

Fill the Nutrient Gap



Nutrition situation analysis framework and decision tool

Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis: An introduction

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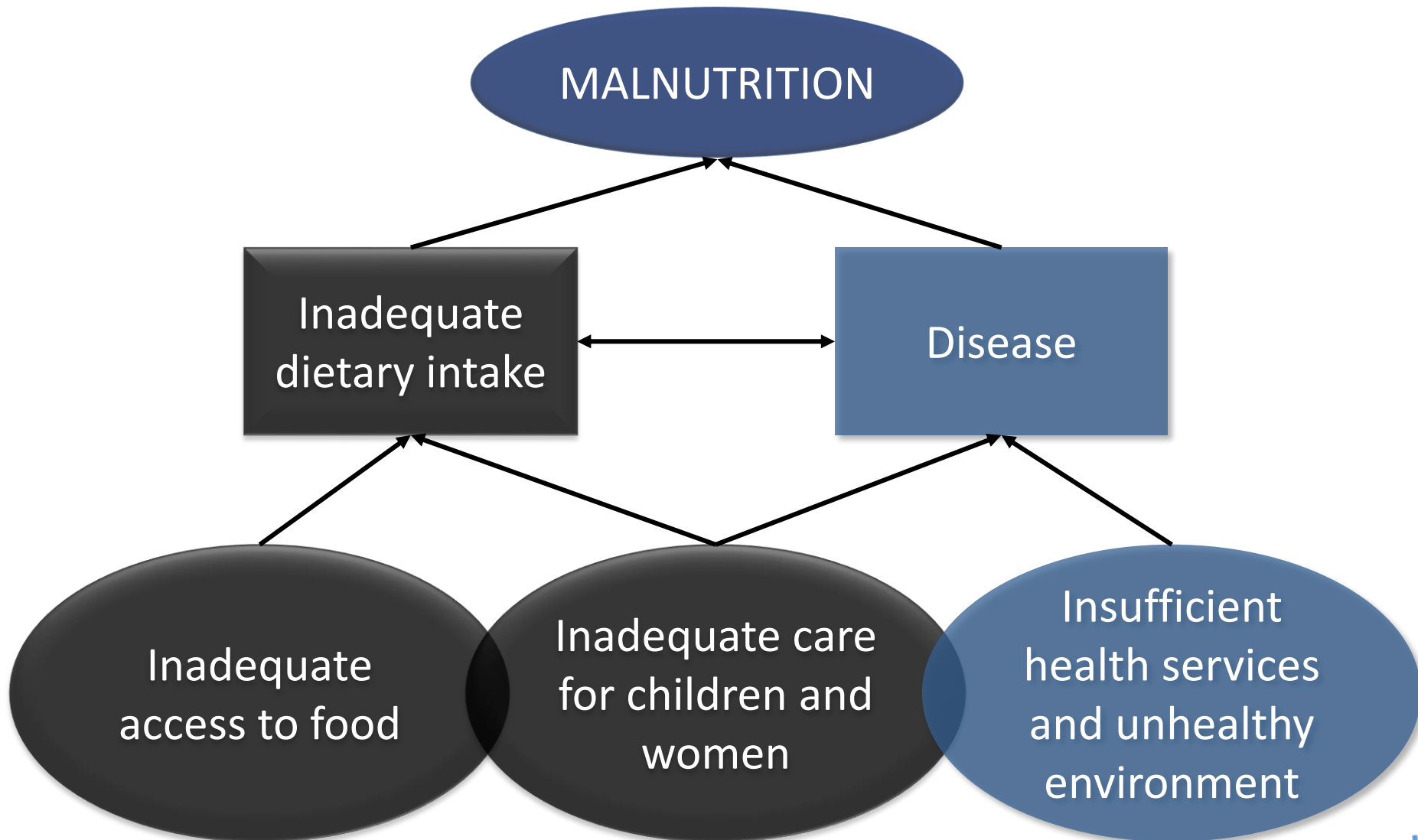


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2 NO HUNGER



Meeting nutrient requirements is a prerequisite for preventing malnutrition



Good nutrition is about consuming **40 nutrients** in **different amounts** from a **wide variety of foods** together with other key interventions



