



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

This presentation is part of the

Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (AgN-GLEE)

held in Guatemala City, Guatemala from March 5-7, 2013.

For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: <http://spring-nutrition.org/agnglee-lac>



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Strengthening Partnerships, Results
and Innovations in Nutrition Globally



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Latin America and the Caribbean in the Global Nutrition Landscape

Kelly Saldana
Deputy Director, GH/HIDN

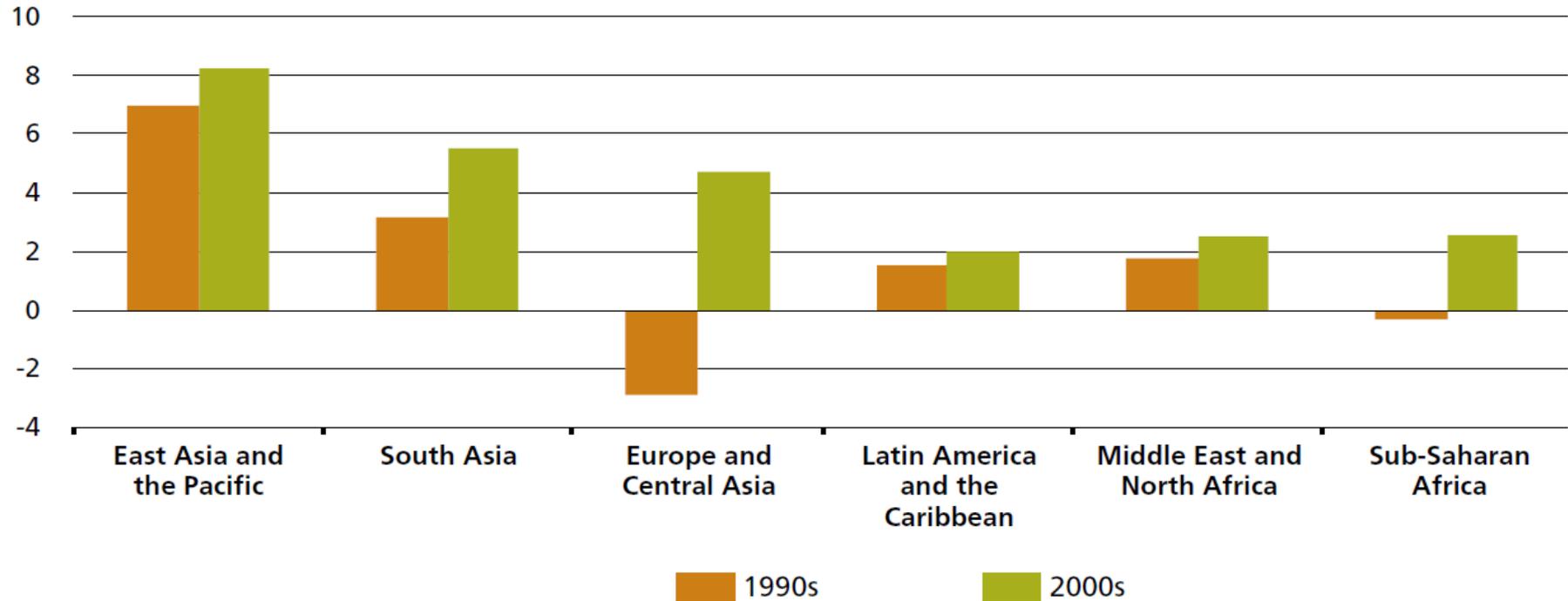


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Trends in economic growth: 1990- 2000s

Economic growth rates in developing countries have varied significantly by region and over time

Annual growth rates of real GDP per capita (percentage)



