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U.S.
**GLOBAL
HEALTH**
Initiative

USAID Nutrition: Way Forward June 13, 2011

SEE THE
FEED CHANGE **FUTURE**





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Outline

- 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?



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GHI/FTF Nutrition Goal

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SEE ^{THE} **FUTURE**
FEED
CHANGE

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

1 Type of interventions	Vertical, supplementation	<i>Integrated, food-based</i>
2 Age target	Under fives	<i>1,000 days</i>
3 Measurement	Nutrient-specific	<i>Diet quality and diversity</i>
4 Focus	Treatment	<i>+Prevention</i>
5 Delivery systems	Health	<i>+Agriculture, social protection</i>
6 Scale	Pilot	<i>National</i>

With these new approaches we aim for a 30% reduction in undernutrition



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1

From vertical micronutrient programs to food-based, integrated approaches

2000

USAID supports Tanzania's vitamin A supplementation program which has achieved high coverage for the past 10 years

2005

USAID supports district-level planning and budgeting to transition the VAS program to GOT ownership

2010

2011

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

Maternal anemia reduction focus areas

Improving nutrition in Tanzania bilateral



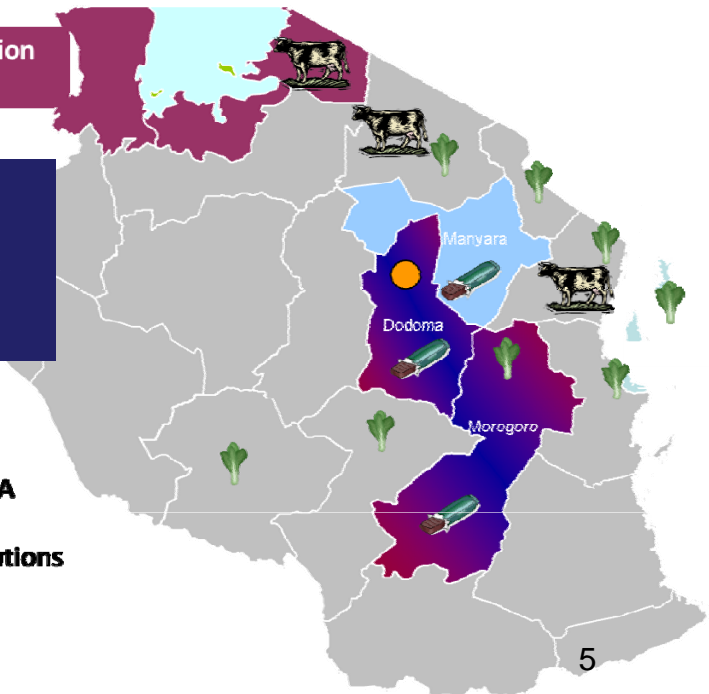
Horticulture



Land o Lakes/USDA



Market-based solutions





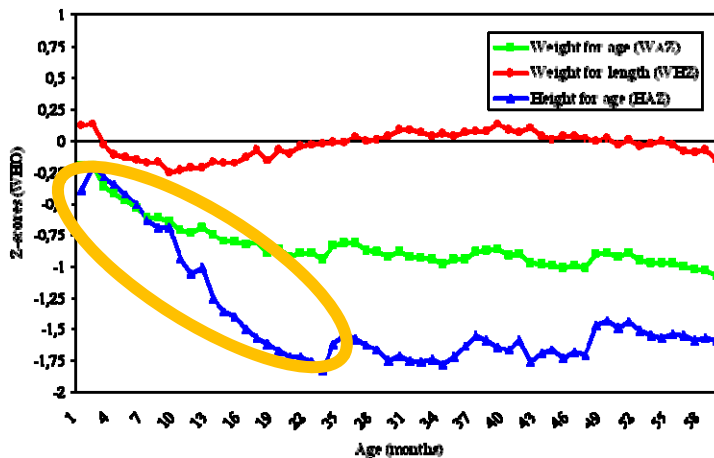
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From under five or population-wide targeting to the 1,000 days window

