

Nutrition Policy

Presentation to Executive Board

February 2017



World Food Programme

The consultative process

UN, NGO and Foundations



Bilateral consultations in Rome and Capitals



What remains the same?

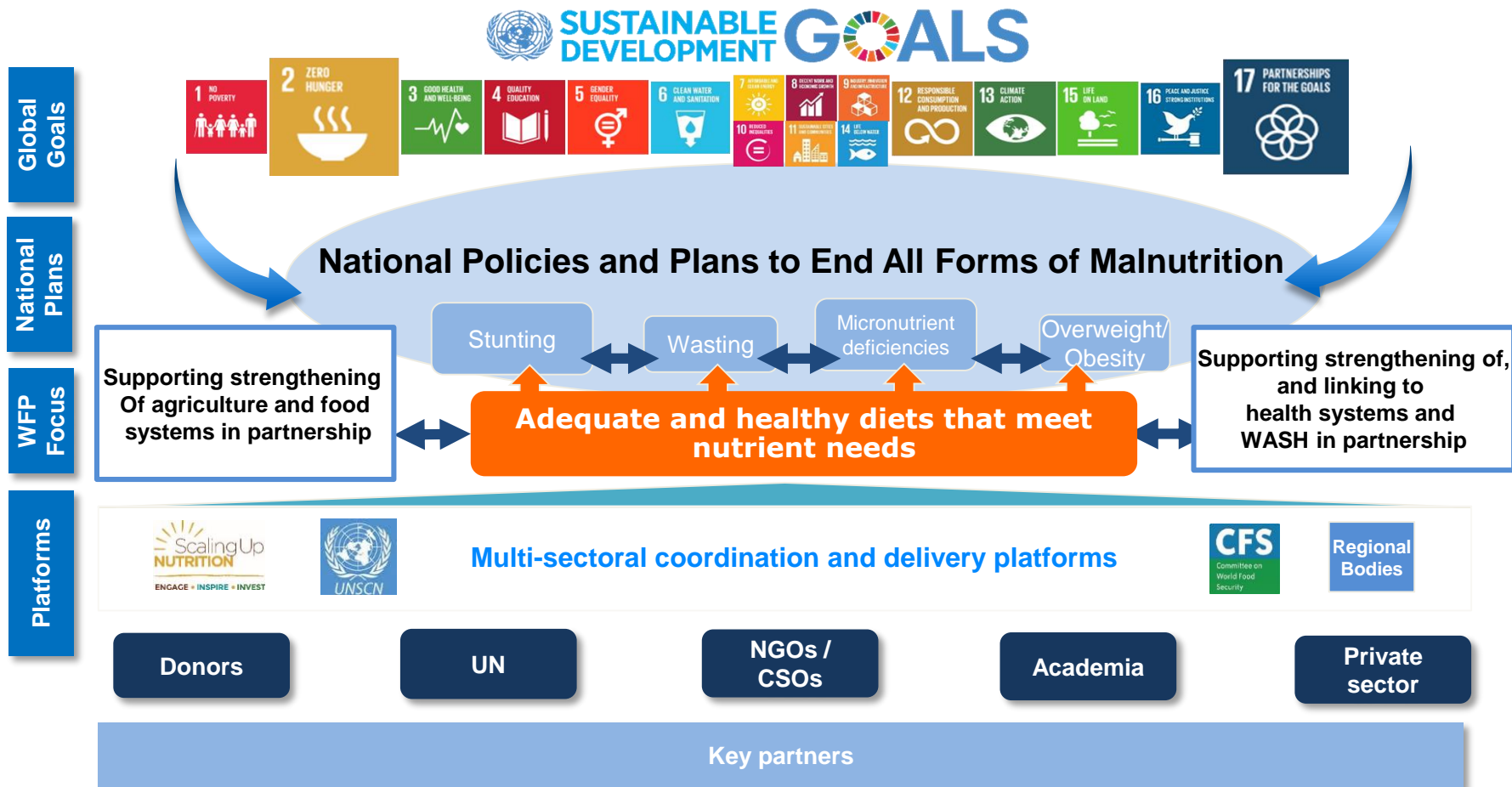
Emergencies remain core

- Creation of a **Nutrition in Emergencies** unit
- Enhance qualified **nutrition surge capacity**
- Development of **Nutrition in Emergency standards**

