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# Afé Hana Iyalna

A community-led nutrition  
promotion initiative

World Food Programme, Chad  
April 2026

# Acknowledgements

Afé Hana Iyalna, a community-led nutrition promotion initiative, was designed to be embedded into WFP's Cash for Prevention Programme in Chad. It was developed through a co-creation process led by Karen Greiner (Anthrologica, Social and Behaviour Change Technical Expert) with WFP staff and technical partners.

We extend our sincere thanks to colleagues for their time, energy and commitment to this work.

From WFP Chad: Martin Ahimbisiwbe, Gabsoubo Gabnoba Lucien, Solal Naountam Estelle, Augustin Ndongmo, Libar Gangnon Giesele, Taptine Mahamat, Evelyne Kounom, Delphine Gangnon, Naissem Rolande, Haisset Fanga, Mohamadou Lamine Sow and Faizaa Fatima. From ASRADD: Wanga Ngarake, Mahmoud Ahmat Soumeyman, Toguina Madjiade, Ali Moussa, and Ousman Teib. From Base: Mikail Mahama and Ndigro Bonder Toussaint. From APESA: Ehnoba Celine Mahouli and Djimtola Tatola. From CRT: Malloum Adam Mahamat and Abdel-Hafiz Ahmat Mahamat. From ADES: Masrabeye Balise and Allamadine Mahamat.

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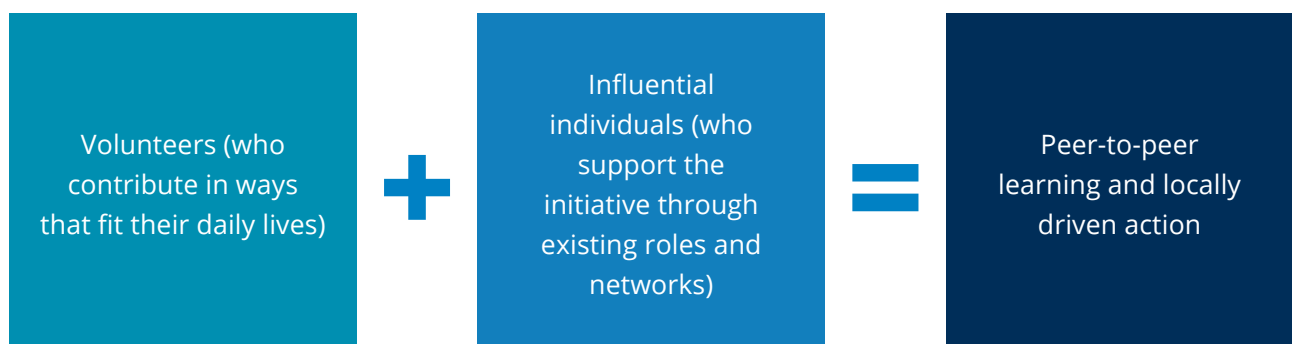
# Executive summary

Afé Hana Iyalna ('For the health of our children') is a community-led nutrition promotion initiative established as part of WFP's Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme in Chad. Afé Hana Iyalna was created to promote improved dietary diversity among nutritionally vulnerable groups and to strengthen the capacity of communities to support and sustain positive nutrition behaviours.

Volunteers engage in conversations with neighbours, families and peers about nutrition practices, particularly around infant and young child feeding, and encourage households to incorporate nutritious local foods into daily diets. These conversations are supported by simple tools including the locally developed nutrition promotion cards that illustrate nutritious foods commonly available within the community.

The approach is intentionally flexible and emphasises community ownership. Volunteers are encouraged to contribute in ways that fit their daily lives, with varying levels of engagement and no fixed participation requirements. In addition to volunteers, influential individuals such as community leaders, teachers, health workers, traders and religious leaders are invited to act as 'allies', supporting the initiative through their existing roles and networks. By building on these relationships and local structures, Afé Hana Iyalna seeks to foster peer-to-peer learning and locally driven action rather than relying on formal programme delivery mechanisms.

## Afé Hana Iyalna is intentionally flexible and emphasises community ownership.



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## Acronyms

C4P	Cash for Prevention
CBT	Cash based transfer
COM-B	Capability, opportunity, motivation – behavioural model
FARNE	<i>Foyers d'apprentissage, de réhabilitation nutritionnelle et d'éveil</i>
HCD	Human centred design
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
PBFWG	Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls
SBC	Social and behaviour change
WFP	World Food Programme

# Introduction

## Background

Chad faces persistent challenges related to food insecurity and child malnutrition, particularly in regions affected by climatic shocks, poverty and limited access to diverse and nutritious foods. Addressing these challenges requires not only improving food availability but also supporting households to adopt nutrition practices that promote healthy diets for young children and families. These challenges are compounded by households' limited access to health and nutrition services, financial constraints, and suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices.

Within this context, the World Food Programme (WFP) has strengthened preventive nutrition assistance through its Country Strategic Plan, including the implementation of the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme. The C4P programme combines social protection measures with resilience and nutrition objectives. Cash-based transfers (CBT) aim to strengthen household purchasing power and support livelihoods, while complementary programme components promote improved

nutrition practices and link communities to health services.

C4P interventions are delivered through community nutrition platforms such as FARNE (*Foyers d'apprentissage, de réhabilitation nutritionnelle et d'éveil*) sites, which support communities to prepare diverse and nutritious meals and provide opportunities to reinforce nutrition education and health service referral pathways. While CBTs help improve access to food and essential services, experience across contexts demonstrates that financial assistance alone is often insufficient to produce sustained improvements in nutrition practices. Complementary social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches are therefore needed to support households in translating increased access to food into improved nutrition outcomes.

In response, WFP Chad, in collaboration with cooperating partners and with technical support from Anthrologica, developed a community-led nutrition promotion initiative to be integrated into the C4P programme.

## Development of the community-led nutrition promotion initiative

The development of the community-led nutrition promotion initiative to support the C4P programme in Chad followed an iterative process combining formative research, collaborative design and field-based prototyping that followed the key steps outlined in WFP's [policy note](#) on integrating social and behaviour change to improve diets and address malnutrition (see Figure 1 below).<sup>1</sup>

The initiative was informed by [formative research](#) conducted in 2024 across several regions participating in the C4P programme.<sup>2</sup> Initial research was conducted in Kanem and Guéra (July–August 2024), followed by additional fieldwork in Barh El Ghazel, Batha, Lac and Mayo Kebbi East (November 2024). The research explored nutrition practices, barriers and drivers of behaviour change, and opportunities to strengthen community-based nutrition promotion within the C4P programme.

Findings from the formative research highlighted several important insights. Community members often demonstrated practical knowledge of nutritious foods available locally and were able to identify ingredients that could support healthy diets for children and families. At the same time, the research indicated that improving nutrition practices required strengthening community-level dialogue, motivation and social support for behaviour change. Trusted community networks, including leaders, community health workers, teachers, women's associations and schools, were identified as important channels through which nutrition messages and practices could spread. Some participants also expressed

a strong willingness to collaborate with WFP and cooperating partners to support improved nutrition practices in their communities.

Building on these findings, WFP teams and cooperating partners worked together to develop an SBC initiative during a co-creation workshop that was facilitated by Anthrologica in N'Djamena from 12–14 November 2024. The workshop combined the findings of the formative research with the practical experience of field teams working directly with communities in Guéra, Kanem, Batha and Barh El Ghazel. In the workshop, participants identified key principles to guide the SBC initiative, including building on existing community knowledge, leveraging trusted social networks and adopting peer-to-peer approaches to promoting behaviour change.

The SBC initiative therefore emphasised community leadership and voluntary engagement, recognising that many community members already possessed the knowledge, credibility and motivation to support nutrition promotion efforts. Workshop participants agreed that volunteers could play a central role in encouraging families to adopt improved nutrition practices, particularly through informal conversations and demonstrations focused on the use of locally available and affordable foods.

