Committee on World Food Security

Making a difference in food security and nutrition

Sustainable FOOD VALUE CHAINS for Nutrition

CFS Special Event
17th October 2016 - 18.00hrs

Twitter #CFS43
Sustainable Food Value Chains for Nutrition: A common framework

A presentation by the RBA Working Group on Sustainable Value Chains for Nutrition
Nutrition-sensitive value chains (NSVC): a common conceptual framework

- Addressing malnutrition requires multi-stakeholder partnerships and coordination across sectors

- A nutrition-sensitive approach to value chain development is useful to:
  - Unpack the complexity of food systems
  - Identify entry points for policy and investment to contribute to nutrition
  - Identify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders/ institutions

- RBA Working Group on Food value chains for nutrition (FAO, IFAD, WFP, Bioversity and IFPRI) has been established to:
  - Develop a common approach to nutrition-sensitive value chains
  - Promote collaboration at country, HQ and international levels
# Nutrition-sensitive value chains

## 1. INCREASE SUPPLY

- Bio-fortification
- Micro-nutrient fertilisers
- R&D on nutrient-rich varieties
- Capacity building of producer org.
- Extension service provision
- Diversification of production
- Homestead food production
- Nutrient-rich food production
- Rural businesses regulations
- Food safety standards
- Mandatory fortification
- Nutrient-preserving processing
- Safe storage infrastructure
- Road and energy infrastructure
- Rural transport policy
- Refrigerated transport

## 2. ADD NUTRITION VALUE / MINIMISE LOSS & WASTE

- Trade policies and agreements
- Contractual agreements
- Public purchasing programs
- Nutrition labelling
- Target local markets
- Packaging in small quantities
- Social marketing
- Behaviour change communication
- Restriction of marketing of complementary foods, energy dense foods, etc.
- Consumer nutrition education
- Cooking classes
- Policies to discourage food waste

## 3. INCREASE DEMAND

- Capacity building of producer org.
- Extension service provision
- Diversification of production
- Homestead food production
- Nutrient-rich food production
- Road and energy infrastructure
- Rural transport policy
- Refrigerated transport
- Social marketing
- Behaviour change communication
- Restriction of marketing of complementary foods, energy dense foods, etc.
- Consumer nutrition education
- Cooking classes
- Policies to discourage food waste

### CONSTRAINTS IN FOOD SUPPLY / DEMAND

- NUTRITION PROBLEM

### Enabling Environment

- Inputs
- Food production
- Storage and processing
- Distribution and transport
- Trading and marketing

### Service provision

- Promotion
- Preparation and consumption

### Investment / Policy entry points
Impact pathways from VC to nutrition

Strategies

INCREASE SUPPLY
- Input & Production
- Storage, Processing, Transport
- Trade & Marketing
- Promotion & consumption

INCREASE DEMAND
- Service provision
- Increase demand

INCREASE VALUE
- Add nutrition value
- Increase value

Pathways

(OWN) PRODUCTION PATHWAY

INCOME PATHWAY

MARKET PATHWAY

Food Environment

- Affordability
- Availability
- Nutritional quality/safety
- Desirability
- Convenience

Impact

- Diets
  - Nutritional status
- Health & care practices

MEDIATORS OF IMPACT:
- Nutrition awareness &
- Women’s empowerment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>TRADITIONAL VALUE CHAIN</th>
<th>NUTRITION-SENSITIVE VALUE CHAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objectives and M&amp;E</td>
<td>Market access/ Income</td>
<td>Diets/ Nutritional status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity selection criteria</td>
<td>Market potential</td>
<td>Nutrition improvement potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target beneficiaries</td>
<td>Producers (economically active)</td>
<td>Consumers (nutritionally vulnerable / 1000 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention approach</td>
<td>Strategies to enhance supply</td>
<td>Strategies to stimulate demand and nutrition value</td>
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</tbody>
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Key messages about Nutrition-sensitive value chains

- NSVC framework: practical tool to identify entry points (for policy and investments) along the value chain
- NSVC requires going beyond traditional VC approaches (commodity and market focused) and traditional approaches to nutrition programming (public sector driven)
- NSVC broadens the concept of “value” from a purely economic focus, to one which encompasses gender, nutrition, health and environmental dimensions
- NSVC requires multi-stakeholder partnerships and integrated approaches
Acknowledgments

This presentation is a result of team work of Rome-based agencies and CG Centers. The list of contributors include, in alphabetical order:
- FAO: C. Dufour, D. Neven, A. Polo Galante and F. Tartanac
- IFAD: I. de la Peña and J. Garrett (Bioversity / IFPRI)
- WFP: Q. Marshall, D. Ryckembush and C. Sourang

The presentation was delivered on behalf of the RBA/WG by D. Ryckembush, WFP, I. de la Peña, IFAD and F. Tartanac, FAO.

Key references

- RBA WG on Sustainable Value chains for nutrition (2016). Inclusive value chains for sustainable agriculture and scaled up food security and nutrition outcomes. CFS 43 Background paper
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Strategies per scenario

High demand / Inconsistent supply
- Demand constraint / Inconsistent supply
- High demand / Consistent supply
- Demand Constraint/ Consistent supply