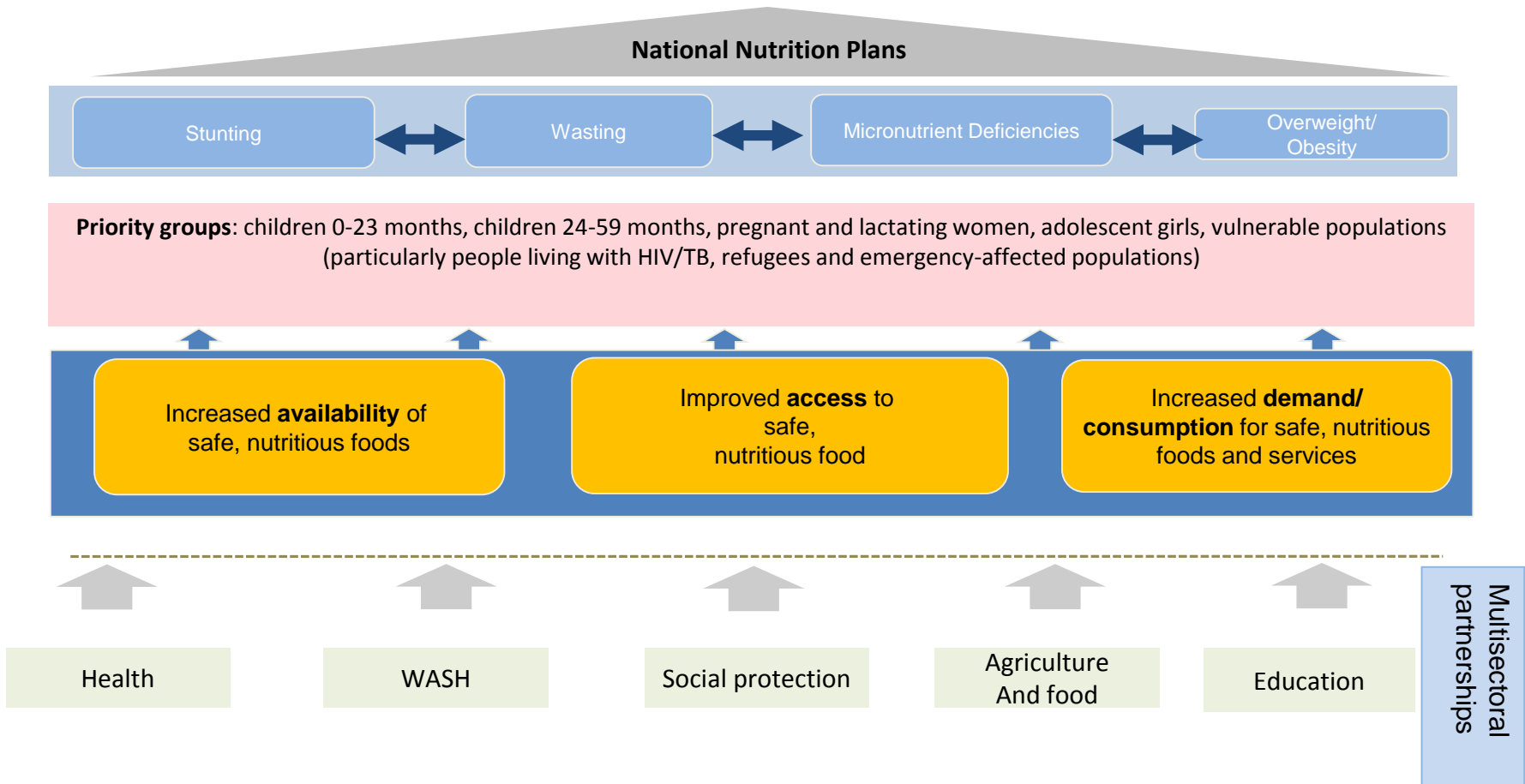
Prevention and treatment remain 80% of resources

- Continued focus on the **first 1000 Days** and on **prevention of stunting**
- Commitment to **new solutions to CMAM**
- Enhanced **partnership with UNICEF and RBAs**

What is new?



