women’s time and energy
Agriculture to Nutrition Pathways

Key components of the enabling environment:
- Food market environment
- Natural resources environment
- Health, water, and sanitation
- Nutrition/health knowledge and norms
What does a healthy diet look like?

- Sufficient food available **all year round**
- Diversity of foods and food groups
- Plenty of fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts…
- Animal source foods at recommended levels
- Moderate consumption of “ultra-processed” foods
- Clean and safe
- Doesn’t deplete natural resources
- Frequent and responsive breastfeeding
Diets don’t necessarily improve with income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of value of food consumed from different categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor ($0-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper (&gt; $250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by the authors, based on data in Tschirley et al. (2015)
Consumer price trends 1990-2010
(UK, Mexico, Brazil, South Korea & China)

- fruits and vegetables
- highly-processed foods

Note: CH: China; KR: Republic of Korea; BR: Brazil; MX: Mexico; UK: United Kingdom
Source: Overseas Development Institute, Figure A, Wiggins and Keats (2015)
Meeting the “5 a day” fruit and vegetable recommendation would cost low income households in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Zimbabwe 52% of their household income.

Source: Miller et al. Lancet August 2016, cited by Lawrence Haddad
Examples from the field

**Themes**

- Making nutritious foods more accessible and available
- Income and nutrition
- Gender and nutrition
Examples from the field

SPRING
Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally
Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Grow your own at home ..........

........ and sell the surplus.
Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Raise your own at home ......

....... and sell the surplus.
Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Creating a network of Community-based Service Providers (CBSP) in Cereal Producer Organizations

- SPRING oriented CBSPs who are:
  - designated by Cereal Producer Organizations
  - known to, and trusted by Cereal Producer Organizations
  - located near the cereal producers
- Linked CBSP with suppliers of agricultural inputs who were screened for quality, reliability, fair pricing and reputation
- CBSP are supplying seeds, cuttings, veterinary products, handwashing stations, sanitation/hygiene products, fertilizers, advice, etc.
- System is now on auto-pilot and functioning well.
Gender, income, and nutrition

Mechanized Cereal Transformation Units that can:

- Greatly reduce the workload of women
- Reduce energy/calorie consumption for women
- Generate income for women's groups who own and operate – more money available for child diet, health, and education, and increased autonomy in the household
- Make high-quality composed flours for weaning foods available locally and cheaply
Gender and nutrition

- Women's use of income for food and non-food expenditures
- Ability of women to care for themselves and their families
- Women's energy expenditure
- Tackling gender norms is possible
Gender and nutrition

Gender Champions (Men and Women)

Promoting:
- Sharing the women's workload
  - Household hygiene
  - Childcare
  - Water transport
  - Fire wood gathering
- Sharing childcare responsibility
- Equal voices in family decisions
- Increasing women’s access to land
- Encouraging/facilitating women’s income generation
Examples from the field

Nutrition-Led Agriculture Project for Food Security in Senegal
Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Through Home Production and Markets

- Vegetables & Fruit
- More Nutritious Cereals: QPM, Biofortified Millet, Pro vitamin A Maize
- Orange Flesh Sweet Potatoes
- Wild Foods
- Biofortified beans
- Locally “fortified” products
- Animal sources of protein
- Village markets, luuma, regional exchanges
Making nutritious foods accessible & affordable

Local Private Sector

- CBSPs and CultiVert Franchise = 8 firms from national private sector
  - 72 franchisees, 30% women
- Local food processors (units and individuals)
- Emerging producers (livestock, horticulture)
- Producer Organizations
Income and nutrition

Asset Building
- Land access
- BDL
- Land titling
- Loan + title
- Livestock
  - Goat & sheep
  - Poultry
- Financial access
- Knowledge
  - Technical
  - Managerial
Gender and nutrition

Community Engagement in Food Security: Children’s Food Reserves

- Women and men working together to mobilize community resources and achieve Childhood Nutrition Outcomes
Gender and nutrition

Women's space and voice in Nutrition-Led Agriculture Local Institutions

- Debbo Galle Groups
- CBSPs
- Citizen Working Groups
Food system and its influence on diets

- **Inputs into production**
  - Seeds, agrochemicals, technology and credit, land, water, etc.

