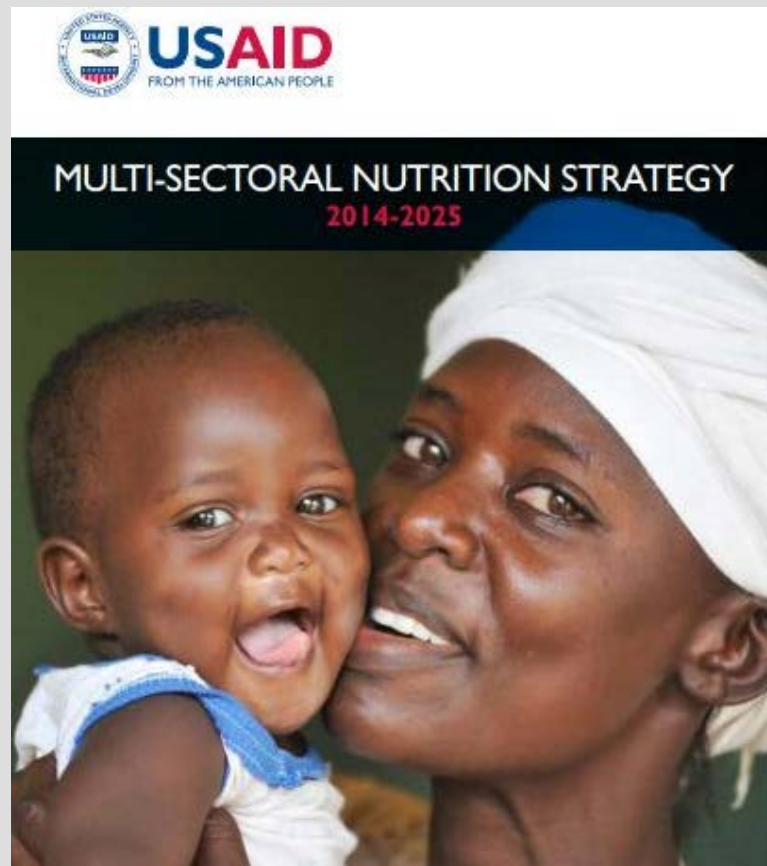




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Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025

TOPS
Knowledge Sharing
Workshop
January 27, 2016





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Aim of the Strategy

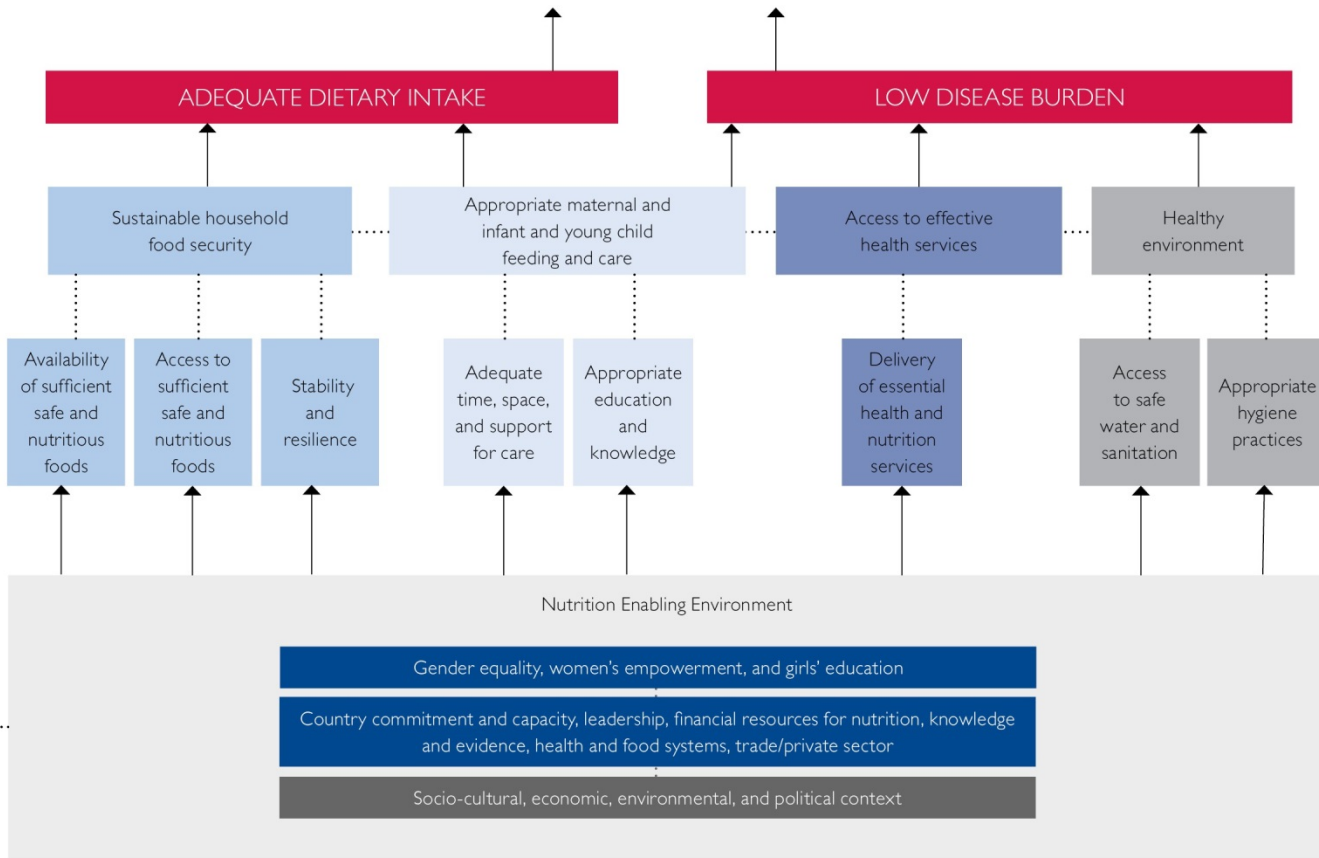
To guide the Agency's policies and programs for nutrition in both emergency and development contexts with the goal of improving nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development