What is new?



**Note: Where humanitarian needs overwhelm national systems or where plans are not in place, WFP will work with partners to prioritize emergency nutrition needs*

What is new?

Policy in practice: South Sudan



Nutrition Situation

GAM a major concern
Wasting of women at reproductive age: 20%
Chronic malnutrition: 31%

Interventions

Increased **availability**

Improved **access**

Increased **demand**

Nutrition Specific

Year round SNF to children 6-23 months and PLW

UNICEF-WFP rapid response teams providing food in areas without partners

Strengthened community outreach to stoke demand

Nutrition Sensitive

Government capacity building for multi-sectoral working

Seasonal joint programming between food assistance and nutrition

Integration of nutrition in food assistance training

Partnership

Engagement and collaboration with sister agencies



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

- Nutrition-sensitive
- Capacity-building
- Nutrition education
- Strengthened analysis



- Training modules/ tool kits
- Nutrition-sensitive (Sri Lanka)
- Link climate change, gender & nutrition



World Health
Organization

- Double burden
- Food aid baskets
- Breastfeeding promotion
- Decade of Action



- Improved collaboration on treatment options
- Emergency nutrition-sensitive
- Regional/country partnerships

Partnership

Compendium of Actions for Nutrient framework

Nutrition-related Disease Prevention and Management

Actions	FAO	IFAD	UNICEF	WFP	WHO
1. Anti-anaemia actions					
2. Diarrhoea management for improved nutrition					
3. Nutritional care and support in HIV prevention and management					
4. Nutritional care					
5. Nutritional care					
6. Nutritional care disease					
7. Prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases					

Infant and Young Child Feeding

Actions	FAO	IFAD	UNICEF	WFP	WHO
1. SUPPORT for optimal breastfeeding practices					
2. SUPPORT for appropriate complementary feeding					
3. PROTECTION of breastfeeding practices					

CAN framework is work-in-progress

Enabling Environment

1. Assessment and information
2. Policy coherence
3. Legislation, regulations and guidelines
4. Fiscal policy
5. Planning, budgeting and management
6. Social norms: Education and marketing
7. Infrastructure and technology
8. Coordination
9. Other enabling environment actions

Management of Acute Malnutrition

Actions	FAO	IFAD	UNICEF	WFP	WHO
1. Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)					
2. Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)					
Enabling Environment					
1. Assessment and information					
2. Policy coherence					
3. Legislation, regulations/standards, protocols and guidelines					
4. Fiscal policy					?
5. Planning, budgeting and management					
6. Trade					
7. Infrastructure and technology			?		
8. Coordination					
9. Other enabling environment actions					

