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

MALNUTRITION

- Inadequate access to food
- Inadequate dietary intake
- Inadequate care for children and women
- Disease
- Insufficient health services and unhealthy environment
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

- UC Davis
- Global Affairs Canada
- BMZ
- UNICEF
- Mahidol University
- WFP
- IFPRI
- Epicentre
- Harvard
Guatemala: Q3-Q4 2016

El Salvador: Pilot completed

Ghana: Q3 2017

Armenia (CotD)

Pakistan: Q4 2016

Laos: Q1 2017

Indonesia (CotD)

Cambodia Q2 2017

Uganda: Q4 2017

Niger: Q3 2017

Sri Lanka Q2 2017

Tanzania: Q4 2016

Malawi (CotD)

Mozambique: Q3 2017

Madagascar Pilot Completed

Q1-Q2 2018

Zimbabwe
Sudan
Myanmar
Ecuador
Peru
Philippines
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+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data category</th>
<th>Key data sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition situation</td>
<td>DHS 2015/16, Micronutrients DHS 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy and programmes</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Policy Tanzania (draft, 2015); Tanzania National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Action Plan 2016-2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access and availability of nutritious foods</td>
<td>CFSVA (2012); Livelihood Zones Analysis (2010); AgriDiet working paper 1 (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local practices</td>
<td>Ethnicity and Child Health in Northern Tanzania (2014); Affordable Nutritious Foods for Women Baseline Household Survey (2016); ASTUTE Formative Research Presentation (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimisation and Cost of the Diet</td>
<td>Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2011/12; Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2014/15</td>
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Linear optimization (Cost of the Diet, developed by SC-UK) determines the least expensive nutritious diet using locally available foods.
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...

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objects of Implementation</th>
<th>Commitment, Support, Financing and Sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initiation and Scoping</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition-specific interventions</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition-sensitive actions</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operationalizing a national multisectoral nutrition agenda</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO projects (typically sub-national)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Innovations</td>
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Thank you!

See [http://www1.wfp.org/nutrition](http://www1.wfp.org/nutrition) for more information.