

Our work in Southeast Asia



About ENN

Emergency Nutrition Network ([ENN](#)) has a long history of working to support nutrition-related policies and programmes. Working with our diverse network of collaborators, we enhance the relevance and effectiveness of policy and practice by improving knowledge and stimulating learning, building evidence, brokering collaboration, and providing technical expertise to those involved in systems and services relevant to prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

Our vision is that every individual caught up in a nutritional emergency, or suffering from malnutrition anywhere in the world, receives the most effective help possible.

Join our network

What sets ENN apart is our commitment to nurturing meaningful connections. As a small UK-based organization, our extensive connections and networks are pivotal to shaping our focus. We listen to the voices of nutrition practitioners, identify common challenges, and collaborate to improve nutrition research, policy and practice globally.

Our network approach allows us to amplify the experiences of those on the ground, ensuring that our strategic priorities remain relevant to the ever-changing external landscape. Get engaged! Here is how:

Partner on research projects	Engage in the networks we convene	Use and contribute to dissemination of research and learning
<p>ENN is continually seeking partnerships with universities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), donors and United Nations (UN) agencies to push the boundaries of nutrition research and inform better, more effective, policy and practice.</p> <p>We are committed to broadening our research collaborations and establishing more partnerships in countries affected by high burdens of undernutrition.</p> <p>Get in touch if you'd like to collaborate on research!</p>	<p>Leveraging our objectivity and our technical expertise, we are privileged to convene key technical working groups, networks and communities of practice that are 'go to' fora for their specialist areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the MAMI Global Network, focused on the management of small and nutritionally at-risk infants under six months and their mothers (MAMI) – the WaSt Technical Interest Group, which looks at the relationship between wasting and stunting in children – the Global Adolescent Nutrition Network (GANN) – the IFE core group, which looks at questions of infant feeding in emergencies (IFE) <p>Get in touch if you'd like to join a network or working group!</p>	<p>To strengthen global nutrition policy and programming, ENN offers free publications and resource platforms to share and exchange experiences with others.</p> <p>Field Exchange ENN's flagship peer-to-peer publication is a platform for sharing programmatic experiences, learning, and innovative approaches related to nutrition. We encourage you to share your experiences. Field Exchange welcomes articles in French or English. We provide writing support to develop articles until they reach publication standards.</p> <p>En-net We provide a platform for nutrition practitioners to access vital 'real-time' technical advice through our online platform, en-net. By posting a question on an en-net forum area, you open it up to a community of peers with diverse experiences and expertise. Anyone can post, and answer, a question.</p> <p>Media hub and webinars Our online media platform hosts blogs, podcasts and videos. Go check them out!</p>

The Global Adolescent Nutrition Network

Our Vision: *“That every adolescent 10-19 years of age is nutritionally supported and afforded opportunities for optimal health and nutrition despite any past nutritional insults.”*

The GANN is a network of researchers, academics, programmers, government representatives, donors, and UN agencies, coordinated by ENN. The group currently consists of approximately 250 members.

The aim of the network is to:

- identify emerging research;
- share operational experiences;
- disseminate relevant information;
- and help ‘bridge’ the disciplines of nutrition and other sectors.

Though the focus is on all forms of malnutrition during the adolescent period (10-19 years), we also consider middle childhood (5-9 years) and the school-aged period (5-18 years).

We have quarterly webinars and a quarterly newsletter for sharing updates.

We also have a smaller ‘core group’ of members, who work more closely together, on shared outputs and individual outputs towards a shared vision.



[Become a member](#) to receive quarterly newsletters and invites to webinars.

For more information on joining the smaller ‘core group’ of members, please contact Natasha Lelijveld, the GANN coordinator natasha@enonline.net

Let’s work together

We want to help YOU to:



Include adolescent nutrition in your country’s next DHS survey



Generate national adolescent nutrition targets and indicators



Identify strengths and weaknesses in your national adolescent nutrition policy

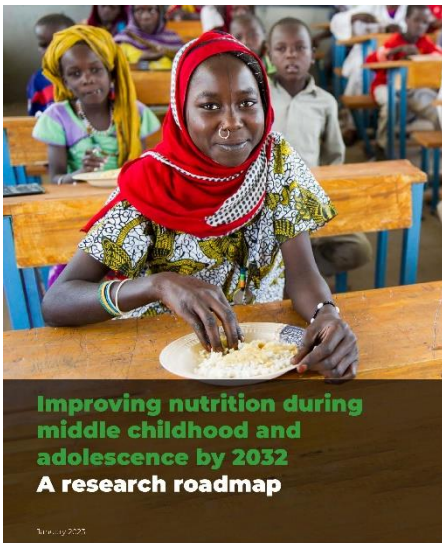


Guide future research so that it fills urgent, identified evidence gaps



Engage young people in adolescent nutrition policymaking and research

Recent GANN Reports



[Adolescent-specific reporting of nutritional status: how the DHS update benefits policy and programming](#)

Special Issue Nutrition of adolescents and school-aged children Emergency Nutrition Network in collaboration with UNICEF and the Adolescent Nutrition Interest group

ENN
25
YEARS
1996-2021

Celebrating
twenty-five
years in
nutrition

[Improving nutrition during middle childhood and adolescence by 2032: A research roadmap](#)

[Field Exchange 66 Special Issue: Nutrition of adolescents and school-aged children](#)

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Viewpoint
Sarah F
TheWaterlooFoundation

Towards standardised and valid anthropometric indicators of nutritional status in middle childhood and adolescence

Introduction
Childhood obesity and adolescence have worldwide high rates of undernutrition, including micronutrient and macroelement deficiencies, alongside increasing rates of overweight and obesity. The world is also facing an epidemiological nutrition transition, in addition to other challenges including ongoing food insecurity, climate change, conflicts, and natural disasters, many of which have a disproportionate effect on children and adolescents.
Despite the nutritional variability of adolescents, in 2021, fewer studies highlighted a wide variety of measurement to body nutrition. A major challenge has been the paucity of valid anthropometric and biochemical indicators to identify malnutrition during middle childhood and adolescence. Although anthropometric indicators are only one aspect of overall nutritional status, they have been the cornerstone of nutrition surveillance to assess children and to adults. However, the reliance of these indicators and how best to operationalise them across the 5-19 year age range, are only partly established.¹ These indicators have been used to monitor and evaluate programmatic data with a view to facilitate malnutrition action. However, limited evidence on the validity of anthropometric indicators for use in adolescents aged 15-19 years, and of adolescent girls in particular, as they are considered women of reproductive age (15-49 years).² Although many high-income and middle-income countries measure the anthropometric status of children attending school at

Policies to prevent all forms of malnutrition among adolescents

Case studies from Bangladesh and Malawi

October 2023



[Towards standardised and valid anthropometric indicators of nutritional status in middle childhood and adolescence](#)

[Policies to prevent all forms of malnutrition among adolescents: Case studies from Bangladesh and Malawi](#)

[Research priorities for nutrition of school-aged children and adolescents in low- and middle-income countries](#)

PLOS ONE

Research priorities for nutrition of school-aged children and adolescents in low- and middle-income countries

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Abstract
Purpose
A lack of data, intervention studies, policies, and targets for nutrition in school-age children (SAC) and adolescents (10-19 years) is hampering progress on ending malnutrition. To stimulate and guide further research, this study generated a list of research priorities.

Methods
Using the Child Health and Nutrition Research Initiative (CHNRI) method, a list of 48 research questions was compiled and questions were scored against defined criteria using a six-member advisory panel. Questions were scored on the basis of their relevance, feasibility, and potential impact. The context was defined as research focused on SAC and adolescents, 5 to 19 years old, in low- and middle-income countries, that would achieve measurable results in reducing the proportion of malnourished children and adolescents.

Results
Between 54 and 101 stakeholders responded per question. Respondents covered a broad geographic distribution across 30 countries, with the largest proportion focusing on work in East and Southern Africa. Of the research questions ranked in the top ten, half focused on delivery strategies for reaching adolescents and half on improving existing interventions. There were few differences in the ranked order of questions between age groups but those related to micronutrient and adolescent had higher expert agreement than those for out-of-school adolescents. The top responses to questions focused on tailoring maternal and adolescent care for pregnant adolescent girls.

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We've collated field articles and reports published over the period 2019-2023 by ENN in South East Asia, or relating to school-age nutrition. Organised by theme and by country, this collection of over 50 articles from Field Exchange aims to capture five years of stories and evidence highlighting our diverse research in the region.