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



2010

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

3 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

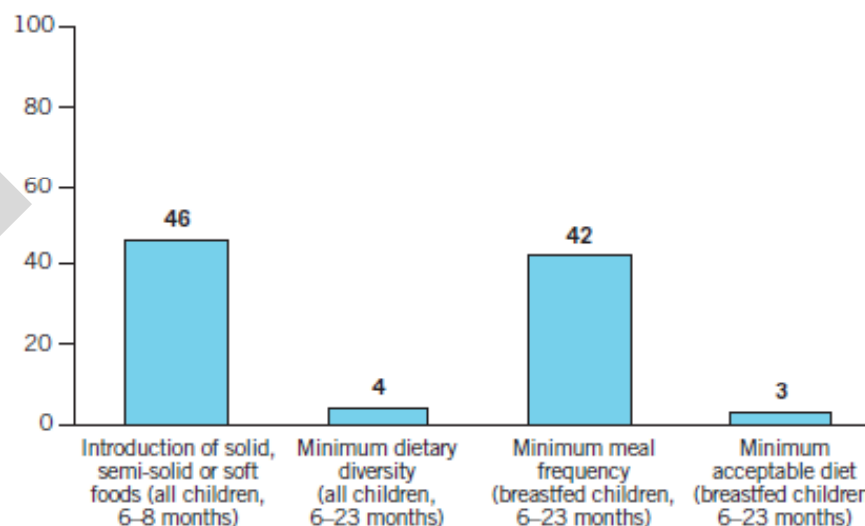
2010

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

Complementary feeding indicators (%)





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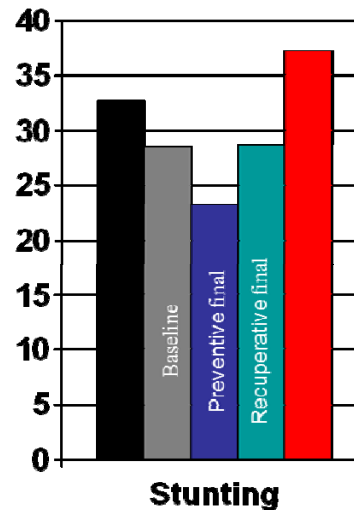
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From recuperative to preventive approaches

2000

2005

Haiti Study: prevention approach has greater impact on nutritional status than recuperative approach

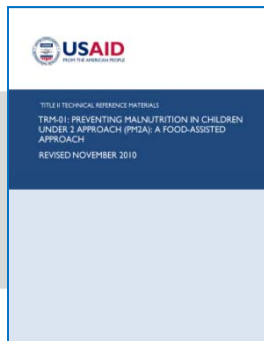


Prevalence of stunting, 2000 and 2005

■ 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



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From health delivery systems to maximizing multi-sectoral synergies

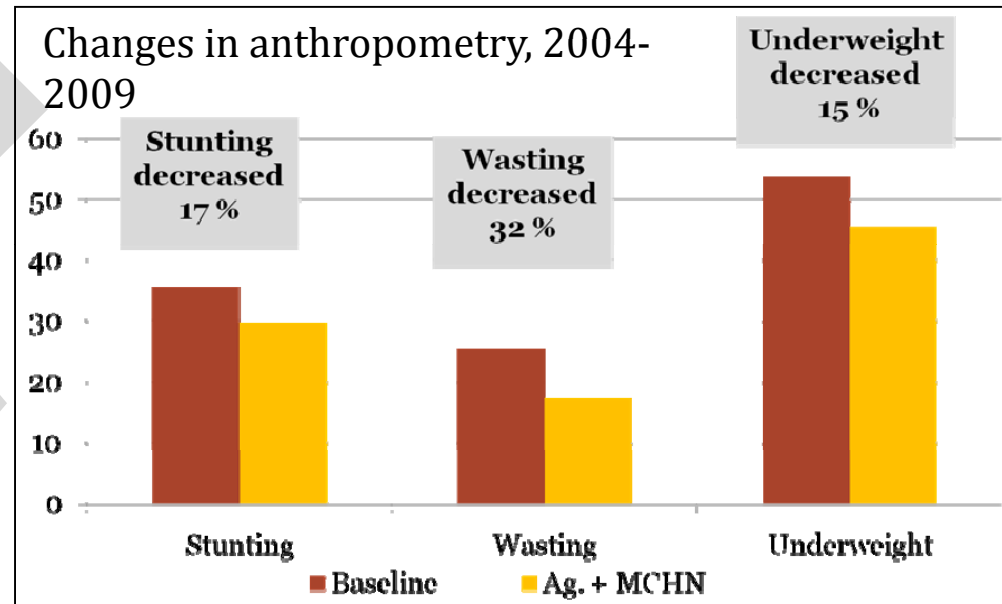
2000

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

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)