Fill the Nutrient Gap - Partners



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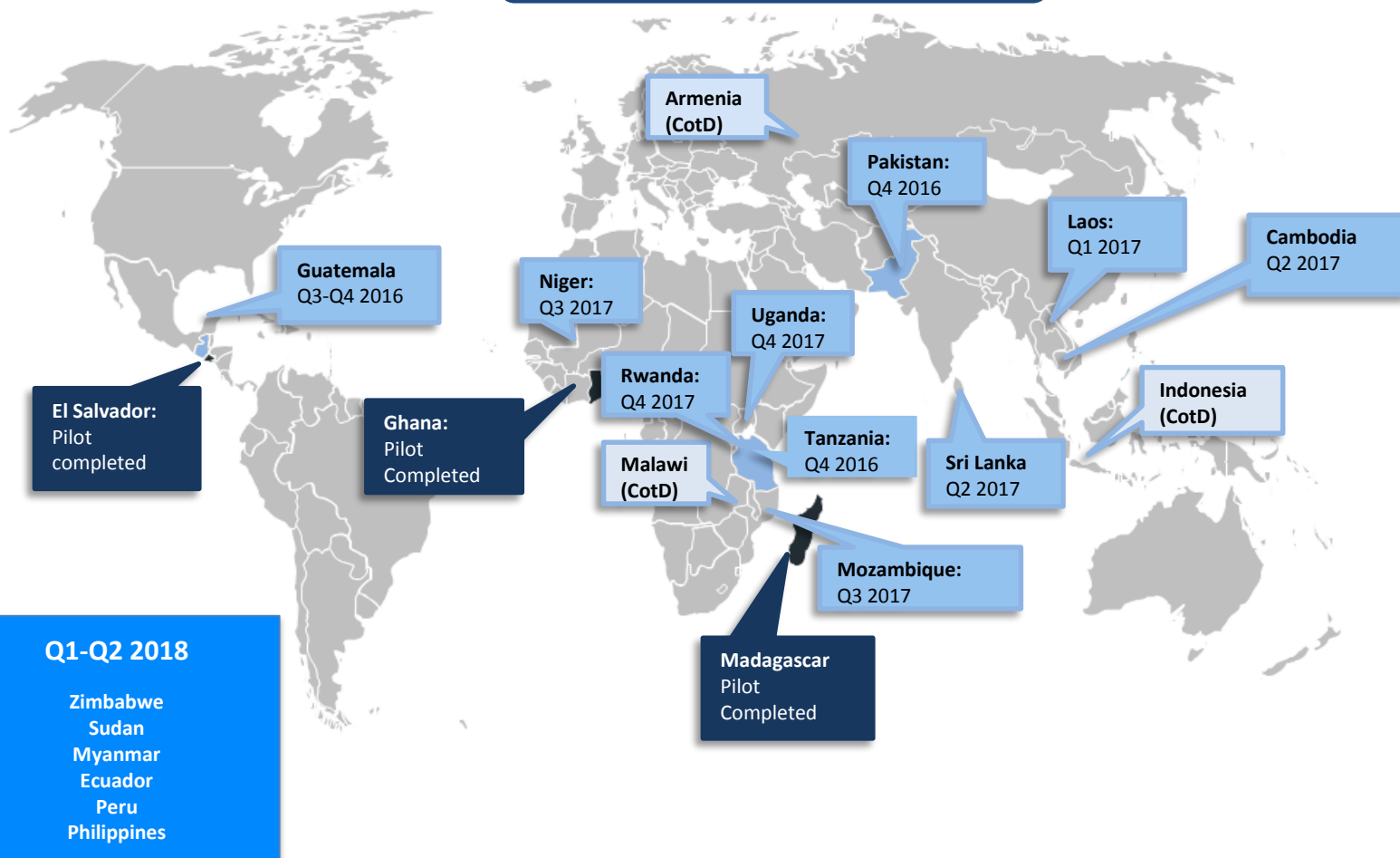


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Around the world



Primary Goals

- Strengthen nutrition situation analysis linked to decision-making
- Establish consensus on cost-effective policy and programmatic strategies to improve nutrition of key target groups adapted to the context

2 Components of the Analysis

Reviewing secondary data and sources of information

Linear programming on the Cost of the Diet

Life-cycle approach with a focus on:

