



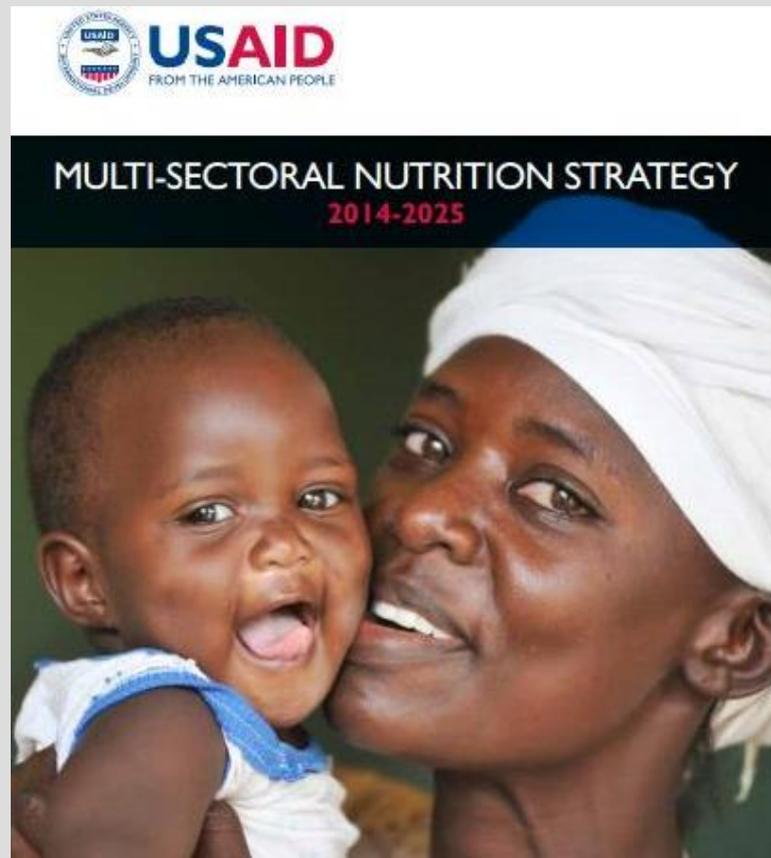
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Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025

West Africa Multi-Sectoral
Nutrition GLEE

Accra, Ghana

January 19 – 21, 2016



Session Objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the background and rationale of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy
- Explain the Strategy's significance to USAID and country partners
- Discuss the vision and key components of the Strategy



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Purpose of the Strategy

To guide the Agency's policies and programs for nutrition in both emergency and development contexts with the goal of improving nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity and advance development.





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Rationale for the Strategy

- New evidence (Lancet 2013) shows that nutrition impacts on every aspect of human development.
- Investing in nutrition is fundamental to achieving USAID's development goals.
- USG is committed to supporting the World Health Assembly 2025 Nutrition targets, including 40 percent reduction in stunting.



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Global Burden of Malnutrition is High

- Malnutrition is comprised of:
 - **Under-nutrition:** stunting, underweight, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies
 - **Over-nutrition:** overweight and obesity
- Under-nutrition contributes to 45 percent of under-five child deaths (Black 2013).
- In 2014 approximately 159 million children under five were stunted (measured by height for age) -- about one in four children (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, 2015).



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Global Burden of Malnutrition is Costly

FAO estimates that the social and economic cost of malnutrition is US \$3.5 trillion (using 2013 data).





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Countries with the Highest Burden of Stunting

