2016
Strategic Plan
Annual Results Briefing
Nutrition

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SDGs: Programme context in 2016
SDG2: No hunger

- Eliminate hunger
- Achieve food security
- Improve nutrition
SDG2: No hunger

Achieve the nutrition targets endorsed by the World Health Assembly
LEVELS AND TRENDS IN CHILD MALNUTRITION

UNICEF / WHO / World Bank Group
Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates

Key findings of the 2016 edition

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156 MILLION
Stunting rates are dropping but 156 million children under 5 around the world were still affected in 2015.

50 MILLION
In 2015, wasting continued to threaten the lives of 50 million children under 5 globally.

42 MILLION
There were 42 million overweight children in the world in 2015 – an increase of about 11 million over the past 15 years.
High (but declining) levels of child stunting
Lower (but increasing) levels of child overweight

Improved nutrition for children and women

- Infant and young child feeding
- Micronutrient supplementation and food fortification
- Care for children with severe acute malnutrition

Maternal and child nutrition in emergencies

General nutrition: An enabling environment
2016 Nutrition Programme Highlights
Highlights: Breastfeeding

- 90% of countries (109/121) had capacity to provide breastfeeding counselling services to women in their communities.

- 70% of countries (135/194) had legal measures covering at least some provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.

- One-third of LMICs (41/133) had exclusive breastfeeding rates of more than 50% among infants younger than 6 months.
First ever global report on the quality of complementary foods and feeding for children under two in LMICs → high media and partners’ attention.

Only 1 in 4 children aged 6-23 mo in LMICs is fed a diet that meets the minimum diversity (at least 4 food groups).

Only 1 in 6 children aged 6-23 mo in LMICs is fed a diet that meets the minimum frequency and diversity for healthy growth and development.
Highlights: Micronutrients for children

- 87% of children aged 6-59 months in least developed countries, received two annual doses of vitamin A protection.

- 273 million children aged 6-59 months received two doses of vitamin A in UNICEF priority countries.

- Over 10 million children in 65 countries benefited from home fortification programmes, including 8.3 million with UNICEF support.
Highlights: Large scale food fortification

- Only 20 iodine deficient countries (110 in 1990) → control of iodine deficiency is within reach.

- More than 85% of households consuming iodized salt → best strategy to prevent children’s brain damage due to iodine deficiency.

- 86 countries had legislation to mandate staple cereal fortification with iron and other essential micronutrients.
Highlights: Care for children with SAM

- 3.4 million children with severe acute (SAM) malnutrition were admitted for treatment, with a recovery rate of 89%.

- 1.0 million children with SAM were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes in non-humanitarian situations, with a recovery rate of 94%.

- Most children with SAM live in countries/settings not affected by humanitarian situations. → can be treated successfully through routine services.
Highlights: Nutrition in emergencies

- 65% (78/121) of UNICEF country programmes responded to new or ongoing humanitarian situations, an increase from 57% in 2015.

- 2.4 million children with SAM were admitted to UNICEF supported programmes with a recovery rate of 87%.

- 6.3 million caregivers received information and counselling on child feeding.
57 countries and three Indian states committed to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement (5 countries in 2010).

79% of countries (95/121) had a nutrition sector policy/plan developed or revised with UNICEF support.

UNICEF on the way to become a global knowledge leader in nutrition → 55 publications in peer review journals.
Highlights: UNICEF a convener for Nutrition

- UNN/REACH/UNSCN
- SUN Movement
- No Wasted Lives
- NetCode
- Nutrition International
- Micronutrient Forum
- Iodine Global Network
- Breastfeeding Advocacy Initiative
- Food Fortification Initiative
- Global Alliance for Vitamin A
- Global Nutrition Cluster
- Home Fortification TAG
- IYCF in Emergencies Core Group
- International Zinc Nutrition Group

Nutrition Upstream
Improving Policies, Programmes, and Partnerships for Maternal and Child Nutrition in Asia
2016 Nutrition Progress, Resources and Way Forward
## 2014-2017: Progress towards intended outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2017 target</th>
<th>2015 Update</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years who are stunted</td>
<td>170 million (2010)</td>
<td>Approx. 100 million (2025)</td>
<td>155 million (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion (%) of women of reproductive who are anemic</td>
<td>38% pregnant, 29% non-pregnant (1995-2011)</td>
<td>50% reduction of anemia in women reproductive age</td>
<td>Updated data not available</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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<tr>
<td>A: Increased support to improve child nutrition and care</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>B: Increased national capacity for nutrition interventions</td>
<td>76%</td>
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<tr>
<td>C: Stronger political commitment, legislation and accountability</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>D: Increased country capacity to respond to nutrition in emergencies</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: Increased capacity in human rights, gender-equality for nutrition</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<tr>
<td>F: Increased global and regional capacity for progress in child nutrition</td>
<td>133%</td>
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Overall Achievement: 89%
Strengths and Challenges in 2016

Programmes
- S: Large programmes on Breastfeeding, Supplementation and Fortification.
- C: Scale up of nutrition programmes for adolescents and women a challenge.

External
- S: UNICEF recognized as a partner of choice for Maternal and Child Nutrition.
- C: Low thematic funding limited our ability for comprehensive programmes.
Resources for Nutrition in 2016

Three facts:

- UNICEF received 240 million USD for Nutrition (OR).
- Only 3.4 million (1.4%) of these funds were thematic.
- Nutrition → programme with lowest allocation of thematic funds.

Other resources by funding modality and partner group, 2016 [US$240 million]
Resources for Nutrition in 2016

As a consequence we were not able to scale up:

- Programmes to improve child feeding in the first two years of life.
- Programmes for children with severe malnutrition in non-emergency settings.
- Nutrition programmes for adolescent girls, mothers and women.
2017 Workplan highlights and resource needs

Programmes

- Scale up programmes to improve feeding for children under two.
- Scale up programmes for children with SAM in non-emergency settings.
- Scale up programmes for adolescent girls, mothers and women.

External

- Lead/support SUN, GNC and other large-scale partnerships for Nutrition
- Multiply thematic funds for Nutrition by a factor of x10: **from 3.4 to 34 million**
Thanks!

Government of Luxembourg
Government of Sweden
Belgium NatCom
Denmark NatCom
Netherlands NatCom
Poland NatCom
Slovakia NatCom
Spain NatCom
United Kingdom NatCom
US Fund for UNICEF