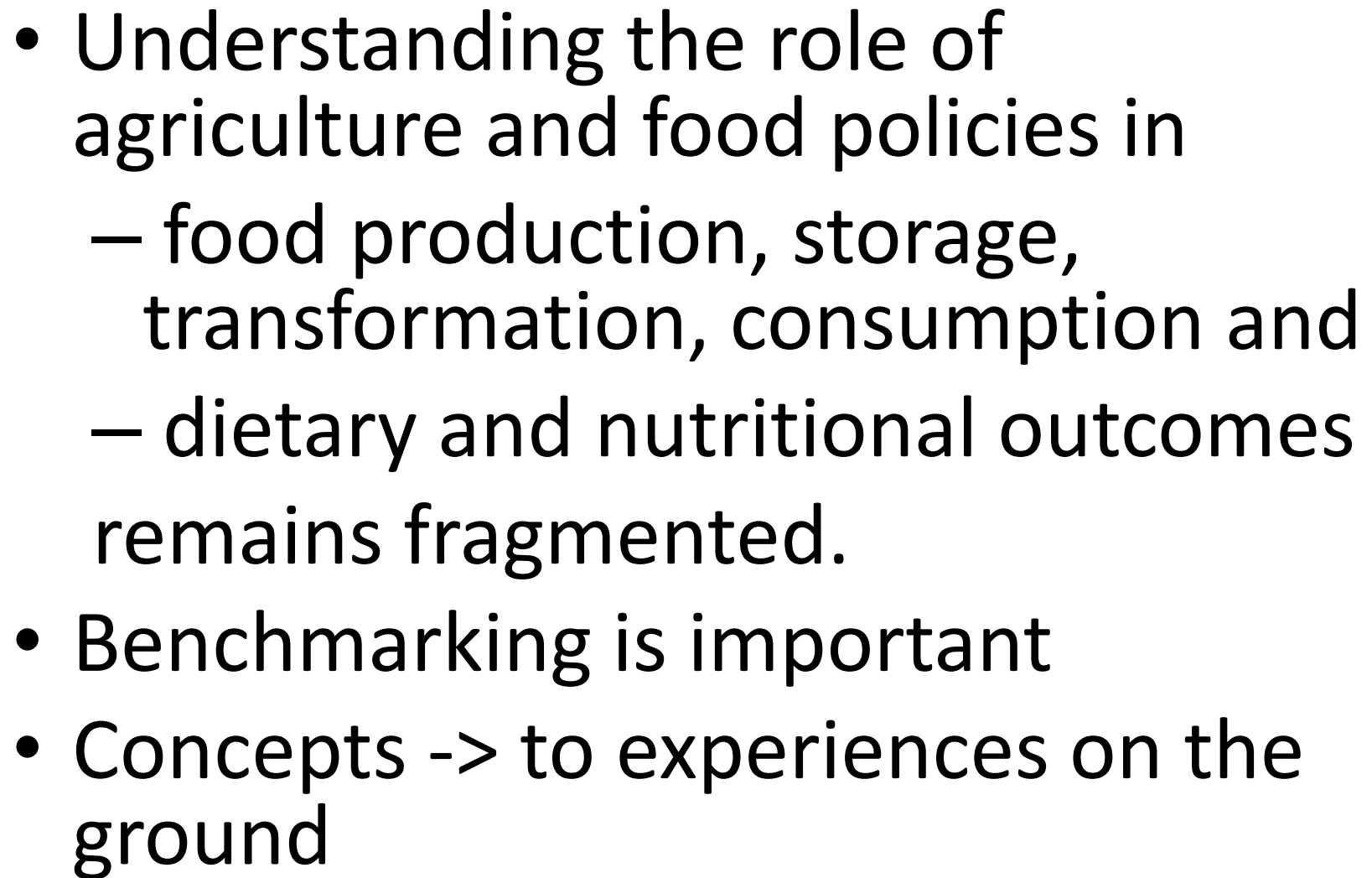


The inclusiveness of nutrition in food and agricultural policies

*C Lachat, S Ionata, A-M Mayer, M Wagah, H Schönfeldt,
K Tontisirin, L Mahy, M Wustefeld, J Fanzo*