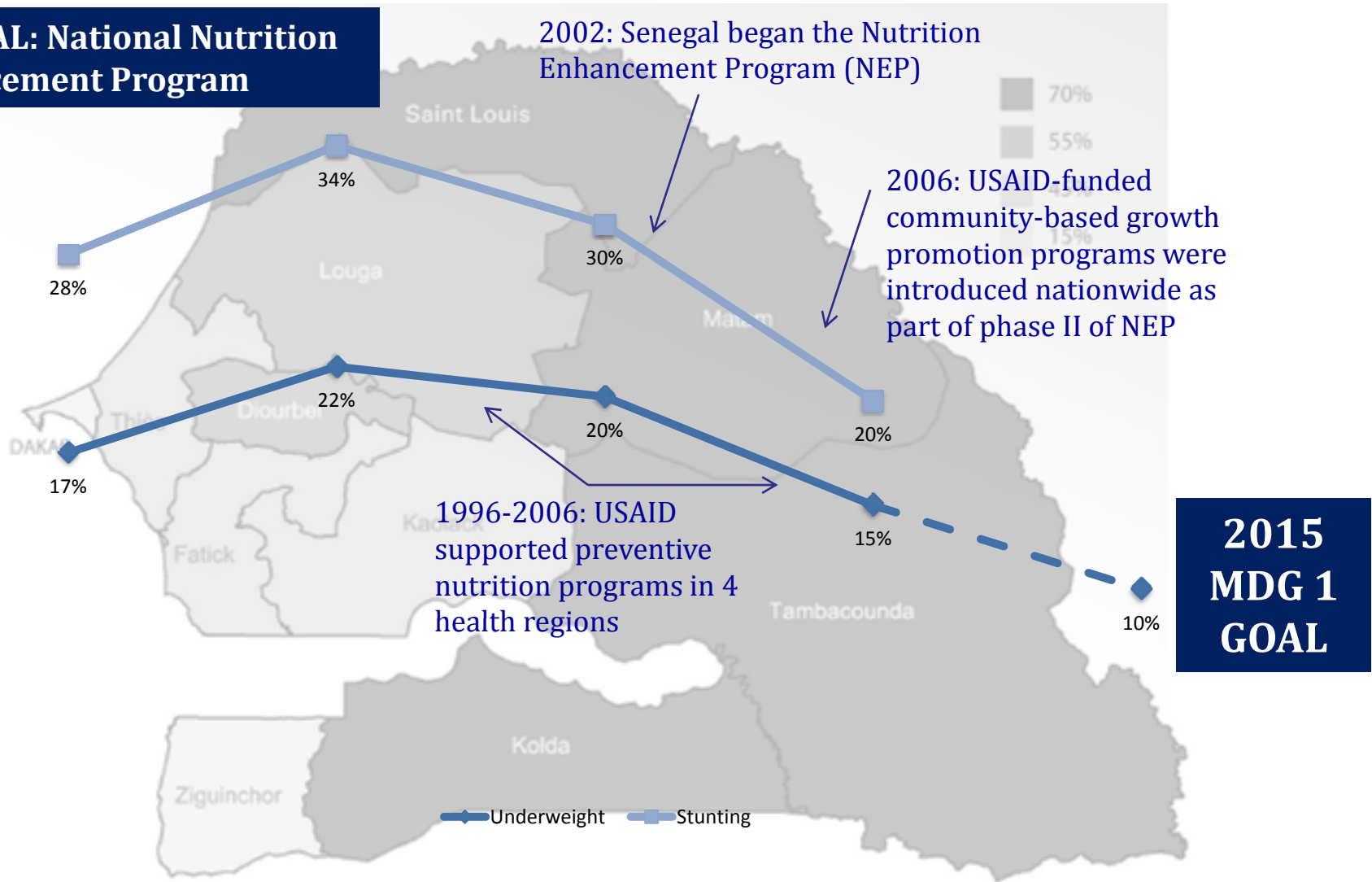


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From pilots to scale

SENEGAL: National Nutrition Enhancement Program





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



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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?