

HANAANO PROGRAMME

Ethiopia • Kenya • Somalia



Government of Ireland
International Development Programme

CONCERN worldwide

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PROGRAMME BRIEF

Hanaano which means ‘to nurture’ in Somali is a three-year initiative designed to reduce child wasting in the Manderu Triangle/Cluster by addressing its root causes including food security, health and care practices.

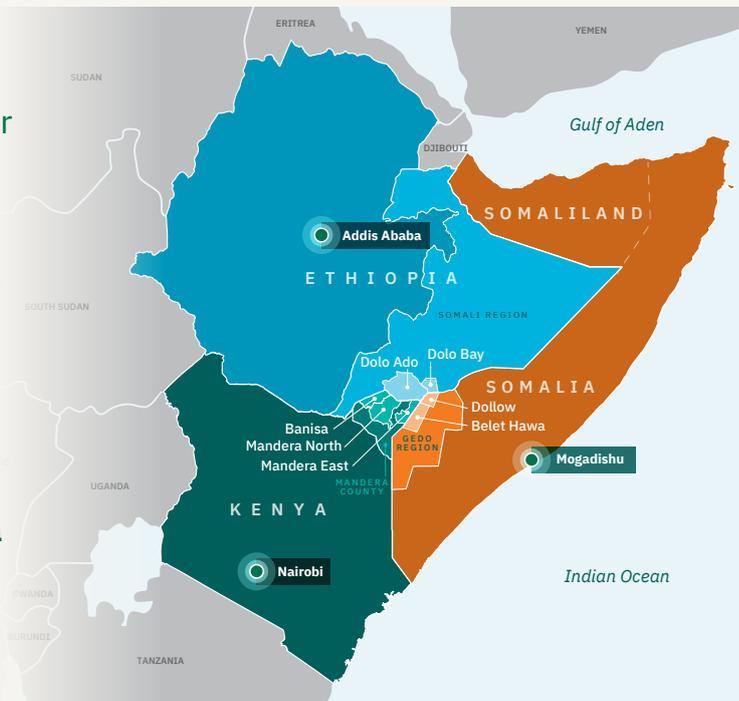
The *Hanaano* programme is part of Ireland’s €50 million commitment under the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting.

3 countries

7 border districts across Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia

105 villages

301,147 people living in the most vulnerable communities



Implementing Partners

Hanaano programme is a joint effort by Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Concern Worldwide, local partners the Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA) in Kenya, Pastoralist Concern in Ethiopia, and Lifeline Gedo in Somalia and Tufts University.

Target Location

The programme targets cross border populations in seven districts in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

The programme integrates livelihoods, WASH, natural resource management, social and behaviour change and gender equality and conflict sensitivity approaches to reduce the prevalence of child wasting in communities in the Triangle.

Background

The population in the arid and semi-arid Manderu Triangle includes mostly mobile pastoralists looking for pasture; refugees, seasonal cross-border labourers; persons engaged in cross-border economic activity, undocumented migrants, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and communities hosting refugees and IDPs.¹

It is also one of the most challenging contexts to sustain livelihoods and within the Horn of Africa region, the Triangle / Cluster has some of the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, which at the peak of the 2020-2023 drought saw the prevalence of global acute malnutrition at 35%, more than double the WHO emergency threshold (15%).² This situation can be linked to the Triangle’s long history of conflict as well as its poor access to healthcare, low economic growth, food insecurity, limited water, and the absence of adequate sanitation and hygiene. Prevalence of global acute malnutrition within and around the triangle has been at critical levels for much of the last three years. In 2023, wasting affected over 500,000 children in Somalia, 945,000 in Kenya and 1,638,763 in Ethiopia as a whole.³

¹ Interpeace (2021) Cross Border Health Policy and Practice Report Manderu www.interpeace.org

² Manderu County SMART survey, 2022

³ Kenya www.ipcinfo.org

Hanaano Objectives

The programme aims to prevent child wasting among over 305,000 people living in the most vulnerable communities in the Triangle/Cluster through three main pathways:

- 1 **Improving feeding and caring behaviours** for infants, young children, adolescents and women of reproductive age. 
- 2 **Improving food security** and supporting engagement in profitable, climate resilient livelihood strategies. 
- 3 **Informing and influencing relevant country and regional strategies** to prevent wasting by demonstrating evidence of what works, particularly at community level. 

Image: Nurto Mohamud Mohamed, a woman living in Suftu, Dollo, Ethiopia, holds her daughter, Anfa, in their home. Nurto will be among the participants in mother support groups, which will serve as the anchor group for various livelihood options, including beekeeping, home gardening, and farmer groups.
Photo: Concern Worldwide.

Sectors Involved and Roles of the Sectors

The Hanaano Programme adopts a comprehensive approach, involving the following key sectors. **Health Sector:** Focuses on maternal and child health, including nutrition screening and treatment of acute malnutrition. **Agriculture and Food Security Sector:** Works to improve food availability and accessibility through sustainable agricultural practices. **WASH Sector:** Aims to enhance access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. **Social Protection Sector:** Provides safety nets such as cash transfers and food assistance to vulnerable households. **Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Environment Sector:** Focuses on sustainable management of natural resources to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food security.



Hanaano Programme Framework

IMPACT: Reduced prevalence of child wasting						
Reduced disease			Increased consumption of nutritious food			
OUTCOME 1: Households engage in behaviours that improve infant, young child, adolescent and maternal nutrition			OUTCOME 2: Households have improved food security and engage in profitable, climate resilient livelihood strategies		OUTCOME 3: Local evidence on what works informs relevant country and regional wasting prevention strategies	
1.1 Nutrition	1.2 WASH	1.3 Gender Equality	2.1 Natural resource management	2.2 Food production	3.1 Community level learning and giving communities a voice	3.2 Generate evidence of what works for influence at higher level
			2.3 Economic activities	2.4 Crisis modifier		



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EXTREME POVERTY
WHATEVER
IT TAKES