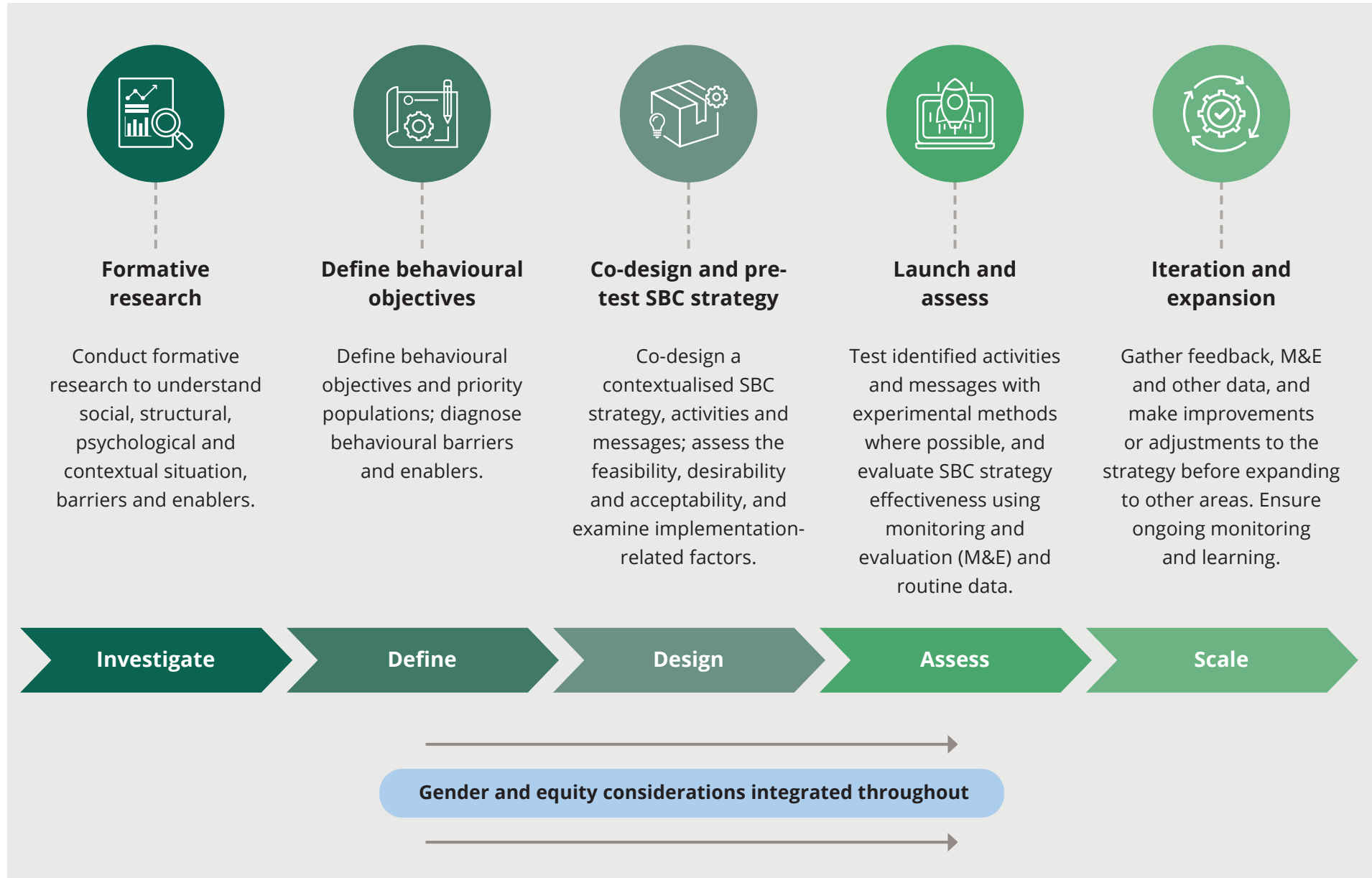
Following its initial development, a period of rapid prototyping and iterative learning was undertaken during 2025.<sup>3</sup> Community volunteers and allies began testing nutrition promotion activities in selected programme sites. During this phase, volunteers experimented with different ways of sharing nutrition messages, using simple communication tools and drawing

1 Anthrologica (2025). *Integrating social and behaviour change to improve diets and address malnutrition: Policy note*. World Food Programme, Nutrition and Food Quality Service. Unpublished document.

2 Anthrologica. (2025). *Factors influencing key nutrition and health behaviours: Formative research to support the Cash for Prevention programme in Chad*. World Food Programme, Chad Country Office. Unpublished document.

3 Accompanying material submitted to WFP includes the prototype guidance and memos related to the iterative learning (exchange calls and learning laboratory).

Figure 1: Social and behaviour change process at WFP



on their existing social networks to reach families and neighbours. Experiences and lessons were regularly shared across regions through learning laboratories, online exchange calls and peer discussions among programme teams.

Through this iterative process, the SBC initiative 'Afé Hana Iyalna' emerged at the community level. The name Afé Hana Iyalna, meaning 'For the health of our children' in Chadian Arabic, was proposed by participants during the co-creation process and reflects the initiative's focus on improving child nutrition through collective community action.

## Document overview

This document outlines the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative. It describes its community-led approach and commitments, and the behavioural model that guides the initiative. The document then articulates the aim of Afé Hana Iyalna and its intended behavioural outcomes, the actors and settings for change and the theory of change that underpins the initiative. The next two sections set out the process for rolling out Afé Hana Iyalna and for scaling-up. The final section outlines the monitoring and evaluation framework that accompanies Afé Hana Iyalna. Accompanying materials are included in the Annexes.

# Afé Hana Iyalna

## A community-led approach

The Afé Hana Iyalna initiative goes beyond typical social and behaviour change approaches to inspire community-led action. It proposes that individual actions to promote nutrition (peer-to-peer learning) can coalesce under a unified initiative, leading to collective action and social change (social diffusion), with a recognition system serving as the main source of motivation.

It has been shown that social change efforts with community volunteer ownership and leadership at the core, can lead to sustainability and a reduction in dependency on external assistance.<sup>4</sup> Community volunteers, with a strengthened sense of self-sufficiency, can continue nutrition promotion beyond the life-cycle of the programme designed to support them. The Afé Hana Iyalna initiative is founded on the idea that

when the C4P programme ends the 'garden of civic action' will continue to thrive.

Two key approaches guided the development of the initiative:

### 1. Human Centred Design

Afé Hana Iyalna uses human centred design (HCD) through co-creation and rapid prototyping, with a focus on what is desirable (from the viewpoint of community members), feasible and viable.<sup>5</sup> Desirability has been established through the formative research findings and insights from colleagues working directly with communities. Feasibility is assessed and refined through the learning achieved through prototyping. Viability is reflected in the intended outcome, that community volunteers are

4 Dushkova, D., and Ivlieva, O. (2004). *Empowering Communities to Act for a Change: A Review of the Community Empowerment Programs towards Sustainability and Resilience*. *Sustainability*, 16(19), 8700. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16198700>

5 Design Thinking and the ideal overlap between what is desirable, feasible (technically and operationally), and viable in the longer term is well described in IDEO post [What is Design Thinking?](#)

able and willing to promote nutrition in their local areas. Community volunteers and allies (opinion leaders, traditional leaders, association presidents, business community leaders) then continue to propose additional ideas, suggestions and solutions that are integrated into the action which keeps evolving over time.

## 2. Gamification

Afé Hana Iyalna uses gamification<sup>6</sup> as a means of motivating collective action (community volunteers, community allies, WFP colleagues and cooperating partners) through public recognition rather than financial or other incentives. Numerous studies on intrinsic motivation show that it is more effective than financial rewards in ensuring the sustainability of actions. Greater involvement in actions undertaken can prolong their duration. The benefits derived from volunteer work have strong potential for sustainability because they do not depend on external funding. In short, even without subsidies from external organisations, actions can continue because they are voluntary and contributions are recognised publicly in simple yet effective ways.

## Commitments

A 'human rights mindset' is critical for the implementation of this volunteer-led approach. There needs to be an acceptable degree of trust in the capacity of community members to implement the volunteer-led approach. Afé Hana Iyalna uses the term 'human rights mindset' to describe not only a belief in community members' capacity, but also a willingness to invest in that capacity, embracing

the perspective that it is a basic human right of all community members to contribute to their own development and that of their community, should they have the interest and ability to do so.

In the co-creation workshop, it was agreed that the evolution and implementation of the initiative required collective commitment in four areas.

- 1** The Afé Hana Iyalna team<sup>7</sup> puts trust in communities in C4P programme areas, and trusts that with a set of simple tools, community volunteers can promote a small set of positive nutrition practices in their local areas.
- 2** The Afé Hana Iyalna team accepts that simple, practical tools will help the initiative to move faster, embracing a 'good enough' mindset (not perfect, not beautiful, but good enough to move forward and begin learning).
- 3** The Afé Hana Iyalna team agrees to initially focus efforts in areas with the greatest chances of success, defined as areas that are both easy to access for the Afé Hana Iyalna teams, and areas where local community members are likely to have access to one or more nutritious food items that are both acceptable and accessible for most.
- 4** The Afé Hana Iyalna team accepts that in order to learn there is likely to be a series of small failures, and embraces the motto, '*Fail faster to succeed sooner*' as a necessary and welcome part of the HCD approach to social change. A 'good enough' mindset is an important aspect of the rapid learning and improvement associated with prototyping and 'failing faster'.

