**Strategic Plan: Outcome area 4**
Improved and equitable use of nutritional support and improved nutrition and care practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output a: Enhanced support for children and caregivers and communities for improved nutrition and care practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output b: Increased national capacity to provide access to nutrition interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output c: Strengthened political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling-up nutrition interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output d: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure protection of the nutritional status of girls, boys &amp; women from effects of humanitarian situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output e: Increased capacity of governments and partners, as duty-bearers, to identify and respond to key human rights and gender equality dimensions of nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output f: Enhanced global and regional capacity to accelerate progress in child nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF’s programme areas in nutrition

- Protect, promote and support appropriate feeding & adequate food
- Prevent and treat micro-nutrient deficiencies
- Prevent and treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
- Improve nutritional care for those with infectious disease (including HIV/AIDS)
- Increase synergies with health, WASH, ECD and social protection
- Promote linkages with agriculture
- Promote linkages with health & education to prevent childhood obesity

Target populations (focusing on the most disadvantaged):
- Adolescent girls
- Women of RA
- Children under 2 yrs
- Children aged 2-5 yrs
- Pregnant & lactating women

Nutrition-specific interventions
Nutrition-sensitive approaches
Programme Area 1: General Nutrition
161 million children are stunted worldwide

One in four children are stunted and failing to achieve their potential
Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted in 1990, 2000 and 2013

## Economic consequences of stunting

### Impaired cognitive development

Poorer performance in cognitive testing, and behavioural differences in early childhood including apathy, reduced activity, play and exploration \(^1\)

### Poor school performances

\(~1\) year loss of schooling \(^2\)

### Impaired productivity

22\% loss of yearly income in adulthood \(^3\)

### Economic development

11\% GDP loss in Africa and Asia \(^4\)

### Increased health care costs due to obesity

E.g., In China, US $49 billion in 2000 to about US $112 billion in 2025 due to increased obesity \(^5\)

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2014 Highlights

Strategic guidance

Strengthened programme data and monitoring

Strengthened partnerships

Global advocacy and data for accountability
Programme Area 2: Infant And Young Child Feeding
Trends in exclusive breastfeeding

The proportion of infants in least developed countries benefiting from exclusive breastfeeding has increased substantially

Percentage of infants under the age of six months who are exclusively breastfed, by region, around 2000 to around 2012

Suboptimal breastfeeding accounts for ~12% of total child deaths annually

*Notes: Estimates are based on a subset of 62 countries with available trend data (excludes Brazil and China due to lack of trend data). Regional aggregates are presented where adequate population coverage is reached. Rates for Around 2012 may be different from those presented as ‘current regional/global estimates’, since the trend analysis is based on a subset of countries.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2014, based on MICS, DHS, and other nationally representative surveys
Infant and Young Child Feeding: Breastfeeding

- Rapid increase in breastfeeding rates is possible
  - Capacity development
  - Social and behavior change
  - Communication and community support
  - Enabling environment

Percentage of infants under six months of age who are exclusively breastfed, selected countries, two years compared

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2014, based on MICS, DHS and other nationally representative surveys
Programme Area 3: Micronutrients
Vitamin A supplementation coverage

In 2014, UNICEF-supported child health events enabled several countries to achieve high VAS coverage, with West and Central Africa achieving > 80% full coverage.

Source: UNICEF global nutrition database, 2014, based on administrative reports from countries for the 2013 calendar year.
Micronutrient powder (MNP) programmes are being implemented in 43 countries.

In 2014, almost 3 million were reached with micronutrient powders.

Programme Area 4: Nutrition in emergencies and management of severe acute malnutrition
Globally 51 million children are wasted

About two-thirds of all wasted children live in South Asia. Percentage of children under five who are wasted and severely wasted, by region, in 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
<th>Severe wasting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West and Central Africa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEE/CIS*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least developed countries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CEE/CIS: Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
75 countries provide SAM programmes with UNICEF support

In 2014, 2.29 million (out of 2.81 million targeted) were admitted for treatment of SAM in humanitarian situations

55 countries have committed to Scaling Up Nutrition

SUN brings together governments, civil society, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector to support scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions.

Challenges

Capacity gaps in delivering high-impact nutrition interventions

- Limited national capacity in nutrition, which extends across multiple platforms
- Limited resources
- Unpredictable funding and support

Gaps in nutrition data and context specific knowledge

- Limited data for decision making, especially at subnational level
- Suboptimal programme planning and management
- Suboptimal exchange of ideas and knowledge
Opportunities

- Continued global advocacy (GNR, ICN2)
- Continuation of Scaling Up Nutrition movement (SUN)
- Continued interest and new financing
- Expanded cross-sectoral work and evidence
- Building on country experiences (e.g. Tanzania)
- Learning from the GNC rapid response team evaluation and other evaluations
Thematic contribution to Nutrition

Thematic contributions to strategic plan outcomes and cross-cutting areas, 2014:
$341 million

- **Health**: $18m - 5%
- **HIV and AIDS**: $12m - 3%
- **Water, sanitation, hygiene**: $20m - 6%
- **Nutrition**: $5m - 1%
- **Humanitarian response**: $139m - 41%
- **Education**: $116m - 34%
- **Social inclusion**: $9m - 3%
- **Child protection**: $22m - 7%
Nutrition accounts for 12% of UNICEF expenditures

UNICEF expenditure by outcome area, 2014:
$4,131 million

Expenditures in nutrition by funding source

- Other resources (Emergency)
- Other resources (Regular)
- Regular resources

- CHILD PROTECTION 12%
- SOCIAL INCLUSION 6%
- HEALTH 30%
- HIV AND AIDS 2%
- WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE 18%
- EDUCATION 20%
- NUTRITION 12%
UNICEF expenditure by outcome area, 2014: $4,131 million

Expenditures in nutrition by programme area

- IYCF
- SAM and nutrition in emergencies
- Micronutrients
- Nutrition and HIV
- Nutrition – general

- NUTRITION 12%
- WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE 18%
- EDUCATION 20%
- CHILD PROTECTION 12%
- SOCIAL INCLUSION 6%
- HEALTH 30%
- HIV AND AIDS 2%
• Support efforts to ensure nutrition is well positioned in the global agenda (SDGs)

• Building on existing progress

• Focus on key priorities:
  – Improving programme quality
  – Data and information systems
  – Capacity building
  – Knowledge management

• Improve response mechanisms

• Further define UNICEF’s approach to emerging issues
Thank you