### **MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION**

Global Learning and Evidence Exchange Washington, DC



Review of the Evidence: Nutrition-Specific Actions Sandra Remancus, FANTA Project, FHI 360

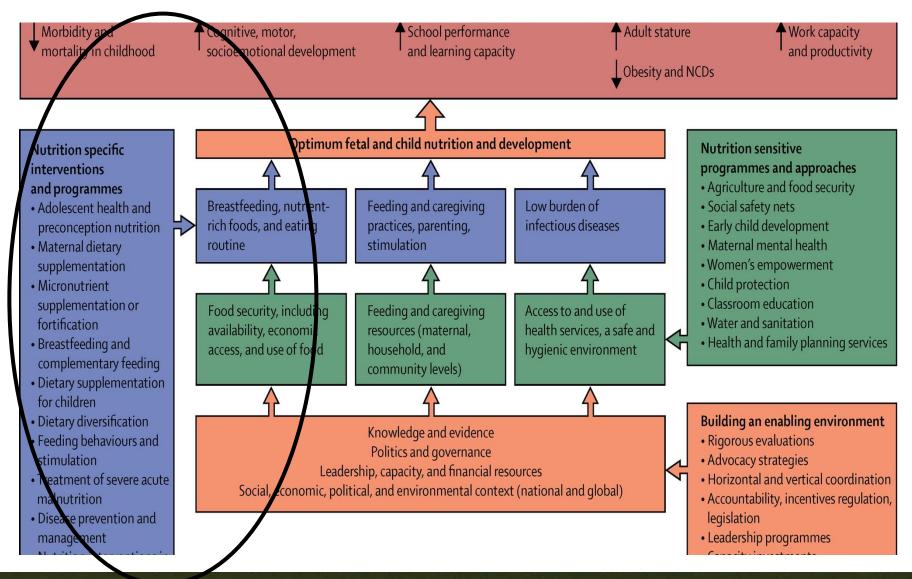






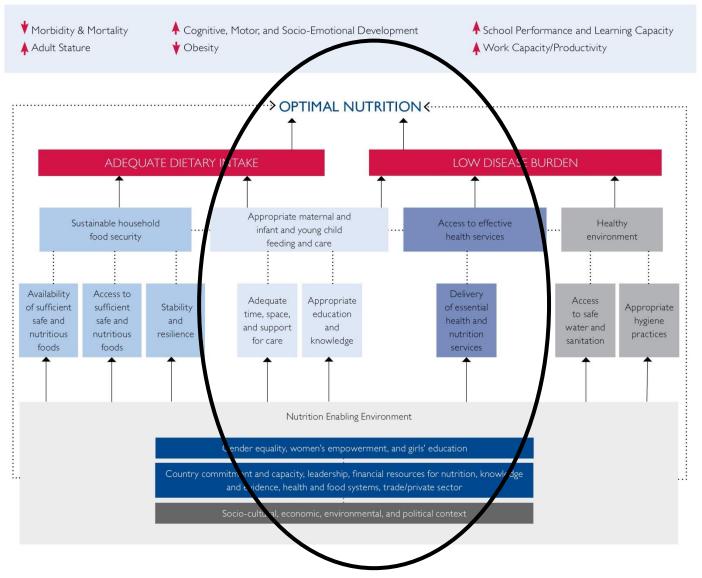


### Lancet 2013



### FIGURE 1: USAID MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013<sup>15</sup> and Black et al., 2013<sup>2</sup>



#### **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
- 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 Resources Mobilization
- 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

### We Know the "Where"

 34 countries account for 90% of the global burden of malnutrition.

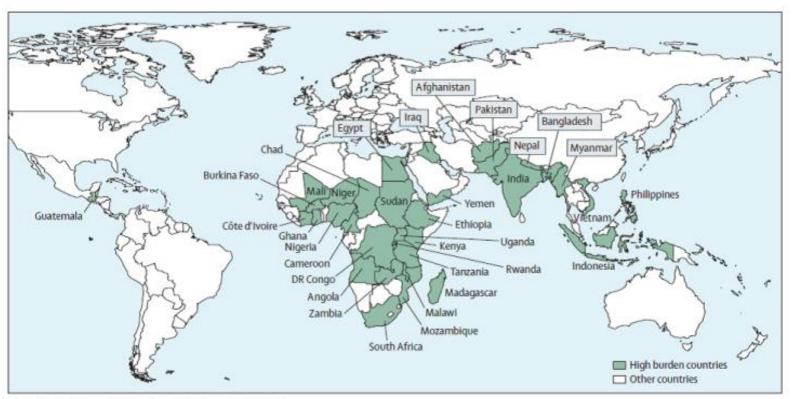


Figure 3: Countries with the highest burden of malnutrition
These 34 countries account for 90% of the global burden of malnutrition.

### We Know the "What"

Scaling up 10
 nutrition-specific
 interventions to 90%
 coverage in 34 high burden countries
 would reduce stunting
 by 20%.