<sup>6</sup> Gamification is a social change tactic that uses intrinsic rewards for motivating repeated, voluntary actions. See for example, Werbach, K. and Hunter, D. (2020). *For the Win: The Power of Gamification and Game Thinking in Business, Education, Government, and Social Impact*. Wharton School Press.

<sup>7</sup> The Afé Hana Iyalna team refers to the colleagues from Anthrologica, WFP and cooperating partners who collaborated on the development of the initiative and its initial implementation (prototyping).

## Behavioural model

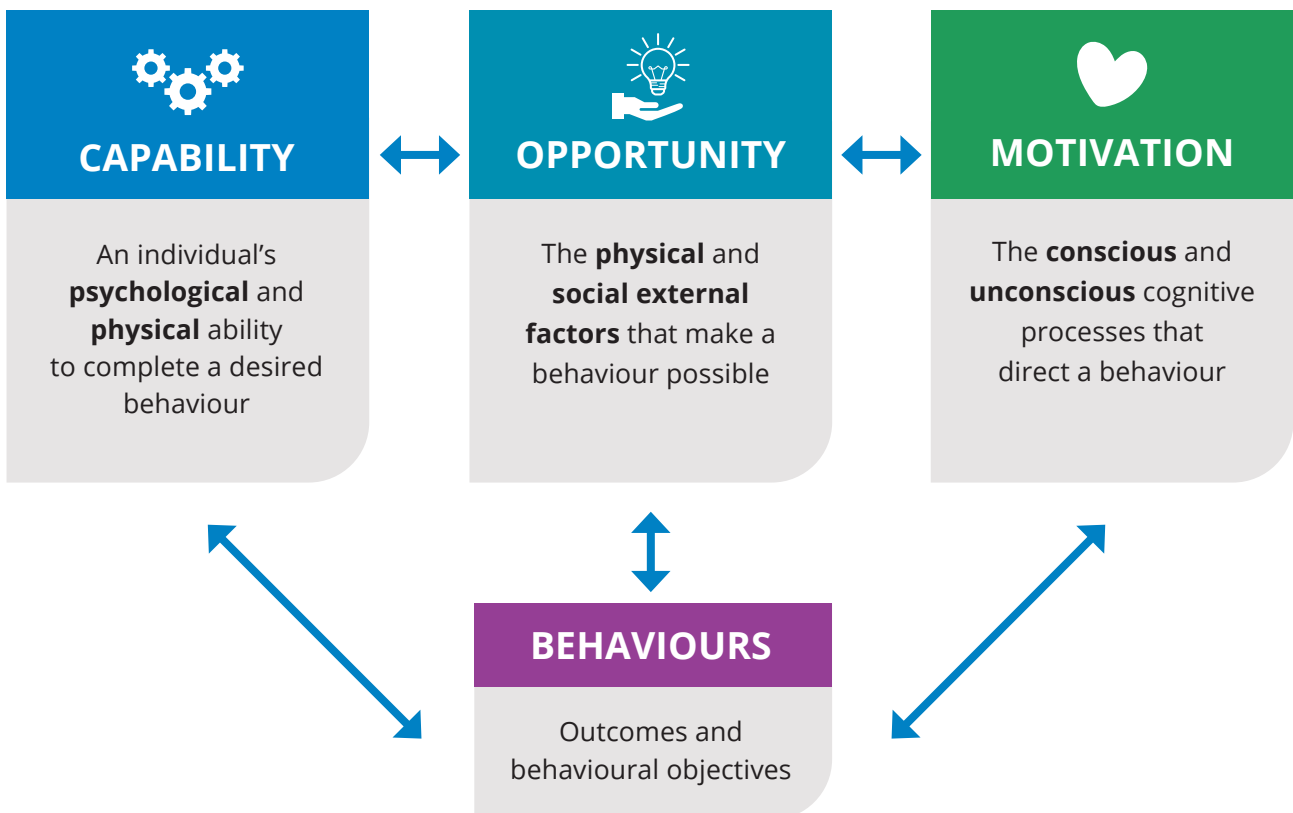
Afé Hana Iyalna is guided by the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation and Behaviour (COM-B) model. This recognises that for any behaviour to be enacted, a person must have the capability, opportunity and motivation to engage in the behaviour, and that behaviour is shaped by interpersonal, institutional and community level influences.<sup>8</sup>

Capability refers to an individual's psychological and physical ability to participate in an activity and includes their knowledge and decision-making power. In the formative research that underpins Afé Hana Iyalna, community members demonstrated practical knowledge of nutritious foods available locally and were able to identify ingredients that could support healthy diets for children and families.

Opportunity refers to the physical and social external factors that make a behaviour possible. In this context, a key enabler is the C4P resilience programme which increases the availability and accessibility of healthy and nutritious locally produced food through existing community platforms (e.g., FARNE sites). Through the social diffusion embedded in the community-led approach, social norms can gradually shift through community-level processes.

Motivation refers to the conscious and unconscious cognitive processes that direct and influence behaviour. The underlying motivation here is that caregivers and the wider community have an innate desire to care and provide for their children. Additional motivation is introduced through social pressure to adopt behaviours and public recognition for positive actions.

Figure 2: The COM-B model



8 Michie, S., van Stralen, M. M., & West, R. (2011). The behaviour change wheel: A new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. *Implementation Science*, 6(1), 42. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-6-42>

# Overview of the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative

## Aim

The aim of Afé Hana Iyalna is to promote improved dietary diversity among nutritionally vulnerable groups (particularly children aged 6-23 months) and to strengthen the capacity of communities to support and sustain positive nutrition behaviours.

## Behavioural outcomes

Afé Hana Iyalna prioritises three behavioural outcomes:

- Households regularly access, prepare and consume locally available nutritious food.
- Community members actively promote and support healthy diets through their social networks.
- Caregivers of children (aged 6-23 months) adopt strategies for improved nutrition.

## Actors for change

A strength of Afé Hana Iyalna is that who the 'actors for change' are, is not predetermined. Because of the community-led approach, community volunteers and allies can contribute

to nutrition promotion, and community members can benefit from nutrition promotion, even if they are not direct participants in the C4P programme themselves.

## Community volunteers

Anyone in the community can be a volunteer and join the Afé Hana Iyalna team. Volunteers simply contribute in the capacity they are able and willing to. The approach to selecting volunteers is informal and opportunistic. As volunteers receive no remuneration, WFP and co-operating partners identify volunteers and allies (see below) from existing local networks. Volunteers are provided with a nutrition promotion card, but how they engage with others in their families, neighbourhoods and networks is left to the volunteers to determine. They decide how much time, energy and creativity they can apply to the request to help promote healthy diets through locally available nutritious foods and related actions. Volunteers may decide to use their own resources to complement the nutrition promotion efforts, using digital engagement to amplify invitations to action (e.g., using their own mobile phone credit for nutrition promotion via WhatsApp).

## Allies

Allies are influential community members who may be too busy to take on volunteering, but who are able and willing to use their influence and networks to help grow the volunteer team and to help promote nutrition as part of their day-to-day activities.

## Caregivers

Caregivers are actors for change as they ultimately feed their children (and wider household) the nutritious healthy diet that Afé Hana Iyalna is promoting. In many cases, volunteers or allies are also caregivers and are central to the social diffusion approach.

## Settings for change

As outlined in the commitments above, Afé Hana Iyalna was designed to be introduced into areas with the greatest chances of success, defined as areas that are both easy to access for the Afé Hana Iyalna teams, and areas where local community members are likely to have access to one or more acceptable nutritious food items. As such, any community setting can be a setting for change. The initiative was initially introduced in selected sites that were part of the C4P programme in Kanem and Guera, followed by sites in Lac, Barh El Ghazel and Batha. Due to its purposeful localised approach, however, Afé Hana Iyalna can be rolled out in other areas and C4P programmatic integration need not be a determining factor.

