

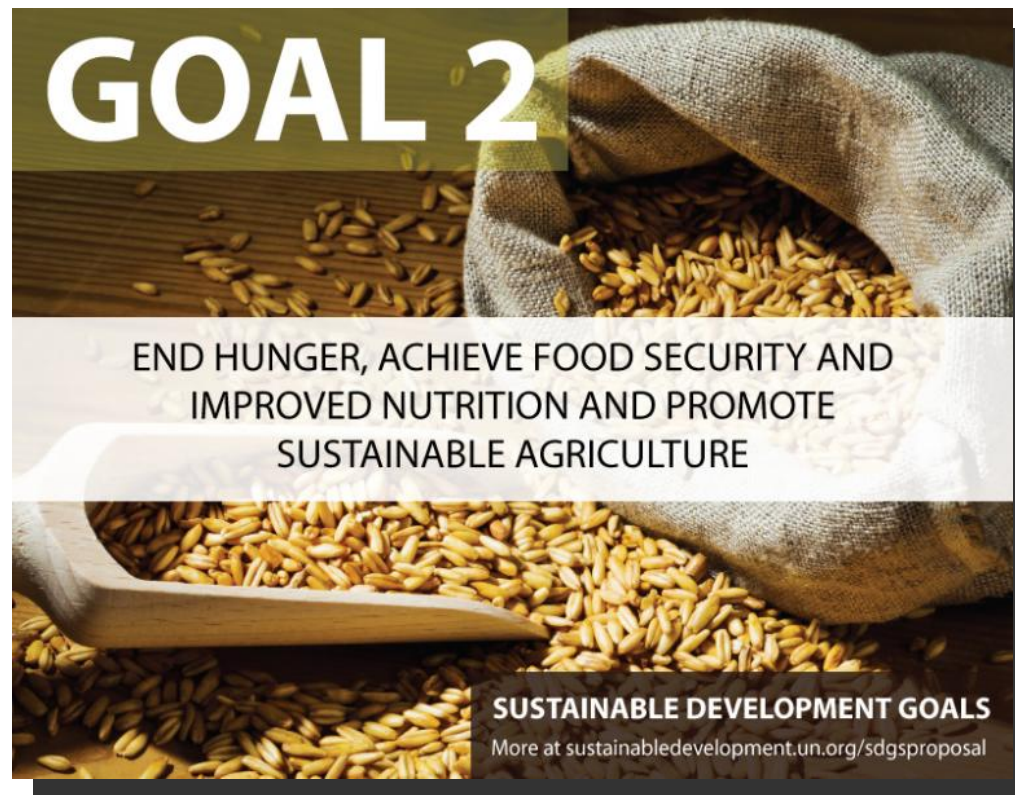
Nutrition: The Way Forward

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World Food Programme

Sustainable Development Goal No. 2



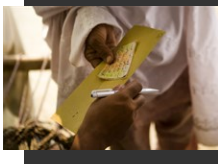
Issues Highlighted in the Informal Consultation on Evaluation



1. The use of Nutrient-dense products for children 6-23 months



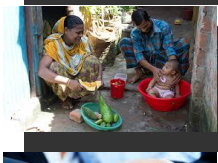
2. Presenting the evidence for Prevention Programmes



3. The inclusion of cash in Nutrition Programming



4. Operationalizing Nutrition Sensitive Programming



5. Integrating Gender Best Practices in Nutrition Programming



6. Engaging further with partners

The use of Nutrient Dense Products for 6-23 month olds

- Products are used to **complement the diets** of **vulnerable populations** in areas that are deemed food insecure and access to nutrients may be limited due to availability and affordability constraints
- They do not substitute the diet but **complement the diet** to meet the Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI)
- There is clear evidence that **Children with MAM have a higher RNI** requirement than children who are healthy, due to pre-existing deficiencies and specific requirement of catch –up growth (Golden, 2009).
- The **RNI** for a child **with MAM or SAM** is **higher than that of a healthy child**
- Local procurement of high quality nutrient rich products are available in some local markets



Presenting the Evidence for Prevention Programmes

What do we know?