FIGURE 1: USAID MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Adapted from UNICEF, 2013¹⁵ and Black et al., 2013²

- ▼ Morbidity & Mortality
- ▲ Adult Stature
- ▲ Cognitive, Motor, and Socio-Emotional Development
- ▼ Obesity
- ▲ School Performance and Learning Capacity
- ▲ Work Capacity/Productivity

→ OPTIMAL NUTRITION ←



ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

- Agriculture Production/Income Generation for Dietary Diversity
 - Food Processing
 - Postharvest Storage
 - Food Fortification
 - Targeted Livelihood Activities
 - Risk Mitigation Interventions
 - Social Protection and Safety Nets
 - Biofortification
-
- Early, Exclusive, and Continued Breastfeeding
 - Appropriate Complementary Feeding
 - Feeding During Illness
 - Dietary Diversity for Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children
 - Maternal Supplementation
 - Caregiver Support and Protection
 - Early Child Care and Development
-
- Treatment of Acute Malnutrition
 - Micronutrient Supplementation or Fortification
 - Nutrition Management of Diseases
 - Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases
 - Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services
 - Deworming in Children
 - Nutrition Assessment and Counseling
-
- Safe Water Sources
 - Sanitation Facilities
 - Hand Washing with Soap
 - Clean Family Living Environment
 - Safe Food Handling
-
- Nutrition Advocacy
 - Nutrition Resources Mobilization
 - Multi-sectoral Coordination
 - Human Resources for Nutrition
 - Gender Sensitive Interventions
 - Accountable Policies that Enable Participation and Transparency
 - Systems: Quality Improvement/ Quality Assurance, Management, Financial, Logistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition Surveillance

USAID NUTRITION STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK GOAL

Improve nutrition to save lives, build resilience, increase economic productivity, and advance development

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Scale up effective, integrated nutrition-specific and -sensitive interventions, programs, and systems across humanitarian and development contexts

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1

Increased equitable provision and utilization of high-quality nutrition services

- 1.1 Increased timely delivery of critical services before and during humanitarian crises
- 1.2 Increased availability of and access to high-quality nutrition-specific services and commodities
- 1.3 Increased availability of and access to high-quality nutrition-sensitive services and commodities
- 1.4 Improved social and behavior change strategies and approaches for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2

Increased country capacity and commitment to nutrition

- 2.1 Increased professional and institutional capacity
- 2.2 Increased political will and resources for nutrition programs
- 2.3 Increased stakeholder engagement around national nutrition goals
- 2.4 Improved systems to plan, manage, and evaluate nutrition programs

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3

Increased multi-sectoral programming and coordination for improved nutrition outcomes

- 3.1 Increased joint planning across humanitarian and development sectors
- 3.2 Strengthened coordinated multi-sectoral programming and planning among nutrition stakeholders within the U.S. Government and at the country level
- 3.3 Strengthened engagement with the private sector to improve nutrition

