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Food Aid Quality Review Phase II: Technical Report No. I I

April 2014- June 2014

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Acronyms

BCC	Behavioral Change Communication
BMC	Beneficiary's Mother/Caretaker
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CSB+	Corn Soy Blend Plus/Supercereal
CSB++	Corn Soy Blend Plus Plus/Supercereal Plus
CSWB/CSB14	Corn Soy Whey Blend/Corn Soy Blend 14
FAQR	Food Aid Quality Review
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FDPs	Food Distribution Points
FFP	Office of Food for Peace (USAID)
GF&N	Global Food & Nutrition, Inc.
HNP	Health and Nutrition Promoter
IRSS	Institut De Recherche En Sciences De Sante
LNS	Lipid-based Nutrition Supplement
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PI	Principal Investigator
PPB	Project Peanut Butter
PIHDC	Pakachere Institute of Health and Development Communication
PL 480	Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act)
PLW	Pregnant or Lactating Women
PM2A	Preventing Malnutrition in Children Under 2 Approach
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RA	Research Assistant
REFINE	Research Engagement on Food Innovation for Nutritional Effectiveness
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
SBC	Social Behavior Change
SOW	Statement of Work
TOPS	Technical and Operational Performance Support
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WALA	Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement
WFP	World Food Programme (United Nations)
WHO	World Health Organization

Background Information

The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Food for Peace awarded a two-year extension contract (FAQR Phase II) to Tufts University's Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy in October 2011. FAQR Phase I, conducted from 2009 to 2011, examined the nutritional needs of beneficiary populations across the developing world and the nutritional quality of commodities currently available to meet those needs, with the objective of improving the quality of Title II food aid commodities and programming. The findings of FAQR Phase I were published as a report, *Delivering Improved Nutrition: Recommendations for Changes to U.S. Food Aid Products and Programs* (USAID, April 2011), which is available at www.foodaidquality.org and at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/food-assistance/resources/research-and-policy-papers>.

The FAQR is part of a series USAID and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) activities aimed at enhancing product choice under Title II of Public Law 480 (PL480), improving quality control and assurance (of both processes and products), and updating technical guidance and the evidence base for programming approaches. The present contract builds on work performed under the original FAQR and will focus on implementing recommendations made in Phase I for changes in food aid products, programming, and processes.

FAQR Phase II activities include advancing the evidence base through production and testing of improved food products, their packaging and delivery methods, and comparative studies of products' nutritional effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, implementation research and pilot projects, and facilitation of interagency and multi-sectoral coordination. FAQR Phase II continues its consultative process to interact with and solicit input from a wide range of stakeholders.

The work of the FAQR Phase II continues to address three areas of focus: products (development and testing of new or modified nutritionally enhanced food aid commodities); programs (the uses of such foods to meet nutritional goals in the context of Title II programs); and processes (e.g., safety and quality assurance in the supply chain, harmonization of processes among donor agencies, and coordination among agencies within the US Government). Specific areas of concentration include the following.

Products

Phase II is focusing on: the development of specifications of the updated Fortified Blended Foods (FBF) including Corn Soy Blend 14 (CSB14), as well as milled flours, enhanced vegetable oil, and the micronutrient premix(es); CSB laboratory and pilot production testing; acceptability trials; assessments and recommendations for supply chain and related issues.

Programs

Activities include strengthening the evidence base for food assistance programming through expert consultations and workshops on key topics and issues with representatives of the various Title II implementing agencies and other stakeholders. Multiple activities are being undertaken which include the review of food programming guidance provided to Title II implementing agencies and a review of the data collected from Title II implementing agencies as part of required reporting, and how the data are used and could be better used to inform programming. Several field studies are also underway. In Malawi, an ongoing study seeks to assess the feasibility of ensuring that when CSB is programmed with oil, beneficiaries use the oil as instructed to prepare CSB porridge for beneficiary children. The study will also assess the impact of package changes (providing CSB in 2-kg packages rather than in bulk), in conjunction with appropriate behavior change messages, on correct use, and other aspects such as intrahousehold sharing. Field studies are ongoing in Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso. The study in Burkina Faso is assessing the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of the new CSBI4, delivered with oil, as compared with alternatives such as lipid-based nutrition supplement (LNS) products and other fortified blended foods, in the prevention of moderate wasting (moderate acute malnutrition or MAM), the prevention of stunting, and the promotion of adequate growth in children 6-23 months. The study in Sierra Leone is assessing the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of these foods in the treatment of MAM in children under age five.

Processes

FAQR II focuses on the formation of an Interagency Food Aid Technical Committee as well as implementing regular meetings with major food aid agencies (WFP, UNICEF, USAID, USDA, and others) to address the need for harmonization of food products and related procurement and quality assurance processes used in Title II food aid.

Activities for the period April 1, 2014 – June 30, 2014**Implementation of Phase II**

During this quarter, the following activities were undertaken.

A. Products

Overview: FAQR product accelerated shelf life study results; recommendation development relating to the process along the supply chain; review and documentation of product upgrade, introduction, harmonization and rollout issues.

I. Accelerated Shelf Life Study

The FAQR team continues to receive and monitor results of the accelerated shelf life and stability studies of CSWB (CSB14), SC+, CSB+, RUSF and fortified vegetable oil. During this quarter, the team received 12 Certificates of Analysis with test results for the products, and entered them into the tracking database for monitoring and reporting graphically. The team added endline analysis of three minerals and vitamin C as well as the addition of fortified vegetable oil to the protocol. The 26-week analysis of the CSWBs, SC+ and CSB+ are complete. RUSF is nearing completion, and the final analysis, and the analysis of fortified vegetable oil will be complete in October 2014. The final report on the current protocol will be prepared during the first quarter of 2015.

