



# Working Across Sectors for Impact on Nutrition in India: Rationale for the Together for Nutrition 2014 Conference

Purnima Menon IFPRI, New Delhi October 29, 2014 New Delhi, India



## Undernutrition is the story of women and children living in challenging environments

#### **Enabling environment:** Society, culture, economy, politics, governance

## Underlying home and community conditions

Food security and quality
Sanitation
Income
Women's empowerment and
education
Health and other services

Immediate
conditions
Food and
feeding
Care
Hygiene
Illness
prevention &
treatment
Women's
health



Photo: P. Menon, UP, 2013



# We know that coverage and linkage of nutrition-specific interventions to reach every mother-dyad across the continuum of care is crucial

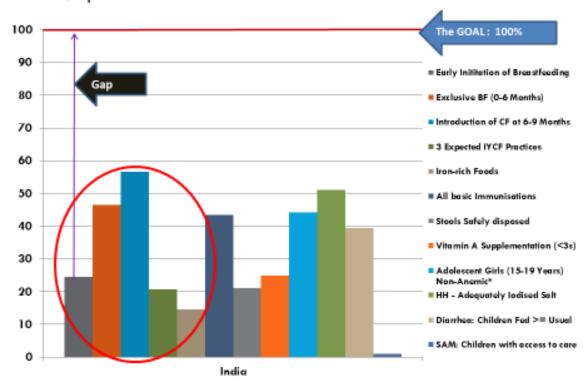
Policy is mostly in place and evidence-based but strategy needs work

National programs include a good set of evidence-based interventions for most nutritional problems

Program funding outlays are impressive, but assessments of adequacy still need to be done

ICDS and NRHM have put frontline workers in place; service delivery is still limited





Menon, Raabe & Bhaskar, 2009



# We also know that improving underlying household conditions is key to nutrition success

Empirical studies on factors that have led to improvements in undernutrition over time point to:

#### Global

(Smith & Haddad, 2014)

- Women's education
- Sanitation
- Household assets
- Food security (energy and non-energy)

#### Brazil

(Monteiro et al., 2010)

- Equity in all underlying determinants
  - Income
  - Antenatal care
  - Assets

#### **Bangladesh**

(Headey et al., 2014)

- Asset accumulation
- Antenatal care
- Fertility
- Decreasing open defecation
- Agricultural growth

Gaps exist in all these areas, to differing extents, across the India



## But what does our conceptual and empirical understanding mean for action in India?

**Shaping enabling environment:** leadership, commitment, capacity, accountability

Improving underlying home and community conditions through strengthening and linking up key sectors that are already ramping up programs:

Food security and quality

immediate conditions

Critical question is how to put in place \*at the same time\* and at the same place, for the same mother-child dyad\* the conditions at both the underlying and immediate levels to reach adolescents, women and children?

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Health and other services

Economic growth <u>must continue</u> because it puts more resources in the hands of families. to improve essential actions





## The conference process

2013: Reviews & consultations on cross-sectoral work, with MWCD and Planning Commission

#### **April 2014:**

Call for abstracts for T4N 2014, review and selection

#### October 2014:

T4N 2014, in the context of new government in India and development of new nutrition strategy











### January

2014:MWCD
launches
Multisectoral
Nutrition
Program;
POSHAN Policy
Note 001 on
Working Across
Sectors also
launched

## June-August 2014

Development of Implementation Notes of select experiences;
New government elected in India





## Conference goals

Learn about <u>what</u> actions in diverse sectors can enable greater nutrition impact

Learn about <u>how</u> to bring about effective cross-sectoral action

Identify where we need to know more, and do more



## Conference format

### **Submitted abstracts**

- Cross-state and state-level experiences (Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh)
- Using women's self-help groups
- Intersectoral convergence between ICDS and NRHM
- Innovative partnerships

## Invited speakers/panels

- Contributions of nutritionsensitive sectors
- Perspectives from biology, economics, gender, sanitation, agriculture
- Evidence on <u>how</u> to strengthen work across sectors
- Mobilizing for action at the district level



## Topics covered across the conference

- Nutrition-specific/immediate determinants
  - IYCF
  - Supplementary nutrition within the ICDS program
  - Improving implementation of health/nutrition services
  - Management of acute malnutrition
- Nutrition-sensitive/underlying determinants
  - Reaching/working with marginalized groups
  - Gender, including women's self help groups
  - Making programs/interventions more nutrition sensitive (such as WASH, agriculture, PDS and NREGA)
- Enabling environments
  - Leadership and coordination at state level
  - Capacity strengthening (such as ICDS, Health)