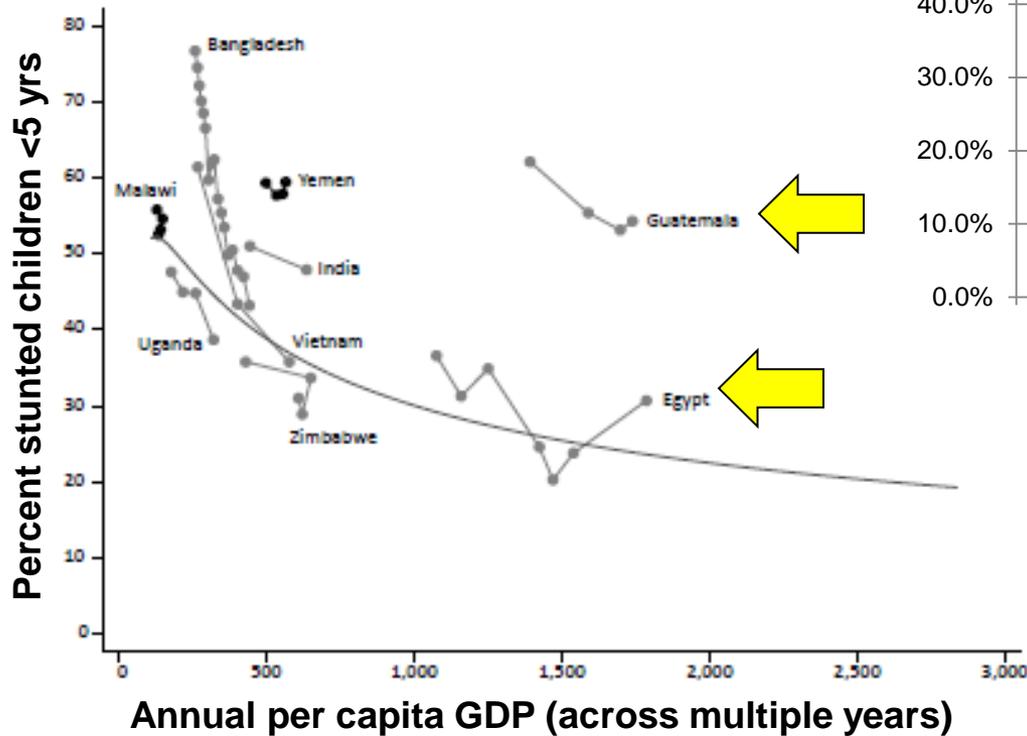
Economic growth is good...



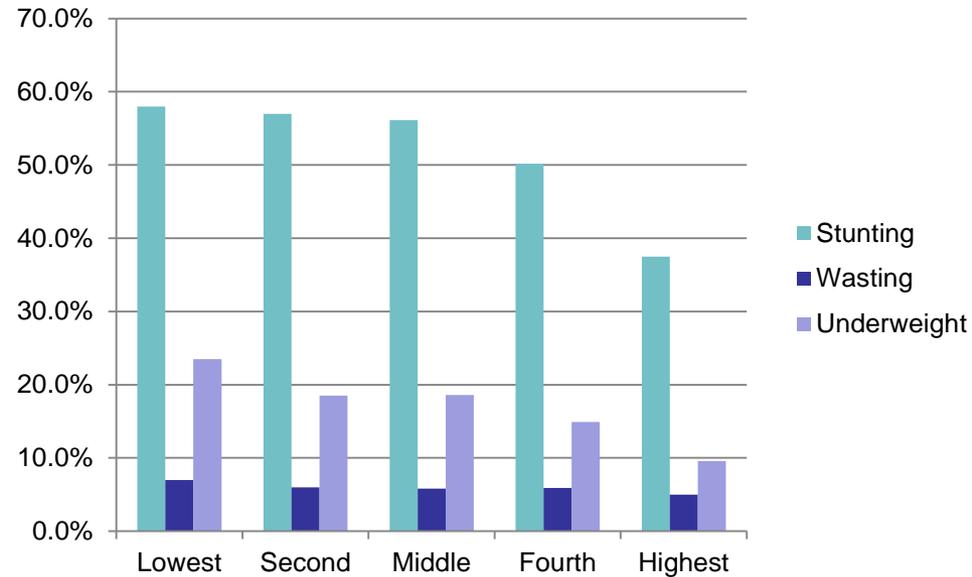
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...but not alone sufficient to improve nutrition for children

Relationship between child malnutrition and GDP



Anthropometry by wealth quintile, Malawi



Note: The dots mark the proportion of stunted children (as determined by the height-for-age measure) for selected countries from different years over the past three decades and their annual GDP per capita in the respective years. The red curve is the fitted line using fractional polynomial estimation and data of 95 countries with annual GDP per capita below US\$ 3,000 (266 observations). Figure A3 of the Appendix shows the graph for all country observations.