2. Product Introduction, Rollout and Supply Chain Quality Assurance

The FAQR team updated the product rollout report, and is expanding this report to help design a framework to streamline future product introduction. The team will communicate with key players, USAID, USDA, WFP and suppliers, in the rollout process, and interview them about their roles in relevant aspects of new product introduction, updating and rollout. This quarter, the team finalized the list of key informants and topics/questions, and interviewed one supplier.

3. Technical Assistance – Future Product Rollout

The FAQR team worked with USAID/FFP to develop and adapt two templates for future product introduction and rollout. The first is a streamlined specifications template for food aid products. The team also collaborated to update the New Commodity Proposal document. This document proposes a screening process used by USAID and USDA for considering and approving new products.

B. Programs

Overview: Phase I and Phase II data collection in Malawi; data collection preparation in Burkina Faso; data collection preparation and start of data collection in Sierra Leone.

I. FAQR Field Studies

a. Feasibility and Acceptability Study-Malawi**1. Behavior Change Communication**

This quarter, the team finalized the design of the packages and labels for pre-packed CSB with printed messages and instructions for preparation and use. See pictures and flipcharts in Annex I. The team also worked the pre-packaging company to pack the CSB in the newly designed, small bags for distribution.

2. Porridge Analysis

The lab completed its analysis of porridge collected in the first two rounds of data collection. The enumerators in the field started the third, and last, round of collecting porridge samples. See lab process pictures in Annex II for more detail on the lab protocol.

3. Preparations for Phase II Data Collection

This quarter, the team completed the random selection of study respondents from all 16 FDPs for Phase II data collection. The team trained 46 research assistants and support staff to conduct in-home interviews, FDP and market observations, and focus group discussions; to use GPS devices; and to record, review, enter and analyze data. The market observers surveyed large markets that were near the 16 study FDPs and selected markets to observe based on proximity to the FDP, size and day of operation. The Malawi field team reviewed, pretested and piloted all study instruments and consent forms in the four study districts to confirm the data collection methods and structure of questionnaires.

4. Phase II data collection

Phase II data collection started in June 2014, and is still ongoing. The data collection resumed using a revised and simplified data market observation method. The aim is to observe the availability of CSB and/or FVO, the price for a half liter of oil, and the lowest price for the smallest quantity of oil available. All recording and measuring is done after the observer leaves the market, away from the vendors.

As part of Phase II data collection, enumerators carried out in-home observations over 6 days:

Day 1: Tracing the household and consenting by team leader

Day 2: Observer arrives for introduction and familiarization

Day 3-5: Actual observations

Day 6: Individual interview with the BMC and departure

The team leader consented the household ahead of time to allow the in-home observer to avoid a formal introduction with the household. Based on feedback from observers, staying

in the household worked well, and they were able to observe the totality of a family's behavior, beyond the twelve hours covered in the data collection instrument.

The PI (Bea Rogers) and Field Coordinator (Gray Maganga) conducted interviews with management staff of the PVOs coordinating and implementing the project, to collect information on elements of the cost of managing and implementing the different phases of the intervention.

This quarter, the team also completed in-depth interviews and FGDs with beneficiary mothers, interviews with lead mothers, and interviews with health care workers.

5. Cost and Cost Effectiveness

The team reviewed all costing data collection forms for the study. This included data from PVO interviews, warehouse observations, truck-riding observation, FDP observations, and interviews with other stakeholders. These instruments serve the purpose of defining and determining the costs associated with the distribution from procurement in the US to the recipient beneficiary at the FDPs and eventually the targeted child. The team will use this information to calculate the costs of CSB and FVO interventions per beneficiary by compiling costs of the commodities, their packaging, processing, handling, storage and distribution, the management costs, and the costs to the beneficiary of participation.

6. WALA Closure and Field Exit

The operational period for the WALA program, which is the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) program in which the study interventions were implemented, was planned to end June 2014. The Tufts study team requested that CRS seek an extension of its activities in order to accommodate the data collection needs of the study. Food distribution in the program will continue through June; the health promoters will also continue working through June. The team will complete data collection by the end of July, and all study activities in the field will end in September 2014.

b. Effectiveness and Cost-Effectiveness Study – Prevention - Burkina Faso

1. Social Behavior Change

This quarter, Save the Children and the FAQR BCC consultant finalized the design and began using the flip charts for Lead Mothers to educate beneficiaries about promoted nutrition and health related behaviors. They also printed the flip charts for use this quarter. See flipcharts in Annex III.

2. Enumerator Recruitment and Training

The in country collaborating research partner, IRSS, selected and trained 27 enumerators on taking anthropometric measurements and conducting in-depth interviews and focus groups. Anthropometric enumerators work in teams of three, with one supervisor selected for each team. The specific training subjects included presentation of the study in general and all partners involved in the study; interview, focus group, and observation techniques; review and role play of all questionnaires, and translation into Moore; use of GPS device; water and porridge sampling; ethical principles of research; and anthropometric measurement techniques and standardization of measurements. Additionally, our field team selected and trained four enumerators to conduct in-home observations.

3. Finalized Data Collection Instruments

The team spent several weeks pre-testing in order to finalize consent forms and data collection instruments.

4. Study Logistics and Material Procurement

This quarter, the team completed random pre-selection of participants for in-depth interviews and in-home observations. The team purchased anthropometric equipment, which included scales, height boards, and MUAC tapes. The team bought other study equipment, finalized plans for study logistics, transport, and reporting mechanisms, prepared database templates and organized the Kaya office for data entry and secure storage of completed questionnaires.

c. Effectiveness and Cost-Effectiveness Study – Treatment - Sierra Leone

1. Beneficiary Enrollment

By the end of June 2014, the clinic team had enrolled 1,252 beneficiary children into the Four Foods Research Study. Enrollment rates were lowest in the Supercereal Premix and CSB14 groups. The clinic team discussed with WFP in Kenema adding additional clinics to the 20 current study clinics to increase enrollment in those two arms of the study.