- **Food production**
  - Crop production, horticulture, fish, meat, dairy, etc.

- **Primary food storage and processing**
  - Crushing, canning, freezing, etc.

- **Secondary food processing**
  - Manufacturing highly processed foods (e.g., snack foods)

- **Food distribution, trade and transport**
  - Imports, exports, transportation by truck, etc.

- **Food retailing and catering**
  - Street vendors/hawkers, supermarkets, schools, etc.

- **Food promotion and labelling**
  - Advertising, health claims, nutrition labelling, etc.

**Enabling environment:** demographics, policy, cultural and social norms
Market systems approaches for nutrition

• Increase staple crops' contribution to nutrition (biofortified varieties, year-round availability, food safety, women's labor…)
• Move beyond staple crops
• Local private sector service provision (seed, inputs, veterinary services…)
• Food labeling/advertising
• Fortification
• Processing and trade for healthy foods
• Integration of nutrition education
• Promote use of income for health, nutrition, WASH
• Increase women’s income
• Strengthen resilience of households and markets
• Support policies and guidelines that improve access and affordability of nutritious foods
Your turn…

How can we harness agriculture and food systems to more effectively promote optimal nutrition, reducing undernutrition and discouraging overnutrition simultaneously?

Activity Instructions:
1. Select a Facilitator, Timekeeper, and Recorder.
2. By yourself, take a few minutes to review the discussion guide. Jot down your ideas.
3. With your table group, take turns sharing your ideas, brainstorming, and discussing.
4. Recorder: please note interesting ideas your group comes up with on the “Group Notes” sheet.
5. At the end of the activity, hand in your “Group Notes” sheet to one of the GLEE organizers.
Market systems that work for nutrition

“We need to nourish, not just feed, 9 billion people by 2030”

• Start with the nutrition and diet that you want to achieve, and work back to change food systems so that they are ‘fit for purpose’.

• Don’t overlook the impact of market systems on gender and incomes/expenditures

• Enabling environment is as important as program activities
FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov
Please be back in 15 mins.
Partnering for Impact: Leveraging Local Systems and Private Sector Engagement

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2O4M4uJX3cE
Prezi

https://prezi.com/view/tflWQLULZEury890KOoF
LUNCH BREAK

Please be back by 2:00 pm.

Prayer room: Go to break area. Go outside by pool and turn left. Walk to Ibis building and turn right. Prayer room is at the end on the left.
Monitoring for Systemic Impact and Results

Prepared by Tatiana Pulido, BFS/SPPM
Presented by Jessica Cagley, BFS/SPPM
Why is good monitoring essential in market systems development work?

Accountability and Learning
The Challenge

Measuring market systems change through traditional M&E alone doesn’t work because:

1. **Market system and value chain development is:**
   - **Multidimensional:** Lots of interventions, lots of levels of intervention
   - **Dynamic:** Context and interventions shift over time
   - **Complex:** System responses are difficult to predict

2. **Facilitation approaches** lead to results that come more slowly, and are more difficult to track
The Response: Changes to the MEL system

• Changes to standard indicators
• Promoting custom indicators
• Promoting qualitative methods
• Understanding that Theories of Change will change and there may be a lag in results/impacts
• More holistic picture will be communicated through:
  – portfolio reviews
  – Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS)
  – Key Issue Narratives
NO SILVER BULLET

There is no magic indicator list. Monitoring Market System Development is a learning process and your experiences will help refine and improve the process.
GFSS Standard Indicators: National and ZOI Indicators

New ZOI Indicators with an ag systems transformation lens:
- Wealth Asset Index Score (Obj 1)
- Proportion of producers in the targeted area who have applied targeted improved management practices or technologies (IR1)
- Yield of targeted agricultural commodities within target areas (IR 4)

National Level Indicators with a ag systems transformation lens:
- Percent change in value-added in the agrifood system (Ag GDP+) (Obj 1)
- Employment in the agrifood system (IR 3)
- Value of targeted agricultural commodities exported at a national level (IR 2)
- Institutional Architecture (Modified) Index (CC IR 5)
- GFSS Policy Matrix Progress Score (CC IR 5)
GFSS standard indicators: Activity-level Indicators to measure market systems work

- Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (IR 1)
- Value of annual sales of farms and firms receiving USG assistance (IR 2)
- Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance (IR 4)
- Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (IR 4)
- Value of new private sector capital investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition (CC IR 1)
Special note: What is a direct beneficiary?

