

PSM: Plenary Session

GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENT: CFS FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

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Good morning everyone. **The Nutriset Group** is very pleased to share some of its experiences, very positive overall and some of its challenges with you all this morning which we believe support the successful use of the FFA and how better we address food security in protracted crises.

- The Nutriset Group is mostly known for being at the onset of the development and subsequent creation of the Ready to Use Therapeutic Feeding solution, called [Plumpy'Nut®](#) peanut based, which in just a 92 gr packet, contains all the micro & macro nutrients required for a child suffering from SAM to recover.
- After 35 years of research and partnerships with UN/NGOs/academia the Group proposes a range of products from treatment to prevention of all forms of malnutrition for the most vulnerable, especially children and women.
- Because proposing products only from France would not have been satisfactory on a long-term perspective, producing locally through private partnerships and in line UNICEF and WFP's willingness to increase local & regional procurement, NUTRISET have developed since 2005 a network of local production aiming of producing closer to the needs ate **while ensuring international standards**. That was a big challenge! today 9 partners are producing close to the needs in what we called "programmatic countries" (and mostly fragile states).
- Today challenges are:
 - To render those productions competitive when producing in challenging business environment (in terms of taxation on raw materials for instance or cost of energy, cost of transport) which at the end increase the final cost of those solutions. This is where Principle 8, the issues of

financing, to “promote flexible, predictable and multi-year financing” becomes important. Fortunately, our partners like WFP are supporting local procurement versus import which we believe accentuates the FFA Principle 7 of strengthened country ownership, participation.

Coordination and stakeholder buy-in.

- To increase our socio-economic impacts working closer with smallholder farmers in the value chain > **example of Sudan!**
 - Thanks to an investment in the peanut value chain in the Darfur region to secure quality peanut sourcing for nutritional products, thousands of farmers benefit from technical support and found a market for their peanuts; injecting money into the local economy and contributing to build resilience for the population of DARFUR. The factory of Darfood in Darfur employs **hundreds of women** in the primary transformation process (sorting, deshelling, roasting).
- Propose products that **do not harm the environment**: work on the **packaging use, decrease plastic**, use of **raw material grown in a “sustainable” way** even if at the end the access/price of the products is the determining factor to ensure maximum coverage. Despite the price constraints to ensure maximum coverage, we also have responsibility to do no harm while doing all efforts to minimize the end selling cost.
- Finally, the challenge we have is to be an **actor of the transition and work closer to governments and states to integrate nutrition in the continuum of care within the health system, advocate for domestic funding**, for the treatment but also for prevention. Being an actor for the **bridge between emergency/humanitarian aid and development**.
- I will conclude on the partnership we have with WFP to develop products that can address P&L women so that malnutrition can be address at the earlier stages of malnutrition.