INTERMEDIATE RESULT 4

Increased nutrition leadership

- 4.1 Improved global coordination among donors, international organizations, partner countries, and other stakeholders addressing nutrition
- 4.2 Strengthened and expanded nutrition evidence base
- 4.3 Increased generation of innovative practices and technologies
- 4.4 Increased application of evidence-based approaches and innovation, including use of technology



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Food For Peace Comparative Advantage

- History of implementing an integrated package of activities that include MCHN, agriculture, livelihood, disaster risk reduction, resilience activities in FFP development food assistance programs that are community based and reach the most vulnerable
- Ability to support both treatment and prevention of malnutrition (both chronic and acute) in development programs
- Production of specialized nutritional commodities and distribution in both emergency and development contexts
- Ability to conduct operational research on specialized nutritional products and necessary processes to achieve results
- Proactive learning agenda and capacity building opportunities



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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What are the benefits of integrating humanitarian programs with development programming?

What are the challenges of integrating humanitarian programs with development programming?



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Roll out of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy

- Management Team with GH, BFS and DHCA
- Orientation Course – one day version and short versions
- Technical and operational guidance briefs
- Strategy used to guide new project designs
- Lessons learned in multi-sectoral programming



Technical and Operational Briefs

1. Nutrition-sensitive Agriculture ✓
2. Nutrition-intensive Programming ✓
3. Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Death (EPCMD) ✓
4. 1,000 Days ✓
5. WASH and Nutrition ✓
6. Maternal Nutrition ✓
7. Newborn, Infant and Young Child Nutrition***
 - Neonatal nutrition
 - Breastfeeding
 - Complementary Feeding
8. Family Planning and Nutrition**
9. Micronutrients (including Anemia-Maternal and Child)***
10. Early Childhood Development***
11. Nutrition Assessment, Counseling and Support (NACS) ✓
12. Nutrition in Emergencies**
13. Integrating Nutrition into Health Systems: CCM, CMAM***
14. Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC) in nutrition***
15. Policy in nutrition***

16. Nutrition and Resilience***
17. Gender at Intersection of Agriculture and Health***
18. Nutrition-Related Non-Communicable Diseases (N-RNCDs)**
19. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)***
20. Tension Points (Ag/Nut)**
21. Nutrition Programs "at Scale"***
22. Monitoring and Evaluation***
23. Nutrition Sensitive Income Pathway**
24. Approaches for Multi-sectoral National Anemia Programming***
25. Multi-micronutrient Powders (MNPs)***
26. *Supply Chain in Nutrition*
27. *Production for Own Consumption*

✓ = in final ** = in draft *** = in process

Completed briefs:

- <https://www.usaid.gov/nutrition-strategy>
- [http://agrilinks.org/library?f\[0\]=field_sectors%253Aname%3ANutrition](http://agrilinks.org/library?f[0]=field_sectors%253Aname%3ANutrition)

Common Factors for Success

USAID Mission

Multi-Sectoral Nutrition

Coordination and Programming





USAID MISSIONS IMPLEMENTING MULTI- SECTORAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Senegal (Yaajeende)

Ethiopia (ENGINE and Growth through Nutrition)

Uganda (Community Connector)

Nepal (Suaahara I and II)

Guatemala (Western Highlands Integrated Project)

Bangladesh (Multiple sector activities)

Tanzania (Mwanza Boro)

Rwanda (Integrated Nutrition and WASH)

Cambodia (NOURISH)

