

Adolescent Nutrition

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND FORMATIVE RESEARCH

22 December 2016

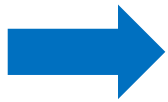


World Food Programme

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

WFP CORPORATE INITIATIVE | KNORR SOCIAL MISSION PARTNERSHIP

RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY *ANTRHOLOGICA* (Cambodia, Kenya, Uganda, one more to be decided)



Global Goal 2: Zero Hunger – addressing nutritional needs of adolescent girls (10-19 years) a key step to ending malnutrition by 2030



Build evidence base to guide development of strategic nutritional messages and interventions for this target group

OUTCOMES

- ❖ Complement local knowledge on nutrition in adolescence to help stakeholders within Cambodia make informed programme and policy strategy decisions
- ❖ Facilitate collaboration across organizations
- ❖ Inform WFP's global strategy on adolescents

CURRENT PROGRESS: MAPPING EXERCISE

- ❖ Review of existing programmes, nutrition interventions and messaging
- ❖ Review of national policies and assessment of beneficiary demographics
- ❖ Inventory of existing and potential or innovative delivery platforms

- **Stakeholders consulted to date:** UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, Plan, HKI, GIZ, Care/iDE, Save the Children, Khmer Youth Association, Marie Stopes International, Open Institute, Development Innovations

- **Preparation for formative research – January 2017 (tentative)**
 - Preparing documents for submission to National Ethics Committee for Health Research
 - Proposed sites: Phnom Penh, Ratanakiri, Prey Veng/Kampot

KEY DELIVERABLES

- ❖ Mapping tools and findings will be shared with stakeholders in user-friendly digital format

- ❖ Formative research results, combined with mapping results, will be documented in a Cambodia country assessment; compiled with assessments of 3 other countries for global sharing

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Introduction to Fill the Nutrient Gap

*Analytical and decision-making tool
for programmatic and policy options
to improve nutrient intake*




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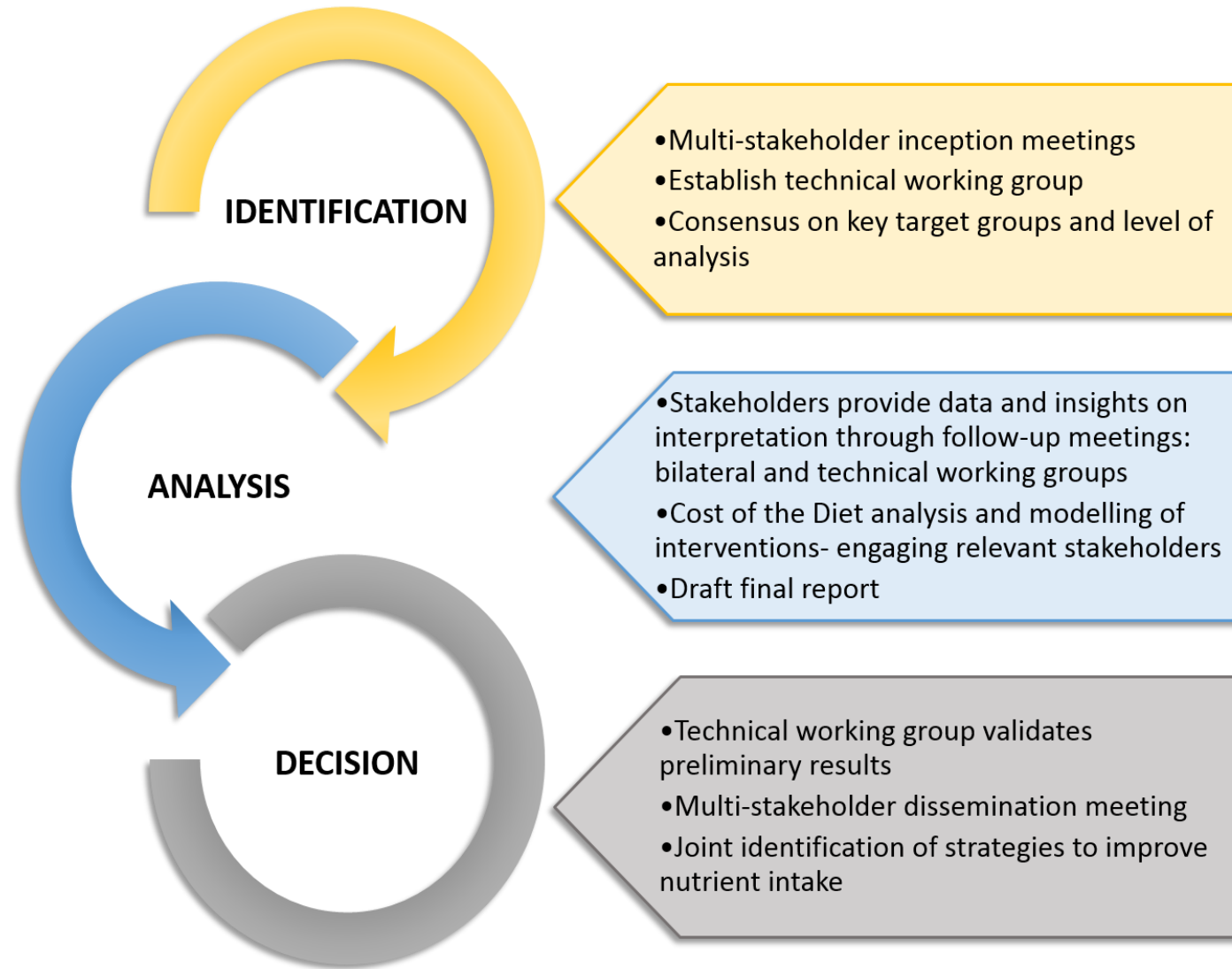
PRIMARY GOALS OF FILL THE NUTRIENT GAP

