

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project - Nutrition education and counselling - Lactating women (LW)|Pregnant women (PW)

Programme: Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project

Programme Data

Programme Description

The intervention used Community health workers (CHWs) based in health centres and schools, as well as home visits.

The programme also included micronutrient supplementation and fortification

Program type

Large scale programmes

References

WHO (2013) *Essential Nutrition Actions – Improving maternal, newborn, infant and young child health and nutrition*, which provides a compact of WHO guidance on nutrition interventions targeting the first 1000 days of life. Part I presents the interventions currently recommended by WHO, summarizes the rationale and the evidence, and describes the actions require to implement them. Part II provides an analysis of community-based interventions aimed at improving nutrition and indicates how effective interventions can be delivered in an integrated fashion. It shows how the essential nutrition actions described in the first part have been implemented in large-scale programmes in various settings, what the outcomes have been, and to examine the evidence for attribution of changes in nutritional outcomes to programme activities. This summary of ECD is retrieved from the ENA Part II where ECD is one of 32 large-scale community-based programs that has been reviewed in detail and evaluated.

http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/essential_nutrit...

Implementing organisations

Funding sources

Action data

Start date	January 1998
End date	January 2005
Country(ies):	Philippines
Status:	Completed
Topic:	Nutrition education and counselling
Target group:	Lactating women (LW) Pregnant women (PW)
Delivery:	Community-based
Coverage level (%):	86% national coverage. Area coverage for nutrition education reached 36/36 municipalities
Outcome indicator(s):	Weight-for-age z-score (WAZ) Weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) Height-for-age z-score (HAZ)
M&E system:	An evaluation concluded that there were positive results on acute malnutrition due to the feeding programme but negative impact on chronic malnutrition as addressed by the nutrition education and behaviour change components. The programme might have been more successful with better coordination of the CHWs.
Post-intervention:	From 2001 to 2003 in programme areas, underweight for age decreased 1.33 ppt/year and wasting decreased. 1.56 ppt/year. No positive impact was found on stunting. From 1993 to 2003, prevalence of underweight for age declined from 28.3% to 20.7% (1.52 ppt/year).
Other lessons learnt :	The ECD programme has had some significant effectiveness and could have potentially had even better results with improved implementation. The ECD programme showed positive evidence for the influence of community-based programmes on improved nutrition status with solid results in reducing prevalence of weight-for-height and wasting through feeding programmes. Long-term behaviour

change was less effective due to poor coordination of CHWs.

Typical problems Solutions

Other actions from same programme

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project - Food distribution/supplementation for prevention of acute malnutrition - Infants and young children|Lactating women (LW)|Pregnant women (PW)|Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project - Growth monitoring and promotion - Infants and young children|Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)

Early Childhood Development (ECD) Project - Food distribution/supplementation for prevention of acute malnutrition - Infants and young children|Lactating women (LW)|Pregnant women (PW)|Preschool-age children (Pre-SAC)

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