The Lancet. Maternal and Child Nutrition. June 2013

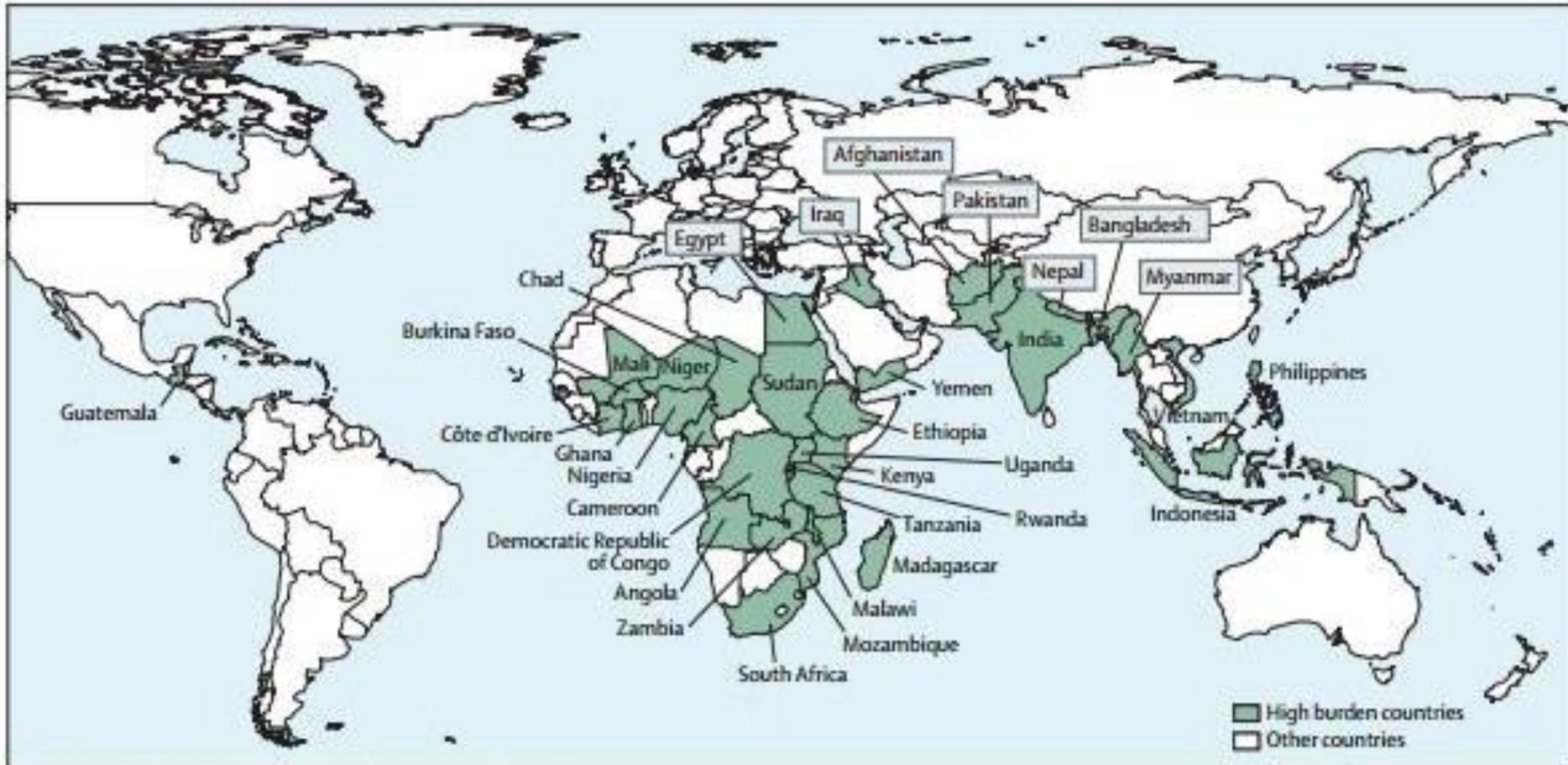


Figure 3: Countries with the highest burden of malnutrition
These 34 countries account for 90% of the global burden of malnutrition.



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Malnutrition in Select Countries in the Region

Country	Stunting	Wasting	DHS Year
Burkina Faso	34.6	15.5	2010
DRC	42.7	7.9	2013
Ghana	18.8	4.7	2014
Guinea	31.2	9.6	2012
Liberia	31.6	6.0	2013
Mali	38.3	12.7	2012
Niger	43.9	18.0	2012
Nigeria	36.8	18.0	2013
Senegal	18.7	5.9	2014
Sierra Leone	37.9	9.3	2013



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The Vision

Through the USG Feed the Future and Global Health efforts, the Office of Food for Peace programs, resilience efforts and other nutrition investments, USAID will aim to reduce chronic malnutrition measured by stunting by 20 percent.





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To Realize the Vision...