-  **To strengthen nutrition situation analysis linked to decision-making:** support identification of context-specific strategies to increase access to nutrients
-  **To establish a consensus on the optimal package of policy and programmatic strategies to improve nutrition within the context:** facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue by engaging different sectors in analysis and formulation of recommendations
-  **To utilise Cost of the Diet analysis for modelling interventions**

KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

- ✓ Are foods for nutritious diets **available**? Where, when and for whom?
- ✓ Are nutritious diets **affordable**? Where and for whom? Does affordability change by season?
- ✓ Can **existing dietary patterns** allow to meet nutrient requirements for key target groups? What are the main **gaps**, based on existing consumption patterns?
- ✓ Do **behavior patterns and bottlenecks** in feeding practices vary across different areas of the country/socio-economic groups/urban-rural population? How?
- ✓ What are the main **barriers** to meet nutrient requirements for key target groups, beyond affordability?

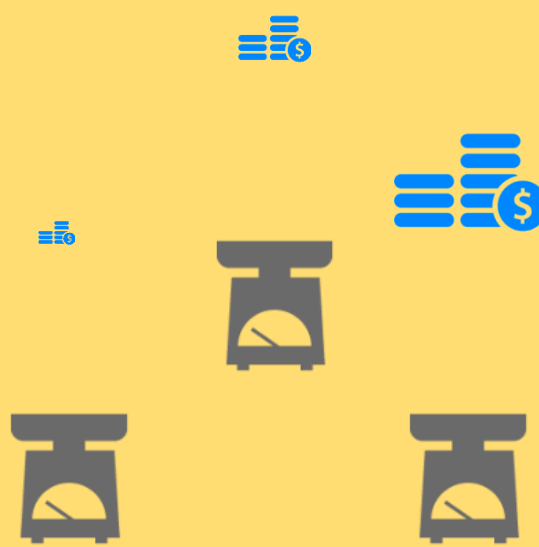
WHAT IS THE FILL THE NUTRIENT GAP PROCESS?