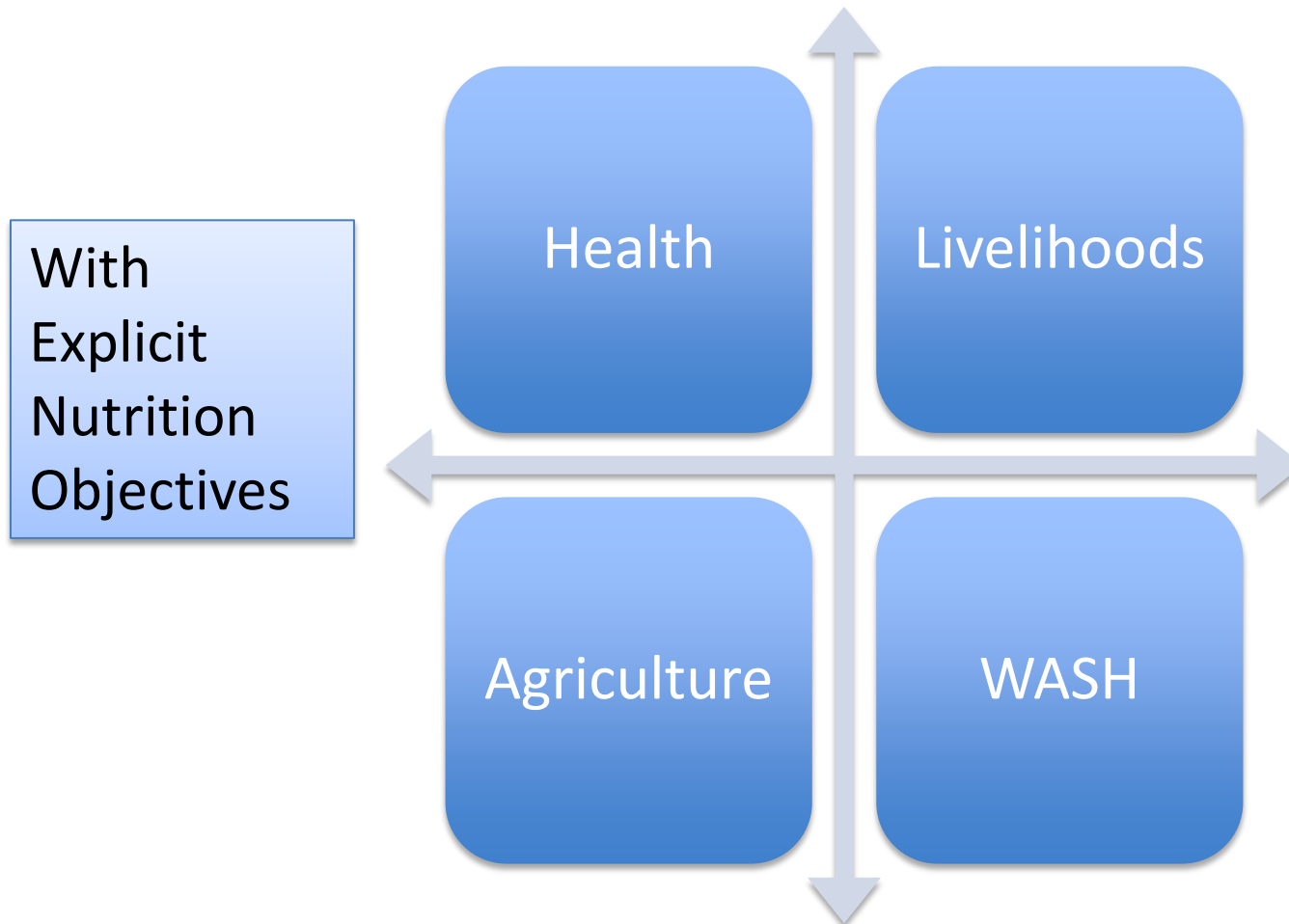
Others?

Convergence, Overlay and Complementarity of Projects/Activities for Nutrition Results

- Targeting nutrition-specific and sensitive activities- across multiple sectors- to populations in the same geographical area is required to achieve convergence & complementarity of interventions and optimum nutrition results
- There are different models for providing multi-sectoral activities-see attached diagram
- Good data and GIS to map and plan activities are critical