USAID will:

- Set and monitor nutrition targets
- Focus on evidenced-based high impact actions
- Manage funds and programs in a rigorous manner to achieve results





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Nutrition Targets



- Contribute to the reduction of child stunting by 20 percent 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 percent



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1000 Day Window of Opportunity



- Most critical time for positive impact on a child's cognitive, intellectual and physical development
- Lays the foundation for health, development and even prosperity for the next generation
- After this time, the negative impacts of poor nutrition may be irreversible

USAID NUTRITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK GOAL

Improve nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Scale up effective, integrated nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions, programs, and systems across humanitarian and development contexts

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1

Increased equitable provision and utilization of high-quality nutrition services

- 1.1 Increased timely delivery of critical services before and during humanitarian crises
- 1.2 Increased availability of and access to high-quality nutrition-specific services and commodities
- 1.3 Increased availability of and access to high-quality nutrition-sensitive services and commodities
- 1.4 Improved social and behavior change strategies and approaches for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2

Increased country capacity and commitment to nutrition

- 2.1 Increased professional and institutional capacity
- 2.2 Increased political will and resources for nutrition programs
- 2.3 Increased stakeholder engagement around national nutrition goals
- 2.4 Improved systems to plan, manage, and evaluate nutrition programs

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3

Increased multi-sectoral programming and coordination for improved nutrition outcomes

- 3.1 Increased joint planning across humanitarian and development sectors
- 3.2 Strengthened coordinated multi-sectoral programming and planning among nutrition stakeholders within the U.S. Government and at the country level
- 3.3 Strengthened engagement with the private sector to improve nutrition

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4

Increased nutrition leadership

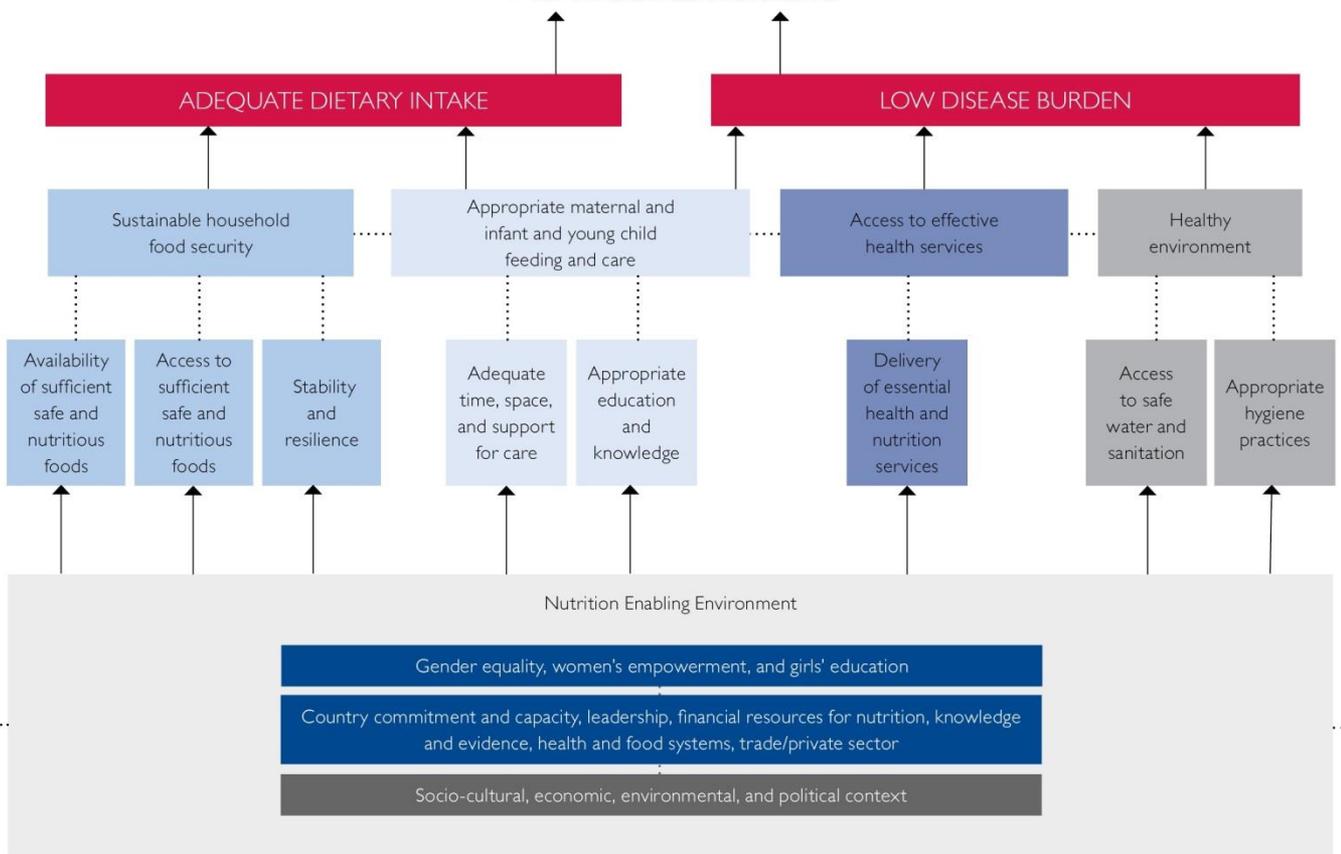
- 4.1 Improved global coordination among donors, international organizations, partner countries, and other stakeholders addressing nutrition
- 4.2 Strengthened and expanded nutrition evidence base
- 4.3 Increased generation of innovative practices and technologies
- 4.4 Increased application of evidence-based approaches and innovation, including use of technology