Partnership

In-country example: Rwanda



FAO: Promote local **production and consumption** of nutritious and safe foods



WFP: Increase **access to age-appropriate complementary foods**



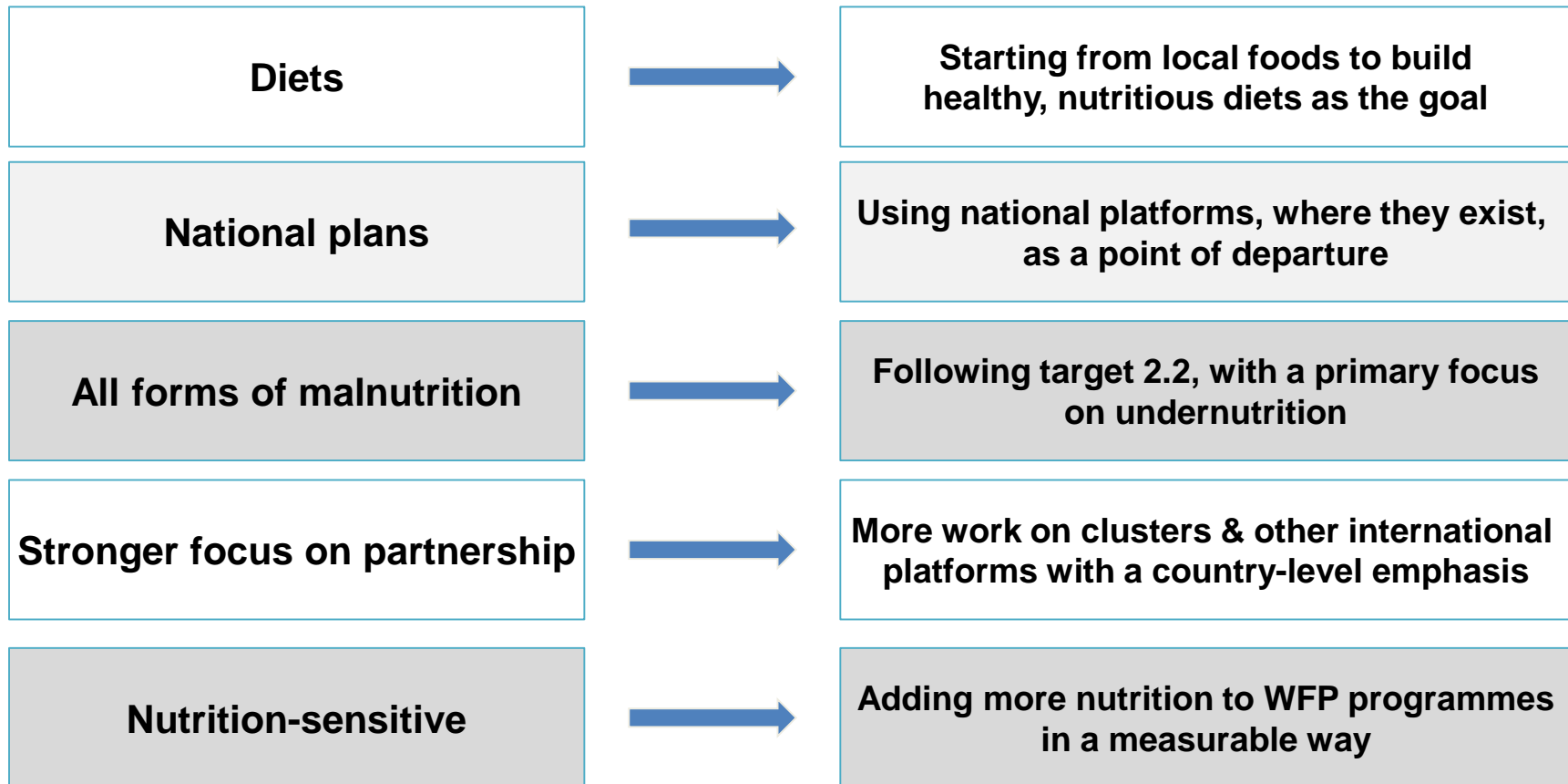
WFP/UNICEF: Build **district capacity** in multi-sector **coordination, planning and tracking of progress** at district level