2. Final Data Collection Preparation

Memuna Sawi, the Field Research Manager from Njala University, and Jamie Green, the Tufts Field Research Director, conducted two rounds of field supervision, one in April and one in May, to monitor and support each field research assistant (RA) individually, to assess the progress of data collection, and to find ways to improve administering instruments to the respondents.

Two data entry clerks and the local Data Manager developed data entry templates for all instruments. The field team trained the data entry clerks on entering data from all

instruments, and the data entry clerks have successfully begun entering study data. The team is sending cleaned monthly data sets to Boston for further checking and preliminary analysis.

The team arranged with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau, a certified laboratory in Freetown, to carry out sample analyses for approximately 1,800 porridge samples throughout the study period. They will test for moisture and oil content of prepared supplementary foods and calculate the ratio of oil to dry weight (CSB14, SC, SC+). The team sent test samples to the lab to confirm their capacity to perform the analysis correctly. The team expects to sign a contract with the lab next quarter.

3. Data Collection

Beginning June 2014, RAs began conducting in-home observations, in-depth interviews and community questionnaires throughout catchment areas in Kenema District for a selected sub-sample of beneficiary mothers from each of the four study groups. To date, the team has administered 237 in-depth interviews, conducted 23 in-home observations and completed 28 community questionnaires. All RAs have been living within the catchment areas of their assigned study group, enabling them to sensitize the community to their presence and purpose there as well as to build rapport. This proved to be a strong asset to the quality of data collection.

4. Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak

This quarter, the biggest challenge has been the unexpected outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Sierra Leone, and the severity of the outbreak specifically in Kenema District. Because of the risks posed to our RAs both living and working throughout the district and interacting with subjects in their homes, the team halted all research activities during the week of June 2. Therefore, the field research team was only able to collect data for approximately one and a half months. Because of the uncertainty of the situation and due to the terms of their contracts, the team will continue paying salaries through July 2014, but will suspend contracts until the team can resume data collection. The team notified our local partners and community leaders of our decision to postpone field research.

2. Cost Effectiveness

The team worked on the cost and cost-effectiveness analysis portion of the data management plan for Malawi.

3. Data Management

This quarter, the FAQR Data Manager continued updating the analysis plan and costing matrix, and completed preliminary data analysis and table shells for the study in Malawi. The team also completed drafts of the data management and analysis plans for Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso.

C. Processes

Overview: Harmonization process with WFP and USAID; REFINE meeting for future planning; Interagency meeting; Uses of Data report.

1. Harmonization process with WFP and USAID

The FAQR team hosted a follow up harmonization meeting with partners from USAID, WFP, and UNICEF, held at Tufts University in Boston, MA. This productive meeting concluded with a consensus on the goal of harmonizing LNS products for treating SAM and MAM. The agenda from this meeting is in Annex IV.

The FAQR team also took advantage of the IAEA Symposium in May 2014: “Understanding Moderate Malnutrition in Children for Effective Interventions” to convene another harmonization meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the idea of harmonized RUT/SF with other major stakeholders (MSF, USAID, USDA, WFP, and UNICEF). There was, generally, a positive reaction to the idea of developing a specification for a single harmonized product for SAM and MAM treatment. The team proposed a harmonized composition based on RUTF macronutrients, percent protein from dairy, and micronutrient concentration, except where the micronutrient concentration of RUSF is higher.

2. REFINE (Research Engagement on Food Innovation for Nutritional Effectiveness)

The FAQR team held a REFINE meeting in Boston following the Harmonization Meeting. The main outcome from this meeting was to plan for a larger one-day meeting (tentatively planned for early/mid 2015) to reach consensus on research gaps aimed at improving nutrition among vulnerable developing country populations (emergency and non-emergency contexts). The agenda for this meeting is in Annex V.

3. Ninth Interagency Meeting

The FAQR team planned for the next interagency meeting this quarter. The meeting will take place in mid-July 2014 with the overarching purpose of sharing FAQR and interagency updates and moving forward with discussion and/or resolution of several relevant food-aid related technical issues.

4. Uses of Data Report

The team submitted a revised version of the report, *Using Title II Reporting Requirements to Strengthen the Evidence base for Programming*, responding to comments from USAID.

Meetings and Events during the period April 1- June 30, 2014

The team continued to hold working group meetings throughout the quarter to plan FAQR Phase II activities. Selected specific meetings included the following:

- **Data Management and Analysis Plans Throughout Quarter**

The team held multiple meetings to discuss and clarify various sections of the data management and analysis plan.

- **FAQR Team Meeting in Boston, MA April 7-April 8, 2014**

The FAQR team met in Boston to discuss the progress of the three FAQR research studies. See meeting agenda in Annex VI.

- **Patrick Webb in Ouagadougou and Kaya, Burkina Faso April 10-April 17, 2014**

Patrick Webb, Co-Principal Investigator FAQR, attended meetings in Ouagadougou and trainings in Kaya, and worked with ACDI/VOCA field staff in preparation for data collection.

- **Ilana Cliffer in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso April 16, 2014**

Ilana Cliffer, the permanent Field Research Director in Burkina Faso, met with Siaka Millogo, Food for Peace officer for USAID, and Patrick Webb to discuss progress on the study. Ilana also met with the Foussemi Dao, from WHO, to explain the research and discuss possible collaborations with the Healthy Growth Project.

- **Jamie Green in Freetown, Sierra Leone May 6, 2014**

Jamie Green, Field Research Director of the Four Foods Study, met with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and WFP to discuss in detail the activities that Tufts is carrying out in collaboration with PBB in Kenema District.

- **Bea Rogers, Patrick Webb, Nina Schlossmann, Irv Rosenberg in Vienna IAEA Symposium: “Understanding moderate malnutrition in Children for Effective Interventions” May 26-28, 2014**

FAQR team members attended meetings where they discussed the proposal for harmonization of

RUTF and RUSF specifications.

FAQR team members also convened a small group to discuss progress on the Sierra Leone, Four Foods Study.