COST OF THE DIET: DETERMINING THE LEAST EXPENSIVE NUTRITIOUS DIET



Locally available food items



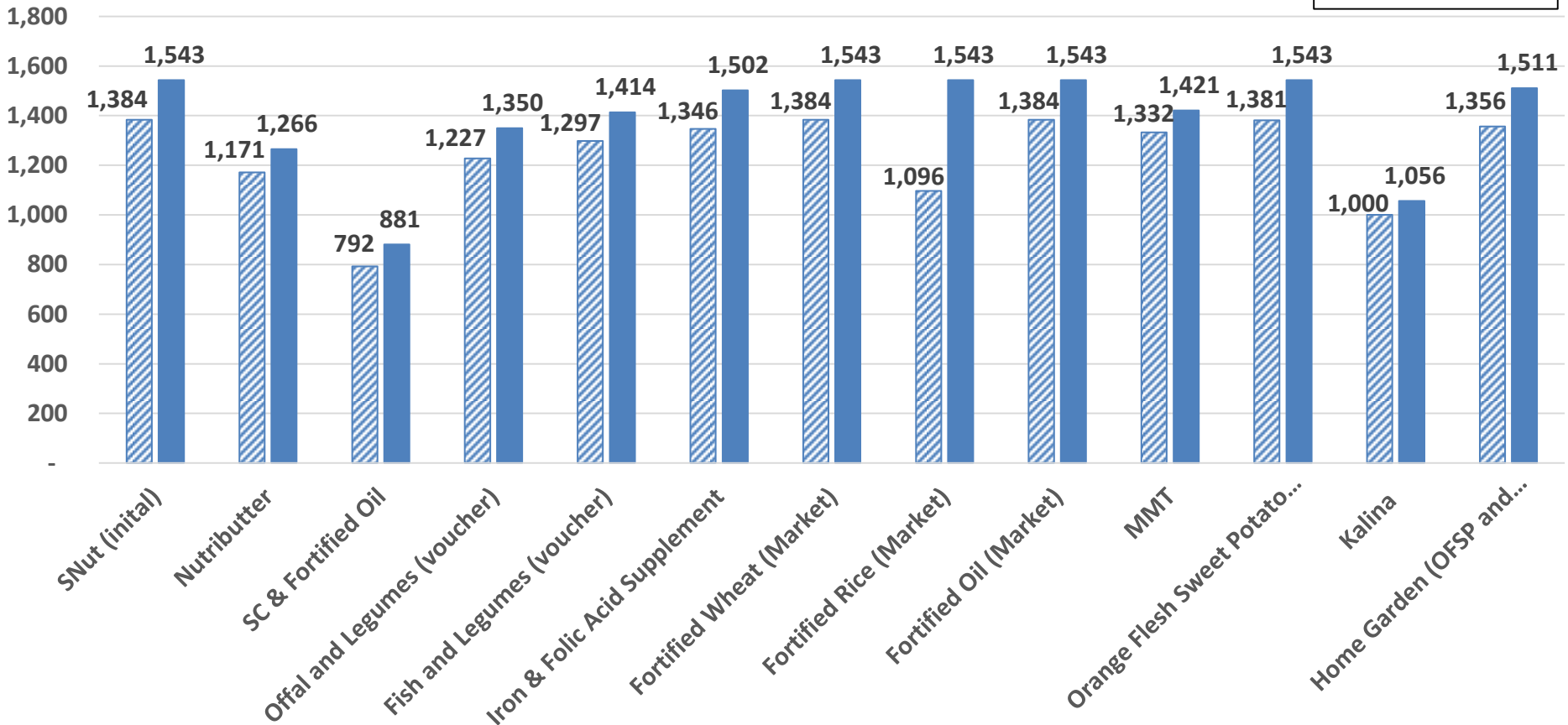
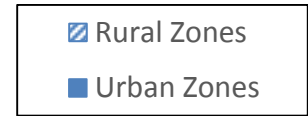
Possible nutritious diets meeting all nutrient requirements of the model household