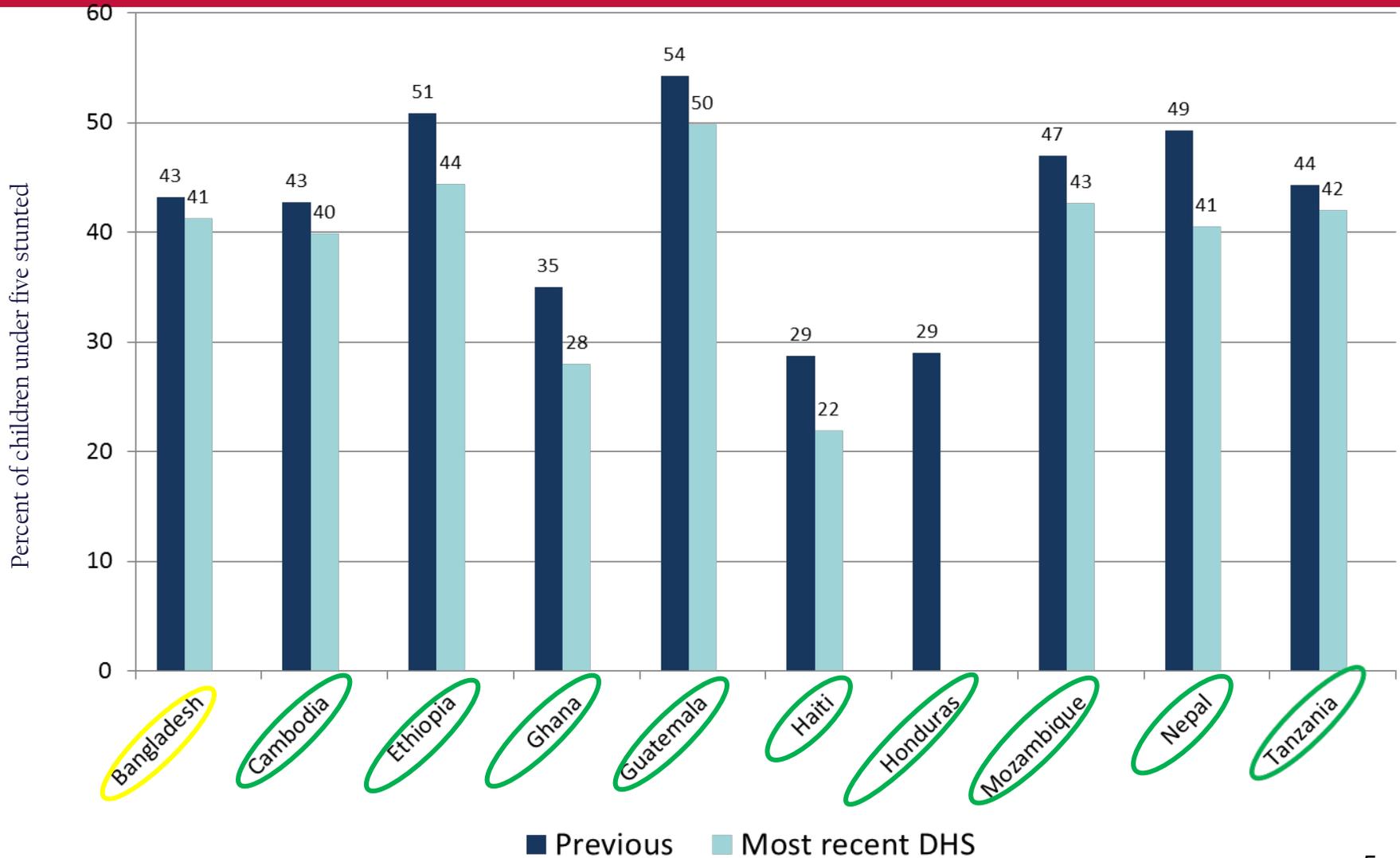
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A cross-country analysis on growth and nutrition concluded 4 main points:

- 1. Per capita growth in income is associated with reducing undernutrition**
- 2. Economic growth is a crucial component in reducing undernourishment, but as undernutrition declines, diversified economic growth is necessary to continue the decline**
- 3. At the early stages of development, agricultural growth is critical for reducing undernutrition indicating that the structure of growth matters for nutrition outcomes**
- 4. However, malnutrition among young children seems to be highly unresponsive to national economic growth, *indicating an important difference from the relationship between growth and poverty***