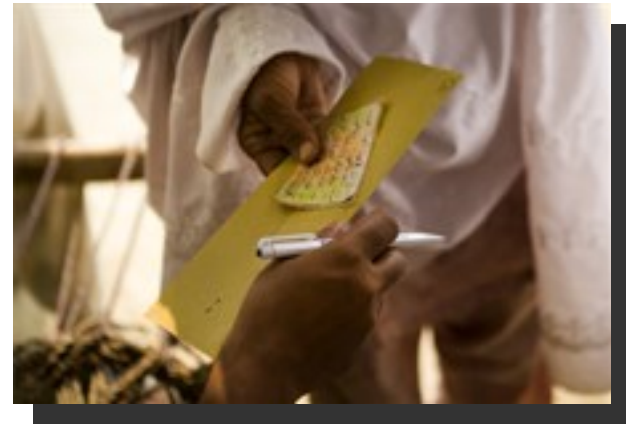
- Clear evidence that **WFPs menu of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) provides needed nutrients**
- WFP is **uniquely positioned globally to generate evidence** on how to implement nutrition programs at scale for impact and effectiveness
- **WFP is currently engaged in a number of studies** on complementary feeding, 1000 days, and addressing micronutrient deficiencies

What's still needed?

- **HOW to** implement programs more effectively that alleviate the barriers to access of needed nutrients?
- Going forward **WFP needs to implement gold standard nutrition programing** combined with:
 - a systematic operational research agenda focused on the best ways to achieve results for prevention.

The inclusion of cash in Nutrition Programming

- Little evidence demonstrating Nutrition Outcomes of Cash programmes (e.g., Niger study 2014)
- Incidence of MAM was $\times 2$ lower in the interventions that **combined a food supplement with cash**, compared to cash-only or food-only groups in 6-23 months olds.
- **Cash was much more expensive than food** to achieve similar nutritional results: 43 euros vs 5-7 euros.
- Study highlights that **Specialised Nutritious Foods still have a significant role** to play
- **Social Safety Nets Programmes (1.9 billion)**



Source: Lagendorf C et al, (2014), Preventing Acute Malnutrition Among Young Children in Crisis: A Prospective Intervention Study in Niger, PlosMedicine, Vol 11, Issue 9, Sept 2014

Recommendations 1 & 2: Revision and Development

Recommendation

- Do not revise at this time
- Align with the new Strategic Plan
- Provide regular updates to the EB
- Collaborate with partners under the UN Global Nutrition Agenda
- Develop subject papers to provide guidance on emerging issues

Ways Forward

- Continue to communicate openly regarding the roll out of the policy
- Evaluate the evolving global evidence base and dialogue
- Continue and strengthen work with UN partners
- Complete a series of subject papers on global nutrition issues
- Accelerate work on Nutrition Sensitive strategies across WFP