Dr. Bea Rogers presented at the IAEA symposium, “Maximizing Potential for Impact: measuring and Addressing Issues of Supplement Sharing and Diversion in MAM Programs”, based in part on preliminary results from the first round of data collected in Malawi.

Dr. Patrick Webb also presented at IAEA, “What works in managing MAM? Evidence from recent systematic reviews and remaining knowledge gaps”.

- **Jamie Green and Bethany Marron in Freetown, Sierra Leone
May 2014**

Jamie Green and Bethany Marron, Research Manager with Washington University in St. Louis, attended a Nutrition Coordination meeting to present the objectives, activities and timeline for the FAQR Four Foods Study to the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and other national partners.

- **Bea Rogers in Malawi
June 9-June 17, 2014**

Bea Rogers, Co-Principal Investigator FAQR, monitored the Malawi field team as they conducted FDP observations, in-home observations, market observations and beneficiary interviews. Dr. Rogers also visited CHANCO laboratory to observe the porridge lab process. She and Field Director Gray Maganga conducted several interviews with PVO staff members and visited a warehouse loading commodities for distribution to collect data for the cost and cost-effectiveness portion of the study.

Administration and Budget

During this quarter, the following activities were undertaken.

A. Budget

This quarter the FAQR team continued to monitor the budget. The team also worked with Tufts accounting department to ensure smooth processing of project advances for field research activities.

B. Staffing

Liz Ignowski, Research/Administrative Coordinator, is leaving her position at Tufts on July 3rd. The team hired a new Research Coordinator, Jocelyn Boiteau, to succeed her.

Jocelyn is a registered dietitian who received her BSc from Cornell University in nutritional sciences, and completed her dietetic internship at Brigham and Women’s Hospital. Most recently, she spent five

months in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India where she worked with a local NGO on food and water security and child nutrition projects.

The FAQR team hired Adeline Kologo on a consulting basis for the position of Research Administrative Assistant in Burkina Faso, and a new Research Assistant, Lauren Jayson, to lead data analysis and data cleaning for Sierra Leone.

C. Subcontracts

The team arranged with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau, a certified laboratory in Freetown, to carry out sample analyses for approximately 1,800 porridge samples throughout the study period. They will test for moisture and oil content of prepared supplementary foods. The team expects to sign a contract with the lab next quarter.

Plans for the coming quarter (July-September 2014)

July-September 2014 represents the twelfth quarter of implementation for FAQR Phase II.

A. Products

a. Product Introduction and Rollout Activities

- i. Continue documentation and compilation of product rollout issues (supply chain, quality assurance and food safety) and drafting of rollout report;
- ii. Initiate stakeholder consultations on product rollout issues and harmonization with WFP specifications. Assist with designing the framework. Continue to update and refine the report and related presentation materials.

b. Shelf Life and Stability Studies

- i. Continue with accelerated shelf life studies, and monitor updates received from Covance Labs.
- ii. Continue to update final results for products that complete testing and include in ongoing draft of the final report.

B. Programs

a. Feasibility/Acceptability Study (Malawi)

- i. Continue Phase II (round 3) data collection
- ii. Begin analysis of Phase I (round 2) data
- iii. Complete collection of administrative cost data

b. Prevention Effectiveness Study (Burkina Faso)

- i. Conduct refresher training for enumerators prior to start of data collection
- ii. Begin training supervisors and start data collection
- iii. Start data collection mid-August

c. Treatment Effectiveness Study (Sierra Leone)

- i. Continue to closely monitor the state of the Ebola virus disease outbreak and maintain contact with health experts on the ground to determine when it will be safe to resume data collection
- ii. Complete all data entry for administered questionnaires and instruments
- iii. Begin conducting stakeholder interviews
- iv. Coordinate with Ministry of Health and Sanitation and WFP to add new clinics to the existing 20 study clinics

d. Cost Analysis

- i. Continue to edit costing model for all effectiveness study products and product comparisons based on feedback from FAQR team
- ii. Develop and field test instruments for data collection needed to estimate costs associated with the delivery and use of the products
- iii. Begin collecting information for cost effective analysis (Sierra Leone)