Progress on stunting in select USAID FTF focus countries

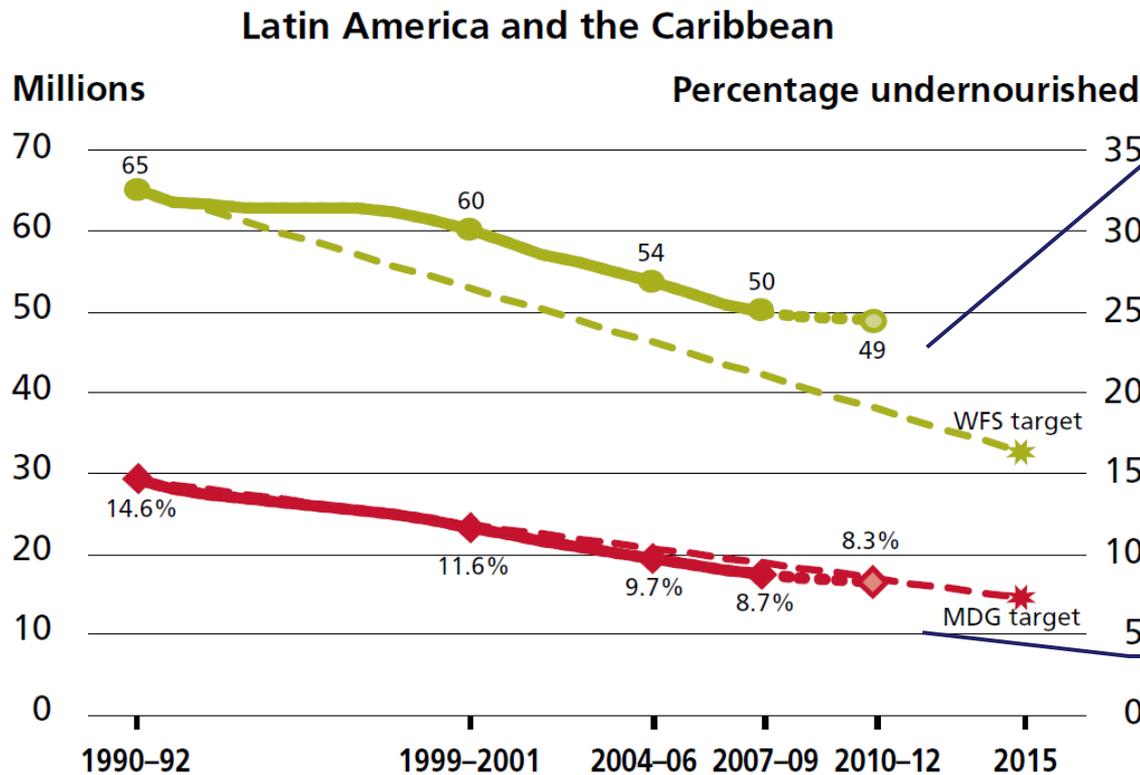


Progress Stagnation



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Trends in underweight in LAC (MDG 1c)



49M still undernourished – not on target to reach 17M by 2015 (set by World Food Summit)

8.3% still undernourished – likely to meet the MDG target of 7% by 2015



Improving nutrition requires a multisectoral approach

Agriculture

- Production for household's own consumption
- Income-oriented production for sale in markets
- Reduction in real food prices
- Nutrition-sensitive value chains

Social and Behavioral

- Intra-family food consumption
- Empowerment of women as instrumental to household food security and health outcomes
- Improved nutrition practices in the 1,000 day window

Social Protection

- Meet basic consumption needs and reduce fluctuations in consumption (seasonality, shocks)
- Enable savings and investments through reduction in risk and income variation
- Build, diversify, and enhance use of assets