Nutrition Sensitive + Nutrition Specific = Zero Hunger

Natural extension into existing programmes

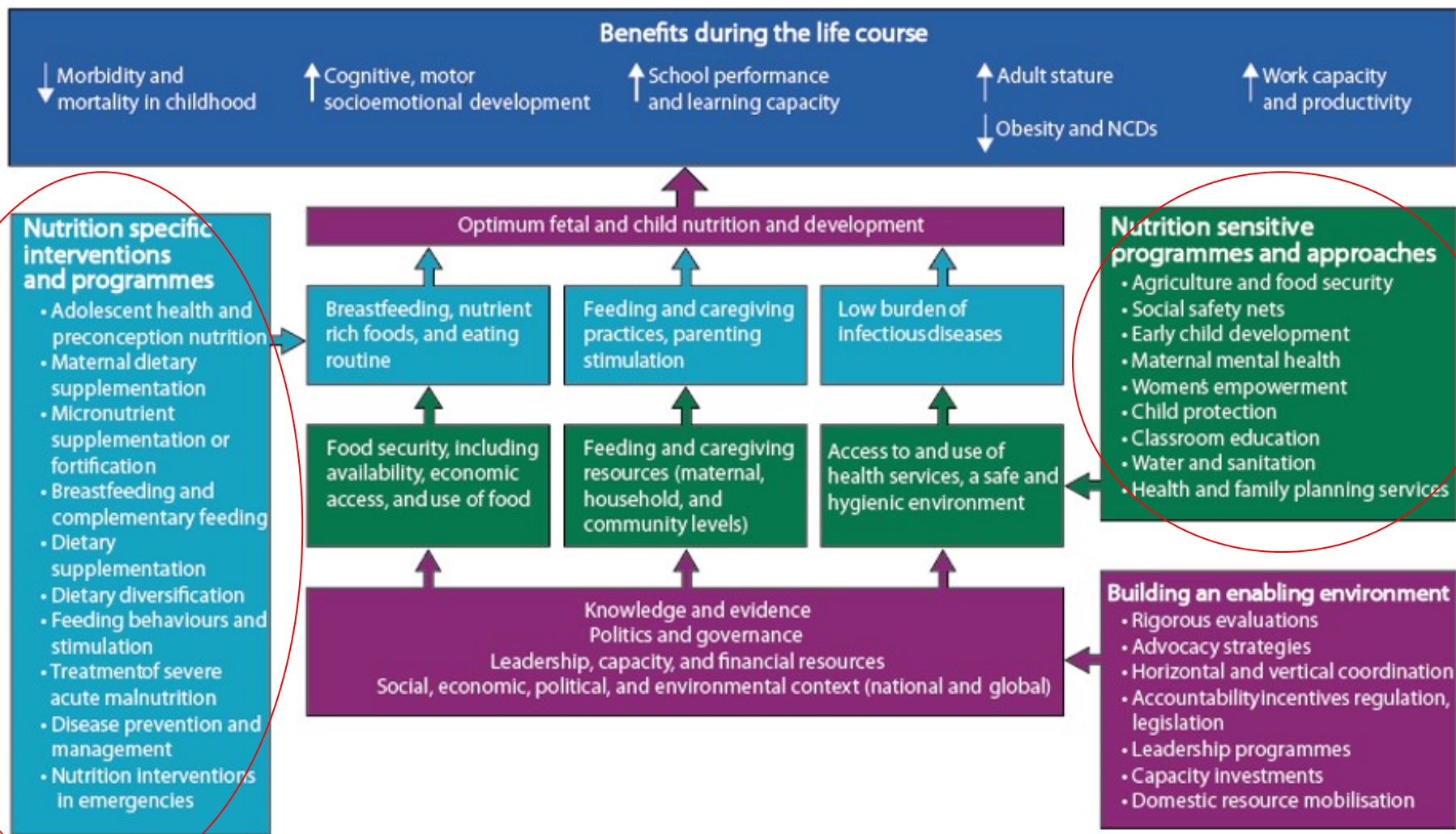
- School Feeding
- Purchase for Progress
- Social Protection
- Food for Assets

Immediate Action Required

- Need for greater evidence
- Testing of indicators to prove a nutrition outcome
- Improved guidance for field offices
- Work with partners to take nutrition sensitive forward as a community



Lancet Series in 2013 framework, including Nutrition Specific and Sensitive interventions & approaches



...but implementation is complex and requires broad stakeholder involvement - Nutrition Sensitive interventions

Nutrition sensitive: incorporating nutrition into other sector approaches to achieve improved nutrition outcomes					
	Health	WASH	Education	Agriculture	Social Dev't
WFP leading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assistance to enable uptake of services (maternal health, MAM treatment, HIV treatment) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating nutrition and SRH into School Feeding prgms 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative distribution modalities (e.g., Cash and Vouchers)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour change communication • Staff trainings on WASH essentials • Asset creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating nutrition and SRH into adolescent girls groups • Behaviour change communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ag. and market dev't (P4P) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizing nutritional benefits of ag. value chains • Livelihoods, economic empowerment of smallholders and women (FFW/A, P4P) • Processing (fortification, safety) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocating for and designing explicit nutrition objectives and outcomes within social protection programmes
Partners leading					

MAM: Moderate acute malnutrition; WASH: Water, sanitation and hygiene; CHAI: Clinton Health Access Initiative; P4P: Purchase for Progress; FFW/A: Food for Work/Assets

