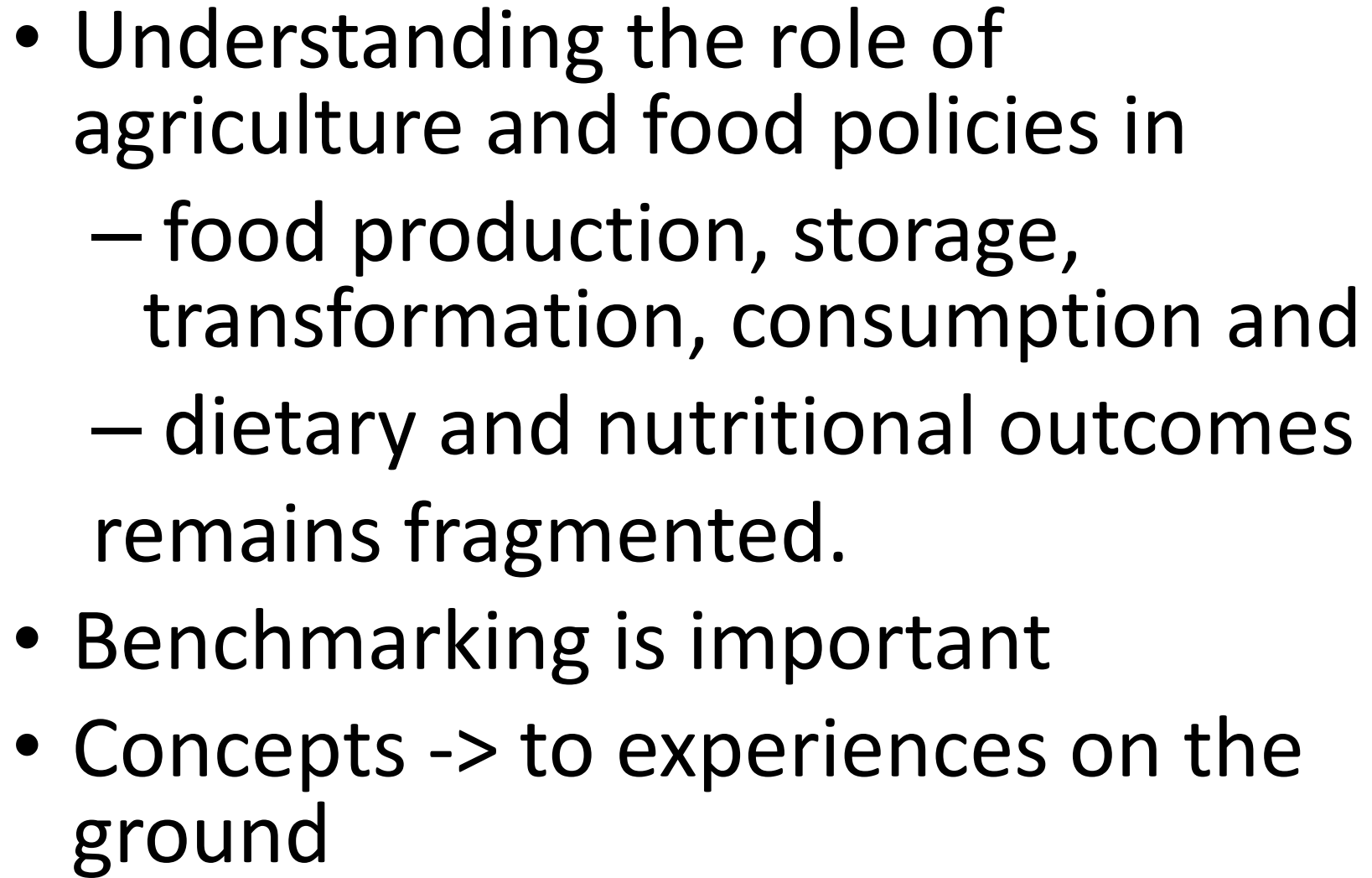
A photograph of a man wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt, a light-colored cap, and dark shorts, crouching in a field of young green plants. He is using a small wooden tool to work the soil around the plants. The field is filled with rows of similar young plants, and the soil is dark brown.