WHO: Enhance **information on dietary needs** and nutrition status

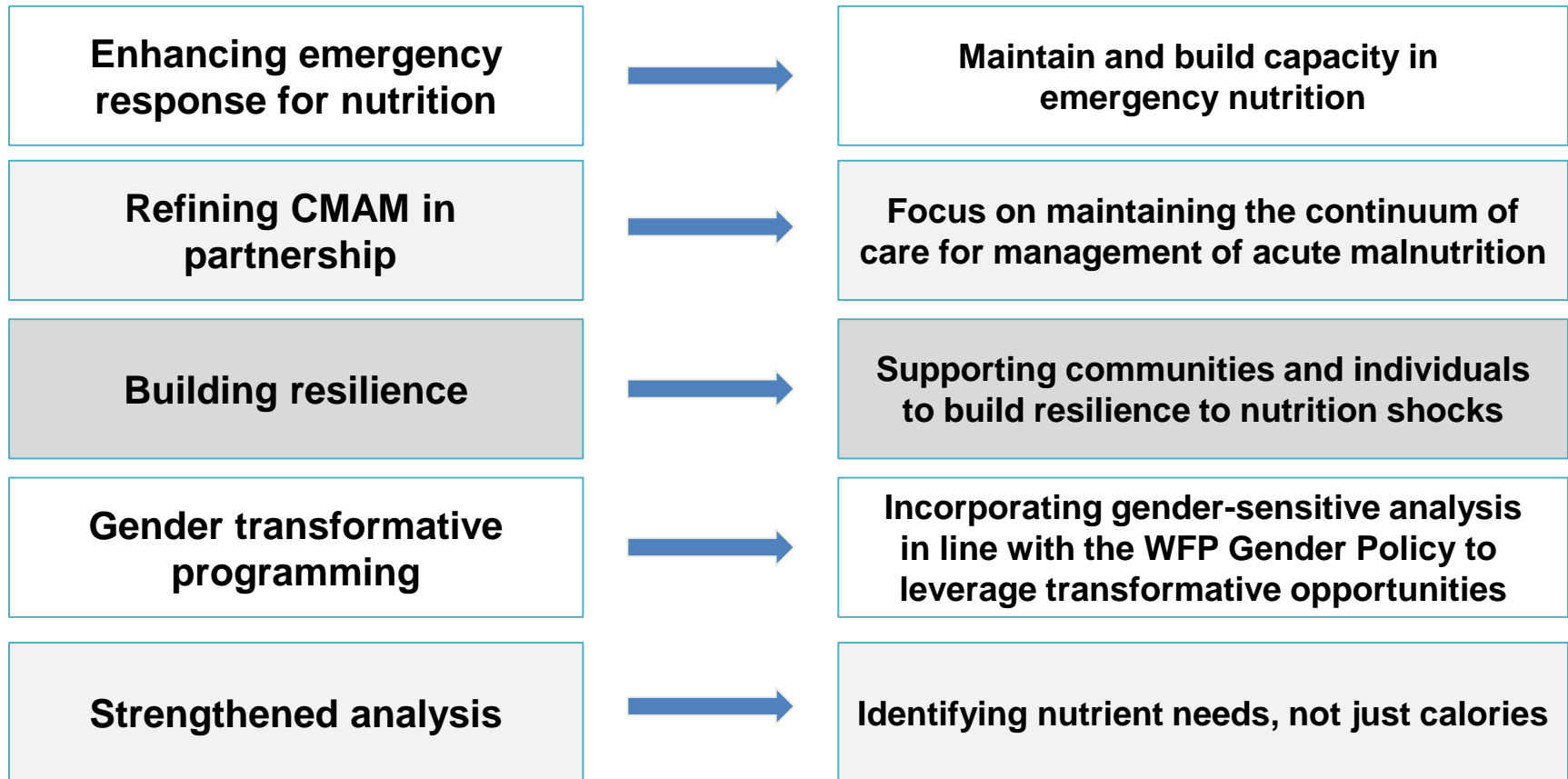


UNICEF: Support **behaviour change** and improve maternal, infant and young-child feeding practices;