Recommendation 3: Guidance for Implementation

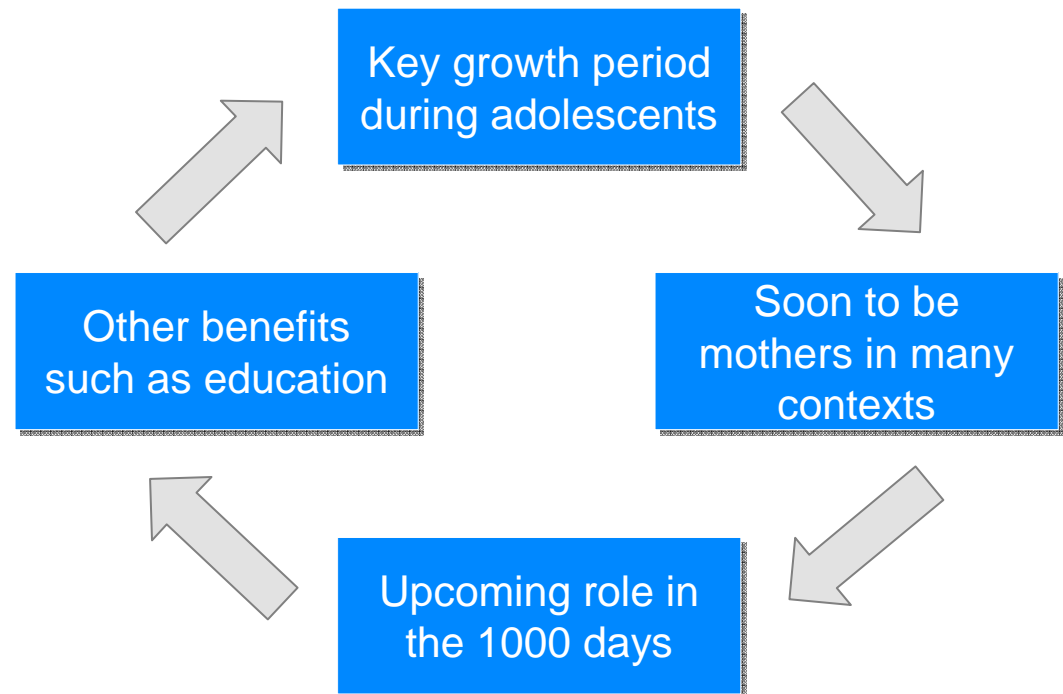
Recommendation

- **Strengthen guidance** for WFP staff and management
- **Improve gender analysis and monitoring** in line with new Gender Policy
- **Ensure guidance is readily available**