C. Process**a. REFINE**

- i. Hire RA to assist with database updating and website maintenance

b. Harmonization Meeting

- i. Host follow-up Harmonization meeting between USAID, WFP and UNICEF

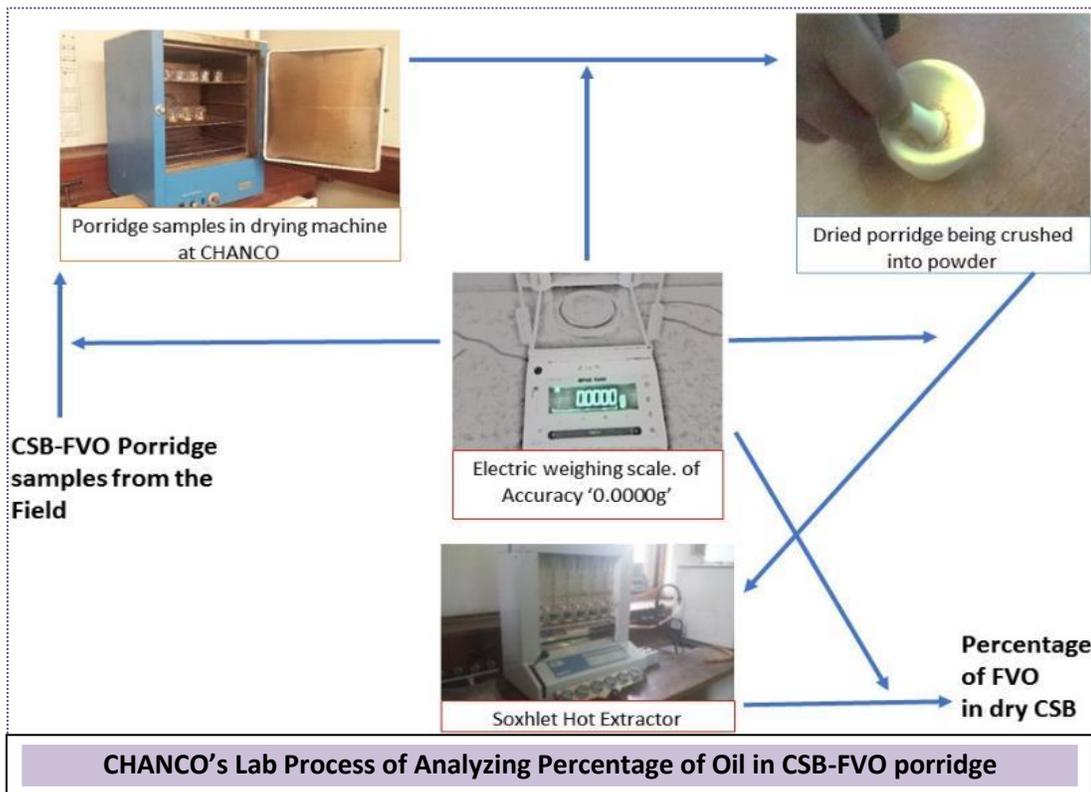
c. Interagency Work

- i. Organize and plan interagency meeting between USAID/USDA in Washington, DC for early next quarter

Annex I. CSB and FVO packaging

 <p>2Kg CSB Packet</p>	 <p>8Kg master bags each holding 4 x 2Kg packets</p>	 <p>24 Kg master bag holding 3 x 8Kg bags</p>	 <p>Distributing 2.6L FVO in 5L Jerry cans</p>
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Annex II. CHANCO Lab Process



Annex III. SCB Flipcharts



LES RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'UTILISATION DES VIVRES DISTRIBUES PAR LE PROJET ViM



Planche 1: La provenance des vivres et les différentes rations distribuées pour chaque catégorie de cités.



Planche 2: les vivres USAID servent pour compléter les rations familiales habituelles

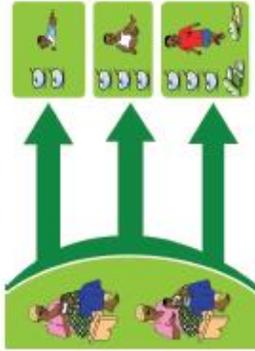


Planche 3: les quantités à consommer.

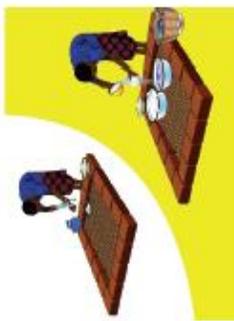


Planche 4: les préparations culinaires, laver les mains et la vaisselle.

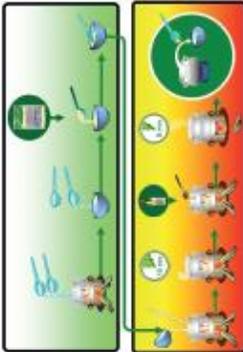


Planche 6: les préparations culinaires, la préparation

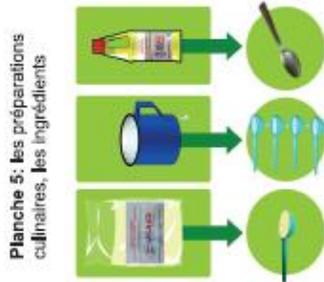


Planche 5: les préparations culinaires, les ingrédients

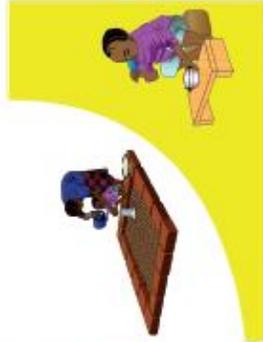


Planche 7: la consommation hygiène de la bouillie



Planche 1 : la provenance des vivres et les différences rationnelles distribuées pour chaque catégorie de cibles

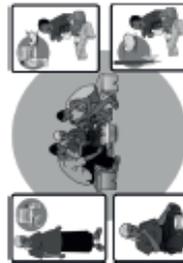


Message clé/but : D'illustrer les quantités différents des vivres pour chaque groupe cible
 Les rations sont spécifiquement taillées pour faire appel aux milles (1000) premiers jours de la vie de l'enfant.

Cette période est critique pour déterminer l'état de développement de l'enfant et elle offre une possibilité d'apporter les interventions les plus efficaces pour assurer un statut nutritionnel satisfaisant de l'enfant.

- Les rations USAID qui sont distribués inclus :
1. Un sac de petit poids de 1.5 kg, un sac CSB de 4.05 kg et 1 bidon d'huile de 0.5 l, pour les femmes enceintes et allaitantes ;
 2. Un sac de CSB de 2.25kg et un bidon d'huile 0.75 L pour les enfants
 3. Un sac de petit poids de 10kg et une boîte d'huile 4 L pour une ration ménage

Planche 2 : les vivres USAID servent pour compléter les rations familiales habituelles



Message clé/but : les vivres USAID sont des suppléments qui ne doivent pas remplacer les plats habituels familiaux, ni les autres préparations pour l'enfant

Une alimentation complète et de bonne qualité ne se compose pas uniquement de rations des vivres de l'USAID ; il n'apportent pas tous les micronutriments dont les mères et enfants ont besoin.

Les vivres que VIM distribue doivent compléter, pas remplacer, le lait maternel et les repas familiaux.
 L'enfant doit continuer avec les bouillies habituelles, proprement et soigneusement préparées

Planche 3 : les quantités à consommer



Message clé/but : D'illustrer les quantités (de bols) de bouillie qui chaque enfant doit boire

Lorsque l'enfant atteint ses six mois (6) mois, il a besoin de plus d'énergie pour continuer à se développer et rester en bonne santé. Ses organes digestifs ont atteint la maturité pour pouvoir supporter et digérer d'autres aliments. Alors la mère doit, en plus de sein, commencer à lui donner la nourriture.