• “The individuals who then benefit from services or training delivered by the individuals or organizations trained or assisted by the implementing mechanism are also direct beneficiaries” – Feed the Future Agricultural Indicators Guide

• The reach must be part of a deliberate implementation strategy

• Example: Partnering for Innovation public-private partnerships
Step #1: Create a strong theory of change

- Understand and map the system
- Who do you want to affect?
- What has to happen to see the change?
- How will we try to affect change?
- Think about the 5Rs: Results, Roles, Relationships, Rules and Resources
Step #1: Results chain as best practice
Step #2: Identify indicators customized to your theory of change

- Mix standard and custom, qualitative and quantitative
- Balance across different types of changes at different levels
- Identify sufficient number to inform decisions while avoiding unnecessary indicators:
  - Will indicator inform next steps?
  - Will indicator help establish link between changes between levels in the causal pathway?
  - Is the indicator needed for reporting?
Step #2: Custom indicators of sustainability/scale

- Independent investment
- Target group benefits are sustained after support ends

- Partner contributions
- Partner satisfaction
- Evidence of long-term benefit
- Partner ability to continue
- Target group’s satisfaction and benefit from pilot

- System responsiveness and receptiveness
- Ability of adopters to cope with stress

- Competitors crowd in
- Ability to accommodate competition or collaboration

Step #2: More custom indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perception and Beliefs</th>
<th>Perception of the acceptability of a new model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Investment in project-supported models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replication of new innovations by an agent in other parts of its operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>Evolution in business models, products, and processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business entry and exit rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitation</td>
<td>Number of new actors adopting an innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norms</td>
<td>Relationship duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compliance with formal rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>Flows of information, finance, materials</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Network fragmentation</td>
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### Step #3 – Add qualitative methodologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method/Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Most significant change</strong></td>
<td>A participatory method based on stakeholder narratives. Stakeholders identify what they consider to be the most significant change resulting from the intervention, generating hundreds of stories. The stories are sorted into categories (domains of change) and the most representative stories are selected. Stories may be collected on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social network analysis</strong></td>
<td>A number of techniques used to visualize and analyze actors in a system and the relationships between them. A network map can show the number of actors, how closely or distantly they are connected, and identify actors who are centrally located. A variety of flows between actors can be measured, including products, payments, business services, credit, information, and technology diffusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome harvesting</strong></td>
<td>The evaluator works with the evaluation user to define questions related outcomes in behavior, relationships, practices or policies. For each outcome, the harvester uses a variety of data sources to determine the degree to which outcomes have occurred and the contribution of the intervention to that outcome. The approach is retrospective in that it first describes outcomes and then seeks plausible explanations of how the outcomes occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participatory systemic inquiry (PSI)</strong></td>
<td>An approach for mapping partners and relationships by engaging multiple groups of stakeholders within the system. Results from different subsystems are triangulated and shared with stakeholders to clarify how the system is operating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SenseMaker</strong></td>
<td>The proprietary SenseMaker software program captures a large number of brief narratives that are interpreted by the people telling the story, using dimensions defined by the implementer. The software identifies emerging patterns of perceptions and attitudes, providing insights the implementer can use to adjust the intervention in order to, for example, amplify or dampen emerging patterns.</td>
</tr>
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Step #4 - Use Frequent Feedback Loops

Evaluation results

Resources: Learning

- Guidelines for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning in Market Systems Development (USAID, LEO)
- Making Sense of Messiness – Monitoring and measuring change in market systems: A practitioner’s perspective (Springfield Center)
- The Operational Guide for Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) Approach (Springfield Center)
- Evaluating Systems and Systemic Change for Inclusive Market Development
- Disrupting System Dynamics: A Framework for Understanding Systemic Change
- Practical Tools for Measuring System Health & Webinar
- Learning with the Toolmakers webinar series (including Using Systemic M&E Tools in Feed the Future Uganda)
- BEAM Exchange Tools and Tips for M&E
- BEAM Exchange Monitoring Guidance
- The 5Rs Framework in the Program Cycle (USAID)
- Samareth Nepal’s Results Measurement Manual (DfID)
- Measuring Attribution: Samareth NMDP Nepal (DfID)
### Resources: Doing