Improved Nutrition

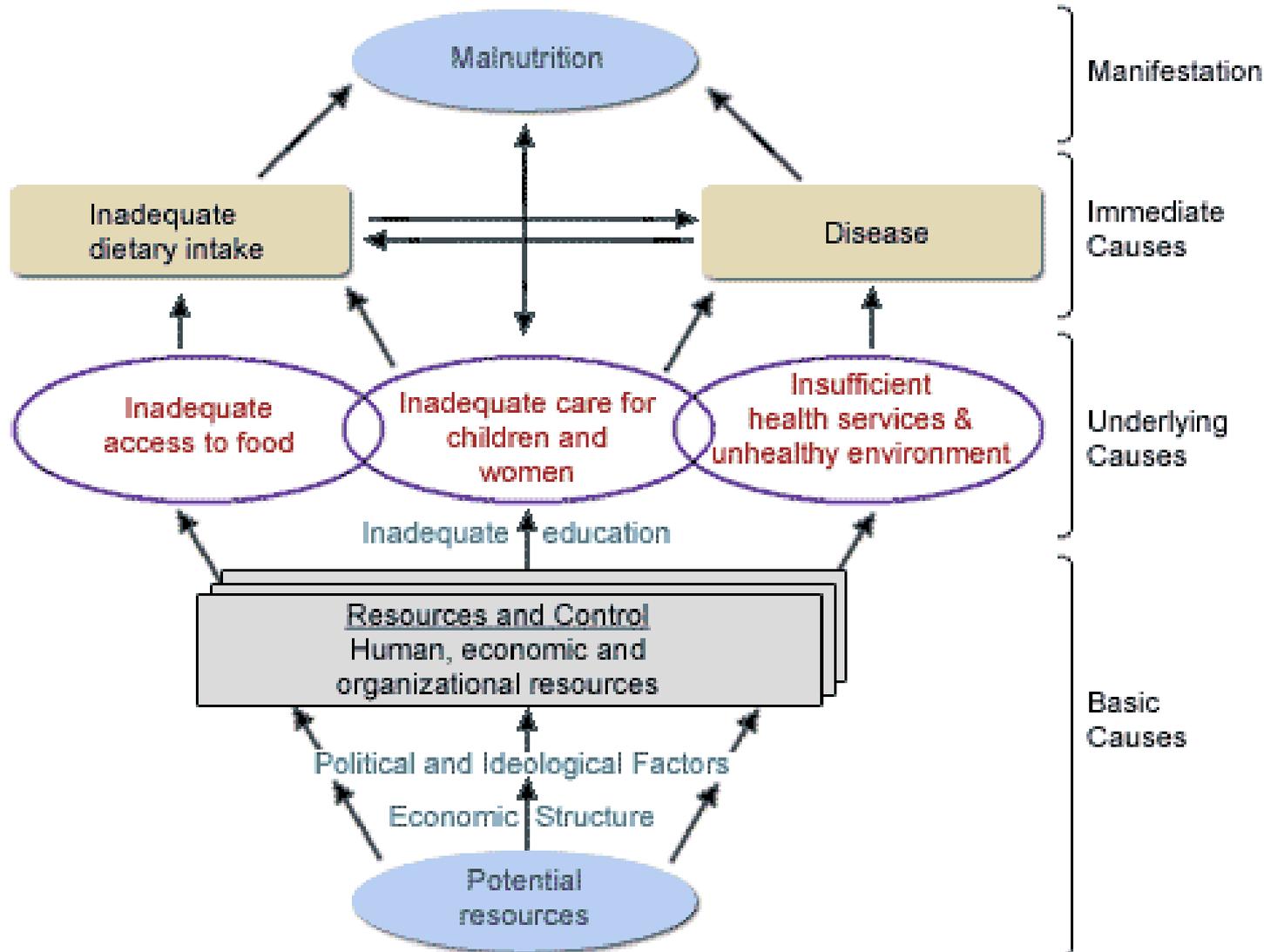
Health

- Access to health care services
- Treatment of acute undernutrition
- Family planning and reproductive health
- Safe water, and good sanitation and hygiene practices



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Nutrition Interventions: Direct versus Indirect



UNICEF
Conceptual
Framework
of
Malnutrition



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Global Shifts in Nutrition: 2006 to now...

1 Investing in nutrition is one of the most cost-effective buys in development (Copenhagen Consensus 2006)

2 A core package of interventions is proven to improve nutrition (Lancet Series 2008)

3 That core package costs a certain amount (World Bank 2009)

4 Targeting from pregnancy to two years will have the most impact (**1,000 days**)

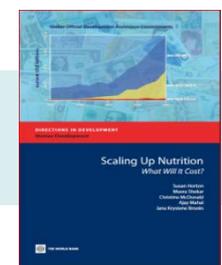
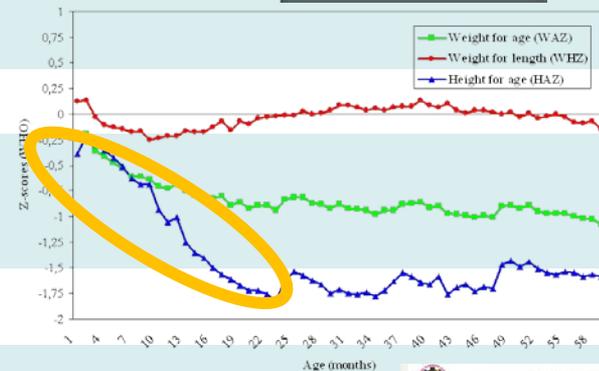
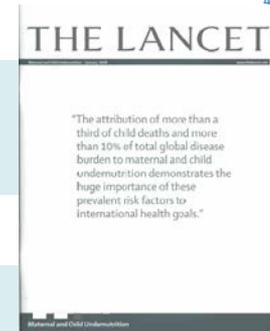
5 Countries are eager to scale up nutrition and our partners are aligned to support them (SUN)

THE RESULTS
Top Ten

- 1 Micronutrient supplements (vitamin A & zinc) - Malnutrition
- 2 The Doha development agenda - Trade
- 3 Micronutrient fortification (iron and salt) - Malnutrition
- 4 Expanded immunization coverage for children - Diseases

Agricultural R&D - Malnutrition
Deworming and nutrition programs at school - Malnutrition
Lowering the price of schooling - Education
Increase and improve girls' schooling - Women
Community-based nutrition promotion - Malnutrition
Provide support for women's reproductive role - Women

COPENHAGEN CONSENSUS CENTER



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

December 22, 2010

Dr. David Nabarro,
United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative
on Food Security and Nutrition,
11 Park Road, 2001,
New York NY 10017 USA,
Email: nabarro@un.org

Dear Dr. Nabarro,

RE: APPLICATION LETTER FOR ZAMBIA TO BE CONSIDERED AS AN 'EARLY RISER' UNDER THE SCALING UP NUTRITION (SUN) GLOBAL INITIATIVE

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (ZR) and through the Director of Health Services, I am pleased to submit an application of request for Zambia to be considered as an 'Early Riser' under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Global Initiative.

The Zambian Government recognizes the potential dangers of malnutrition to the health and prosperity of Zambia – especially the most vulnerable groups – the world's poorest and children under the age of five years. Presently, chronic malnutrition in children is at 47% (DHS, 2007). Malnutrition is likely to increase to 50% as shown recently by the National Nutrition Surveillance System (NNSS) of 2009. An uncoordinated and collective action among the international stakeholders is required immediately.