Dès qu'il a eu 6 mois, l'enfant devra recevoir 1 à 2 bouillies.
 A partir de 8 mois la mère doit passer à 3 bouillies et donner aussi des aliments bien cuits et bien écorchés (ovules, variétés, légumes, tubercules), des fruits frais bien lavés et écorchés.

Planche 4 : les préparations culinaires, laver les mains et la vaisselle



Message clé/but : D'encourager le lavage des mains et des ustensiles avant de préparer
 La mère doit laver les mains et les ustensiles au savon avant la préparation. Cela permet d'éviter la transmission des infections.

Planche 5 : les recettes avec les rations USAID : les préparations culinaires ; les ingrédients



Message clé/but : D'illustrer la quantité de chaque ingrédient nécessaire pour faire la bouillie
 La farine n'est pas complète si l'on n'ajoute pas l'huile en quantité suffisante. Les deux ingrédients ensemble rendent le produit efficace. Les quantités de chaque ingrédient sont dessous :
 Un sachet de CSB, une louche moyenne de farine jaune (CSB)
 Un godet de roux + 4 louches moyennes d'eau +
 Un bidon en plastique contenant de l'huile, une grande cuillère de l'huile

Planche 6 : les préparations culinaires; La Préparation



Message clé/but : Montrer la façon de préparation de la bouillie
 1. Mettre les deux louches d'eau à bouillir dans une petite marmite sur le feu
 2. Une fois dans la bouillie on verse l'eau puis la farine pour maintenir avec de « Dabayé la farine dans un jeu d'eau » en remuant
 3. Verser la farine délayée dans la marmite d'eau bouillante
 4. Laisser cuire 10mn
 5. Retirer le bol,
 6. Ajouter une grande cuillère d'huile, couvrir pour laisser cuire à feu doux 5mn
 7. Servir la bouillie : bouillie en train d'être servie dans un bol

Planche 7 : la consommation hygiène de la bouillie



Message clé/but : D'encourager la consommation hygiène de la bouillie
 Il est important de laver au savon les mains et le visage de l'enfant lui-même avant de lui donner la bouillie
 Faites attention de l'enfant pendant qu'il mange pour relâver tout ustensile qui tombe par terre ou les mains s'ils deviennent sales.

La création de ce flipchart est rendu possible grâce au soutien généreux du peuple américain à travers l'Agence Américain de Développement International (USAID).
 Le contenu demeure la responsabilité de ACDIVOCA et ne reflète pas nécessairement le point de vue de l'USAID ou du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**LES RECOMMANDATIONS POUR L'UTILISATION
DES VIVRES DISTRIBUES PAR LE PROJET VIM**



Planche 1 : La provenance des vivres et les différentes rations distribuées pour chaque catégorie de cibles



Planche 2 : les vivres USAID servent pour compléter les rations familiales habituelles

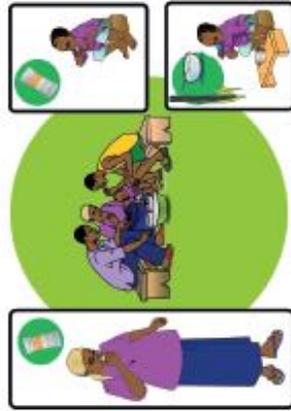


Planche 3 : les quantités à consommer

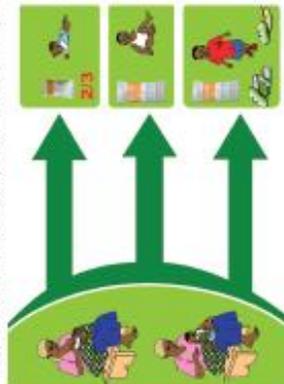
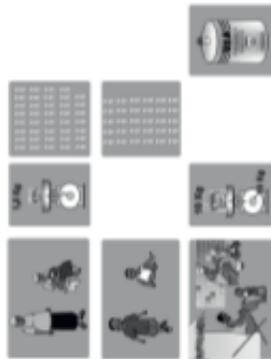


Planche 4 : la consommation et stockage hygiène de RUSF



Planche 1 la provenance des vivres et les différentes rations distribuées pour chaque catégorie de cible



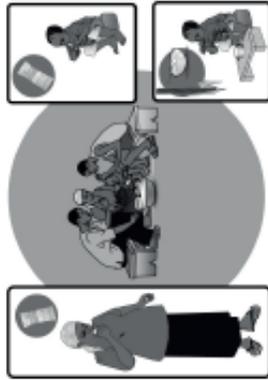
Message clé/but : D'illustrer les quantités différentes des vivres pour chaque groupe cible. Les rations sont spécifiquement taillées pour faire appel aux milieux (10500) premiers jours de la vie de l'enfant.

Cette prise de décision est critique pour déterminer l'âge de développement de l'enfant et elle offre une possibilité d'apporter les interventions les plus efficaces pour assurer un statut nutritionnel satisfaisant de l'enfant.

Les rations USAID qui sont distribués incluent :

1. Un sac de petit poids de 1.5 kg et 39 sachets de RUSF pour les femmes enceintes et allaitantes
2. 30 sachets de RUSF pour les enfants
3. Un sac de petit poids de 10kg et une boîte d'huile 4 L pour une ration ménagère

Planche 2 les vivres USAID servent pour compléter les rations familiales habituelles



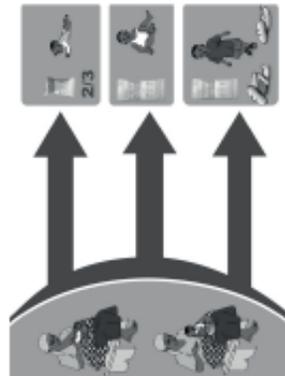
Message clé/but : les vivres USAID sont des suppléments qui ne doivent pas remplacer les plats habituels familiaux, et les autres préparations pour l'enfant.