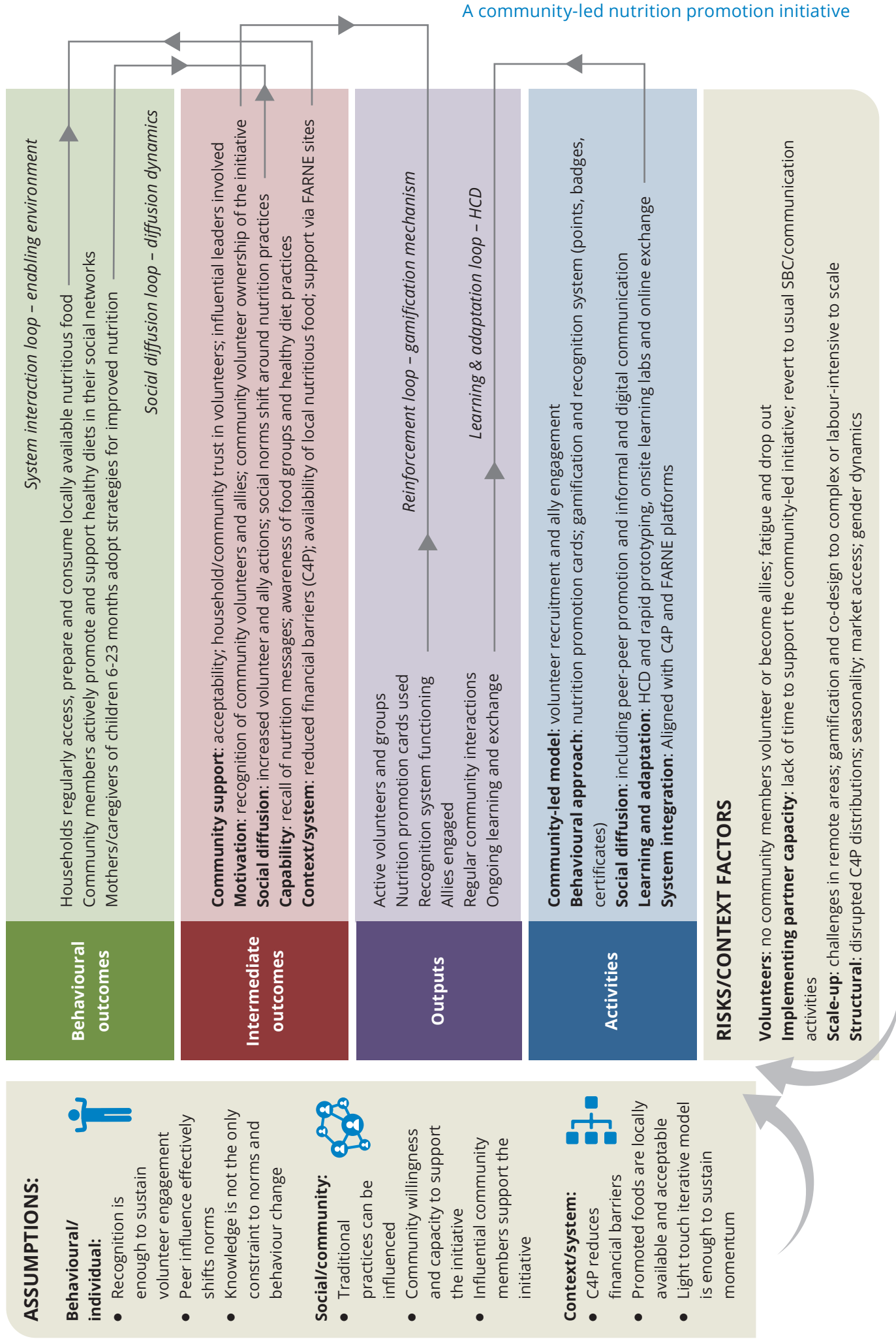
## Theory of change

The theory of change pathway for Afé Hana Iyalna holds that if barriers to accessing acceptable nutritious foods are reduced (C4P), and community members are motivated and recognised to promote these foods through a community-led initiative (Afé Hana Iyalna), then nutrition knowledge and practices and related social norms will shift, leading to improved healthy diets and nutrition outcomes.

The theory of change assumes that changes in practices and behaviours can be achieved through peer influence and knowledge, while recognising that these are not the only constraints to shifting social norms and nutrition-related practices. At the community level, it relies on willingness and capacity of households and influential leaders to support the initiative, as well as social diffusion to shift norms. It also assumes that financial barriers to accessing nutritious foods can be reduced (through the C4P programme), and that the design of the initiative – light touch, iterative and gamified – will sustain momentum. Potential risks and context factors may include limited volunteer engagement and retention, competing demands on allies and partners, challenges in scaling up in remote or operationally diverse areas, and structural constraints such as disrupted C4P cash distributions, seasonal availability of food, market access and gender dynamics.

The theory of change includes several feedback loops to show how the initiative can be reinforced and adapted. For example, the social diffusion loop shows how changes in practices and behaviours can be amplified as community members influence peers, and as changes become visible, more households adopt the promoted actions. The learning and adaptation loop from HCD enables iterative improvements to tools, activities and engagement strategies, while the system interaction loop shows how reduced financial barriers via C4P cash transfers allows households to access nutritious foods and this reinforces continued engagement with the C4P programme.

Figure 3: Theory of Change



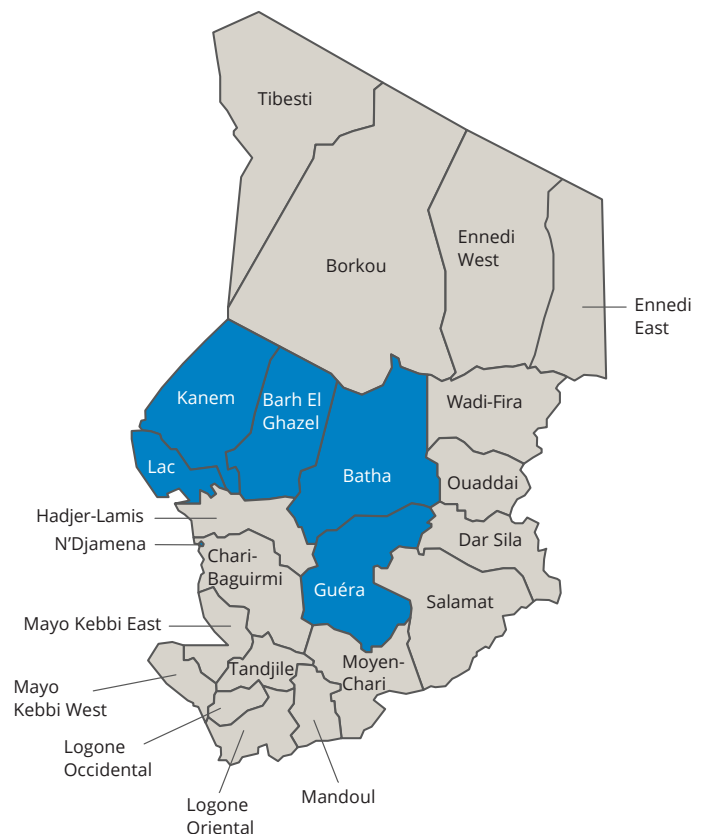
# Rapid localisation and roll-out

This section serves as a blueprint for how to roll out Afé Hana Iyalna in communities and geographies not already engaged. It is inherently positive that this process of roll-out lends itself to a gradual and localised approach to scale-up, but each new site must be afforded the opportunity to adapt the approach and materials.

Roll-out for Afé Hana Iyalna includes seven key actions (see next page).

The initial roll-out is designed to test the feasibility of the volunteer-led nutrition promotion effort in any given area and should last a minimum of three months to allow sufficient time for learning, adaptation and improvement. Should more time be needed, the time for actions 4-7 can be extended, but extensive time is generally not necessary for learning, adaptation and improvement.

## Afé Hana Iyalna: Sites of initial roll-out



The initiative was initially introduced in selected sites that were part of the C4P programme in Kanem and Guera, followed by sites in Lac, Barh El Ghazel and Batha. Due to its purposeful localised approach, however, Afé Hana Iyalna can be rolled out in other areas and C4P programmatic integration need not be a determining factor.

Source: Adapted from Freepik.

Roll-out for Afé Hana Iyalna includes seven key actions

**Action 1**



Adapt the nutrition promotion card to the local context.

**Action 2**



Prepare the recognition system (volunteer points tables).

**Action 3**



Organise 'launch' meetings to brief and invite community members to join the Afé Hana Iyalna team as volunteers.

**Action 4**



Conduct site tours to brief, inspire and equip potential allies (leaders, market vendors, and any other influential community member who may not have time to volunteer).

**Action 5**



Organise periodic 'recognition check ins' with volunteer teams to share their actions.

**Action 6**



Organise the final celebration (certificates) – timing to be determined by regional teams.

**Action 7**



Participate in exchange calls between Regional Afé Hana Iyalna teams (WFP and cooperating partners).

## Action 1

### Adapt the nutrition promotion card to the local context



The Afé Hana Iyalna initiative uses a nutrition promotion card (co-created by the core Afé Hana Iyalna team and community volunteers) which includes pictures of locally available nutritious foods, the names of the foods in multiple local languages, and short descriptions of how the foods can be best used.

