Global Nutrition Cluster Strategy 2017 - 2020

Josephine Ippe, Global Nutrition Cluster Coordinator
## Presentation Outline

1. Emergency Nutrition Situation Update
2. Key Considerations
3. GNC Strategic Priorities 2017 - 2020
4. Cost of Implementing 2 year WP
Emergencies are:

- Increasing
- Affecting more and more children and women
- Becoming complex

Growing crisis for refugee and migrant children
Global burden of undernutrition

- 165 million children under five are stunted
- 52 million children under five are wasted and 19 million “severely wasted”

34 countries account for 90% of the global burden of undernutrition
Causes of Undernutrition?

Undernutrition is the outcome of multiple causes and thus needs to be addressed multi-sectorally.

Humanitarian crises often affect all of the underlying causes, often resulting in increased numbers of undernourished.

Immediate Causes

- Inadequate Food Intake
- Disease

Underlying Causes

- Household Food Security
- Social and Care
- Access to Health Care & the Health Environment

Basic Causes

- Formal & informal infrastructure
- Political ideology
- Resources
- Humanitarian crises
Different forms of undernutrition in Humanitarian Contexts

Stunting
Out of the 155 million children stunted, **36%** (54 Million) reside in emergency countries.

Exclusive Breastfeeding
The average exclusive breastfeeding rate in the Emergency countries is **43%**

Minimum Acceptable Diet
An average of **26%** of the children below 2 years in these countries are consuming the minimal acceptable diet.

Wasting
Out of the 52 million wasted children, **24%** (12.7 Million) reside in emergency countries

Anaemia
The average prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age is **38%**

Policy
**31** out of **45** HRP countries have a national strategy that includes prevention or reduction of stunting
Of the **158,600,00** stunted children globally, 45% are in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS).

In areas with **low wasting, stunting and MN deficiencies** are prevalent.

While the risk of mortality is lower than for wasting, stunted children are:

- **5.5 times** (severe stunting)
- **3.4 times** for moderate stunting
- **12.3 times** (for combined stunting and wasting)

Prevalence of stunting is bound to increase in fragile/protracted emergencies.

Half of the FCAS have a stunting rate of about 15%

19 (79%) out of 24 FCAS have had recurrent food insecurity for the last 10 years.

Many of the FCAS have had cluster approach for over 10 years.
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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New Strategy Development

Strategic Plan 2014 to 2016
- Pillar One
- Pillar Two
- Pillar Three
- Pillar Four

Lessons Recalibrate

Lessons Replicate

Considerations

GNC

Guidance

Strategic Plan 2017 to 2020
- Mission, vision, values
- Ways of Working
- Strategic priorities
- Supporting objectives
- Monitoring framework
Strategic Pillar 1: Partnership, Communication, Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

- **Partnership and Communication**: Great shared responsibility among partners.
- **Resource Mobilization**: Better resource mobilization and advocacy beyond GAM.
- **Advocacy and AAP Frameworks/Toolkits**: Developed but not systematically rolled out.
Strategic Pillar 2: Capacity Development in Humanitarian Coordination

- **Capacity Building**
  - Focus on local and government capacity
  - Technical Surge Capacity
  - Role of Help Desk

- **Preparedness**
  - Stronger focus on preparedness
  - Predicable IM/CC capacity

- **Transition/Cluster Activation**
  - Stronger focus on Transition and need based cluster activation
Strategic Pillar 3: Operational and Surge Support to Cluster Countries

**Surge Support**
Stronger role in Emergency preparedness, capacity building and sustainable solution to longer term coordination capacity

**Technical Support**
Support to collective response to enhance programme quality and scale up of response

**Technical Leadership**
Stronger and predictable CLA support and leadership
Role of GNC in technical support- definition of technical structure
Strategic Pillar 4: Information and Knowledge Management

Information Management

Stronger analysis as a basis for deciding response options

Knowledge Management

Stronger evidence generation and sustained capacity for knowledge capturing
Changes in Humanitarian Environment

• Strategic Engagement with other clusters – Integration for better Nutrition outcome

• Greater strategic support to forgotten emergencies and complex crisis

• Increase linkage with SUN/development nutrition – HD Nexus

• Engagement in Cash and Localization agenda
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Structure of the 2017-2020 Strategy

Strategic Plan 2017 to 2020

1. Introduction
2. Mission, Vision, Values
3. Rationale and methodology
4. Scope of activities
5. Ways of working
6. Strategic priorities
7. Engagement objectives
8. Internal development objectives
9. Results management
10. Costing
Mission
Safeguard and improve the nutritional status of crisis affected populations by enabling coordination mechanisms to achieve timely, quality, and appropriate nutrition response to effectively and accountably meet the needs of people affected by humanitarian crises.

