

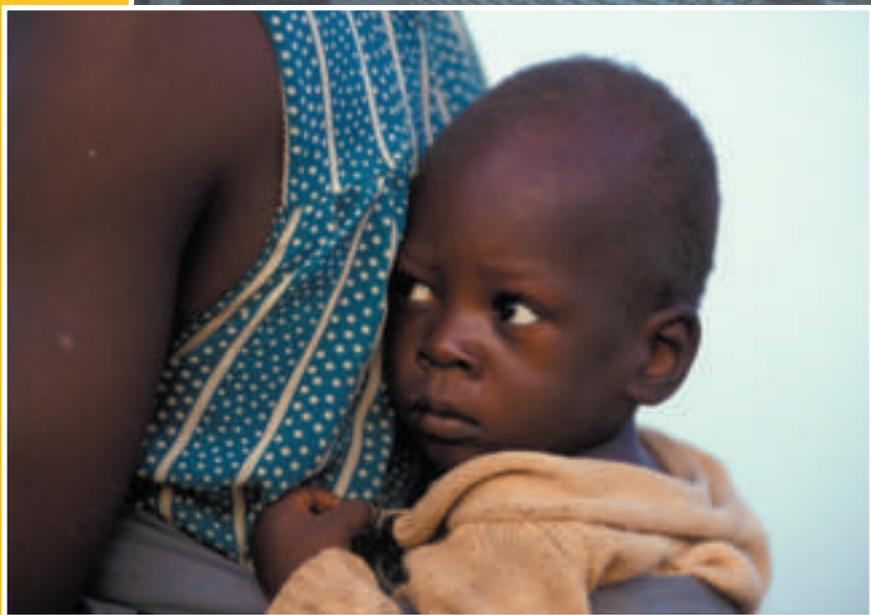


THE WORLD BANK

DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Repositioning Nutrition as Central to Development

A Strategy for Large-Scale Action



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as Central to Development
A Strategy for Large-Scale Action



THE WORLD BANK

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Contents

Foreword	ix
Acknowledgments	xii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xiv
Glossary	xvii
Overview	1
Three Reasons for Intervening to Reduce Malnutrition	1
What Causes Malnutrition and How Should Governments Intervene?	10
Next Steps	17
Notes	19
1 Why Invest in Nutrition?	21
Nutrition and Economics.....	21
Nutrition and the Millenium Development Goals	34
Nutrition and Human Rights.....	37
The Know-How for Improving Nutrition.....	37
Notes	40
2 How Serious Is Malnutrition and Why Does It Happen?	42
Undernutrition	43
Low Birthweight	46
Obesity and Diet-Related Noncommunicable Diseases	49
Micronutrient Malnutrition.....	52
What Causes Malnutrition, and Who Is Worst Affected?.....	53
Notes	61
3 Routes to Better Nutrition	62
Long and Short Routes to Better Nutrition.....	63
Community-Based Growth Promotion Programs	65
Low-Birthweight Prevention Programs	69

Micronutrient Programs.....	71
Food and Social Protection Programs.....	74
Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS Programs.....	77
Programs to Tackle Overweight and Diet-Related Noncommunicable Diseases.....	82
The Role of Policy	85
Intentional and Unintentional Nutrition Policies	90
Notes	93
4 Getting to Scale	95
Managing Nutrition Programs	95
Organizing Services.....	98
Channeling Finance and Coordinating Financiers	101
Strengthening Commitment and Capacity	107
Notes.....	111
5 Accelerating Progress in Nutrition: Next Steps.....	113
Uniting Development Partners around a Common Nutrition Agenda	114
Three Key Operational Challenges to Scaling Up	117
Where to Focus Actions against Malnutrition.....	122
Supporting a Focused Action Research Agenda in Nutrition	126
The Gaps between Identified Needs and Development Partners' Focus	128
Next Steps	129
Notes	131
Annex 1 : Country Experience with Short Routes to Improving Nutrition.....	132
Annex 2: Long Routes to Improving Nutrition	136
Annex 3: Key Priorities for Action Research in Nutrition: A Proposal	140
Technical Annexes	145
References	219
Index.....	239
Tables	
1.1 The benefit-cost ratios for nutrition programs	27
1.2 Annual unit costs of nutrition programs.....	28
1.3 Cost of nutrition interventions (\$)... ..	29
1.4 Reduction of the fraction of children underweight in Tanzania under different income growth and nutrition intervention coverage scenarios (%)	31

1.5	Prevalence of underweight and anemia in Indian children by income quintiles.....	33
1.6	How investing in nutrition is critical to achieving the MDGs.....	38
1.7	The Copenhagen Consensus ranks the provision of micronutrients as a top investment.....	39
1.8	Coverage of nutrition interventions in some large-scale programs.....	39
3.1	Routes to better nutrition.....	64
3.2	The range of interventions for obesity programs	84
3.3	Examples of unintentional nutrition policies	91
5.1	Suggested priorities for action research in nutrition	127