## Lancet 10 Nutrition-Specific Interventions

### **Pre-conception**

1. Pre-conception folic acid supplementation or fortification

### **Pregnancy**

- 2. Maternal multiple micronutrient supplementation
- 3. Maternal balanced energy & protein supplementation
- 4. Maternal calcium supplementation

### **Early Infancy and Young Childhood**

- 5. Promotion of breastfeeding
- 6. Appropriate complementary feeding
- 7. Vitamin A supplementation
- 8. Preventative zinc supplementation
- 9. Management of SAM
- 10. Management of MAM

# Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation of Pregnant Women

- 11-13% reduction in low birthweight and SGA births
- Same effects on anemia and IDA as IFA supplementation
- Some data on effect on early childhood growth

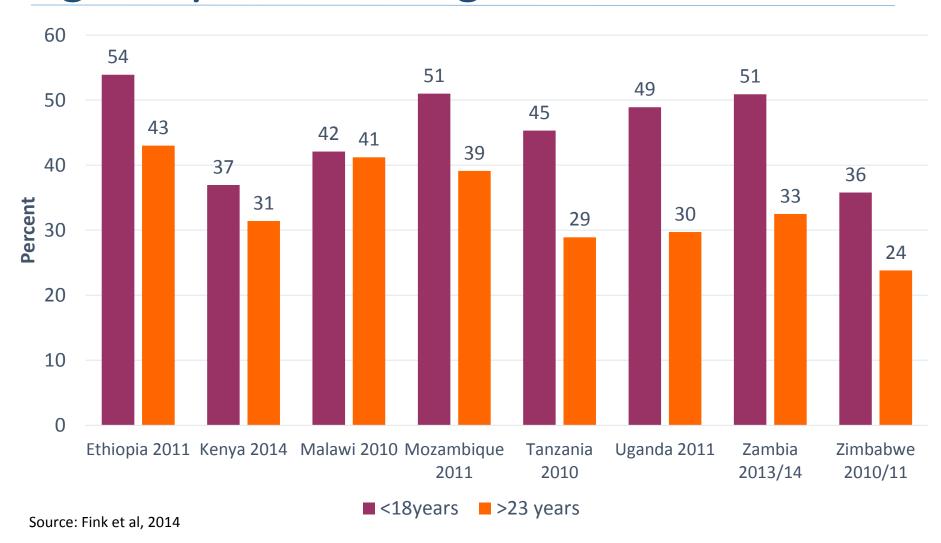


## Maternal Calcium Supplementation

- 35% reduction in the incidence of gestational hypertension
- 55% reduction in preeclampsia
- 24% reduction in preterm births



# Prevalence of Stunting in Children under Age 5 by Maternal Age



# Where the Rubber Meets the Road: What do We Know about the "How"?

Scaling up 10
 nutrition-specific
 interventions to
 90% coverage in 34
 high-burden
 countries would
 reduce stunting by
 20%.



# Delivery Platforms for Nutrition-Specific Interventions

- Heath facilities
- Community platforms
- Child health days
- Fortification
- School-based services



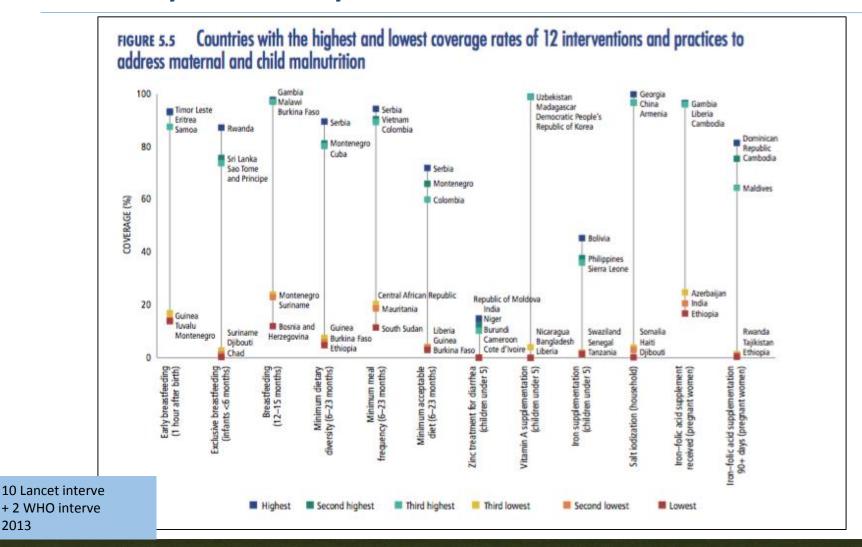


### Nutrition-Specific Intervention Coverage

Coverage or Practice Indicator	Associated Intervention	Countries with Data	Median % Coverage or Practice
Infants < 6 months who were exclusively breastfed	Protection, promotion, support of BF	122	27 %
Children 6–23 months fed the minimum meal frequency	Promotion of complementary feeding	82	57%
Children 6–59 months who received two doses of vitamin A supplements	Vitamin A supplementation	57	79%
Women with a birth in last five years who received IFA during their most recent pregnancy	Multiple MN supplementation (pregnant women)	57	78%
Children 0–59 months with diarrhea who received zinc treatment	Zinc treatment	39	2%
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt	Universal salt iodization	83	61