Scan QR code to access articles:

Articles from Southeast Asia relating to school-age nutrition

- > [Weekly iron and folic acid supplementation and nutrition education](#)
- > [Use of media to improve nutrition and health](#)
- > [Effectiveness of an interactive magazine aimed at influencing nutrition behaviours](#)
- > [Prevention of anaemia: a school-based multisectoral collaboration in Indonesia](#)

Other nutrition articles from SE Asia

- > [Caregivers' perceptions of children's diet and development in northern Laos](#)
- > [Bioenergy and nutrition: Reflections from a week of learning in Bangkok](#)
- > [Maternal depression and child feeding practices in Malaysia](#)
- > [Cambodia: Vitamin A and iron status remain unaffected by ready-to-use therapeutic food](#)
- > [The threat of social media towards exclusive breastfeeding: The Cambodia perspective](#)
- > [An innovative digital information platform tackling wasting in Indonesia](#)
- > [Regional Perspective: East Asia and Pacific](#)
- > [Sudan, Nigeria, Myanmar, and Yemen: Lessons from complementary feeding programming in emergencies](#)
- > [Complementary feeding in emergencies programming – Myanmar case study](#)
- > [Addressing child wellbeing among 'skip-generation' households in Cambodia](#)
- > [The early detection of child wasting in Indonesia amidst the COVID-19 pandemic](#)
- > [A self-monitoring tool to improve nutrition counselling in Cambodia](#)
- > [A social entrepreneurship programme promoting a healthy diet in young Indonesian people](#)
- > [Weekly iron and folic acid supplementation and nutrition education in Africa and Asia](#)
- > [Young Lives evidence on nutrition and growth in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam](#)
- > [People-driven SBC in Practice Combating Stunting in Indonesia](#)

Articles from the rest of the world relating to school-age nutrition

- > [State of school feeding worldwide 2022](#)
- > [A multi-sector approach for nutrition in Malawi](#)
- > [Capturing nutrition data](#)
- > [An integrated multi-sector approach to improve the nutritional status in Malawi](#)
- > [Improving nutritional well-being through the Nutrition-Friendly Schools Initiative \(NFSI\) in the State of Palestine](#)
- > ['Vida Saludable': Healthy living is on the school curriculum in Mexico](#)
- > [Diet and nutrition status in Tanzania](#)
- > [Improving eating habits in India: The Eat Right School programme](#)
- > [Systems approach to prevent all forms of malnutrition among children 5-19 years](#)
- > [Non-nutrition interventions to prevent anaemia](#)
- > [The importance of school feeding programmes, particularly during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- > [Intergenerational nutrition benefits of India's national school feeding programme](#)
- > [Current evidence on anaemia and micronutrient supplementation strategies](#)
- > [Scoping review on school food and nutrition policies](#)
- > [Experiences from implementation of a school-based nutrition programme in Central Uganda](#)

Find out more



About the **Global Adolescent Nutrition Network** (GANN), please contact us: Natasha@enonline.net

To write for **Field Exchange**, please visit: <https://www.enonline.net/fex/writeforus>

For more information on any aspects of our work and networks visit:

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More nutrition articles from SE Asia

- > [Localising food supply chains during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)
- > [Cost of delivering severe wasting treatment in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia](#)
- > [Progress on monitoring and enforcing the Code in Cambodia](#)
- > [Sustainability evaluation of a national IYCF programme in Bangladesh and Vietnam](#)
- > [Triple burden of child undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight in East Asia and the Pacific](#)
- > [Asia and the Pacific Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition](#)

- > [UN Global Action Plan \(GAP\) Framework for Child Wasting: Asia and Pacific Region](#)
- > [Possible role for multiple micronutrient supplementation in pregnancy](#)
- > [Building national capacities for emergency nutrition preparedness and response: East Asia and Pacific](#)
- > [Modelling an alternative nutrition protocol generalisable to outpatient study](#)
- > [Micronutrient powder distribution strategies to increase coverage and adherence in Cambodia](#)
- > [Multi-sectorality comes of age in the Philippines: Rollout at sub-national level](#)
- > [Stunting prevention in Indonesia: Raising awareness at the sub-national level](#)