Une alimentation complète et de bonne qualité ne se compose pas uniquement de rations des vivres de l'USAID ; ils s'ajoutent pas tous les micro-nutriments dont les mères et enfants ont besoin.

Les vivres que VMI distribue doivent compléter, pas remplacer, le lait maternel et les repas familiaux.

L'enfant doit continuer avec les bouillies habituelles, proprement et soigneusement préparées.

Planche 3 : les quantités à consommer



Message clé/but : D'illustrer les quantités (de bols) de bouillie qui chaque enfant doit boire.

Lorsque l'enfant atteint ses six mois (6) mois, il a besoin de plus d'énergie pour continuer à se développer et rester en bonne santé. Ses organes digestifs ont atteint la maturité pour pouvoir supporter et digérer d'autres aliments. Alors la mère doit, en plus du sein, commencer à lui donner la nourriture.

Dès qu'il atteint 6 mois, l'enfant devra recevoir 1 à 2 tasses de sachet par jour.

A partir de 9 mois la mère doit passer au sachet entier et donner aussi des aliments bien cuits et bien écrasés (œufs, viandes, légumes, tubercules), des fruits frais bien lavés et écrasés.

Le RUSF est un produit prêt-à-être consommé, et comprend tous les nutriments qui se retrouvent dans la bouillie. Il n'est pas conseillé de diluer, ni de transformer le RUSF afin garder le produit hygiénique et pour ne pas perdre les nutriments.

Planche 4 : la consommation et stockage hygiène de la bouillie



Message clé/but : D'encourager la consommation hygiène de la bouillie. Les mères qui allaitent leurs enfants emballant leurs seins pour nourrir leurs enfants doivent être très prudentes à se laver les mains et ceux de ses enfants avant toute alimentation.

Le RUSF doit être consommé dans un récipient propre et sec. Une fois le sachet ouvert et que toute la quantité est consommée, le bénéficiaire doit jeter le produit restant afin de l'emballage ne rester que la partie supérieure.

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Annex IV. Agenda for Harmonization meeting in Boston, MA

World Food Programme


USAID
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Tufts
 UNIVERSITY

Joint Specialty Food Aid Harmonization Meeting
May 05-06, 2014
Tufts University, Boston, Massachusetts
USA
Agenda

Main Objectives: Continue the process of harmonization around food aid specifications, among stakeholders, with the purpose of making more effective and efficient global nutrition programs intended to combat malnutrition in challenging settings around the world.

Main areas to be discussed during the meeting at Tufts University:

- **Micronutrients:**
 - Harmonization of formulas for USAID, WFP and UNICEF LNS products;
 - Requirement standards for 'point of consumption';
 - Ranges and variability through food chain;
 - Water activity vs. Thermo processing vs. Micronutrients stability;
 - Vitamin A (analysis, bioavailability);
 - Iron (appropriate thresholds, chemical forms, bioavailability);
 - Lipid, protein and energy (Ranges, variability, analytical methods);
 - Omega6/Omega 3 ratios (New evidence? Ration vs. absolute values);
 - Shelf life studies/evidence (data from suppliers);
 - Thermo-processing (WFP projects, supplier data);
- **Packaging:**
 - Current innovation and challenges in this field;
 - Smart and resilient packaging technologies (industry standards);
 - Primary and secondary packaging requirements;
 - Issues relating to branding and messaging on packaging;
- **Emergency Food Products:**
 - Agency needs, challenges
 - Strategy going forward
- **Other:**
 - International standards for LNS;
 - Joint audits of RUSF/RUTF suppliers;

- Ongoing research: updates, new questions;
- Harmonization of guidance materials for implementing partners;

Day 1 Monday, May 5th	Activity	Coordination	Annotations/ Evidence Contributors
8:30 – 8:45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome ➤ Introduction ➤ Review Agenda ➤ Where are we now? 	Patrick Webb (Tufts) All	
8:45 – 9:30	➤ Sharing outcomes from second leg of Rome Meeting	USAID: (Judy, Ruffo) UNICEF: Alison Fleet	USAID visit with WHO, GAIN, DSM, UNHCR
Micronutrients			
9:30-10:15am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ RUSF/RUTF Formula Unification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Premix Harmonization ○ Similar use ○ Variability of nutrition profile ○ Same formula, different sizes ○ Water Activity 	WFP: Saskia, Lynnda, Shane, Hanane USAID: Judy, Ruffo, UNICEF: Alison/ Peter Tufts: Irv, Quentin, Patrick	Presentation of variability data throughout food chain Introduction of specifications ranges in line with WHO guidelines AND Guidance note related to the premix harmonization
10:15-10:50pm	Break		
10:50 – 12:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vitamin A, Iron and Calcium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current requirements ○ Appropriate ranges ○ Chemical forms ○ Premix form (encapsulated vs granulated) ○ Analytical methods ○ Variability and loss during shelf life 	USAID: Omar, Judy, Ruffo WFP: Saskia, Lynnda, Shane UNICEF: Alison Fleet/ Peter Tufts University: Irv Rosenberg, Quentin Johnson, Patrick Webb	Any expert besides Irv from Tufts willing to join the conversation
12:30 – 1:30pm	Lunch <i>For purchase at Food 4 Thought, 4th floor Sackler building</i>		
1:30 – 2:20pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lipid, protein and energy (Ranges, variability, analytical method appropriateness); ➤ Omega6/Omega 3 ratios (New 	USAID: Ruffo, Judy WFP: Shane, Saskia, UNICEF: Alison Fleet, Peter Tufts University: Irv	Analytical methods in the industry What the US peanut association is using