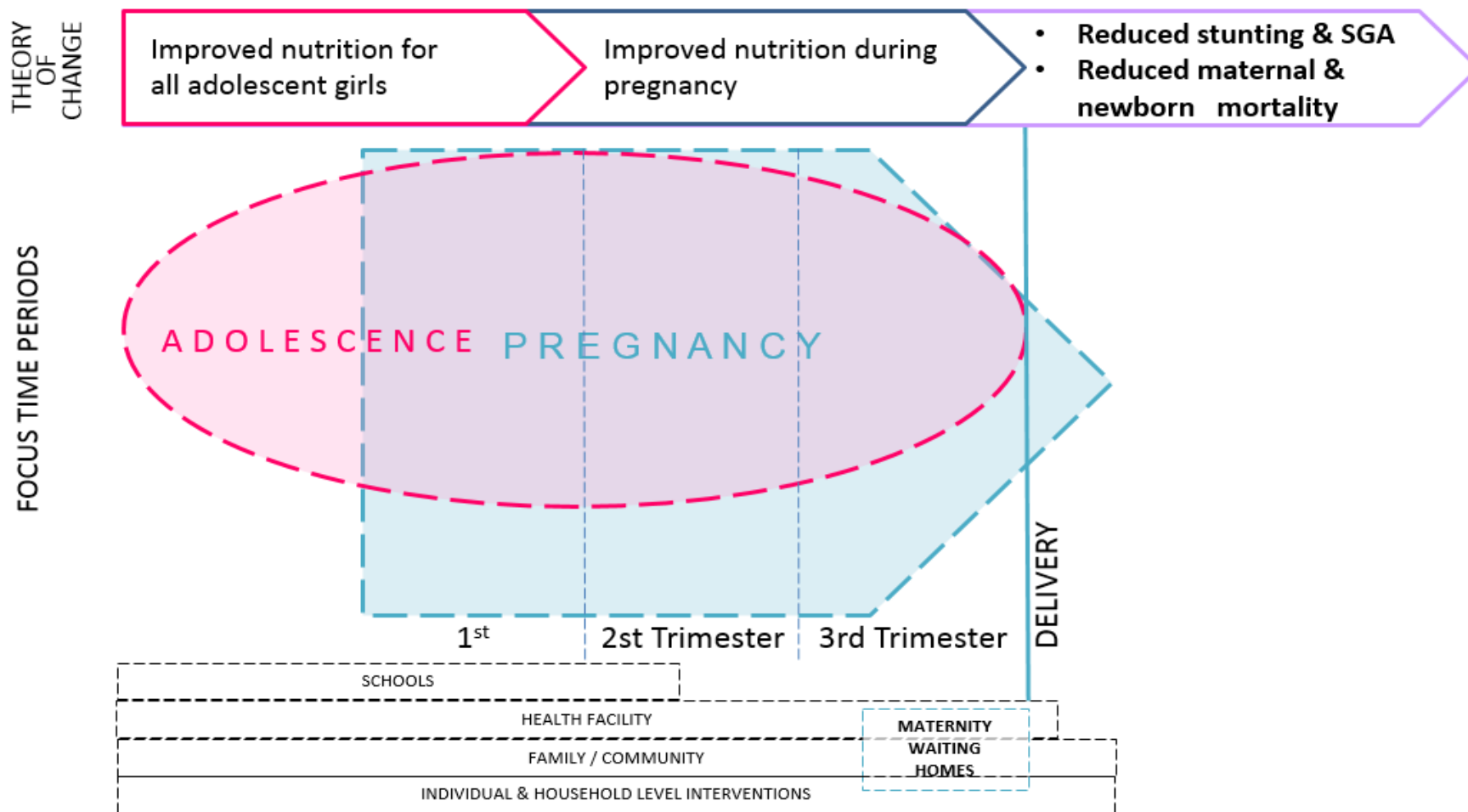
Ways Forward

- **Improve tools and update guidance**
- **Continue collaboration** with the Gender office and VAM to **strengthen gender considerations** in nutrition programming and analysis, e.g. adolescent girls and nutrition.
- **Update webpages and communications tools** for the field

Adolescent girls and Improved Gender Sensitive Programming



Adolescent girls are a critical population in efforts to reduce maternal and new-born mortality and stunting



Beyond good health and nutrition for the next generation, nutrition for adolescents is also important for their own health and potential and for being a good parent

Recommendation 4: Monitoring & Evaluation

Recommendation

- Provide **guidance on methodology**
- Provide **guidance** on supporting national **M&E systems**
- Ensure **consistent prioritization** of **M&E** and utilization of results

Ways Forward

- Updated **guidance on methodologies** for reporting against **the SRF** has been completed and disseminated to regional advisors in order to support country offices
- **Work with other United Nations agencies** and partners to define a framework for national nutrition M&E systems and provide support as appropriate
- **Maintaining and strengthening a focus on M&E** remains a cross cutting priority