Figures

1.1	The vicious cycle of poverty and malnutrition	23
1.2	The income–malnutrition relationship	29
1.3	Estimated reduction of underweight prevalence at different economic growth and income–nutrition elasticity scenarios.....	30
1.4	Progress toward the nonincome poverty target.....	35
1.5	Progress toward the nonincome poverty target (nutrition MDG)	36
2.1	Prevalence of and trends in malnutrition among children under age five, 1980–2005.....	45
2.2	Projected trends in numbers of underweight children under age five, 1990–2015.....	46
2.3	Prevalence and number of low-birthweight infants.....	47
2.4	Trends in obesity among children under age five	50
2.5	Maternal and child overweight	50
2.6	Maternal overweight versus maternal and child undernutrition	51
2.7	Coexistence of energy deficiency and obesity in low- and middle-income countries	51
2.8	Prevalence of subclinical vitamin A deficiency in children age 0–72 months, by region, 1990–2000.....	52
2.9	Prevalence of iron deficiency in preschool children, by region, 1990–2000	53
2.10	Prevalence of underweight children by per capita dietary energy supply, by region, 1970–96.....	54
2.11	Prevalence of overweight among children under age five, by age group	56
2.12	Underweight prevalence and rates of decline in World Bank regions and countries	58
3.1	How malnutrition and HIV/AIDS interact	78
5.1	Principal development partners supporting nutrition.....	114
5.2	Typology and magnitude of malnutrition in World Bank regions and countries	125

Boxes

1.1 Off track on the Millennium Development Goals	34
2.1 Undernutrition prevalence in South Asian countries is much higher than in Africa	44
2.2 The window of opportunity for addressing undernutrition.....	55
2.3 Three myths about nutrition	57
3.1 Why malnutrition persists in many food-secure households	65
3.2 Food security versus nutrition security?	66
3.3 Ensuring that new behavioral practices make sense for poor people	68
3.4 Food subsidies versus targeted social safety net programs	74
3.5 Evidence that conditional transfer programs can work.....	76
3.6 Summary findings of scientific review on nutrition and HIV/AIDS	79
3.7 The role of public policy	86
3.8 Impact of agricultural and food policies on nutrition and health.....	90
4.1 How Thailand managed its National Nutrition Program	97
4.2 Assessment, analysis, and action: The “Triple A” process	100
4.3 Institutionalizing nutrition in Bangladesh: From project to program.....	103
4.4 Five steps toward integrating nutrition in country PRSPs.....	106
4.5 Ten reasons for weak commitment to nutrition programs.....	108
4.6 PROFILES	109
5.1 Lessons for nutrition from HIV/AIDS	116
5.2 What to do when.....	119

Maps

1.1 Global prevalence of underweight among children under age five
1.2 Global prevalence of stunting among children under age five
1.3 Global prevalence of vitamin A deficiency and supplementation coverage rates
1.4 Global prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders and iodized salt coverage rates

“Nearly 4 million people die prematurely in India every year from malnutrition and related problems. That’s more than the number who perished during the entire Bengal famine.”

—Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, *Hunger and Public Action*, 1989

“The portion of the global burden of disease (mortality and morbidity, 1990 figures) in developing countries that would be removed by eliminating malnutrition is estimated as 32 percent. This includes the effects of malnutrition on the most vulnerable groups’ burden of mortality and morbidity from infectious diseases only. This is therefore a conservative figure...”

—John Mason, Philip Musgrove, and Jean-Pierre Habicht, 2003

“... investments in micronutrients have higher returns than those from investments in trade liberalization, in malaria, or in water and sanitation.... *No other technology offers as large an opportunity to improve lives at such low cost and in such a short time.*”

—Copenhagen Consensus, 2004

“Micronutrient deficiencies alone may cost India US\$2.5 billion annually and the productivity losses (manual work only) from stunting, iodine deficiency, and iron deficiency together are responsible for a total loss of 2.95 percent of GDP.”

—S. Horton, 1999

“Noncommunicable diseases account for almost 60 percent of the 56 million deaths annually and 47 percent of the global burden of disease...the burden of mortality, morbidity, and disability attributable to noncommunicable diseases is currently greatest and continuing to grow in the developing countries, where 66 percent of these deaths occur... the most important risks included high blood pressure, high concentrations of cholesterol in the blood, inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables, overweight or obesity, and physical inactivity that are closely related to diet and physical activity.”

—WHO, 2004

“By 2002, only East Asia and Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean had fewer undernourished people than 10 years earlier.”

—World Bank, 2005a

“Sub-Saharan Africa is not on track to achieve a single MDG. ... it is off track on the hunger goal—and is the only region where child malnutrition is not declining.... And while malnutrition in the (South Asia) region is dropping sufficiently to achieve the MDG target reduction, *it remains at very high absolute levels*: almost half of children under five are underweight.”

—World Bank, 2005b

“A hungry person is an angry and dangerous person. It is in all our interests to take away the cause of this anger.”

—President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, *The Guardian*,
June 23, 2005 (UK)

Persistent malnutrition contributes not only to widespread failure to meet the first Millennium Development Goal—to halve poverty and hunger—but also to meet other goals related to maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, education, and gender equity. Underweight prevalence among children is the key indicator for measuring progress on nonincome poverty, and malnutrition remains the world’s most serious health problem—as well as the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly one-third of children in the developing world are underweight or stunted, and more than 30 percent of the developing world’s population suffers from micronutrient deficiencies. Moreover, new malnutrition problems are emerging: the epidemic of obesity and diet-related noncommunicable diseases is spreading to the developing world, and malnutrition is linked to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Repositioning Nutrition as Central to Development: A Strategy for Large-Scale Action makes the case that development partners and developing countries must increase investment in nutrition programs. This case is based on evidence that the scale of the problem is very large and that nutrition interventions are essential for speeding poverty reduction, have high benefit-cost ratios, and can improve nutrition much faster than reliance on economic growth alone. Moreover, improved nutrition can drive economic growth. The report proposes to the international development community and national governments a global strategy for accelerated action in nutrition.