- 
- Understanding the role of agriculture and food policies in
 - food production, storage, transformation, consumption and
 - dietary and nutritional outcomes remains fragmented.
 - Benchmarking is important
 - Concepts -> to experiences on the ground

Objectives



- (i) Identify and describe food and agriculture strategies & policies that incorporate “nutrition sensitive” actions
- (ii) Describe policy processes and the political environment of nutrition sensitive food and agriculture policymaking



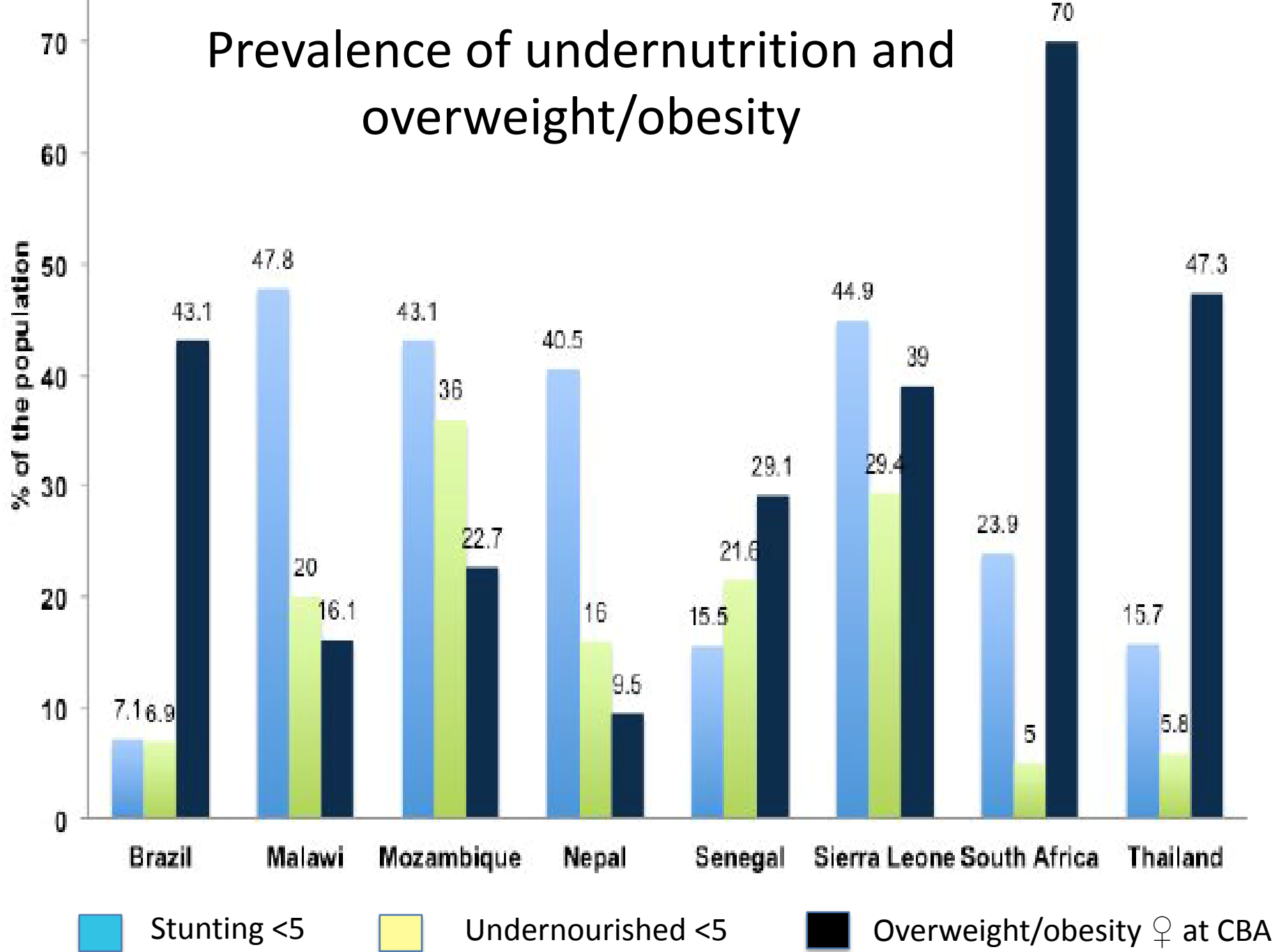
Methods

- UNSCN Meeting of the Minds
- Approach consistent (*Gillespie et al, 2012, TANDI project*)
 1. Perform a situation analysis
 2. Analyse nutrition sensitivity of the specific agricultural and food policies and frameworks
 3. Describe policy processes and alignments
- Methods were tailored to the country
- May - August 2013

Data collection

- Secondary data analysis, review of policies, in-country consultations:
 - Food and agriculture policies (n=73)
 - -> 5 recommendations for improving nutrition through agriculture (*Herforth & Dufour, 2013*).
 - In-depth interviews national stakeholders (n=165)
 - Questionnaires (n=31)
 - Stakeholder focus groups
 - Programme visits

Prevalence of undernutrition and overweight/obesity



Recommendations used for scoring

1. Increase incentives for availability, access, and consumption of nutritious foods
2. Monitor dietary consumption and access to nutritious foods (i.e. food prices, vulnerable groups)
3. Include measures to protect and empower women and the poor
4. Develop capacity in human resources and institutions to improve nutrition + financing
5. Support multi-sectoral strategies to improve nutrition

Policy environment

	Incentivising	Monitoring	Empowering	Developing capacity	Multi-sectorality
Brazil	Somewhat on track	On track	On track	Somewhat on track	On track
Malawi	On track	Somewhat on track	On track	Not on track	Somewhat on track
Mozambique	Somewhat on track	Somewhat on track	On track	Somewhat on track	On track
Nepal	Somewhat on track	On track	Somewhat on track	Not on track	On track
Senegal	On track	Somewhat on track	On track	Somewhat on track	Somewhat on track
Sierra Leone	Somewhat on track	Somewhat on track	On track	Not on track	On track
South Africa	Somewhat on track	Somewhat on track	Somewhat on track	On track	Not on track
Thailand	On track	Somewhat on track	On track	On track	Somewhat on track