The first action of roll-out is to adapt the foundational card to the local context in collaboration with community members. Foods to include on the card should be locally available and accessible (for those with or without C4P support). It is recommended to prioritise three or four foods on the card, and to consider how to use the card to encourage the effective consumption of nutritious foods (e.g., using moringa in porridge, not only as a condiment).

**Figure 4: Foundational nutrition promotion card (November 2024)**

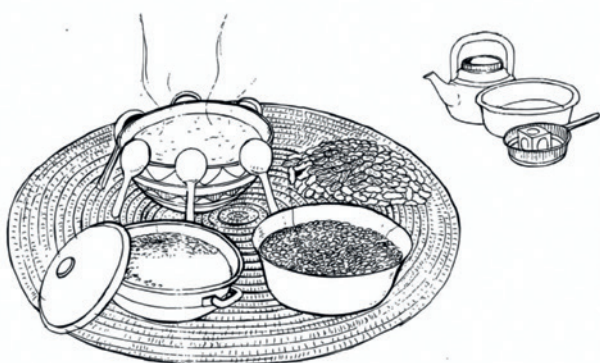


Figure 4 depicts the foundational card with hand drawn images in black and white. It was agreed in the initial co-creation workshop that Afé Hana Iyalna should only include simple, adaptable, low-cost materials for the promotion of nutrition, and that attempts to ‘beautify’ through colour and sophisticated graphic design would make adaptation, localisation and learning more costly (in terms of both time and resources). However, in some settings, team members took the initiative to develop more elaborate cards. Figure 5 is the adapted nutrition promotion card from Lac. This includes the phrase ‘Afe Hana Iyalna’ to emphasise the purpose of the card (for the health of our children) and shows photographs of the actual food items to be locally promoted (see other examples in Annex 1). The Afe Hana Iyalna team also decided that a ‘hand-washing’ image must be included on all nutrition cards, in addition to the key three or four food items.

**Figure 5: Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion card from Lac (February 2025)**



## Action 2

### Prepare the recognition system (volunteer points tables)



The 'gamified' recognition system proposed is based on points, levels, badges (for achievement of milestones) and a final certificate. The community may also propose other motivational factors. The initial roll-out phase helps to determine which is the most feasible of the potential components of the recognition system. At a bare minimum, the points board is essential.

**Paper scoreboards** should be drawn up with space to add the names of volunteers (or team/village names if recognising by group rather than individuals) after Action 3 (described below). This large paper scoreboard should be displayed on the wall in a public space and should be large enough to record points (see Annex 2). It is recommended to also create a 'portable version' of the scoreboard so progress can be shown to volunteers in a community setting. Each site can develop its own appropriate method for giving points. Points should be increased if the volunteer's effort is increased, rather than giving points only if the number of people engaged increases. Points are allocated and tracked by cooperating partners.

**Points** are allocated for each 'action'. For example,

- 1 point - 'Talking to my neighbour about nutrition'
- 1 point - 'Sending a WhatsApp message about nutrition to a group of 30 people'
- 30 points - 'Sending 30 individualised messages about nutrition on WhatsApp'

**Levels** are achieved when you attain the threshold number of points. For example,

- Level 1 = 10+ points
- Level 2 = 20+ points
- Level 3 = 30+ points

If awarding recognition by group rather than by individual, the levels would be a multiple of ten (e.g. Level 1 = 100+ points; Level 2 = 200+ points etc.)

**Badges** can be used to further motivate people, recognising milestones in the form of a printed 'badge' (or special mention). We recommend printing badges in black and white (rather than in colour) so that resources are preserved and the Afé Hana Iyalna team has the capacity to give printed badges to the largest number of volunteers possible (see Figure 6 and template in Annex 2).

**Figure 6: Template for badge to recognise points milestone**



Every form of recognition is a way to 'water the garden of civic action', motivating volunteers and encouraging their continued commitment and action. Afé Hana Iyalna aims to use positive recognition for maximum 'positive contagion', increasing the number of community members promoting nutrition in C4P areas and beyond.

## Action 3

### Organise launch gatherings



When the nutrition card and recognition system have been adapted to the local context, Action 3 of roll-out is to invite people (potential volunteers) to a launch gathering, where the team will explain the aim of Afé Hana Iyalna and emphasise the value of giving back to the community by encouraging children and their families to have healthy diets.

More than one launch gathering can be organised in a site. Consider working through groups that are already organised, such as community associations, women's groups or student groups. The launch gatherings should be for those who envision actively going out to promote the healthy foods on the localised nutrition promotion card.

We recommend that between one and three groups of volunteers begin in a given area, as the recognition system takes time and energy.

There are seven essential points to cover in the launch gathering:

**1** Introduce the potential volunteers to the localised Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion card and explain it to them. Make it clear that the card is a simple visual aid to remind them what to say/promote. The nutrition cards are not hand-outs to be distributed to the community, rather they are aides-memoires to help the volunteers have conversations. Emphasise that the card is an initial version that can and will be adapted based on their ideas and feedback from the community.

**2** Make it clear that volunteering involves small, easy actions that can be done as frequently as they wish – no number is imposed, they are simply asked to act when they have the opportunity. Even if they do one action per week, this helps the community and is better than no action.

**3** Define an 'action' as anything they do to promote the three or four nutritious foods on the card. Discuss what other information they should and should not share. Explain that they can use all the resources and creativity at their disposal to share the action with as many people as possible.

**4** Explain that Afé Hana Iyalna has a recognition system that will be used at every gathering and that they will be awarded points in recognition of their actions.

**5** Explain that Afé Hana Iyalna has been successfully rolled out in other areas, but is new to this location which is why their input is so valuable. Make it clear that this period of testing and learning will last for several months.

**6** Ask if they can help identify other potential volunteers or allies in their community.

**7** Explain that the next Afé Hana Iyalna gathering will be held in two weeks' time to discuss their suggestions, learning, ideas for introducing other volunteers or allies to the initiative, and any actions they may have taken. Communicate the date and time of the gathering and congratulate those present in the launch gathering for their civic engagement and solidarity with the community.

Even if people don't choose to volunteer, they can take a nutrition promotion card with them. Make sure to take enough copies to the launch gathering so that everyone can take one, even if they don't commit to volunteering.

The advantage of a gamified system for recognising the actions of volunteers is that team members track and report on their actions during team gatherings. It should become quickly apparent, two weeks after the first launch gathering, if community members are both able and willing to promote nutrition using the nutrition promotion card and other resources and/or tools they may decide to add (e.g., WhatsApp versions of promotion materials).

## Action 4

### Conduct site visits to brief and inspire potential allies



Allies can create an enabling environment for the volunteers and for the uptake of community-led nutrition promotion by caregivers and others.

As influential members of the community, allies can be identified by the local Afé Hana Iyalna team and/or volunteers. Volunteer gatherings and site visits (e.g., as part of other C4P programme activities) are good times to meet potential allies (leaders, market vendors and any other influential community member who may not have time to volunteer). Take opportunities to brief and inspire them about Afé Hana Iyalna and to equip them with the latest iteration of the local nutrition promotion card.

Although it is recommended to only start with one to three groups of volunteers in a given area (see above), there is no limit on allies, because for allies, it is not necessary to 'count actions' (and award points). Rather, engaging with allies extends the social network of Afé Hana Iyalna as well as creating an enabling environment. The aim is to build the support and solidarity of community leaders and other influential people for Afé Hana Iyalna, ensuring they are willing to support efforts to help improve child nutrition and are interested in staying informed about Afé Hana Iyalna's progress and learning.

There are six essential points to cover when meeting an ally:

- 1 Introduce the ally to the localised Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion card and explain it to them. Make it clear that the card is a simple visual aid to remind them (and the volunteers) what to say/promote and to help facilitate conversations. Emphasise that the card is an initial version that can and will be adapted

based on their ideas and feedback from the community.

- 2 Make it clear that being an ally is not time consuming and should only involve small, easy voluntary actions that fit into their normal routine and responsibilities.
- 3 Define an 'action' as anything they do to promote Afé Hana Iyalna, such as sharing nutrition information or supporting the volunteers.
- 4 Explain that allies are always welcome to attend Afé Hana Iyalna's volunteer gatherings, but that they are not obligated to do so given their existing duties and commitments.
- 5 Explain that Afé Hana Iyalna has been successfully rolled out in other areas, but is new to this location which is why their input is so valuable. Make it clear that this period of testing and learning will last for several months.
- 6 Ask if they can help identify other potential volunteers or allies in their community.