Source: GNR, 2016

## **Nutrition-Specific Intervention Coverage** Rate by Country

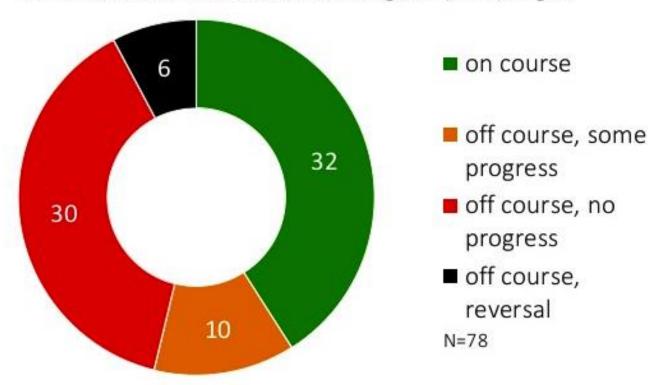


2013

### Progress on Meeting Targets: Exclusive Breastfeeding

Less progress. Not much data. Reversals even.

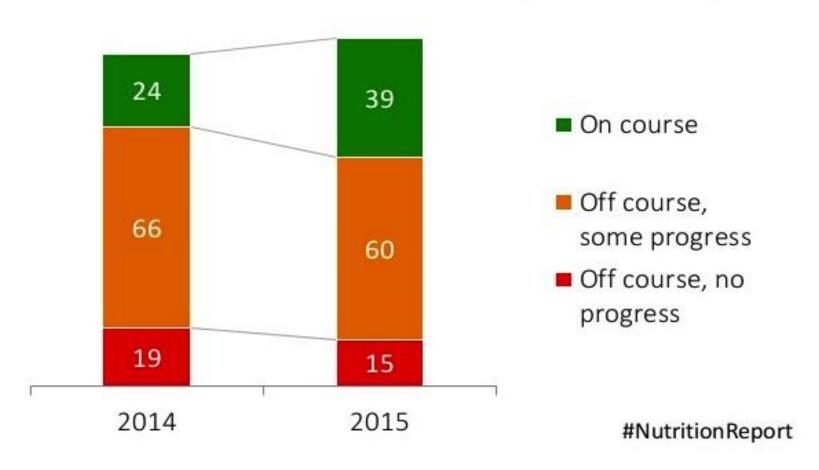
Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets



Countries experiencing a reversal: Cuba, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal and Turkey

# Progress on Meeting Targets: Stunting Reduction

Number of countries on course to meet global (WHA) targets



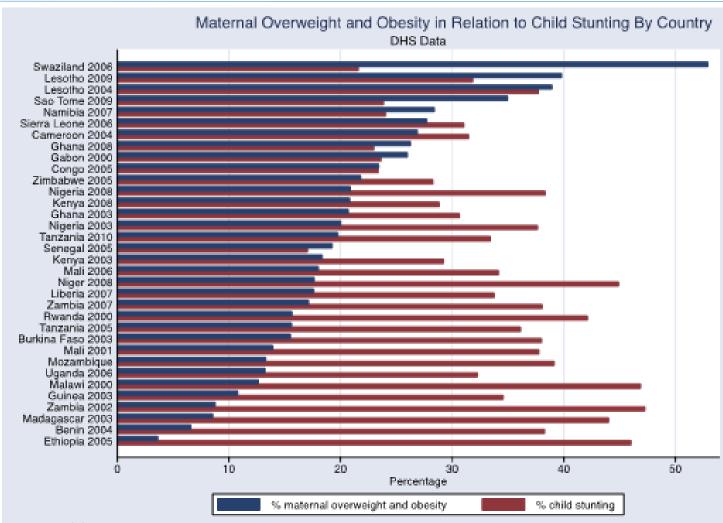
Source: GNR, 2015

## Scale Up and Coverage (and Sustainability)

- Leadership, political will and commitment
- Capacity of systems and personnel
- Strength of civil society
- Supply chain and equipment
- Number and effectiveness of delivery points
- Quality of programs and implementation
- Uptake of services
- Resources
- Private sector will and commitment
- Monitoring and ability to make midcourse corrections



### The Double Burden



Source: BMC Health, 2013

### Global Environment for Nutrition

- The Lancet Maternal and Child Nutrition Series
   2013
- Global Nutrition Reports
- USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025
- USG Nutrition Collaboration Plan
- Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)
- 1,000 Days
- ICN2
- 2016-2025 UN Decade of Action on Nutrition



## **Key Takeaways**



- Focus on proven interventions
- ...but don't forget overweight and obesity
- Invest in research, particularly implementation studies to help unlock coverage challenges
- Invest in data collection and M&E
- Create room in implementation for "learning agendas"
- Think about exit and sustainability from the beginning





This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the support of the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition, Bureau for Global Health, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), under terms of Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-12-00005, through the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA), managed by FHI 360. The contents are the responsibility of FHI 360 and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.