# 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



Brazil

Senegal

Sierra Leone

South Africa

Malawi  
Mozambique

Nepal

Thailand



# Methods

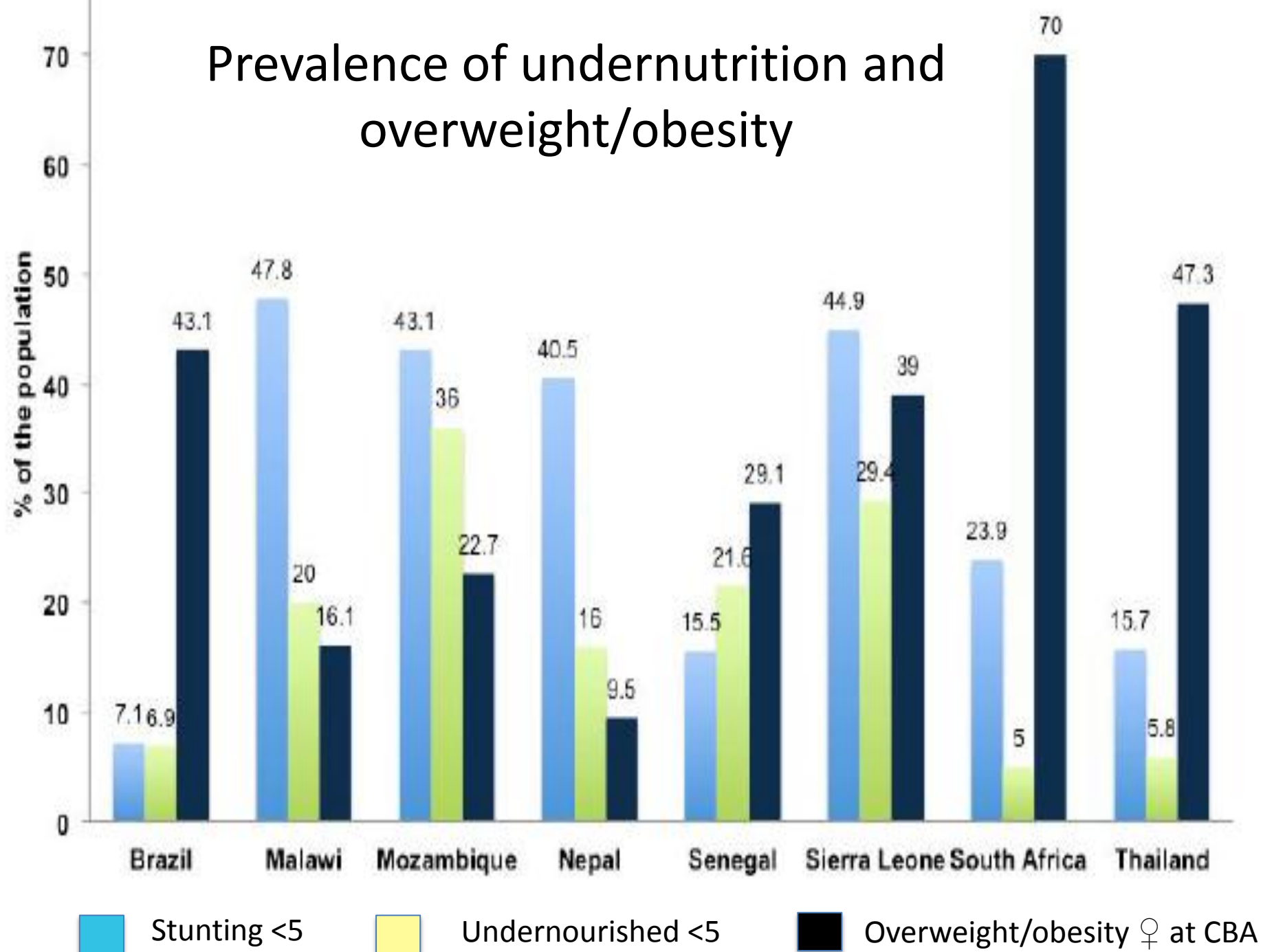
- UNSCN Meeting of the Minds
- Approach consistent (*Gillespie et al, 2012, TANDI project*)
  1. Perform a situation analysis
  2. Analyse nutrition sensitivity of the specific agricultural and food policies and frameworks
  3. Describe policy processes and alignments
- Methods were tailored to the country
- 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					
Malawi					
Mozambique					
Nepal					
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
South Africa					
Thailand					