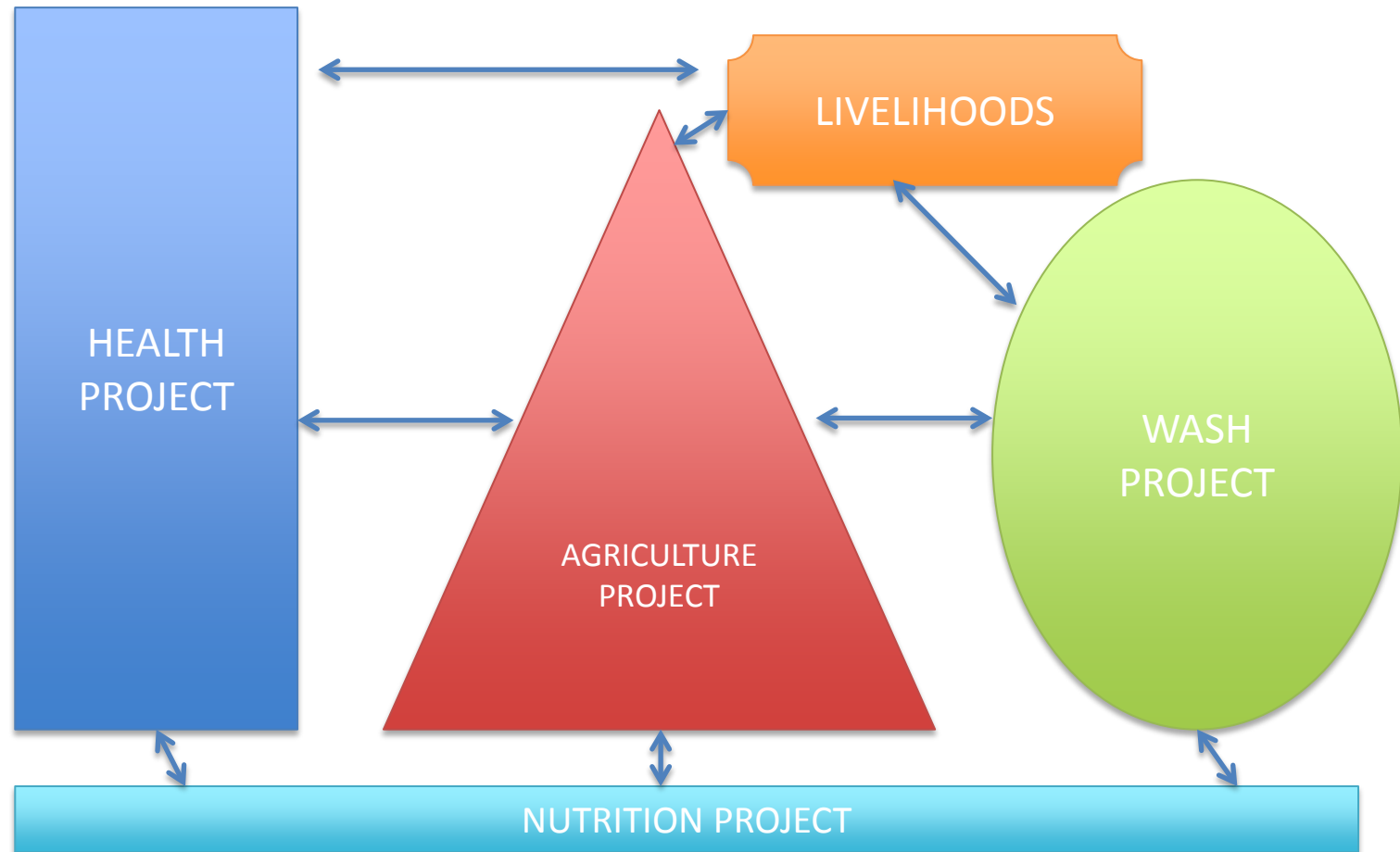
Types of Programming: Model 1

One Project- Several Components



TYPES OF PROGRAMMING:MODEL 2

Multiple Projects Coordinating/Converging



With EXPLICIT NUTRITION OBJECTIVES

Mechanisms Established to Facilitate and Enforce Implementing Partner Coordination

- ***Explicit instructions incorporated into RFAs & RFPs*** that Implementing Partners will work together
- ***Memos of Understanding*** between partners
- ***Clear mandates***, roles and responsibilities of partners identified by USAID and how they will work together
- ***Work Planning*** together
- ***Joint Portfolio*** and Data Review Meetings
- ***Co-Location*** of Offices
- ***Joint Site Visits***



Mission Culture Established

Mission Leadership committed to Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programming and Coordination:

- ***Office Chiefs and staff willing*** to reach across corridors (Technical, Program, OAA, Financial, Management Offices) to talk and work together
- ***Flexibility and Creativity*** encouraged to do things differently

Mission Forums and mechanisms established for bringing USAID offices together:

- USAID Nutrition and/or Food Security Committees/Technical Working Groups (TWGs)-with terms of reference, regular meetings and clear role
- Joint Project & Activity Design and Solicitation Technical Panels across offices
- Joint Portfolio Reviews across offices
- Joint Site Visits
- Joint Project Management across offices

USAID Strategies, Projects & Activities Need Explicit Nutrition Objectives, Common Indicators and Targets

CDCSs –particularly in FtF countries- should set stage with high level nutrition impact objectives and indicators

Development Objectives should identify cross-sectoral linkages to achieve nutrition results

PADS and Activities (RFAs, RFPs) across sectors should have explicit nutrition objectives and common indicators to promote effective coordination and synergies