The Zambian Government has made significant progress on creating appropriate environment to facilitate scaling up of nutrition action in Zambia. Among these include:

Global and Agency Nutrition Goals: Evolving measures of undernutrition and targets

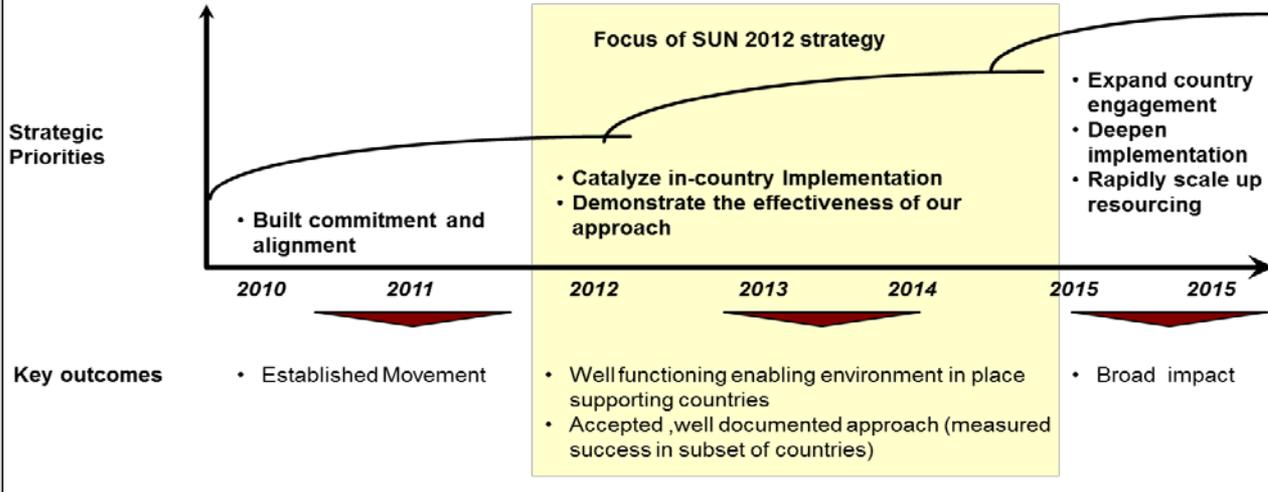




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The SUN Movement Strategy



Within each country, SUN Movement stakeholders are brought together around

4 key processes

- Create an enabling political environment
- Maintain Momentum by documenting Best Practices
- Align Actions across Sectors (around well-costed country plans, with an agreed results framework and mutual accountability)
- Increase Resources

AFRICA

Benin	Madagascar	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Malawi	Rwanda
Burundi	Mali	Senegal
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mozambique	Tanzania
Ghana	Namibia	Uganda
Kenya	Niger	Zambia
		Zimbabwe

ASIA

Bangladesh
Indonesia
Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Yemen

LATIN AMERICA

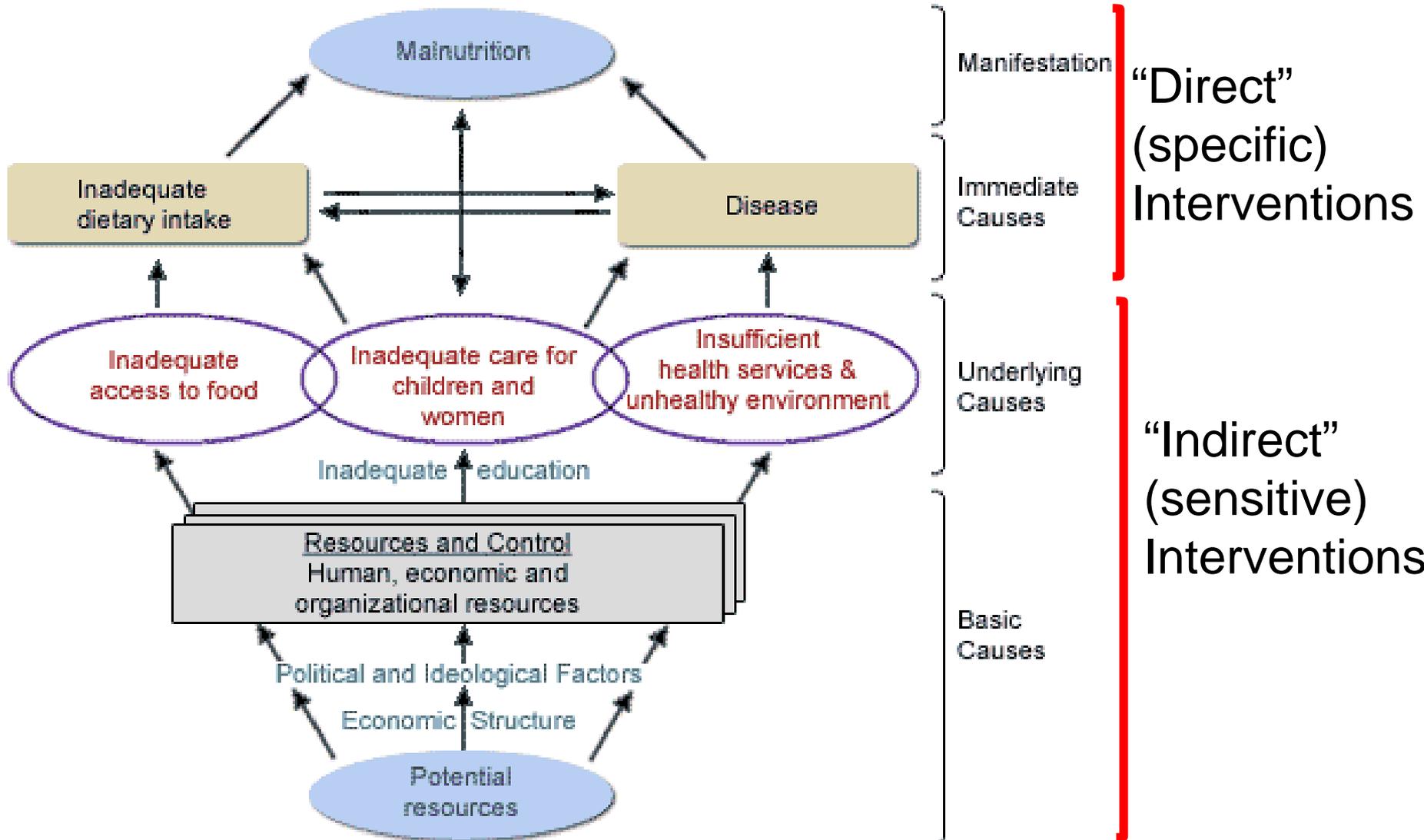
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Peru