Least expensive nutritious diet

MODELLING INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE THE DAILY COST TO A PREGNANT/LACTATING WOMAN

DAILY COST: MADAGASCAR

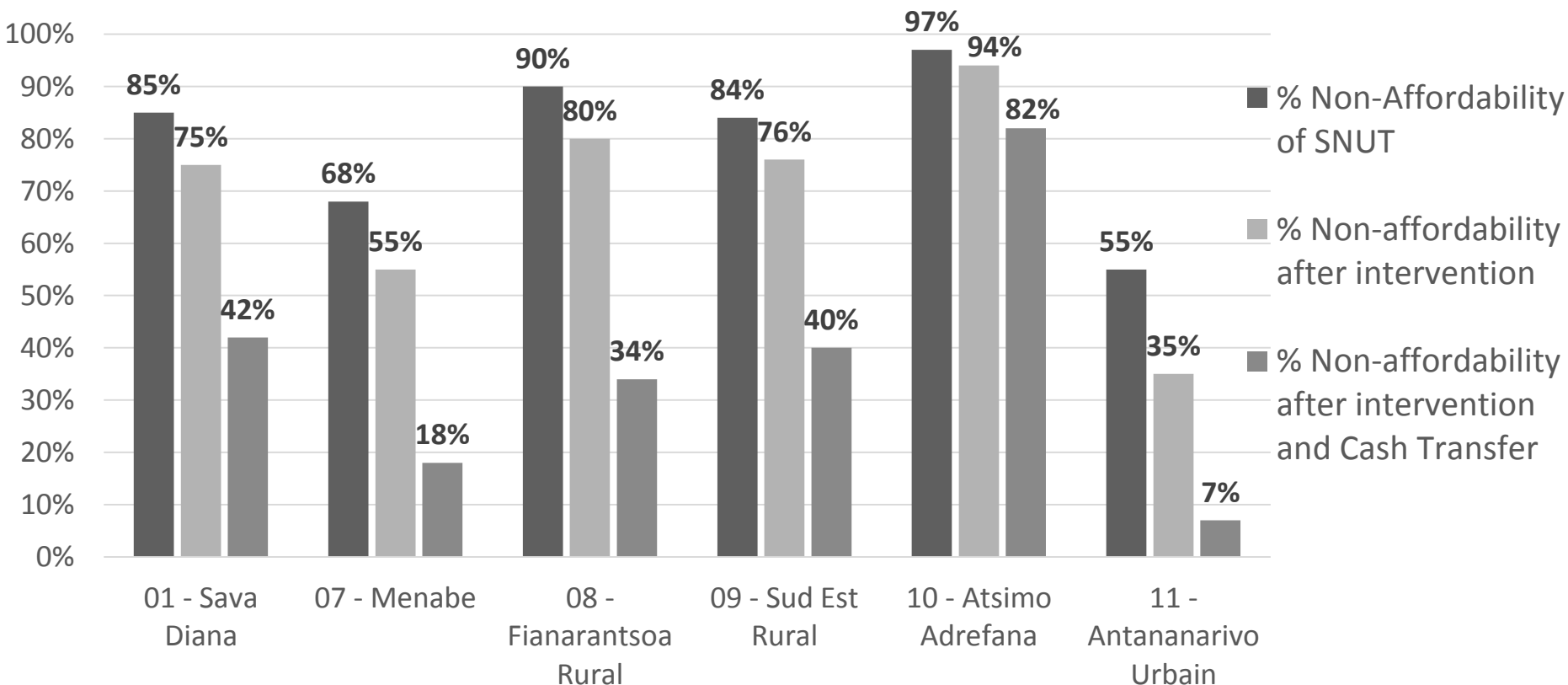


Currency exchange: 1000 AR = 1200 Riel

SNut = Staple-Adjusted Nutritious Diet

SC = Super Cereal

CHANGE IN % OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT CANNOT AFFORD A NUTRITIOUS DIET AFTER OPTIMAL PACKAGE OF INTERVENTIONS (KUBA AINA + SC & FORTIFIED OIL + MMT) AND WITH A CASH TRANSFER OF 60,000AR/MONTH PER HOUSEHOLD



Currency exchange: 60,000 AR = 72,000 Riel

SNut = Staple-Adjusted Nutritious Diet

SC = Super Cereal

Kuba Aina = type of specialised nutritious food

HOW HAS FILL THE NUTRIENT GAP BEEN USED?

EXAMPLES: Influence on National Policy and Planning Discussions

❖ Madagascar

- ❖ Redesign of targeting mechanisms for social protection and social safety net programmes

❖ El Salvador

- ❖ Determining amounts for cash transfers
- ❖ Targeting of adolescent girls

❖ Ghana

- ❖ *National Food and Nutrition Strategy* for Medium Term Development Plan (2017-2020)
- ❖ Development of communication strategy for breastfeeding and complementary feeding



Multi-sectoral action planning and dialogue

NEXT STEPS FOR FILL THE NUTRIENT GAP IN CAMBODIA

Early 2017

- **Multi-stakeholder consultation and engagement throughout process**
- **Market Price Primary Data Collection**
 - 60-100 distinct food items available on local market
 - 8-10 representative market locations
- **Secondary Data Review**
 - Malnutrition characteristics
 - Enabling policy environment
 - Availability of nutritious foods in the local market
 - Access to nutritious foods
 - Nutrient intake
 - Local practices
- **Considerations for Secondary Data Sources**
 - Recent national data/surveys
 - Smaller relevant studies
 - Different sources of data for certain areas of the country or population groups
 - Scoping studies or situational analyses carried out by other organizations to inform program design
 - Literature reviews
 - Sources outside of nutrition sector (agriculture, social protection, private sector, etc.)

Thank you

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