Mainstreaming Nutrition in Agriculture Investment Plans

Why and how?

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What are the links between:
- Agricultural production
- Food security
- And Nutrition?

From agriculture production to nutrition...
Livelihood zones and food insecurity

The rice and secondary gold mine zone (northern Tonkolili and bordering Koinadugu) had the highest prevalence of food insecurity (69%).

68% are food insecure in the livestock trade and food crop zone (most of Koinadugu and the northeast corner of Kono).

The least affected zones are the Freetown peri-urban (24%) and the cash crop, food crop and trade zone in the southeast of the country (28%).
Food security and Malnutrition
Sierra Leone

Food insecurity: highest in Northern and parts of Southern, but Eastern relatively food secure

Stunting prevalence, children 6-59 months (2010)

- Western Urban: 20.9%
- Western Rural: 26.6%
- Kambia: 38.6%
- Bombali: 28.2%
- Port Loko: 35.2%
- Moyamba: 44.5%
- Bo: 38.5%
- Kenema: 41.1%
- Kailahun: 41.8%
- Bonthe: 38.4%
- Pujehun: 43.7%
- Bo: 38.5%
- Koinadugu: 34.4%
- Kambia: 38.6%
- Bombali: 28.2%
- Port Loko: 35.2%
- Moyamba: 44.5%
- Bo: 38.5%
- Kenema: 41.1%
- Kailahun: 41.8%
- Bonthe: 38.4%
- Pujehun: 43.7%

Chronic malnutrition: High rates of stunting in Southern and Eastern regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence (%)</th>
<th>Stunting prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 25</td>
<td>Food security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 39.9</td>
<td>Moderate stunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40+</td>
<td>Severe stunting</td>
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Food Insecurity by District based on the Food Consumption Score (PCS) Percentage of households within poor and borderline food consumption.
Underlying causes at household level

- Inadequate dietary intake
- Disease

Immediate causes

- Malnutrition, death & disability

Outcomes

Basic causes at societal level

- Insufficient access to FOOD
- Inadequate maternal & child CARE practices
- Poor water, sanitation & inadequate HEALTH services

Quantity and quality of actual RESOURCES human, economic & organisational and the way they are controlled

Potential resources: environment, technology, people

Source: UNICEF
From food security to food and nutrition security

- Inadequate dietary intake
- Disease
- Poor water, sanitation & inadequate HEALTH services

- Insufficient access to FOOD
- Inadequate maternal & child CARE practices

Quantity and quality of actual RESOURCES human, economic & organisational and the way they are controlled

Potential resources: environment, technology, people

Source: UNICEF
How can agriculture contribute?

Malnutrition, death & disability

Disease

Inadequate dietary intake

Insufficient access to FOOD

Inadequate maternal & child CARE practices

Poor water, sanitation & inadequate HEALTH services

Quantity and quality of actual RESOURCES human, economic & organisational and the way they are controlled

Potential resources: environment, technology, people

Natural and human resource management

Production, processing and marketing of nutritious foods
- Food availability (year round)
- Income
- Access (year round)
- Utilization

Reduce Agriculture related diseases

Nutrition communication

Labor saving technology

Income used for health and hygiene

Source: UNICEF
Sierra Leone and Uganda examples
Some concepts

- Nutrition-sensitive value chains
- Nutrition-sensitive food systems
- Sustainable diets:
  - Health
  - Environment
  - Economic
The nutritional impact of agricultural programmes is not automatic!

Need to...

- First, do no harm!
- Put nutrition as an outcome and measure it
- Understand the local causes of malnutrition by “livelihoods group”
- Identify and target the most vulnerable
- Promote production and access to diverse and safe foods (livelihoods diversification)
- Link agriculture to social protection programmes
- Provide nutrition counseling
- Work with and support women
- Work with others
Nutrition

Putting people at the heart of our work