Recommendation 5: Operational Research and Knowledge Management

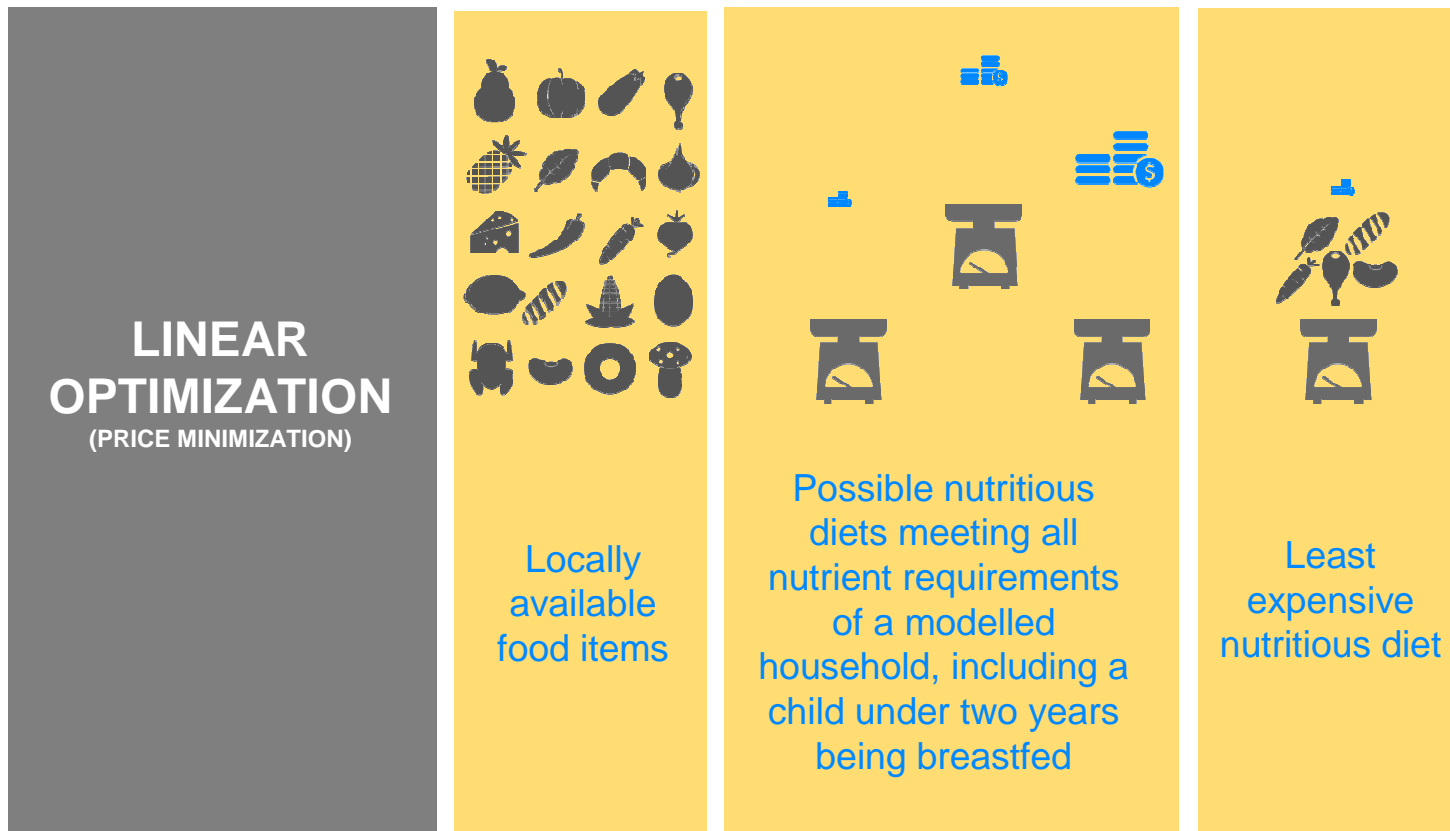
Recommendation

- Develop, disseminate and implement a **comprehensive operational research strategy**

Ways Forward

- Finalize operational research strategy which **meets needs of regions and countries**
- **Strengthen tools and data analysis**
- **Link improved nutrition situation analysis to decision making on nutrition**
- Increased **interpretation and communication of findings**

Preview: The Cost of Diet and Filling the Nutrient Gap Tool



Addressing the Double Burden of Malnutrition

- **Increased concern/** issues for nutrition operations
- **Connection between stunting and obesity**
- **More guidance** for field operations
- **Greater engagement with governments** to use well informed assessments (Indonesia)



Recommendation 6: Capacity Development within WFP

Recommendation

- Ensure appropriate **balance of competencies**
- Ensure **skills for implementation**
- Enable **effective advocacy**, particularly with national governments

Ways Forward

- **Core competencies** for nutrition staff have been **updated** and include a focus on partnership, advocacy and strategy
- To balance the various needs of different audiences, **OSN will work with HR to update** a nutrition capacity development strategy