Children <2 years

Pregnant and lactating women

Adolescent girls

Key secondary data sources, Tanzania (150+)

Data category	Key data sources Tanzania
Nutrition situation	DHS 2015/16, Micronutrients DHS 2010
Policy and programmes	Food and Nutrition Policy Tanzania (draft, 2015); Tanzania National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016-2021
Access and availability of nutritious foods	CFSVA (2012); Livelihood Zones Analysis (2010); AgriDiet working paper 1 (2014)
Nutrient intake	Measuring Access to Food in Tanzania: A Food Basket Approach (2015); Maisha Bora Baseline Household Survey (2016)
Local practices	Ethnicity and Child Health in Northern Tanzania (2014); Affordable Nutritious Foods for Women Baseline Household Survey (2016); ASTUTE Formative Research Presentation (2017)
Optimisation and Cost of the Diet	Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2011/12; Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2014/15



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

THE TANZANIA
NATIONAL MULTI-SECTORAL
NUTRITION ACTION PLAN (NMNAP)

JULY 2016 - JUNE 2021

From Evidence to Policy to Action



TANZANIA

National Fortification Assessment Coverage Tool (FACT)
Survey in Tanzania, 2015






Maize Flour Wheat Flour Oil Salt



Tanzania 2012

Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis

2015-16

Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey



Micronutrients:

Results of the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey



Tanzania 2012

World Food Programme

The Policy Environment for Linking Agriculture and Nutrition in Tanzania

AgriDiet Working Paper 1
Professor Joyce Kinabo
July 2014



Addressing Stunting in Tanzania Early
FORMATIVE RESEARCH PRESENTATION



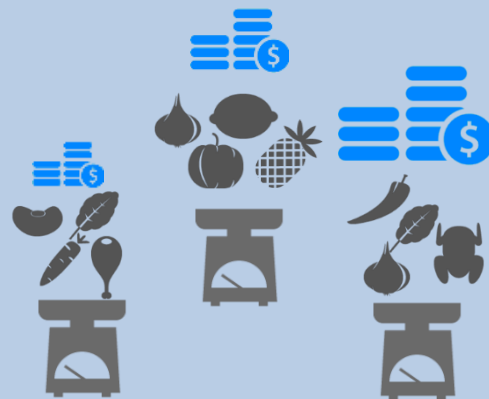
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Linear optimization (Cost of the Diet, developed by SC-UK) determines the least expensive nutritious diet using locally available foods