In red:
US is Donor Convener



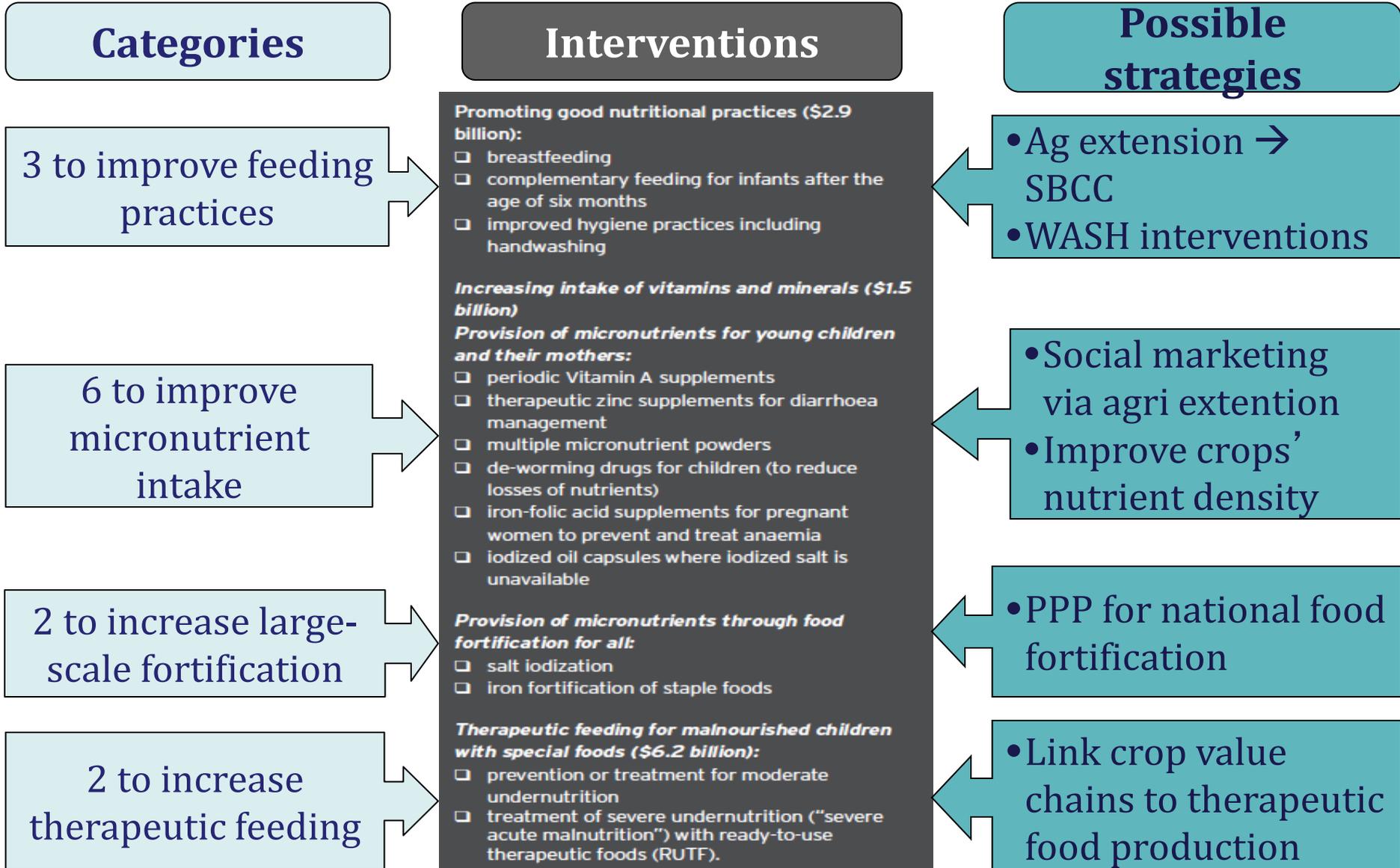
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Nutrition Interventions: Direct versus Indirect





