**Review of Promising Practices among Non-Transfer-Based, Multi-Sectoral, Nutrition-Focused Projects for USAID’s Office of Food for Peace:**

**Project Selection Criteria**

At the request of USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP), FHI 360’s Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA) is embarking on a review of purposively selected development-focused projects that implement/have implemented a combination of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches to address nutrition outcomes *without directly providing food or non-food transfers to project participants* (e.g., projects providing food/supplements/inputs/cash/vouchers directly to participants will be excluded from the review; projects providing capacity strengthening support to community workers to disseminate messaging on nutrition behaviors or agricultural practices will be included in the review, so long as the projects do not provide project inputs directly to community members). Table 1 provides examples of the nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches of focus for this review.

The overarching purpose of this review is to describe the landscape of activities and approaches projects have used/are using to address nutrition outcomes without directly providing transfers to participants, highlighting any identified associated lessons and/or promising practices. In addition, the review will analyze highlighted lessons and practices through various lenses, including their sustainability potential, so as to expand the evidence base for promising nutrition-focused activities and approaches that may be replicable in areas where FFP typically implements development projects. Projects included in this review may be funded by U.S. Government or non-U.S. Government entities (e.g., non-governmental organizations, international organizations, the World Bank, other donors, host-country governments).

In particular, FANTA is looking for projects that meet the following criteria:

* Projects with goals/objectives that emphasize improving or increasing women’s and/or children’s nutrition
* Projects that provide no direct transfer to targeted project participants (including direct distribution of food or non-food commodities and/or electronic or physical cash or voucher transfers)
* Projects that include both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches (see Table 1; note that each project only needs to include at least one of the nutrition-sensitive and at least one of the nutrition-specific approaches listed below)
* Projects of at least 3 years duration
* Projects implemented in any low- or middle-income country
* Projects for which midterm and/or final evaluations have been conducted by a third party (an entity other than the implementing organization) and are available

Please send suggestions regarding projects that you feel meet the aforementioned criteria by **close of business 22 April 2016** to Laura Glaeser, the co-principal investigator for this review and FANTA’s Food Security Advisor, at: lglaeser@fhi360.org.

**Table 1. Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming approach examples**

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| Nutrition-specific programming approaches\*:  |
| Promotion\*\* of periconceptional folic acid supplementation or fortification |
| Promotion\*\* of maternal balanced energy protein supplementation |
| Promotion\*\* of maternal calcium supplementation |
| Promotion\*\* of multiple micronutrient supplementation in pregnancy |
| Promotion\*\* of breastfeeding |
| Promotion\*\* of appropriate complementary feeding |
| Promotion\*\* of vitamin A supplementation in children 6-59 months of age |
| Promotion\*\* of preventive zinc supplementation in children 6-59 months of age |
| Promotion\*\* of management of severe acute malnutrition |
| Promotion\*\* of management of moderate acute malnutrition |
| Nutrition-sensitive programming approaches\*: |
| Women’s empowerment (e.g., delayed marriage, decision-making, control over income) |
| Maternal mental health (e.g., gender-based violence prevention activities, activities that address maternal depression)  |
| Agriculture |
| Food systems (e.g., value chain activities) |
| Education (e.g., literacy interventions) |
| Early childhood development |
| Employment (e.g., income-generating activities, livelihood interventions, microcredit interventions) |
| Social protection (e.g., safety net interventions) |
| Water, sanitation, and hygiene |
| Health and/or family planning promotion\*\* |

\*Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming approaches are derived from interventions highlighted in the Lancet 2013 Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition. (The Lancet, Vol. 382, Vol. 9891)

\*\*In keeping with the “no transfer” orientation of this review, ”promotion” of listed activities may occur through counseling, education, behavior change, health systems strengthening, or similar non-transfer-oriented approaches, including approaches using resources provided by participating communities themselves.