Locally available food items



Possible diets meeting all nutrient requirements of the household

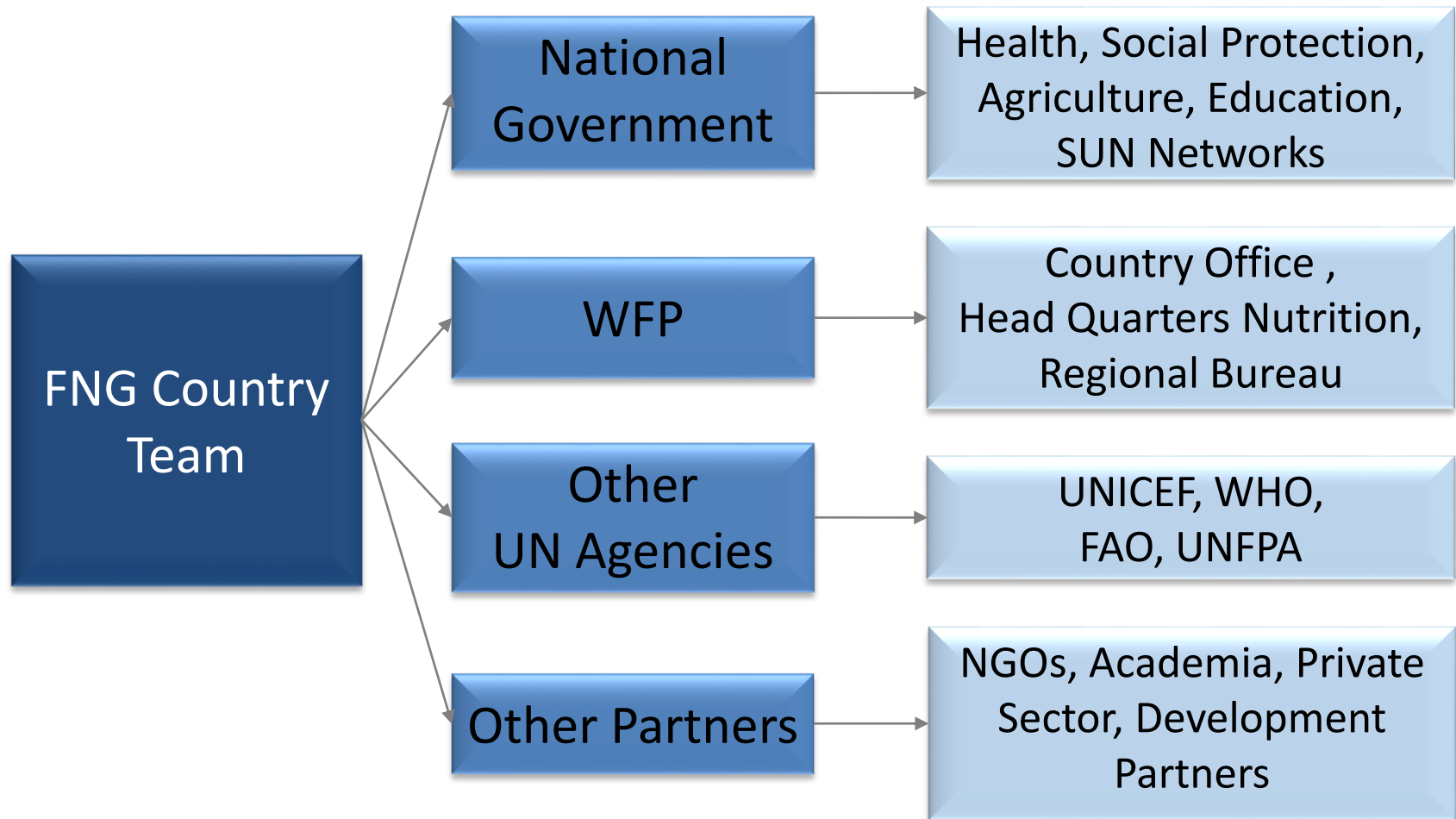


Least expensive nutritious diet

Least expensive nutritious diet adjusted to include two servings of preferred staple per day (SNUT)



Multiple stakeholders, from several sectors, engage in the process



How have FNG results been used in Pilot Countries

El Salvador

To redesign government social protection policies

Ghana

To lead to active engagement of stakeholders across sectors on nutrition strategies

Madagascar

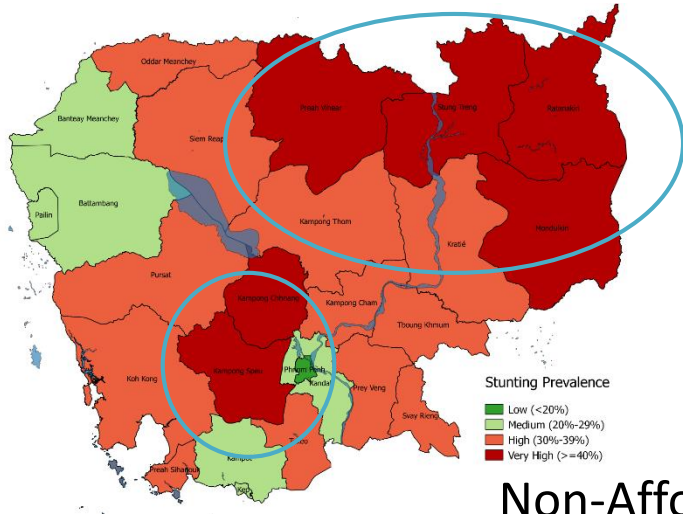
To design new national nutrition policy and action plan

FNG also informed WFP's strategic planning processes (Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews and Country Strategic Plans)