Preview: Capacity Building: Building Skills



Recommendation 7: Collaboration and Multi-sectoral Partnerships

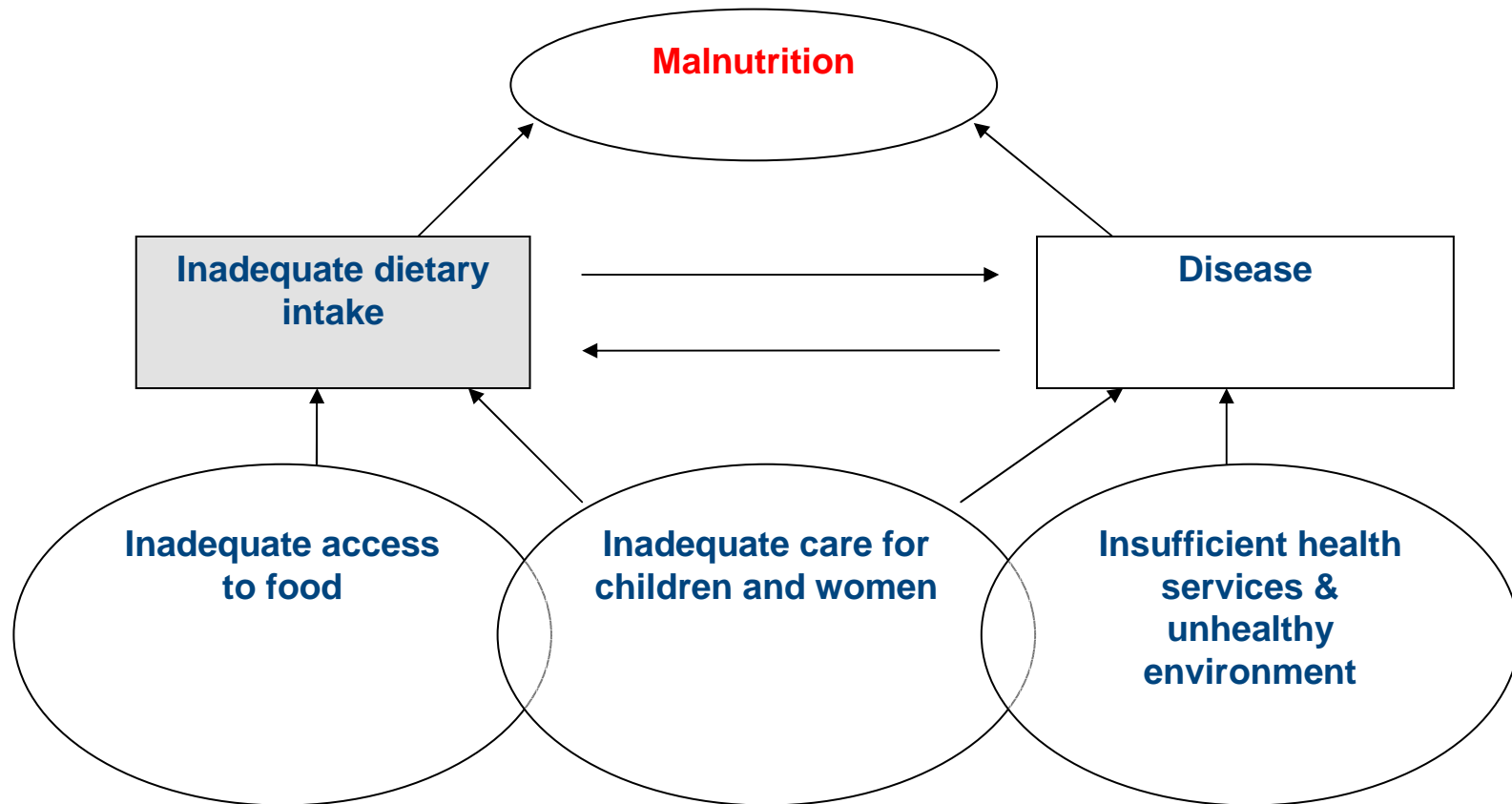
Recommendation

- Continue to **work in partnership** across emergency, transition and development contexts
- Support **cohesive UN Nutrition strategies**
- Strengthen **external communications** on WFP Nutrition

