Doing double duty for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition
WFP Strategic Plan

1. Support countries to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2)

WFP Strategic Goals

1. Support countries to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2)
2. Partner to support implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17)

WFP Strategic Objectives

1. End hunger
2. Improve nutrition
3. Achieve food security
4. Support SDG implementation
5. Partner for SDG results

WFP Strategic Results

1. Access to food (SDG 2.1)
2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)
3. Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG 2.3)
4. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)
5. Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)
6. Policy coherence (SDG 17.14)
7. Diversified resourcing (SDG 17.3)
8. Enhance global partnership (SDG 17.16)
WFP Nutrition Policy

1. SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)

2. IMPROVE NUTRITION

2. End Malnutrition (SDG 2.2)

- Wasting
- Stunting
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Overweight/Obesity

Adequate and healthy diets that meet nutrient needs

WFP Focus
- Partnership
  - To support strengthening of agriculture and food systems

National Plans
- Partnership
  - To support strengthening of and linking to health systems / WASH

Global Goals
WFP Nutrition Policy to action

- Wasting
- Stunting
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Overweight/Obesity

**Adequate and healthy diets that meet nutrient needs**

- Increased availability of safe, nutritious foods
- Improved access to safe, nutritious food
- Increased demand & consumption for safe, nutritious foods

**Partnership**
- To support strengthening of and linking to health systems / WASH
- To support strengthening of agriculture and food systems

*Note: Where humanitarian needs overwhelm national systems or where plans are not in place, WFP will work with partners to prioritize emergency nutrition needs*
WFP Nutrition Response

This map only displays the 55 countries where WFP implemented nutrition-specific programming in 2017.
The Global Burden

In 7 sub-regions, at least one in every four children under 5 is stunted

Percentage of stunted children under 5, by United Nations sub-region, 2017

Global 22.2%

Wasting in Southern Asia constitutes a critical public health emergency

Percentage of wasted children under 5, by United Nations sub-region, 2017

Global 7.5%

151 million U5 suffer stunting

51 million U5 suffer wasting

~16 million U5 suffer stunting and wasting

Joint Estimates 2018, GNR 2018
The Individual Risk

9 X
Acutely malnourished children are up to 9 times more likely to die

12 X
Children who are wasted and stunted are up to 12 times more likely to die

5 million
Preventable deaths from acute malnutrition annually

Olofin 2013 McDonald 2013
Double duty action

• Robust situation analysis and use of data

• Focus on targeting

• Diverse response options

• Optimal use of Specialized Nutritious Foods – strong SBCC

Diverse foods shared at Nutrition Day as part of Social and Behavior Change Campaign targeting diverse diets—Ntchisi Malawi
Example of robust situation analysis - Pakistan

Situation Analysis

- High rates of LBW and anemia in women
- Extremely high stunting and wasting
- Absolute number of stunted and wasted children higher in urban areas
- Availability of complementary foods is a challenge

Response

- CCT school meals programmes pilot for children and mother
- Provision of vouchers for fresh and fortified foods for PLW
- Working with private sector to produce appropriate fortified foods to treat and prevent malnutrition
### Example of focus on targeting - Niger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased <strong>availability</strong> of safe, nutritious foods</th>
<th>Improved <strong>access</strong> to safe, nutritious food</th>
<th>Increased <strong>demand</strong> for safe, nutritious foods and services</th>
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**‘Communities of convergence’**  
Partnership approach based on programmatic and geographical synergy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint advocacy</th>
<th>Joint targeting and registration for food assistance and nutrition prevention (very poor household)</th>
<th>SBCC delivered through multiple programme platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal livelihood programming targeting very poor households through community involvement</td>
<td>Use single partner for all activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MAM treatment available in same communities</td>
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Increased availability of safe, nutritious foods
Example of diverse response options - Ethiopia

• Largest WFP nutrition operations globally

• 2017 reached ~2.5 M beneficiaries with direct treatment and prevention

• Where nutritious food available – looking for a new approach

• Fresh food voucher – prevention programme

• Target PLW and children 6 – 23 m

• Condition of health center visits

• SBCC to promote consumption of nutritious foods

• Aim to
  • increase dietary diversity
  • stimulate local markets
  • increase access to fresh foods by beneficiaries
Example of optimal use of Specialized Nutritious Food - Malawi

Blanket prevention programming

- LNS-SQ to all children 6 – 23 months
- Expanded MAM treatment
- Comprehensive SBCC campaign

Results

- 87% of LNS consumed by 6-23 m
- Reduced malaria 20pp and fever 15pp
- Increased dietary diversity 20pp
- Reduced underweight 7.5%
- Reduced acute malnutrition 2.6%
- Increased linear growth 0.34 LAZ
Conclusion

• WFP nutrition policy aims to address all forms of malnutrition

• Primary programming focus on adequate and healthy diets that meet nutrient needs

• Action to reduce acute and chronic malnutrition not only avoid harm but also reduce risk of overnutrition focusing on four principles:
  • Robust situation analysis
  • Focus on targeting
  • Diverse response options
  • Optimal use of SNF