Strengthening analysis for stronger nutrition programs

Lauren Landis, Director Nutrition WFP

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Nutrition today

Out of a world population of 7 billion:
- About 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient malnutrition
- Nearly 800 million people suffer from calorie deficiency

Out of 5 billion adults worldwide:
- Nearly 2 billion are overweight or obese
- One in 12 has type 2 diabetes

Out of 667 million children under age 5 worldwide:
- 159 million under age 5 are too short for their age (stunted)
- 50 million do not weigh enough for their height (wasted)
- 41 million are overweight

Out of 129 countries with data, 57 countries have serious levels of both undernutrition and adult overweight (including obesity).

WFP Nutrition Policy 2017

1. Focuses on the SDGs

2. Updates WFP’s role in nutrition to reflect the needs and programme innovations coming from the field

3. Follows the 2015 Nutrition Policy Evaluation recommendation of an update in 2017

4. Builds on good progress of previous policy, but reflects evidence that has emerged since 2012
### Key Policy Aspects

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<th>Aspects</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>Diets</strong></td>
<td>Starting from local foods to build healthy, nutritious diets as the goal</td>
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<td><strong>National plans</strong></td>
<td>Using national platforms, where they exist, as a point of departure</td>
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<td><strong>All forms of malnutrition</strong></td>
<td>Following target 2.2, with a primary focus on undernutrition</td>
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<td><strong>Stronger focus on partnership</strong></td>
<td>More work on clusters &amp; other international platforms with a country-level emphasis</td>
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<td><strong>Nutrition-sensitive</strong></td>
<td>Adding more nutrition to WFP programmes in a measurable way</td>
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Key Policy Aspects

Enhancing emergency response for nutrition

Refining CMAM in partnership

Building resilience

Gender transformative programming

Maintain and build capacity in emergency nutrition

Focus on maintaining the continuum of care for management of acute malnutrition

Supporting communities and individuals to build resilience to nutrition shocks

Incorporating gender-sensitive analysis in line with the WFP Gender Policy to leverage transformative opportunities

Identifying nutrient needs, not just calories

Strengthened analysis
The challenge

How to use the data to best improve the lives of vulnerable populations at scale

- Linking data to decision-making
- Designing and delivering for impact
- Monitor, evaluate, learn, adapt
Global presence, diverse toolbox & expertise

- Strengthening analysis and linking to decision-making through enhance situation analysis and innovative tools like the Fill the Nutrition Gap tool
- Operations research in 27 countries around the world
- Innovation in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
Strengthening Analysis

**Improving Decision Making**

- **Supporting the data revolution**: Using WFP innovations in data collection to answer the call

- **Moving beyond households**: Ensuring WFP’s data analysis identifies and responds to the nutrient needs of vulnerable household members

- **Gender-sensitive**: Assuring gender-sensitive nutrition analysis as a base for gender transformative nutrition programming in line with the WFP gender policy and action plan
The “Fill the Nutrient Gap” tool (FNG) aims to identify the barriers to adequate nutrient intake among specific target groups in a specific context through a multi-stakeholder process that reviews secondary data and sources of information in combination with linear programming on the Cost of the Diet.

**IDENTIFICATION**
- Define focus of analysis (target groups, geographies)

**POLICY ANALYSIS**
- Analyse enabling environment

**ANALYSIS**
- Analyse food and nutrient availability, access, intake, and local practices, and affordability of nutritious diets

**DECISION**
- Identify effective, context-specific intervention and policy options to fill the nutrient gap

**HOW ARE RESULTS BEING USED IN PILOT COUNTRIES?**
- **El Salvador**: Redesign government social protection policy
- **Ghana**: Active engagement of stakeholders across sectors on nutrition strategies
- **Madagascar**: Design new national nutrition policy and action plan
Operations Research for Nutrition

**Priorities for operations research**

- Combinations of nutrition-specific and nutrition–sensitive interventions
- CBT modalities on nutrition outcomes
- Increase access to fortified staples
- Using behavioral science / SBCC
- IT advances in nutrition M&E
- Costs, cost-effectiveness
- Double burden

**Examples from the field**

- Malawi stunting prevention
- Pakistan CBT in social protection program
- Rice fortification – innovation accelerator
- Malawi SBCC in stunting prevention
- Tanzania and Kenya using mobile solutions for nutrition data collection
- Latin America Cost of Malnutrition study to document cost of not addressing malnutrition in all its forms
"We are able to know in near real-time that a distribution took place at point x or purchase was made at shop x and beneficiaries x, y, z received their commodities."
Innovations in M&E: Mobile Data Collection

• WFP food security surveys by mobile phone (mVAM)

• Nutrition indicators now being used in mobile data collection

• Hundreds/thousands of people contacted via SMS or voice

• Data gives a real-time read on the food security and nutrition situation

Recently, mVAM has been used with success in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as part of the Ebola response
Conclusions

• Innovative solutions are helping bridge the divide between science and program

• Working in partnership is crucial to overcome the persistent challenges
  • Support government
  • Advocate
  • Mobilize resources