Ways Forward

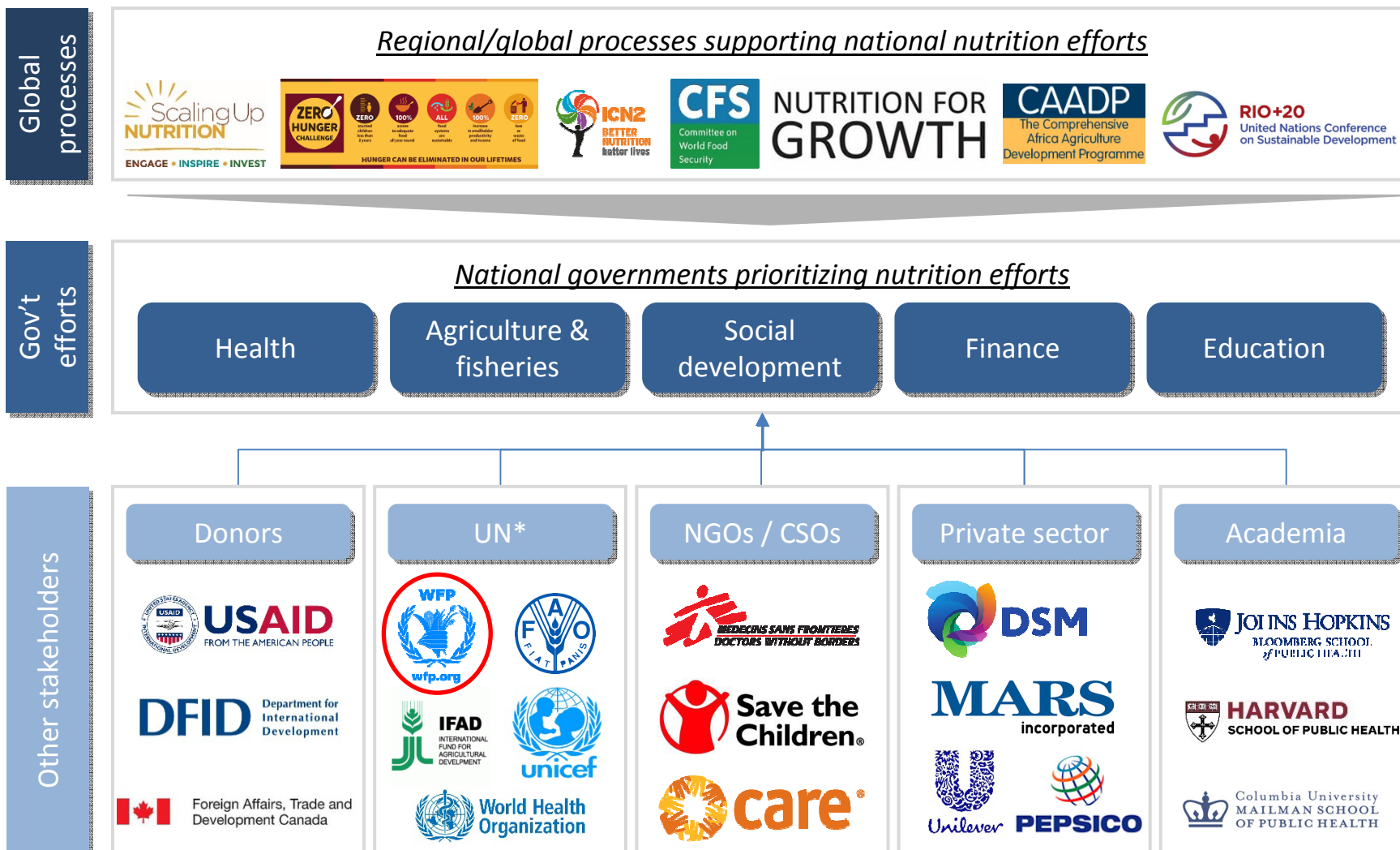
- Continue to **support global nutrition mechanisms** which support national governments to deliver improved nutrition
- Strengthen **collaboration with key nutrition partners** and ensure **coordinated** action via the Cluster
- Update external materials to **openly communicate WFP's role in nutrition** and serve as an ongoing update to external stakeholders

UNICEF Conceptual Framework (partial representation)



Multisectoral, multistakeholder efforts required to address malnutrition

Stakeholder landscape for nutrition – *not exhaustive*



* UN Nutrition Network comprised of FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and IFAD; other agencies engaged in nutrition include UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, and UNDP

Recommendation 8: Resourcing Implementation of the Policy

Recommendation

- Continue to **implement the Financial Framework Review**
- **Improve financial monitoring and cost-effectiveness analysis**
- Continue to **advocate with donors** for longer term financing for prevention activities

Ways Forward

- Continue **work on Financial Framework Review** and ensure nutrition considerations
- **Explore cost-effectiveness** under the value for money framework
- **Update Nutrition Fundraising Strategy**, with a focus on the need for funding to better implement preventative activities

Moving Forward

Current strengths

- We have and are building the evidence, knowledge and guidance on how to do this work
- Strong investment case for prevention
- Nutrition sensitive is a key way forward for WFP

WFP Challenges to be Addressed

- Programme quality: 'Minimum' vs 'Gold standard'
- Vicious cycle- poor investment in assessment and measurement means poor quality programming and reduced potential for success.

Way Forward

- New Country Strategies in high burden countries (> 40% stunting)
- Financial Framework: critical for smoothing funding spikes
- Building capacity at all levels
- Strong strategy for evidence building