	evidence? Ratio vs. absolute values);	Rosenberg, Quentin Johnson, Patrick Webb	
2:20 – 2:50pm	➤ Anti-Oxidant/Emulsifier: agreed references and/or ranges	USAID: Ruffo Perez Tufts: Quentin Johnson WFP: Hanane Bouzambou (standard introduction)	Existing standard vs. applicable standard for LNS
2:50 – 3:45pm	➤ Shelf life studies/evidence (data from suppliers);	USAID: Ruffo WFP: Shane, Saskia, Hanane UNICEF: Alison Fleet Tufts University: Irv Rosenberg, Quentin Johnson, Patrick Webb	Data from Suppliers Input from ongoing Tufts Study Any additional reports from WFP/UNICEF
3:45-4:00pm	Coffee/Tea Break		
4:00-5:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary of the day and compromises ➤ potential timeline for the implementation of new specs and the main changes in the next version (i.e. Melamine, Protein, lipid ranges, micronutrient levels, water activity, color coding, granularity, etc.) 		
6:00-9:00pm	Group dinner Shojo Asian Bar and Bistro 9 Tyler Street, Boston, MA 02111		

Day 2 Tuesday, May 6 th	Activity	Coordination	Annotations/ Evidence Contributors
8:30-8:45	Recap and Agenda of the Day	Patrick Webb & all	
Packaging			
8:45-10:45am	➤ Current Challenges in the Field	WFP: Shane, Hanane USAID: Ruffo, Judy UNICEF: Peter/Alison	WFP/UNICEF/USAID to share feedback from the field
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Smart and resilient packaging options; ➤ Primary and secondary packaging requirements; 	Tufts University: Quentin Johnson, Patrick Webb MIT: Jarrod Goentzel Natick:	

		Danielle Froio-Blumsack	
10:45-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break		
11:00-12:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Palletization and humanitarian supplies ➤ Container optimization 	USAID: Judy/ Ruffo WFP: Shane UNICEF: Alison	USAID to share Results of discussions with Suppliers
12:15 – 1:15pm	Lunch <i>For purchase at Food 4 Thought, 4th floor Sackler building</i>		
Emergency Food Products			
1:15 – 2:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Field Feedback ➤ Nutritional Adjustment to match RUSF/RUTF ➤ Recent Quality Improvement ➤ Current Needs (USAID, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR) ➤ Challenges (Packaging, supply, programming) ➤ Updates from Agencies (WFP/Boston Group?, USAID, UNICEF) 	USAID: Judy/ Ruffo WFP: Shane UNICEF: Alison	Boston Group to Report on WFP long-term Strategy?
Others			
2:15 - 2:45pm	International Standard for LNS	WFP: Saskia, Lynnda, Shane, Hanane USAID: Judy, Ruffo UNICEF: Alison/Peter Tufts: Irv, Quentin, Patrick	Any feedback from FAO/Codex?
2:45 – 3:00pm	Joint audits of RUSF/RUTF suppliers		
3:00-3:15pm	Coffee/Tea Break		
3:15 – 4:00pm	Research/Innovation Opportunities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shelf Life studies b. Packaging & Product stability c. Impact of Thermo Processing on Product Stability/ water activity d. Private and Public Partnerships 	WFP: Shane, Hanane USAID: Judy, Ruffo UNICEF: Alison/Peter Tufts: Patrick, Irv, Quentin, Elizabeth	

4:00-4:45pm	RUSF/RUTF Programming a. Current Countries b. Criteria c. Teaming up	WFP: Shane, Hanane USAID: Judy, Ruffo UNICEF: Alison/Peter	
4:45-5:30pm	Wrap-up a. Main compromises b. Next Steps	Patrick Webb/ Elizabeth & all	
5:30pm	Adjourn	All	

Annex V. Agenda for REFINE meeting in Boston, MA



Research Engagement on Food Innovation for Nutritional Effectiveness

REFINE Meeting

May 7th, 2014

Boston, MA

8:45AM-2PM

Location: HNRCA, Mezzanine Conference Room, 711 Washington Street, Boston

8:45-9:00AM

Welcome and REFINE website

- What else does the website need?

9:00-10:00AM

IAEA Symposium in Vienna Preparation

- What do we want to achieve in Vienna?
- What information do we want to inject in discussion?
- Other?

10:00AM-1:00PM

Ongoing research updates

*includes working
lunch, catered

Each organization has 30 min to present followed by 15 min of discussion

- WFP
- UNICEF
- USDA
- FAQR

1:00-2:00PM

How to help continue facilitate discussion and presentation of findings

- Should REFINE play more active role in “pushing” information?
- Should REFINE be more active in highlight research gaps?

- Future global meetings of importance and the role of REFINE?

2:00PM **Adjourn**

Annex VI. Agenda for FAQR team meeting in Boston, MA

FAQR Team Meeting

April 7-8, 2014

Boston, MA

April 7

15th Floor, Alumni Lounge Room 1541 in the Dental School, 1 Kneeland Street

9:00-9:30AM	Welcome and Review Agenda
9:30AM-12:30PM	Cost Effectiveness Tool <i>Steve Vosti</i>
12:30-1:00PM	<i>Lunch (catered)</i>
1:00-3:00PM	Shelf Life Study Updates and Summary of Product Rollout and Supply Chain Report <i>GFN/Quentin</i>
3:00-3:15PM	Break
3:15-4:30PM	Harmonization/REFINE/CRG updates <i>Patrick Webb/Tufts</i>
4:30-5:00PM	Wrap up/Review Day
5:45PM	Meet at hotel to depart for Team dinner
6pm	Team Dinner

April 8

7th Floor, Room 773 in the Dental School, 1 Kneeland Street

9:00-9:30AM	GIS Updates <i>Maggie Holmesheoran</i>
9:30-10:00AM	Data management updates <i>Devika Suri</i>
10:00-10:30AM	Systematic Review update <i>Irv Roseberg/Devika Suri</i>
10:30-10:45AM	Break
10:45-2:00PM	Field Updates—Skype in field teams <i>Tufts</i>

12PM-12:30 Lunch (catered)

2:00-2:30PM Wrap-up/Next Steps