Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025
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Session Objectives

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
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.
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.
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).
Global Burden of Malnutrition is Costly

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
<th>DHS Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate Result 1</th>
<th>Intermediate Result 2</th>
<th>Intermediate Result 3</th>
<th>Intermediate Result 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increased equitable provision and utilization of high-quality nutrition services</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased country capacity and commitment to nutrition</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased multi-sectoral programming and coordination for improved nutrition outcomes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased nutrition leadership</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intermediate Result 1

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

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

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

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
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
High Impact Interventions

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

- Improve infant and young child feeding
  - Immediate and 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
Nutrition-sensitive interventions address the underlying and systems factors with 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
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
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)
Common Factors for Success

- Explicit nutrition objectives and common indicators in USAID strategies, projects and activities across sectors
- Target high-impact multi-sectoral activities with populations in need/vulnerable (1,000 days) – geographic overlay with multiple sectors
- Clear mandates, roles and responsibilities of activities and partners for optimum coordination
- Real time learning
- Rigorous research to quantify results
Funding

• Multi-sectoral investments to address multi-sectoral challenges

• Nutrition activities at USAID are funded with GHP (including PEPFAR), ESF and DA accounts

• DA 4.5.2.8 – Nutrition-sensitive sub-element
Implementing the Nutrition Strategy

• 27 briefs total (8 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
  • Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition

• As they are completed they will be posted:
  • https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/technical-areas
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 and impact of USAID’s nutrition programs by
  • better coordinating nutrition efforts across health, agriculture and humanitarian and resilience programs
  • making agriculture, WASH and gender programs more nutrition sensitive
Updates from Washington

ADS 212 Breastfeeding Policy
“Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Nutrition Promotion, Protection and Support”

New topics on:

- Premature babies and Kangaroo Mothercare
- Complementary feeding
- Donor human milk
- HIV/AIDS
- Family planning
- Procedures for rare use of breast milk substitutes in emergencies
On the Horizon 2016

March 8-10 – Nutrition GLEE in Dar es Salaam
April  – SUN Roadmap 2016-2020
May  – ADS 212 Updated Policy
June  – USG Nutrition Coordination Plan Release
June  – Nutrition GLEE in Bangkok
July  – Nutrition GLEE in D.C.
August – Nutrition for Growth Rio

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Thank you!

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