#### BFS MEL Advisor | Countries
---|---
Lindsey Anna | Liberia, All Aligned FTF countries
Madeleine Gauthier | Ghana, Senegal
Kiersten Johnson | Mali, Nigeria
Catherine Maldonado | Regional Missions
Janina Mera | Kenya, Mozambique
Tatiana Pulido | Rwanda, Uganda
Farzana Ramzan | Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia

#### Mechanisms:
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning Innovations (MERLIN)
  - POC: Sophia van der Bijl, PPL
  - SPACES mechanism: systems mapping, systems modeling, narrative based approaches and indicator-based approaches.
  - Rapid feedback: tests key program adaptations to inform achievement of results.
Take-home messages

1. Good monitoring for market systems and value chain programming is essential for accountability AND good implementation (learning).

1. The GFSS Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning system promotes a customized, mixed methods approach to better capture results of market systems development and transformation through:
   • Strong, detailed theory of change
   • Standard indicators
   • Custom indicators
   • Qualitative methods
   • Frequent feedback loops

1. There are many resources to draw from, but we need your help to test tools and develop best practice!
Panel

- Rita Laker-Ojok, Chief of Party, Feed the Future Agricultural Inputs Activity

- Laura Gonzalez, Uganda Feed the Future Coordinator

- Luca Crudeli, Chief of Party, Feed the Future Mozambique Agricultural Innovations Activity

- Todd Flower, Mozambique Feed the Future Coordinator
Pulling it all together: Uganda example

Custom indicator examples (early, middle, and system-level)
• Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources
• Reduction in post-harvest losses by activity-assisted smallholders
• Percentage of farmers acknowledging positive benefits from the accessed inputs
• Input sales by activity-assisted intermediary business models
• Number of traders with established relationships with labor-saving technology suppliers

Quantitative and Qualitative Methodologies
• System mapping
• Outcome mapping and outcome mapping journaling
• Baseline studies
• Annual reporting
• Adoption module in population-based survey
• SenseMaker
• VOTO
- Value of incremental sales
- Number of jobs
- % of female participants

- Gross margin
- # hectares
- % of farmers acknowledging positive benefits
- Reduction in post-harvest losses

- Value of new private sector investment
- Value of loans
- Number of PPPs formed
- Volume of exports by assisted traders and exporters
- Number of traders with established relationships with labor-saving technology suppliers

Source: Feed the Future Uganda Commodity Production and Marketing Activity
Small group discussion

Identify a note-taker to discuss the following questions and chart your answers on a flip chart:

1. What innovative methods, indicators, or approaches have you used and found helpful in your value chain or market system programs to monitor whether interventions are resulting in the expected outcomes and impacts?

2. What challenges do you see to implementing some of the monitoring methods and ideas you’ve heard in this session?

3. What solutions would you propose to these challenges?
Table Activity:

- Individually, complete an “Exit Ticket”.
- Create an improv story that starts with: It was a hot and sunny day at the market in Dakar…
- Each person adds one sentence to the story, starting with: Yes, AND…
- Each statement should relate in some way to inclusion, nutrition, partnership or monitoring.
- The story should include all 4 topics and conclude with the last person.
- Develop one Tweet of 140 character or less that summarizes your story and post your group Tweet.
To show this poll

1. Install the app from pollev.com/app
2. Start the presentation

Still not working? Get help at pollev.com/app/help
or
Open poll in your web browser
ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. Please submit your “Exit Tickets” to Chrissy & Katie as you exit the room.

2. Debrief with session leads of today’s sessions here and now with Chrissy. Prep meeting with tomorrow’s presenters also here and now with Lisa.

3. We start tomorrow morning at 8:00 am in this room. Please be on time. Have a great evening!