Vision
Realisation of globally-agreed targets aimed at ending all forms of malnutrition, as specified in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.2.
Strategic Priority 1 – Operational Support Before, During and After Crisis

**Response** - platforms supported by GNC have the capacity to fulfil their role in coordination.

**Preparedness** – national coordination platforms supported by GNC have the capacity to react appropriately to emergencies.

**Transition** - GNC supported clusters have the capacity to be transitioned to national nutrition coordination platforms.
Strategic Priority 2 – Capacitate Nutrition Stakeholders

Global - The pool of Nutrition personnel to support coordination and information management in response to humanitarian crises is sufficient to meet demand.

National/Regional - Coordination mechanisms have the capacity to coordinate and meet their responsibilities in assisting affected populations in humanitarian crises.
Strategic Priority 3 – Influence and Advocate

Nutrition Cluster/sector/working group is **appropriately activated** in new crises as per the nutritional needs of the affected population and the capacity of the hosting government.

**Nutrition-sensitive objectives** are included, implemented, monitored and evaluated in relevant cluster plans (WASH, Food Security and Health Clusters).

**Infant and Young Child Feeding-in Emergencies (IYCF-E) and micronutrient interventions** are systematically included, implemented, monitored and evaluated in crisis responses within the Nutrition Cluster and other relevant clusters.
Supporting Objective 1a: External Engagement Objectives

Inter-Cluster Engagement Objectives

Joint needs assessment and analysis and response planning frameworks (with relevant clusters) are adopted at country level

Integrated country clusters plans are in place with measurable indicators that meet the range of affected populations’ needs

Common operational frameworks address the needs of affected populations

Country coordination personnel support integrated action through clusters
Supporting Objective 1b: External Engagement Objectives

*CLA Engagement Objectives*

More **predictable funding** to maintain coordination and IM capacities for all UNICEF clusters and Area of Responsibility.

Increased **mainstreaming of coordination and IM capacities** in UNICEF.

The CLA commits to addressing preparedness for coordination for nutrition in emergencies responses through regular programmes in non-cluster activated countries.

UNICEF plays a leadership role in technical support, guidance and capacity.
Supporting Objective 1c: External Engagement

Objectives

Donor Partnership Objectives

• Increased **predictable and multi-year funding** for programming and for coordination

• Value added demonstrated to donors through proof that GNC is meeting commitments in the **Grand Bargain**
  
  ◦ GNC and other relevant clusters **monitor and report** on developments in Grand Bargain commitments based on joint position papers

  ◦ The **advocacy toolkit** is rolled out to national platforms and being used to influence donors
Supporting Objective 1d: External Engagement Objectives

Development Actors’ Engagement Objectives

• Humanitarian actors contribute to multi-stakeholder platforms in crisis-prone countries.

• GNC-SUN engagement in fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS) outlines respective commitments and is adopted by GNC partners.
Supporting Objective 2: Internal Development Objectives

- Clear positions on **Cash**

- GNC is sufficiently well-resourced to deliver its **strategic priorities**

- Responses are improved through the **capture and application of learning**
Supporting Objective 2a: Internal Development Objectives

• Partnerships

• Communications

• Supporting the delivery of strategic priorities
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### 2 year Budgets, funding statues and expenditure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budgeted:</td>
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<td>Allocated:</td>
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<td>Deficit:</td>
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<td>Donors:</td>
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<td>◦ DFID:</td>
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<td>◦ Swiss Government:</td>
<td>$176,894</td>
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<tr>
<td>◦ UNICEF:</td>
<td>$576,130</td>
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