Nutrition-specific vs nutrition-sensitive

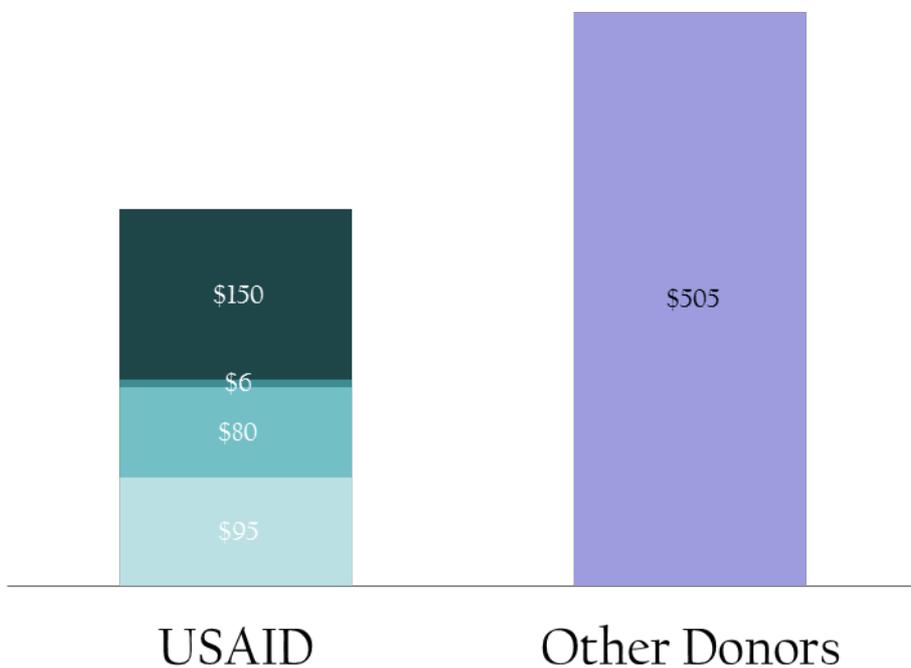




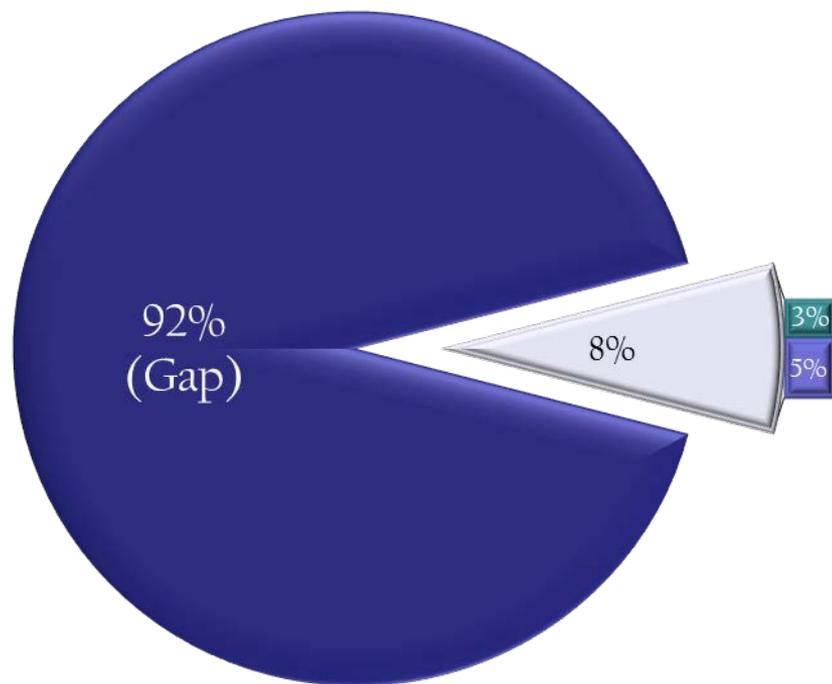
USAID investments relative to other donors and the global funding gap for nutrition-sensitive interventions

USAID investments relative to other donors (in millions USD)

■ GHP ■ PL 480 ■ ESF ■ USAID GHP/HIV ■ Other donors



Only 8% of Total Global Nutrition Funding Needs are Met



- Gap in Global Funding for Nutrition Interventions
- USAID Nutrition Specific
- Other Donors Nutrition Funding