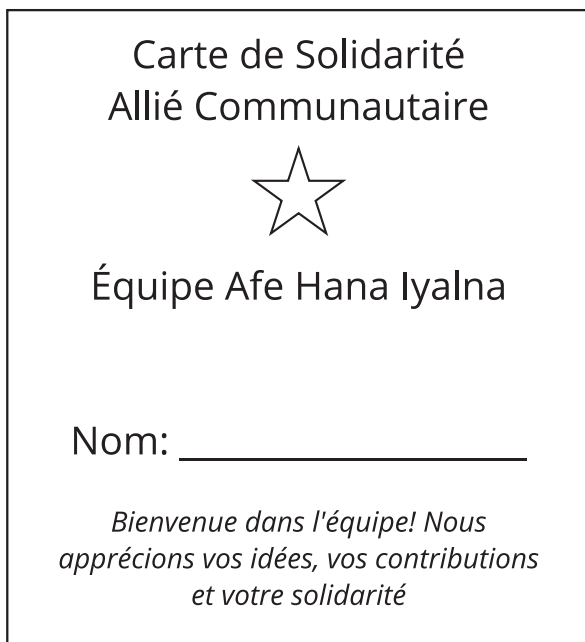
Be prepared to leave one or more Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion cards with the potential ally: one for them to keep, and additional cards to give other potential allies and/or volunteers.

Be prepared to provide a 'solidarity card' for those allies who agree to join the Afé Hana Iyalna team. Solidarity cards can be tailored for leaders, retailers/vendors and influencers (see Figure 7 and template in Annex 2).

Recognition opportunities are an important part of gamification, and it is a huge bonus to have influential people show solidarity with Afé Hana Iyalna, its volunteers and the broader C4P programme.

To support and foster a sense of collective commitment amongst allies, the Afé Hana Iyalna

Figure 7: Template for ally solidarity card



team should undertake follow-up ‘on site’ courtesy visits to allies, to check-in on their ideas and suggestions, explore what actions they may have taken, and how they have interacted with any volunteers or community members regarding nutrition promotion. Setting up a WhatsApp group for allies should also be suggested (as such groups proved useful in other Afé Hana Iyalna settings) and its creation facilitated if helpful.

**Allies can create an enabling environment for the volunteers and for the uptake of community-led nutrition promotion by caregivers and others.**

## Action 5

### Organise periodic ‘recognition check-ins’ with volunteer teams



‘Recognition check-ins’ are important and should happen at regular intervals throughout the prototyping phase and beyond. The frequency (fortnightly, monthly) and format (in-person gathering, telephone call, online platform) should be determined by the local Afé Hana Iyalna team and the volunteers, but it is recommended that some form of check-in happens every two weeks, at least during the initial roll-out phase. For example, it would be sensible to align in-person meetings with site visits for other C4P programme activities, and have remote check-ins in between.

During the check-in, the Afé Hana Iyalna team will record all the actions taken by volunteers, and listen and respond to their suggestions, questions and challenges. Volunteers can exchange freely, and ideally, everyone should feel comfortable proposing ideas and solutions. All new actions should be added to the recognition table so that it is up-to-date. Any volunteer who reaches a new level or reaches a milestone (e.g., attaining a badge for 50 actions) should be recognised in the meeting and their contribution celebrated.

Volunteers should be encouraged to communicate directly with each other outside the check-ins. If a volunteers’ WhatsApp group has been set up, the Afé Hana Iyalna team can continue to ‘water the garden of civic action’ from a distance, and to complement any in-person site visits and recognition check-ins.

## Action 6

### Organise the final celebration (certificates)



After the agreed period (three months minimum), the Afé Hana Iyalna team should distribute certificates to volunteer groups. It is recommended to print the certificates in colour for this culminating recognition activity.

We recommend giving certificates to individuals rather than only per group. Remember that recognition is the ‘water and sunshine that helps grow the volunteer’s civic garden’.

The most practical way to manage the certificates is to leave the name area blank and complete the names on site. Bring large markers, extra certificates, and a colleague to assist with preparing volunteer certificates while on site.

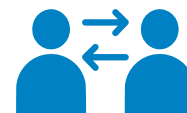
Figure 8 is an example of a recognition certificate, and the template is included in Annex 2.

**Figure 8: Template for recognition certificate**



## Action 7

### Participate in learning and exchange activities



Multiple opportunities to support learning and adaptation are built into how Afé Hana Iyalna is rolled-out.

#### In-person meetings with volunteers and allies

In-person gatherings should be held with volunteers every two weeks during the initial roll-out phase (and ideally beyond) so they can share their actions (see Action 5 above). Similarly, periodic in-person site visits should be conducted to engage with allies (see Action 4 above). At each interaction, learning should be documented by the Afé Hana Iyalna team as most appropriate to the local setting (for example, a summary document with bullet points, or a voice memo).

#### Digital support

It would be possible to add a QR code to the bottom of the nutrition promotion card for volunteers to join a WhatsApp group with the Afé Hana Iyalna team for motivation and periodic digital encouragement and learning. WhatsApp groups in Kanem proved to be a valuable platform for ongoing support, documentation, resource sharing and coordination of prototyping efforts. Audio memos can also be an effective way to engage volunteers and keep channels of communication open and light touch.

#### Online Exchange calls for Afé Hana Iyalna team

An integral part of the initiative’s roll-out is regular exchange between Afé Hana Iyalna team members of mistakes, lessons, breakthroughs and questions arising in the different sites where the initiative is being implemented. This can be facilitated through online exchange calls. It is recommended the calls should be once a month at a set time. Informal notes, images and

resources from the exchange calls should be documented and shared with colleagues who are unable to attend. It may be helpful for WFP to host a central repository where documentation and links to the recordings can be shared.

### Onsite Learning Laboratories for Afé Hana Iyalna team

After a reasonable period of implementation (the midway point is ideal, around 1.5 months), the Afé Hana Iyalna team should hold a learning laboratory. The learning laboratory should include a one- or two-day field visit to engage the volunteer groups and allies. The Afé Hana Iyalna team should use the learning laboratory to observe the interactions between the volunteers/allies and their communities and then ask follow-up questions to the volunteers/allies and

community participants. Seeing the recognition system in action is an important learning opportunity and noting how both volunteers and allies are using the nutrition promotion card and other materials is also instructive. Further insight can come from asking pertinent questions which can be used to strengthen or course-correct the engagements. After visiting the site, the Afé Hana Iyalna team should share their insights, exchanging and documenting ideas for their own implementation plans in other locations. The learning laboratories, in contrast to a model demonstration site, are designed to showcase limitations, errors and challenges, rather than just 'success'. The laboratories strengthen roll-out as they accelerate learning across and between sites.

## Risks and proposed mitigations

The following outlines key risks related to roll-out and proposed mitigations.

Risks	Proposed mitigations
<p><b>No community members offer to volunteer</b></p>	<p>Extend additional invitations to local individuals and groups until there is a core group of volunteers. You can start with even two volunteers and aim to enlarge the group over time. You can ask volunteers to invite others to join, and there is more likelihood of the group growing as the public recognition system is experienced and better known. As appropriate, ask individuals who are already engaged in community roles, particularly those related to health and nutrition, such as mamans lumières.</p>
<p><b>No community members agree to be allies</b></p>	<p>Allies are a bonus for the initiative, but they are not essential. Being an ally provides an opportunity for contribution for those otherwise too busy to participate. It is also a way to lightly inform influential community figures that a volunteer effort is being organised, and that their ideas and efforts would be welcome, at any time and in any form.</p>

Risks	Proposed mitigations
<b>The gamified recognition system is too complex to manage</b>	Simplify the system, focus only on points, and remove the 'levels' and 'badges' components. Seek community input to localise the system so that it is appropriate and feasible in their context.
<b>The recognition system is manipulated or mismanaged</b>	The community-led approach itself inculcates a sense of acting honourably for collective benefit and positive peer-influence mitigates the risk of the recognition system being manipulated. As there is no financial incentive or reward within the system, there is little to be gained by manipulating the system. To avoid mismanagement, implementing partners are encouraged to keep the gamification system light and transparent to all through regularly sharing points publicly.
<b>No formal training component, volunteers do not promote the right information</b>	An initial volunteer briefing is followed by regular check-ins, pairing experienced volunteers with new volunteers and underpinned by support from cooperating partners. The simplicity of the task and the tools are additional factors offsetting the lack of formal training. Volunteers are encouraged to seek clarifications from cooperating partners on information if necessary, and cooperating partners have visibility of the information being promoted through regular field visits.
<b>Colleagues working on the C4P programme are too busy to fully support the initiative</b>	<p>Colleagues are encouraged to recognise that to successfully deliver the C4P programme, an SBC initiative must be embedded in the programme to encourage the uptake of a healthy nutrient diverse diet. Afé Hana Iyalna was designed to be self-sustaining and light touch for C4P colleagues to support.</p> <p>Cooperating partners in some regions may propose to WFP that they engage in direct implementation of nutrition promotion (bypassing the community volunteer component of the initiative and using traditional communication and community engagement methods to promote nutrition (e.g., cooking demonstrations, radio shows, market theatre, etc.)). It is advised that if the direct implementation option is chosen for nutrition promotion, WFP field offices continue to use the Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion card(s) that have been locally co-created to ensure that the foods being promoted are locally accessible and acceptable.</p>

# Scale-up

## Capitalisation workshop

At the end of the initial roll-out phase, the Afé Hana Iyalna team should hold a capitalisation workshop to take stock of the learning, adaptations and improvements made, and to plan the gradual scale-up of the initiative.