Summary



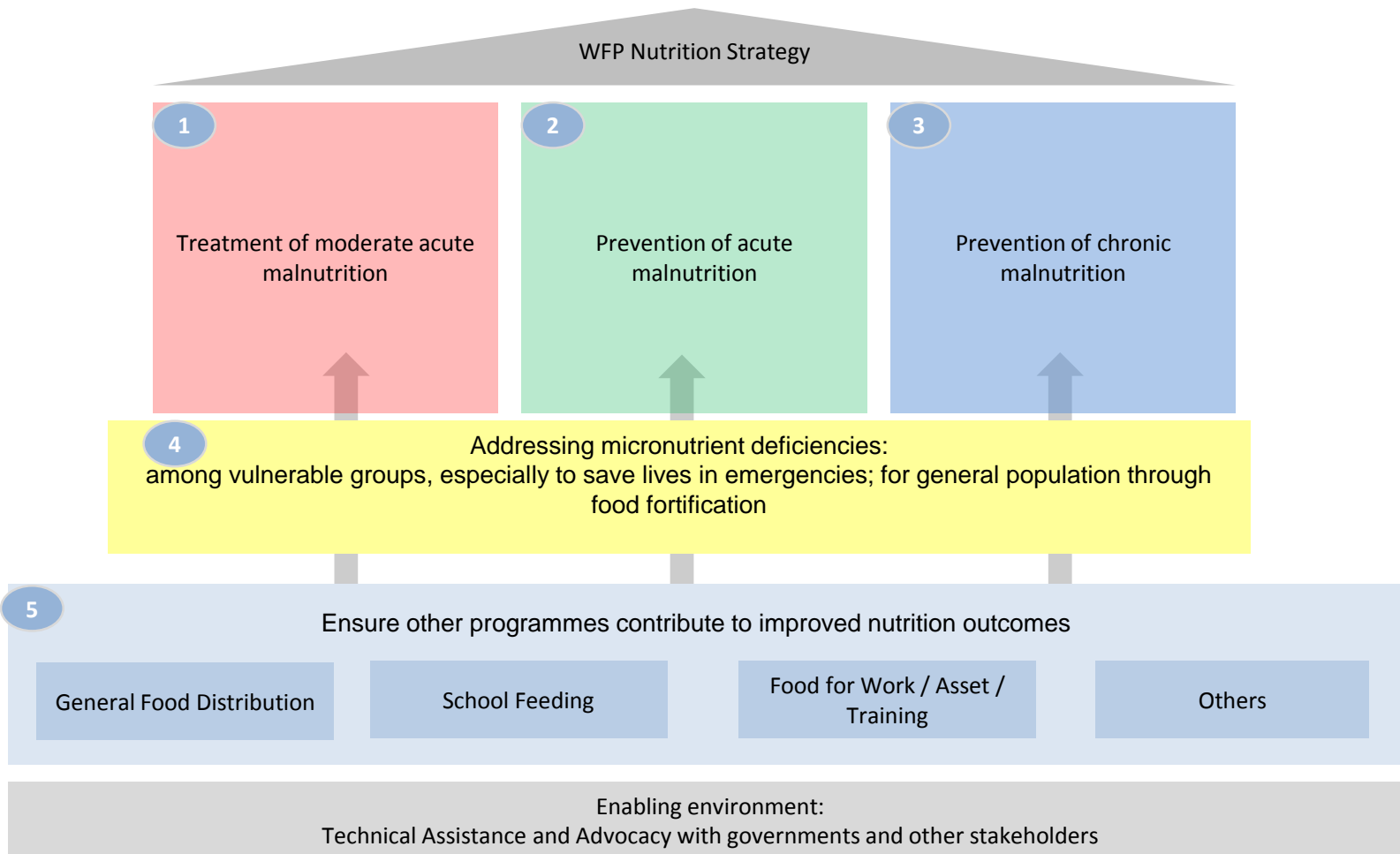
Summary



Thank you

What is new?

Comparison to last policy



Provisional exploration of capacity needs

CSP & New Policy will required retaining/scaling up existing skills....