 On track

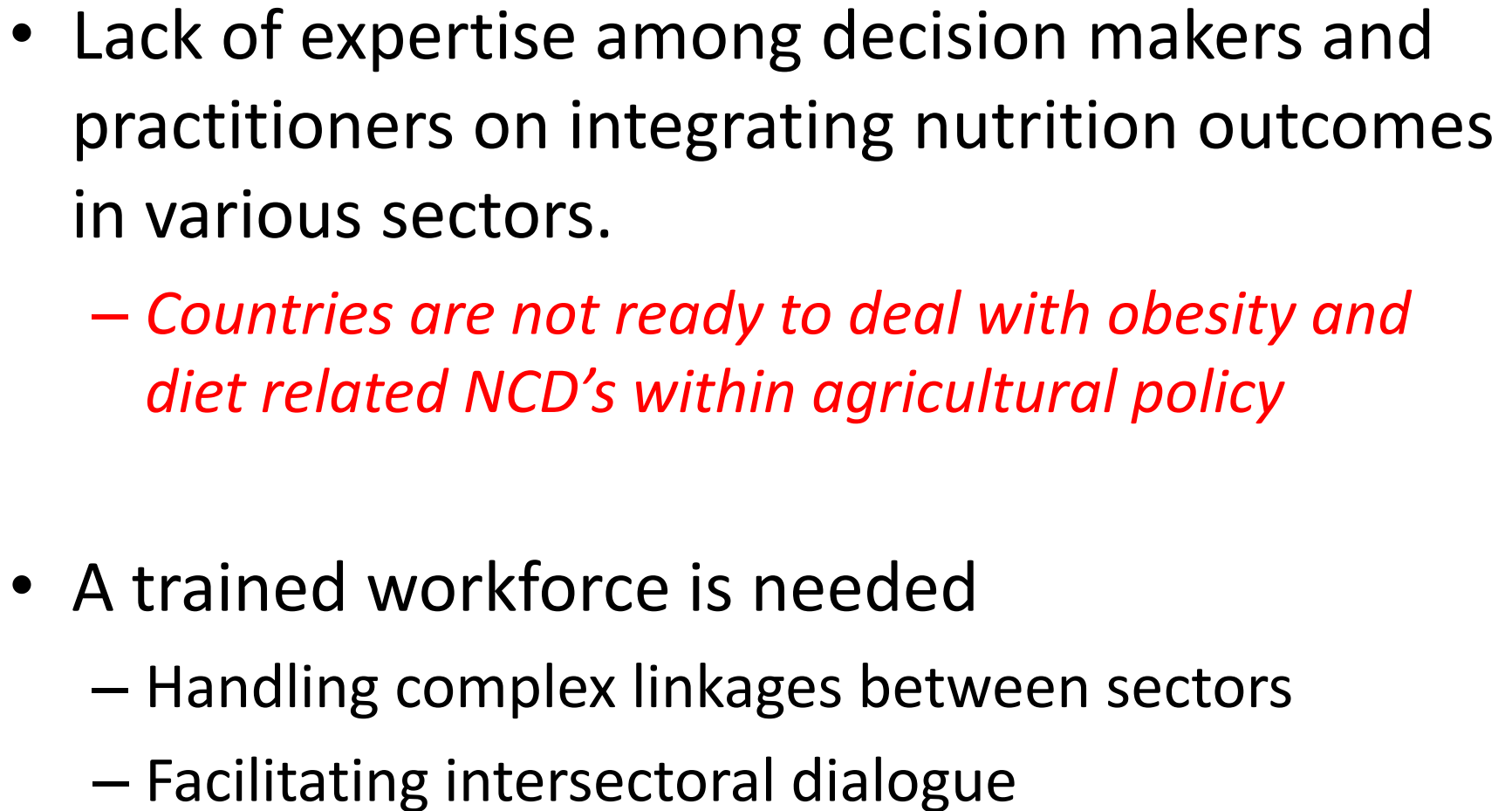
 Somewhat on track

 Not on track

Commonalities and similarities

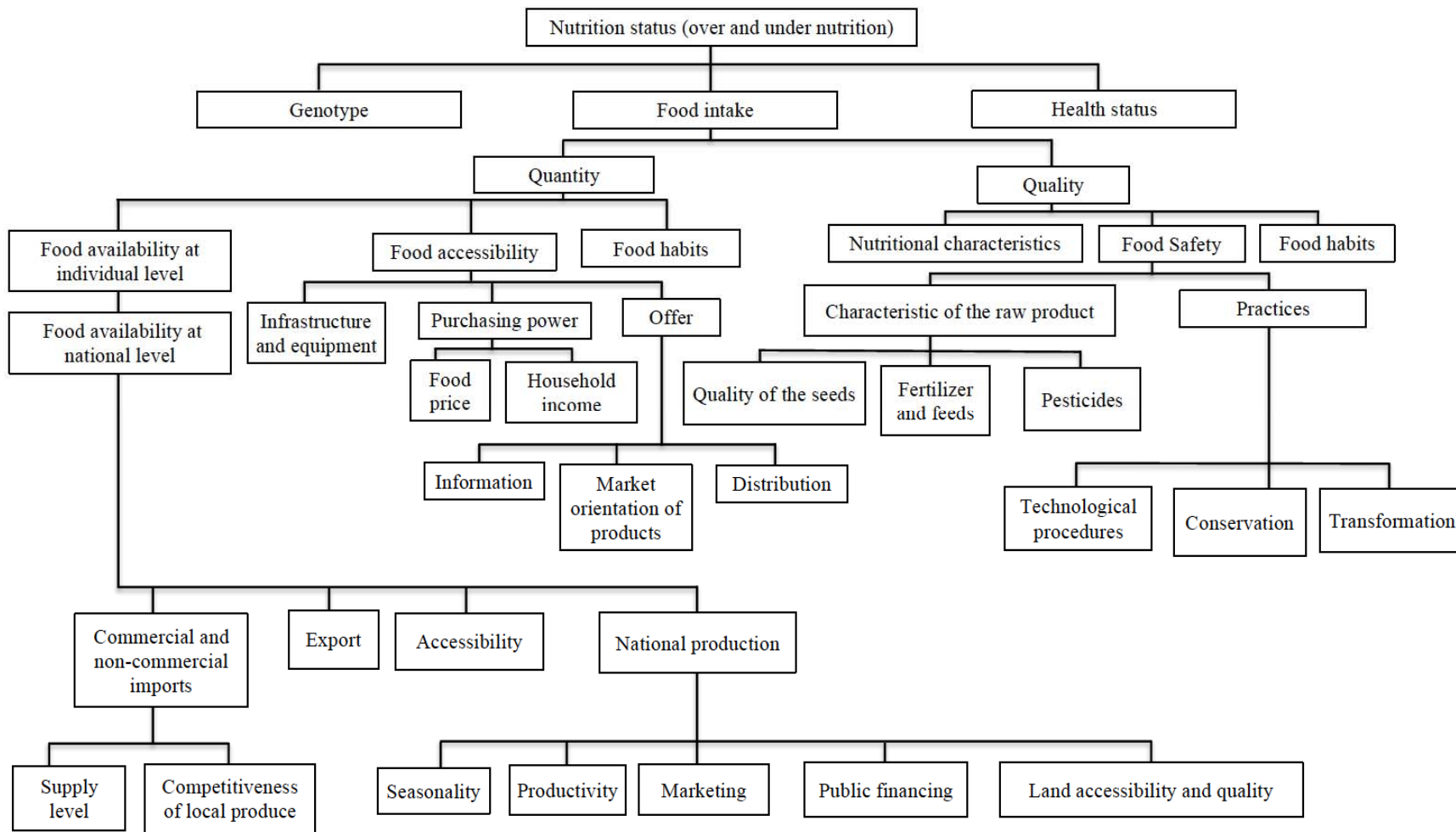
- Well established:
 - Nutrition objectives
 - Indicators to measure progress
 - Target the vulnerable and women
 - Focus on diversified food production
- Lack of programming:
 - Improve processing, storage, marketing and utilization of foods
 - Nutrition sensitive value chains are poorly described/used
- Very few impact on nutrition outcomes

- Multi-sectoral nature of nutrition is acknowledged + political will to address the problems
- The main challenge related to a supportive environment for nutrition outcomes.
- Nutrition as an institutional orphan:
 - > Sector priorities at the expense of nutrition.
- Clear implementation and accountability remains an elusive challenge

- 
- Lack of expertise among decision makers and practitioners on integrating nutrition outcomes in various sectors.
 - *Countries are not ready to deal with obesity and diet related NCD's within agricultural policy*
 - A trained workforce is needed
 - Handling complex linkages between sectors
 - Facilitating intersectoral dialogue

More understanding

- Operationalizing nutrition-sensitive agriculture policies
- Metrics for agriculture on diet and nutrition
- Long-term implications of “nutrition-sensitive” agriculture with population growth, urbanization, climate change and volatility.





Standing Committee on
Nutrition

The Nutrition Sensitivity of Agriculture and Food Policies

A Synthesis of
Eight Country Case Studies



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Country case studies

- Brazil & Mozambique: Sabrina Ionata de Oliveira Granheim
- Malawi: Anne-Marie Mayer
- Nepal: Jessica Fanzo & Danielle Andrews
- Senegal: Carl Lachat & Eunice Nago
- Sierra Leone: Margaret Wagah Mohammed Sheriff, Aminata Koroma
- South Africa: Hettie Schönfeldt, JF Kirsten, Milla McLachlan
- Thailand: Kraissid Tontisirin, et al.

Coordination: UNSCN

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