USAID Nutrition: Way Forward
June 13, 2011
1. Recent Sea Change in Nutrition Strategy

2. How the New Nutrition Strategy is implemented globally and in USAID's programs

3. Critical questions
   - Is it feasible to reach our 30% goal?
   - What is the optimal approach for delivering a comprehensive set of nutrition interventions?
   - How do we overcome the issues related to engaging the private sector?
Our goal is to reduce child undernutrition by 30% in focus countries, measured by any one of four core indicators:

- Underweight (MDG 1c)
- Stunting
- Child Anemia
- Maternal Anemia
The sea change in global nutrition is reflected in USAID’s nutrition programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Type of interventions</th>
<th>Vertical, supplementation</th>
<th>Integrated, food-based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Age target</td>
<td>Under fives</td>
<td>1,000 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Nutrient-specific</td>
<td>Diet quality and diversity</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>+Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delivery systems</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>+Agriculture, social protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>Pilot</td>
<td>National</td>
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With these new approaches we aim for a 30% reduction in undernutrition.
From vertical micronutrient programs to food-based, integrated approaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USAID supports Tanzania’s vitamin A supplementation program which has</td>
<td>USAID supports district-level planning and budgeting to transition the</td>
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<td>achieved high coverage for the past 10 years</td>
<td>VAS program to GOT ownership</td>
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<td>In support of Tanzania’s draft National Nutrition Strategy, USAID launches a new bilateral in high burden focus regions (FTF zone of influence) with a focus on preventing stunting and behavior change</td>
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</table>

Improving nutrition in Tanzania bilateral

Maternal anemia reduction focus areas
From under five or population-wide targeting to the 1,000 days window

By 2009

1. It is the period of most vulnerability

2. Interventions after this period are not likely to have impact

3. Interventions in this period have immediate and long term consequences

Programs target pregnant women and young children under 2 years of age

2010
From nutrient-specific to measuring diet quality and diversity

2005
USAID provides technical assistance to WHO and UNICEF to improve measurement assessing infant and young child feeding practices

2007
Consensus Meeting: Definitions Established

2010
Indicators Calculated for All Countries and Guidance Provided

2011
- Minimum acceptable diet used to measure progress for GHI and FTF
- Modules and calculation methodology provided to Demographic Health Surveys
Haiti Study: prevention approach has greater impact on nutritional status than recuperative approach

<table>
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<td>Prevalence of stunting, 2000 and 2005</td>
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- **DHS 2000**
- **Baseline**
- **Final prev**
- **Final rec**
- **DHS 2005**

2010 - 2011

- Technical Reference Materials developed for FFP applicants
- Food for Peace lists PM2A as preferred MCHN approach in multi-year program guidance
- Burundi and Guatemala to identify most cost effective approaches
From health delivery systems to maximizing multi-sectoral synergies

2000

Most Nutrition Programs focused on health platforms ONLY: Minimal evidence for Agriculture and Health Linkages

Analysis of program approaches that worked: World Bank Report, CSHGP and FFP MYAP evaluations

2007

Changes in anthropometry, 2004-2009

- Stunting decreased 17%
- Wasting decreased 32%
- Underweight decreased 15%

2010

2011

- Bilateral programs with integrated platforms developed in 15 FTF/GHI countries
- Synergies with FFP, PEPFAR and other donors (e.g. in Uganda, Mozambique, Bangladesh)
- New Research (CRSP) to further evaluate synergies between agriculture and nutrition (e.g. Uganda and Nepal)
From pilots to scale

2002: Senegal began the Nutrition Enhancement Program (NEP)

2006: USAID-funded community-based growth promotion programs were introduced nationwide as part of phase II of NEP

1996-2006: USAID supported preventive nutrition programs in 4 health regions

2015 MDG 1 GOAL
Integrated frameworks reflect country priorities in multiple sectors and our FTF-GHI principles

**GHI**

1. Women, girls and gender equality
2. Country ownership
3. Health systems strengthening
4. Multilaterals and partnerships
5. Coordination and integration
6. Metrics, monitoring, evaluation
7. Research and innovation

**FTF**

1. Country ownership
2. Coordination
3. Comprehensive approach
4. Multilaterals and partnerships
5. Results and commitments

**INTEGRATED NUTRITION INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK**

- Health zones
- Ministry of Health
- Health bilaterals and local partners
- Country health sector strategy
- FFP MYAPs
- Agriculture production potential areas
- Local civil society
- Country investment plan/CAADP
- Ministry of Agriculture

**FTF MYS**

**BEST**

**GHI STRATEGY**

**CDCS**
Critical questions

- Can we reach our goal with our funding levels?
- What are the most important approaches for delivering a comprehensive package of interventions?
- How do we overcome the issues related to engaging the private sector?