Guidance on Conducting Landscape Analyses for Anemia

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SPRING

Symposium: Approaches to Prevent and Control Anemia: Examples of Global, National, District, and Community Effort

Micronutrient Forum Global Conference 2016
2011 Global Estimates of Anemia Prevalence

- Pregnant women: **29%**
- Women of reproductive age: **38%**
- Children (6–59 months): **43%**
Only 3 out of 185 countries with anemia data are on course to reduce anemia.
An effective strategy for anemia reduction requires...

—an understanding of the **context-specific causes** and **interventions** that address them effectively

—a **multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder** approach
Good Practices Checklist

1. Know the problem

2. Raise awareness and develop partnerships

3. Develop interventions and implementation plans

Understanding Anemia: Landscape Analysis Guidance and Tool

Available at: www.spring-nutrition.org/anemia-landscape
Understanding the Foundation

The Problem
The Process
The Data
Exploring the Causes of Anemia

- Insufficient household food security
- Inadequate maternal and child care
- Insufficient health services and unhealthy environment

- INFECTION
- INFLAMMATION
- Micronutrient deficiency
- Genetic blood disorders

Nutrient availability, absorption, and utilization
Loss, destruction, or impaired production of red blood cells

ANEMIA
Investigating Interventions for Anemia Prevention and Reduction

NUTRITION

DISEASE CONTROL

WASH

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

AGRICULTURE

GENETICS

www.spring-nutrition.org
Gathering and Using Data on the Causes of and Interventions for Anemia

**How is it...**
- linked to anemia?
- classified?
- measured?

**What methodological issues** should I understand to use this data properly?

**What data sources** have this information available?
Examining the Policy Environment for Anemia
Landscape Analysis Tool Dashboard

Suggested Anemia Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy/Policy</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITA for pregnant women at ANC</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA for women of reproductive age</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron supplementation for children</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronutrient powders to children</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding in infants 0-5 months</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continued breastfeeding in children 6-23 months</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial fortification of food</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTp of malaria for pregnant women</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of insecticide treated nets</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active case management in all age groups</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor residual spraying</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deworming children for soil-transmitted helminths</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deworming children for schistosomiasis</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deworming pregnant women for soil-transmitted helminths</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deworming pregnant women for schistosomiasis</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage of an improved water source</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household treatment of water used for consumption</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwashing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hygiene / clean play spaces for children</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to improved sanitation</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage of modern methods of family planning</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed cord clamping</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coverage

- ITA for pregnant women at ANC
- ITA for women of reproductive age
- Iron supplementation for children
- Micronutrient powders to children
- Exclusive breastfeeding in infants 0-5 months
- Continued breastfeeding in children 6-23 months
- Industrial fortification of food
- IPTp of malaria for pregnant women
- Distribution of insecticide treated nets
- Active case management in all age groups
- Indoor residual spraying
- Deworming children for soil-transmitted helminths
- Deworming children for schistosomiasis
- Deworming pregnant women for soil-transmitted helminths
- Deworming pregnant women for schistosomiasis
- Usage of an improved water source
- Household treatment of water used for consumption
- Handwashing facility with soap and water
- Environmental hygiene / clean play spaces for children
- Access to improved sanitation
- Usage of modern methods of family planning
- Delayed cord clamping

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Example:
Analyzing the Anemia Landscape in Sierra Leone

I. Prevalence

II. Causes

III. Interventions

IV. Policy environment
Example: Analyzing the Anemia Landscape in Sierra Leone

How is it...
- linked to anemia?
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Example: Analyzing the Anemia Landscape in Sierra Leone

I. Prevalence

II. Causes

III. Interventions

IV. Policy environment
Example: Analyzing the Anemia Landscape in Sierra Leone

I. Prevalence

II. Causes

III. Interventions

IV. Policy environment

- IFA for pregnant women
- IFA for women of reproductive age
- IFA for adolescent girls
- Iron and/or folic acid fortification
- Delayed cord clamping
- Dietary diversity for complementary feeding
- Micronutrient powders for children
- Long-lasting insecticidal nets for household use
- Indoor residual spraying
- National policy on sanitation
- IPTp for pregnant women
- Malaria diagnosis and treatment
- Deworming for children
- Deworming for pregnant women
- Breastfeeding

☐ no policy  ☐ policy pending  ☑ policy in place  ☐ missing documentation
Thanks to the SPRING anemia team members who helped develop the tool and guidance, as well as this presentation:
Sorrel Namaste, Teemar Fisseha, Denish Moorthy, Carrie Hubbell-Melgarejo, Ben Hatch, and Jimmy Bishara.

Guidance and tool available at:
www.spring-nutrition.org/anemia-landscape

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