- Treatment and prevention
- Partnerships
- Nutrition in emergencies
- Food systems
- Fortification

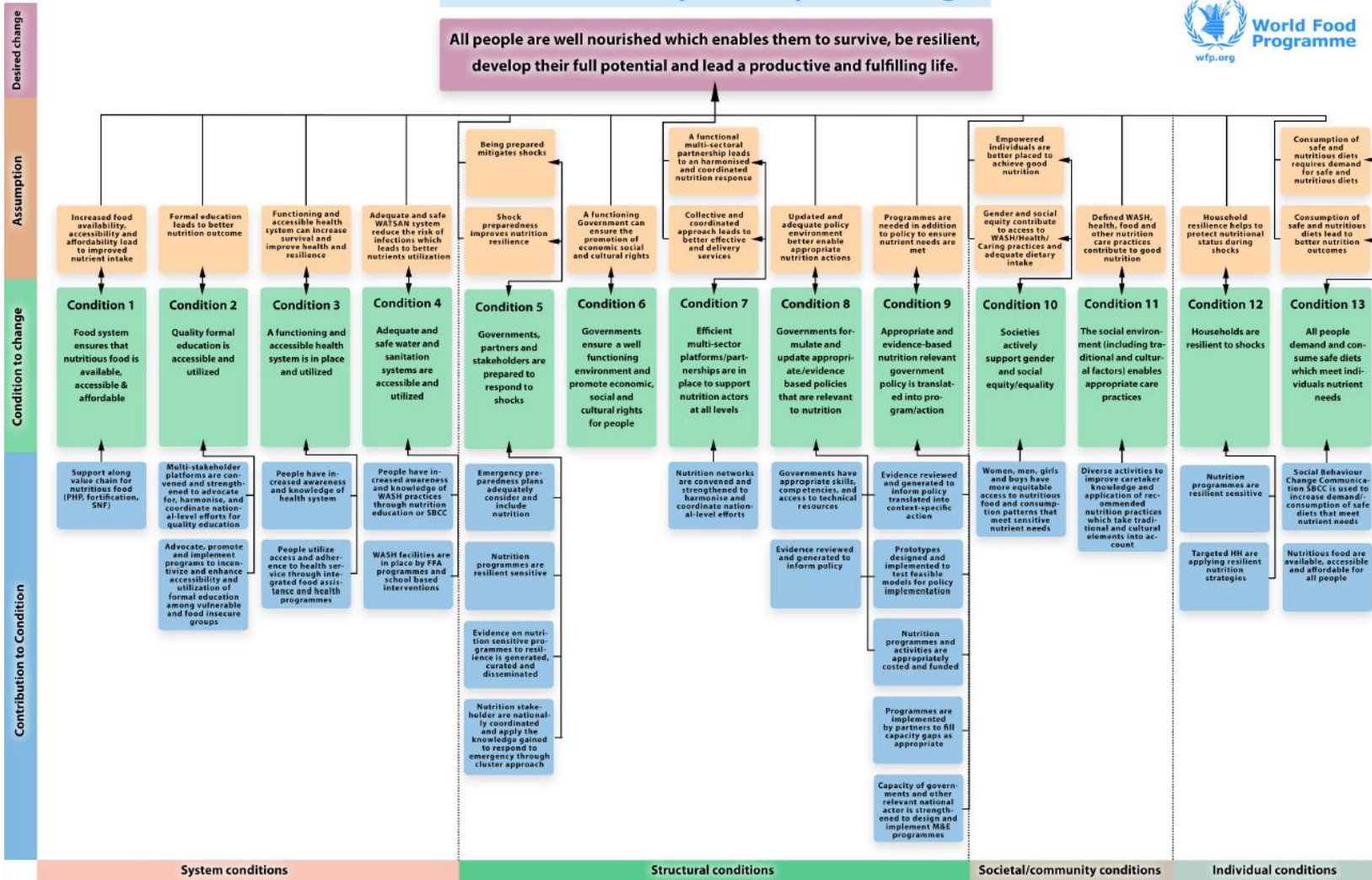
...and building up new ones

- Adolescents
- Nutrition-sensitive
- Government capacity building
- Double burden
- Behavior change communication; nutrition education

Nutrition Policy Theory of Change

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All people are well nourished which enables them to survive, be resilient, develop their full potential and lead a productive and fulfilling life.



* All contributions need joint efforts from different partners including: Government, UN agencies, Civil society, community, academia & private sectors