FIGURE 1: USAID MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013¹⁵ and Black et al., 2013²

- ▼ Morbidity & Mortality
- ▲ Adult Stature
- ▲ Cognitive, Motor, and Socio-Emotional Development
- ▼ Obesity
- ▲ School Performance and Learning Capacity
- ▲ Work Capacity/Productivity

→ OPTIMAL NUTRITION ←



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 Living Environment
 - Safe Food Handling
-
- Nutrition Advocacy
 - Nutrition Resources Mobilization
 - Multi-sectoral 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



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Broad Consensus: Multi-Sectoral Approach

The determinants of malnutrition are multifaceted, ranging from:

- an individual's health status
- access to safe, nutritious and diverse foods
- water, sanitation and hygiene
- feeding and caring practices

And therefore require a multi-sectoral approach that includes multiple sectors and programs:

- agriculture
- health
- economic growth and livelihoods
- education
- humanitarian assistance



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High Impact Interventions

Nutrition Specific Interventions that impact on the immediate determinants of malnutrition:

- Improve infant and young child feeding
 - Exclusive breastfeeding
 - Appropriate complementary feeding
- Improve women's nutrition services during reproductive, antenatal and postpartum care
- Scale up micronutrient supplementation, including iodine, vitamin A, iron and folic acid
- Community management of acute malnutrition
- Prevention and management of infectious disease



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Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions

Nutrition-sensitive interventions address the underlying and systems causes of malnutrition:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Family planning, and healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies
- Food safety and food processing
- Early childhood care and development
- Girls' and women's education
- Economic strengthening, livelihoods and social protection



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Enabling Environment

- Gender equality: women as mothers, income earners and decision makers
- Country commitment and capacity, leadership, and financial resources
- Socio-cultural, economic, environmental and political context





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Rigorous Program Management

- Concentrate resources in target countries
- Set clear objectives
- Regularly monitor outcomes and impact
- Directly support the country's own nutrition plan
- Increase impact and improve cost-effectiveness by better integrating our nutrition efforts across multiple sectors (health, agriculture, water, humanitarian)



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Common Factors for Success

- Explicit nutrition objectives and common indicators in USAID strategies, projects and activities across sectors
- Geographical targeting of multi-sectoral activities for convergence, overlay and complementarity
- Clear mandates, roles and responsibilities of activities and partners for optimum coordination
- Real time learning
- Rigorous research to quantify results



Implementing the Nutrition Strategy

- 27 briefs total (7 finished; 20 in process)
 - Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture
 - Intensive Nutrition Programming
 - Role of Nutrition in Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Death (EPCMD)
 - The 1000 day window of opportunity
 - WASH and Nutrition
 - Nutrition, Food Security, and HIV
 - Maternal Nutrition for Girls and Women
- As they are completed they will be posted:
 - <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/technical-areas>



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Key Messages

- The Strategy's multi-sectoral approach addresses both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition.
- Its focus on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities.
- Multiple determinants of malnutrition require a multi-sectoral response.
- Improves the cost-effectiveness of USAID's nutrition funding by
 - better coordinating nutrition efforts across health, agriculture and humanitarian and resilience programs
 - making agriculture, WASH and gender programs more nutrition sensitive