The capitalisation workshop should include three essential components.

- 1** Discuss and make modifications to the Afé Hana Iyalna nutrition promotion card and volunteer recognition system, based on the team's learning and community feedback gathered.
- 2** Develop an action plan for small-scaling that outlines how many new sites Afé Hana Iyalna can feasibly expand into and over what time period (see section below).
- 3** Recognise the team's achievements. Extend the recognition of the volunteers and allies to all Afé Hana Iyalna team members, and award colleagues at the capitalisation workshop a certificate or small trophy.

## Scale-up

How scale-up is implemented will depend on the human and financial resources available at the time.

Smaller scale-up plans for a feasible geographic expansion of activities with an increased number of volunteers and allies working across an increased number of sites in a region where Afé Hana Iyalna has been established, but with few additional resources.

Broader scale-up would see the expansion of activities in the existing regions, and the simultaneous introduction of Afé Hana Iyalna and its activities in new regions (which would start their initial roll-out phase). This would require more resources and increased coordination between WFP, cooperating partners and Afé Hana Iyalna teams in different regions, with those more experienced (or further along in the growth of their 'civic garden') providing support and cascading learning to colleagues in newer sites.

It is crucial to continue the peer-led support and to facilitate the recognition of the dedication, solidarity, creativity and resourcefulness of the Afé Hana Iyalna teams' efforts during scale-up (just as during the initial roll-out). Recognition costs nothing – it should be spread far, wide and often.

# Monitoring and evaluation

This monitoring and evaluation framework aligns with the theory of change and provides high-level metrics to measure the effectiveness of the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative. It focuses on measuring knowledge and behaviour and includes key programmatic metrics. Knowledge measures serve as proxies to determine if Afé Hana Iyalna is having an effect, even if no behaviour change is observed.

The framework is organised by output, immediate outcomes and behavioural outcomes related to Afé Hana Iyalna. It includes five outcomes related to those in the monitoring framework for the overall C4P programme in Chad, and also WFP's corporate indicator related to the number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change and communication approaches.

Indicators are divided into self-reported measures (what people said they did, through the completion of a survey) and behavioural measures (what people are observed doing by a third party). The framework suggests a data collection tool for each indicator, who should use the tool and how often.

The monitoring and evaluation framework has been submitted as an accompanying Microsoft Excel sheet for WFP to use and modify. The PDF version below is included for reference.

It should also be noted that a retrospective study of the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative in Kanem and Guéra (November 2024 to January 2026) was conducted in February-March 2026, and the final report submitted to WFP.

**Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework**

Afé Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/ source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
<b>Outputs</b> Number of Afé Hana Iyalna sites in C4P programme areas	Proportion of prototype sites active during specified period Numerator: simple count of active sites Denominator: Number of sites initially invited to participate	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Number of volunteers [active during specified period]	Proportion of active volunteers during specified period Numerator: simple count of active volunteers Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Number of recognition badges used [during specified period]	Number of recognition badges used during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Number of volunteer actions undertaken [by type during specified period]	Number of volunteer actions undertaken during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log and self-reported by volunteers/ allies	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	Volunteers, allies
Number of allies [active during specified period]	Number of active allies during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Number of community-led innovations activated by volunteer groups [during specified period]	Number of solidarity cards used during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Number of learning meetings/exchange calls [by site] organised [during specified period]	Number of meetings/calls/interactions organised during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A

Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework (continued)

Afé Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
Number of active WhatsApp groups and users [during specified period]	Number of participants per meeting/learning interaction during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/Quarterly	N/A
Participants who received visits and information through volunteers and allies [by site/key group during specified period]	Number of individuals/community groups who received support from volunteers/allies during specified period Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Self-reporting by volunteers/allies	Cooperating partner	Monthly/Quarterly	Volunteers, allies
CSP Indicator E.4 Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication approaches	Number of individuals reached through individual counselling, group education or other interpersonal approaches. Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	C4P programme M&E	Monthly/Quarterly	N/A
<b>Immediate outcomes</b> Acceptability of the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative	Proportion of community members who indicate positive attitude towards the initiative Numerator: Number with positive attitude scores Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	Cooperating partner	Baseline and endline	Community participants
Trust in Afé Hana Iyalna volunteers	Proportion of community members who felt volunteers were trusted sources of nutrition information. Numerator: Number of people who report volunteers as trusted sources Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	Cooperating partner	Baseline and endline	Community participants

Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework (continued)

Afê Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
Recognition of active volunteers in the community for their contributions to health and nutrition	Proportion of community members who can identify volunteers in their communities supporting nutrition Numerator: Number of people who identify volunteers in their communities supporting nutrition Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	Cooperating partner	Baseline and endline	Community participants
Recognition of active allies in the community for their community contributions and support	Proportion of community members who can identify allies in their communities supporting nutrition Numerator: Number of people who identify allies in their communities supporting nutrition Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	Cooperating partner	Baseline and endline	Community participants
Increase in the number of volunteer actions over time	Number of volunteer actions reported for recognition. Numerator: simple count Denominator: N/A	Activity log	Cooperating partner	Monthly/ Quarterly	N/A
Social norm change around new practices in health and nutrition	Proportion of mothers/caregivers who believe that their friends and community members are adopting key nutrition behaviours Numerator: Number of mothers/caregivers who believe that their friends and community members are adopting key behaviours Denominator: Number of mothers/caregivers who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	WFP/ Cooperating partner	Endline	Pregnant or breastfeeding women or girls (PBFWG), persons caring for children aged 6 to 23 months

Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework (continued)

Afé Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
Related C4P programme outcomes	<p>Proportion of PBFWG/caregivers able to name XX food groups                      Numerator: Number of people who named XX food groups                      Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire</p>	Questionnaire	C4P programme M&E	Baseline and endline	Pregnant or breastfeeding women or girls, persons caring for children aged 6 to 23 months
Mothers/caregivers (6-23 months) aware of key moments for handwashing	<p>Proportion of PBFWG/caregivers who give the exact time for handwashing                      Numerator: Number of people who give exact times                      Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire</p>	Questionnaire	C4P programme M&E	Baseline and endline	Pregnant or breastfeeding women or girls, persons caring for children aged 6 to 23 months
Percentage of people able to recall three key messages on dietary diversity	<p>Proportion of people able to recall three messages                      Numerator: Number of people who recalled three messages                      Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire</p>	Questionnaire	C4P programme M&E	Baseline and endline	Community members
Percentage of C4P programme participants who bought food groups (protein rich foods, foods rich in iron, foods rich in vitamin A) for PBFWG or children in the past week	<p>Percentage of C4P participants who report buying the food groups for PBFWG or children in the past week                      Numerator: Number of people who report buying the food groups                      Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire</p>	Questionnaire	C4P programme M&E	Baseline and endline	Community members
<b>Behavioural outcomes</b>	<p>Understand and document the changes volunteers believe they helped to promote</p>	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and endline	Volunteers

Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework (continued)

Afé Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/ source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
Changes in nutrition and health behaviours/ practices - reported by allies	Understand and document the changes allies believe they helped to promote	Conversation/ interview	WFP/ Cooperating partner	Retrospective and endline	Allies
Households regularly access, prepare and consume locally available nutritious food - reported by community members	Understand and document the changes to access, preparation, and consumption of locally available nutritious foods community members report as a result of the initiative	Conversation/ interview	WFP/ Cooperating partner	Retrospective and endline	Community participants
Community members actively promote and support healthy diets in their social networks	Proportion of people who indicate they have promoted improved behaviours to others in their social networks. Numerator: Number of people who indicate they have promoted improved behaviours to others in their social networks. Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	WFP/ Cooperating partner	Endline	Community participants
Related C4P programme outcome	Proportion of PBFWG/caregivers who adopted new nutrition and health behaviours. Numerator: Number of people who report adopting key behaviours promoted by volunteers and allies. Denominator: Number of people who responded to the questionnaire	Questionnaire	C4P programme M&E	Baseline and endline	Pregnant or breastfeeding women or girls, persons caring for children aged 6 to 23 months
<b>Context factors and risks</b>	Identify what is needed to sustain volunteer engagement	Conversation/ interview	WFP/ Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/ endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners

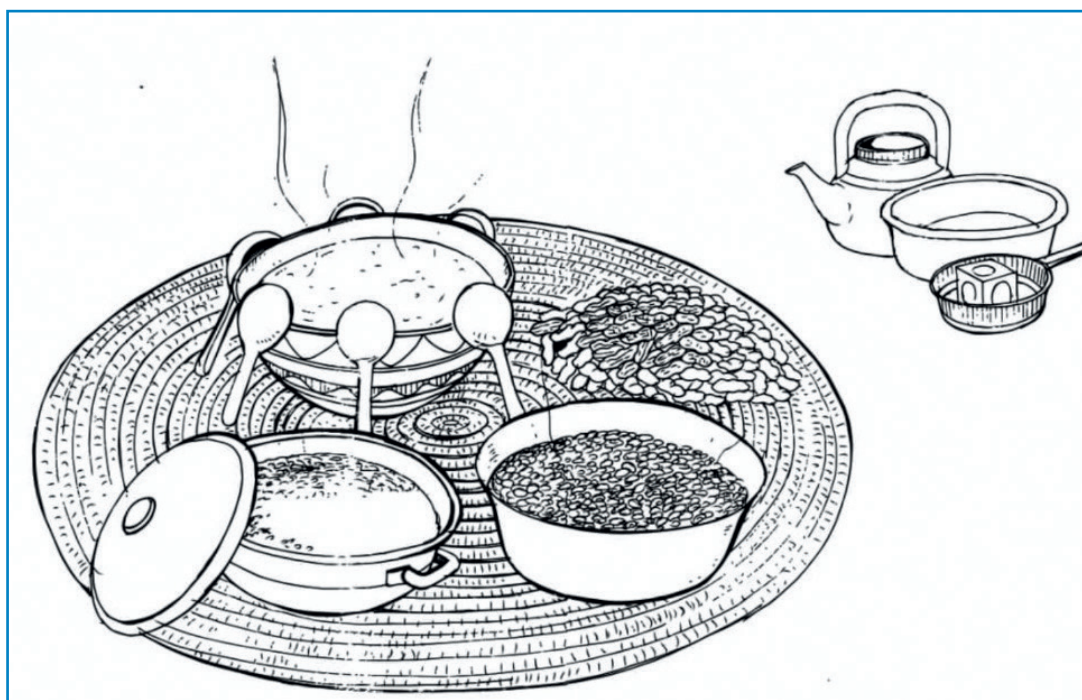
Table 1: Monitoring and evaluation framework (continued)

Afé Hana Iyalna outputs/outcomes	Description/indicator	Data collection method/source	Who should collect the data?	When? Frequency	Suggested participants
Adaptation of Afé Hana Iyalna initiative	Identify adaptations needed or made to the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative during implementation	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Implementing partner capacity	Identify challenges/capacity issues in supporting the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Scale-up	Identify challenges to scale up including geographic, resources, Afé Hana Iyalna initiative	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Structural factors	Identify issues around availability of resources	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Structural factors	Identify conditions that facilitated or hindered the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Structural factors	Identify issues around availability and accessibility of nutrient-dense food commodities	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners
Structural factors	Identify issues connected to integration of the Afé Hana Iyalna initiative with C4P or FARNE	Conversation/interview	WFP/Cooperating partner	Retrospective and baseline/endline	Volunteers, allies, WFP and cooperating partners

# Annex 1

## Nutrition promotion cards

### Foundational template for nutrition promotion card



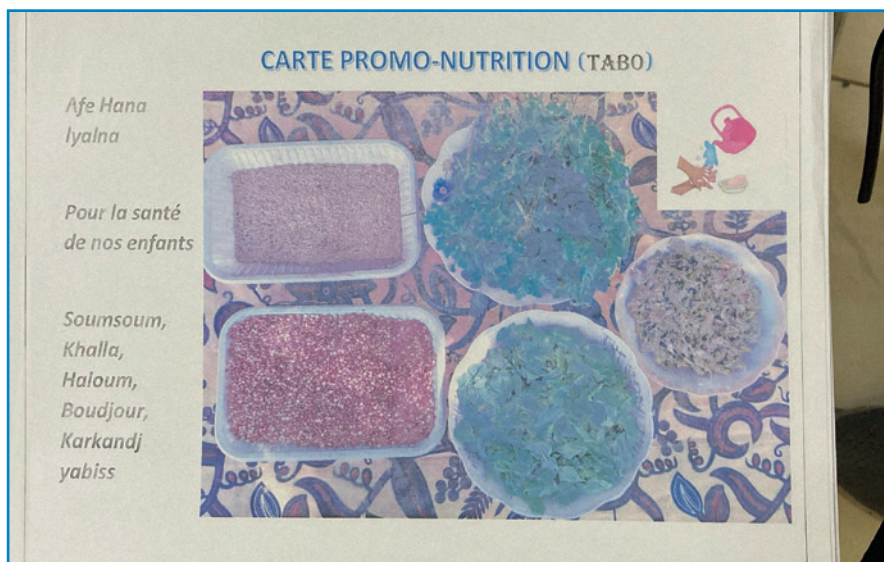
## Examples of nutrition promotion cards



Adapted to Batha



Adapted to Barh El Ghazel



Adapted to Guéra



Adapted to Kanem

**Carte Promo-Nutrition pour la santé de nos enfants -Lac.**

**GOUMBO KILAFE YALDE (AKIL AFE HANA IYALNA)**

**BINII:** Sauce, bouillon, grillé à la braise, frit.

**MASSAR:** Boule, bouillie, grillé.

**NGALA:** bouillie, sauce, bouillon, beignet haricot (Kossey).

**ALLOUM:** Sauce, complement pour boullie enrichie et condiment.




Adapted to Lac

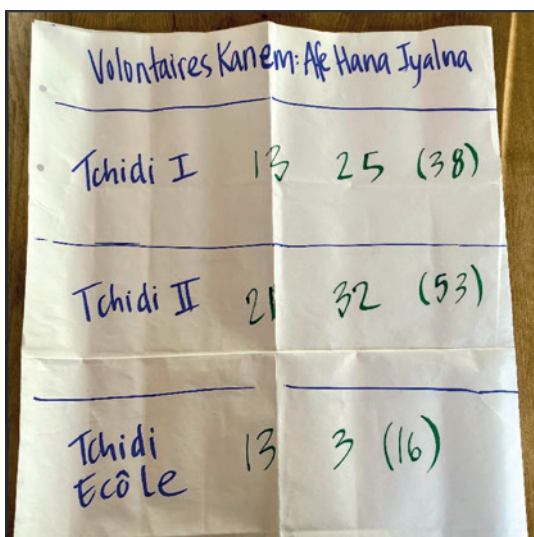
# Annex 2

## Templates for recognition system (scorecard, badges, solidarity card, certificate)

Template for recognition scoreboard to record the actions of volunteers

Equipe Afe Hana Iyalna - Mao								
Volontaire	Actions Niveau 1	Niveau 2	Niveau 3	Niveau 4	Niveau 5	Club de 50!	Niveau 6	Niveau 7
XXX	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx					
XXX	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx			

Example of scoreboard in Kanem, modified for recognising groups of volunteers rather than individuals




Volontaires Kanem: Afe Hana Iyalna			
Tchidi I	13	25	(38)
Tchidi II	21	32	(53)
Tchidi Ecole	13	3	(16)

### Template for recognition badges

  
  
Félicitations!  
Vous avez réalisé 50 actions  
Bravo pour vos efforts visant à promouvoir la  
nutrition dans notre communauté  
  
Nous sommes l'équipe Afe Hana Iyalna  
Kulina Sawa

### Template for solidarity card

Carte de Solidarité  
Allié Communautaire

  
Équipe Afe Hana Iyalna  
  
Nom: \_\_\_\_\_  
  
*Bienvenue dans l'équipe! Nous  
apprécions vos idées, vos contributions  
et votre solidarité*

### Template for volunteer certificate

  
Le Programme Alimentaire Mondial Tchad vous félicitent pour vos  
efforts pour améliorer la santé et  
nutrition des enfants dans [VILLE/RÉGION]  
  
**Félicitations aux volontaires Afe Hana Iyalna!**  
  
Nom de participant ici  
20 Juillet 2025 [Date a changer]  
  
  
Ajouter votre logo ici

*A*nthrologica