On track



Somewhat on track

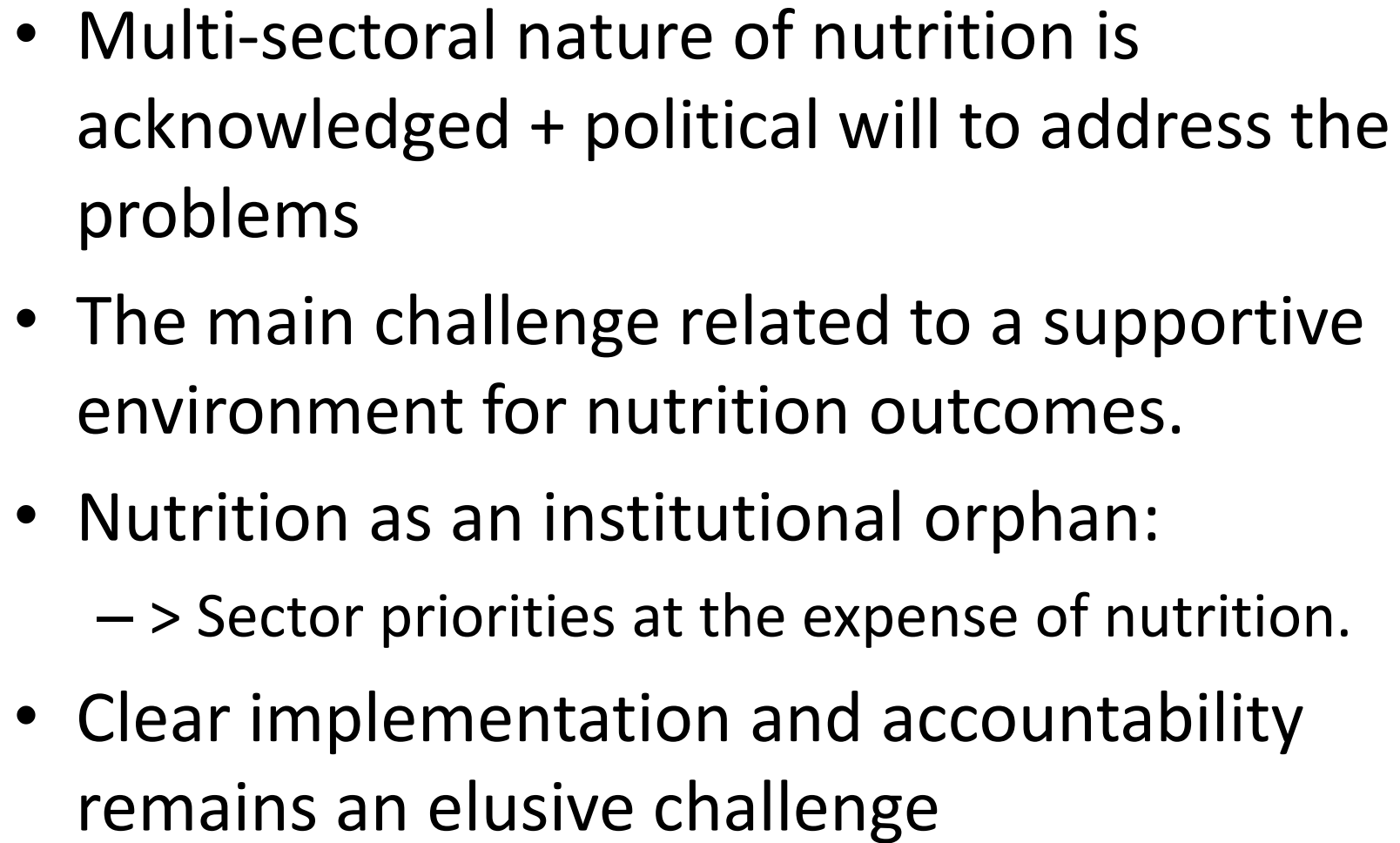


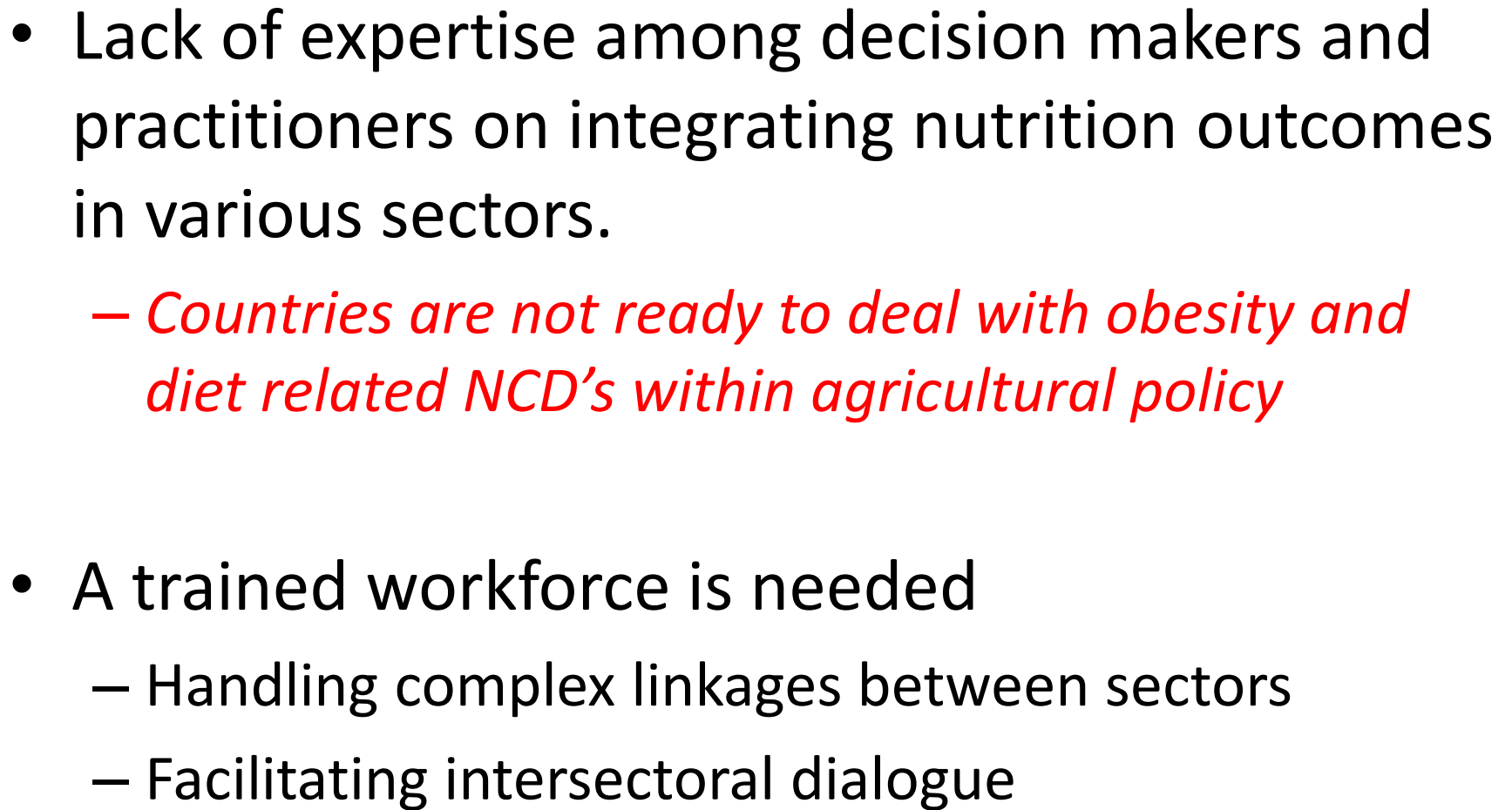
Not on track

# 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

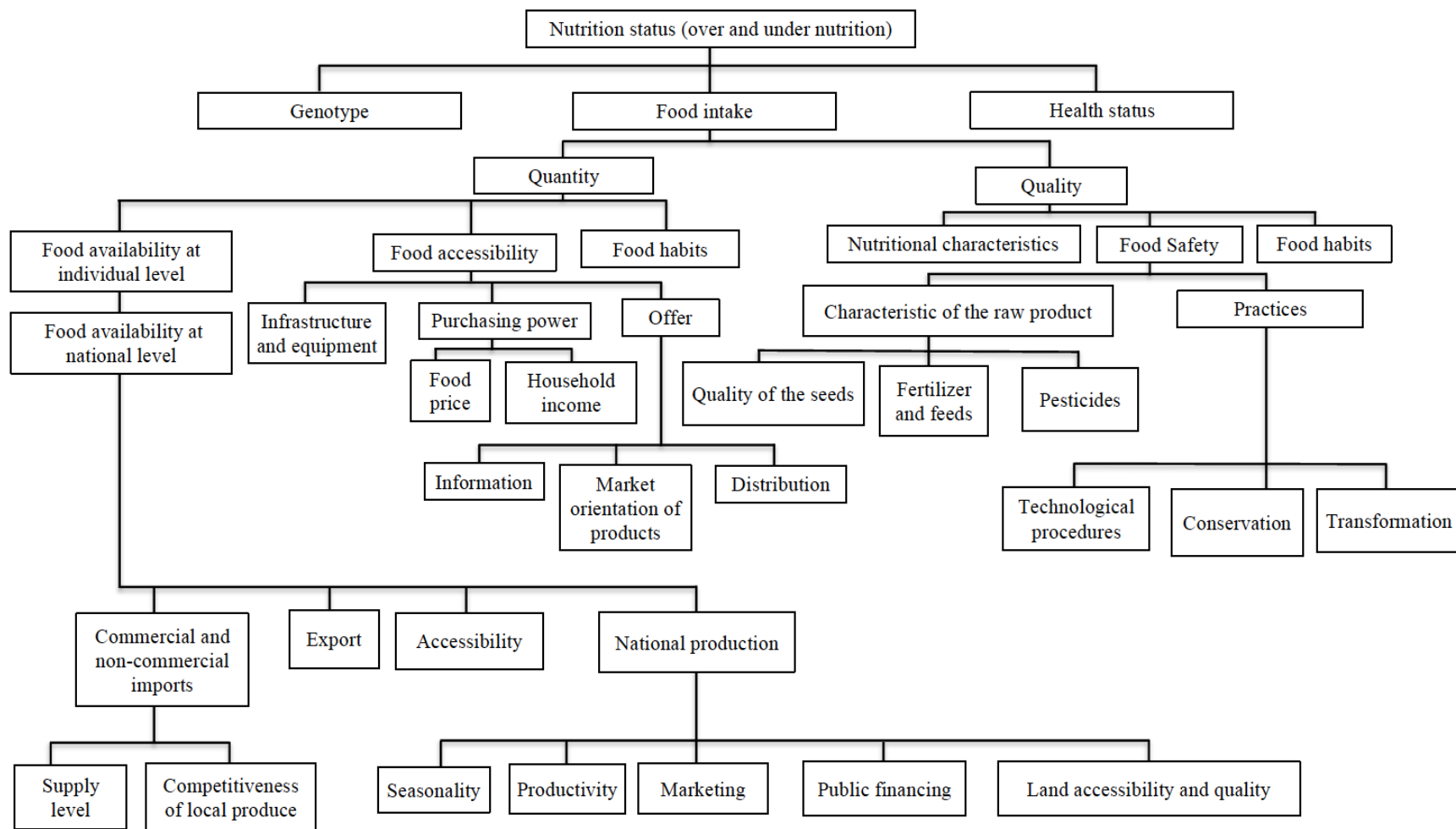
- 
- Lack of expertise among decision makers and practitioners on integrating nutrition outcomes in various sectors.
    - *Countries are not ready to deal with obesity and diet related NCD's within agricultural policy*
  - A trained workforce is needed
    - Handling complex linkages between sectors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







## The Nutrition Sensitivity of Agriculture and Food Policies

A Synthesis of  
Eight Country Case Studies



March 2014

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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: Kraisid Tontisirin, et al.

## Coordination: UNSCN

- Marzella Wüstefeld & Lina Mahy

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