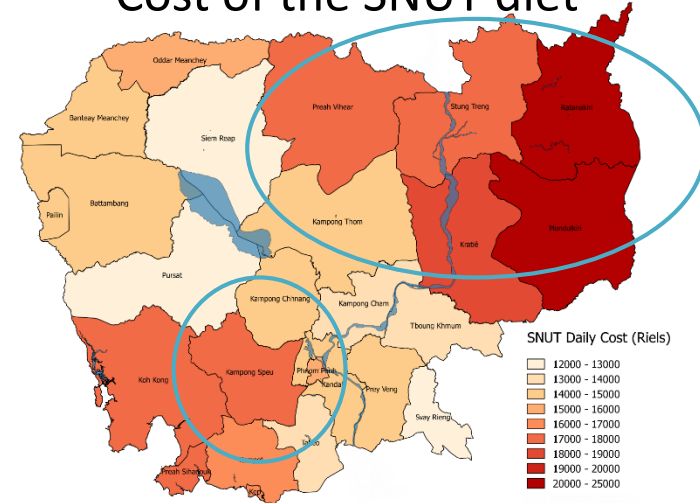
Best moment: When national policies are being revised & country strategies are being designed

Mountain and Plateau regions have high stunting **and** expensive cost of the diet **and** high non-affordability...

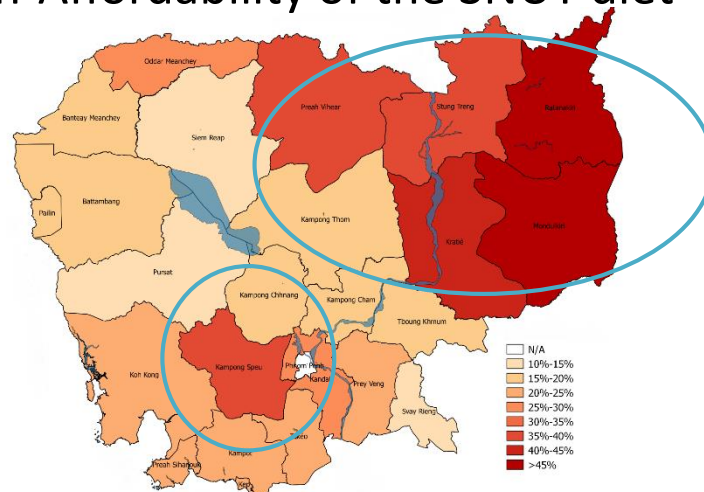
Under 5 Stunting prevalence



Cost of the SNUT diet



Non-Affordability of the SNUT diet



Source: DHS, 2014 and Cost of the Diet Analysis



**Nutrition Specific & Sensitive packages
to be considered,
based on CotD modelling proposed by
stakeholders**

Interventions for general population

Interventions for specific target groups

Increased income for the poorest

Examples of key recommendations

Social Protection

Increase the social safety net's (SSN) transfer value to improve household purchasing power to improve access to a nutritious diet and **explore expanding the population eligible for SSN support** (*Ghana, El Salvador, Indonesia*)

Include fortified infant cereal (20 g/d) to complement the diet of children aged 6-23 months, in the form of a commodity specific e-voucher (*Indonesia, El Salvador*)

Ensure nutrition education is integrated with the package of services provided to SSN beneficiaries (*several countries*)

Add a conditionality to the SSN transfer for pregnant and lactating women and children under-two (e.g. antenatal care attendance, attendance to child health days) (*several countries*)

Examples of key recommendations

Food Value Chain

Improve supply chain, including cold storage, of fresh foods (vegetables, fruits, animal source foods) (*Ghana*)

Harmonize regulatory framework related to staple food fortification between national and provincial level (*Pakistan*)

Expand and strengthen existing (public-)private sector initiatives to increase availability and affordability of fortified complementary foods in markets (*Madagascar, Ghana, Pakistan*)

Develop and implement standards and regulations for manufacturing and marketing of fortified complementary foods and snacks (*Ghana, Pakistan*)

SISN's Classification Scheme of Implementation Research

	Commitment, Support, Financing and Sustainability		
Objects of Implementation	Initiation and Scoping	Planning and Design	Implementation, Iterative Improvement and Scaling Up
Nutrition-specific interventions	X	X	
Nutrition-sensitive actions	X	X	
Operationalizing a national multisectoral nutrition agenda	X	X	
NGO projects (typically sub-national)			
Implementation Innovations			

Thank you!



See <http://www1.wfp.org/nutrition> for more information