



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



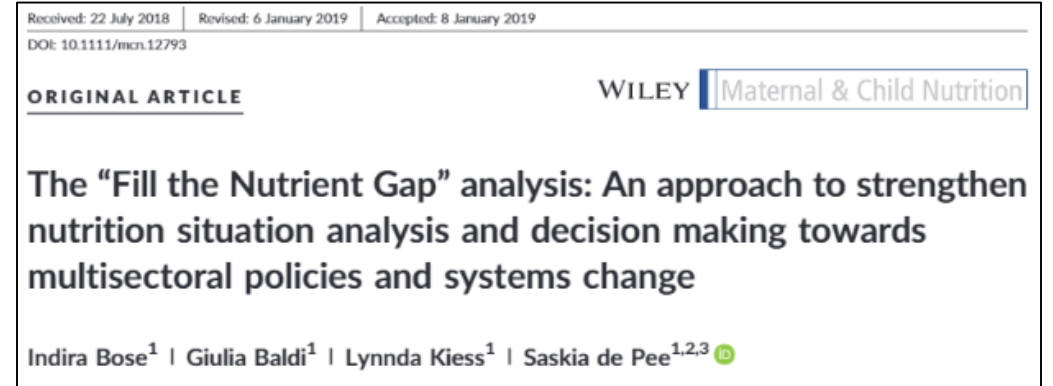
Systems-focused situation analysis for nutrition Using cost and affordability of nutritious diets data



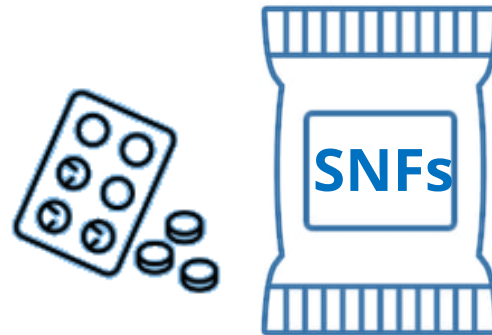
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS FOR NUTRITION

Ending all forms of malnutrition...

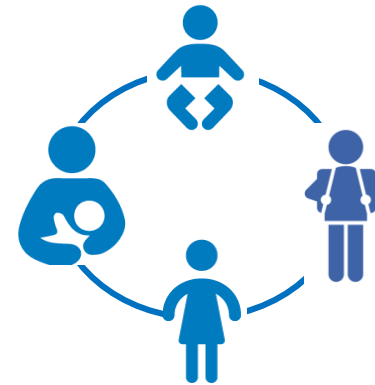
What does it take?



Nutrition
sensitive



Nutrition specific



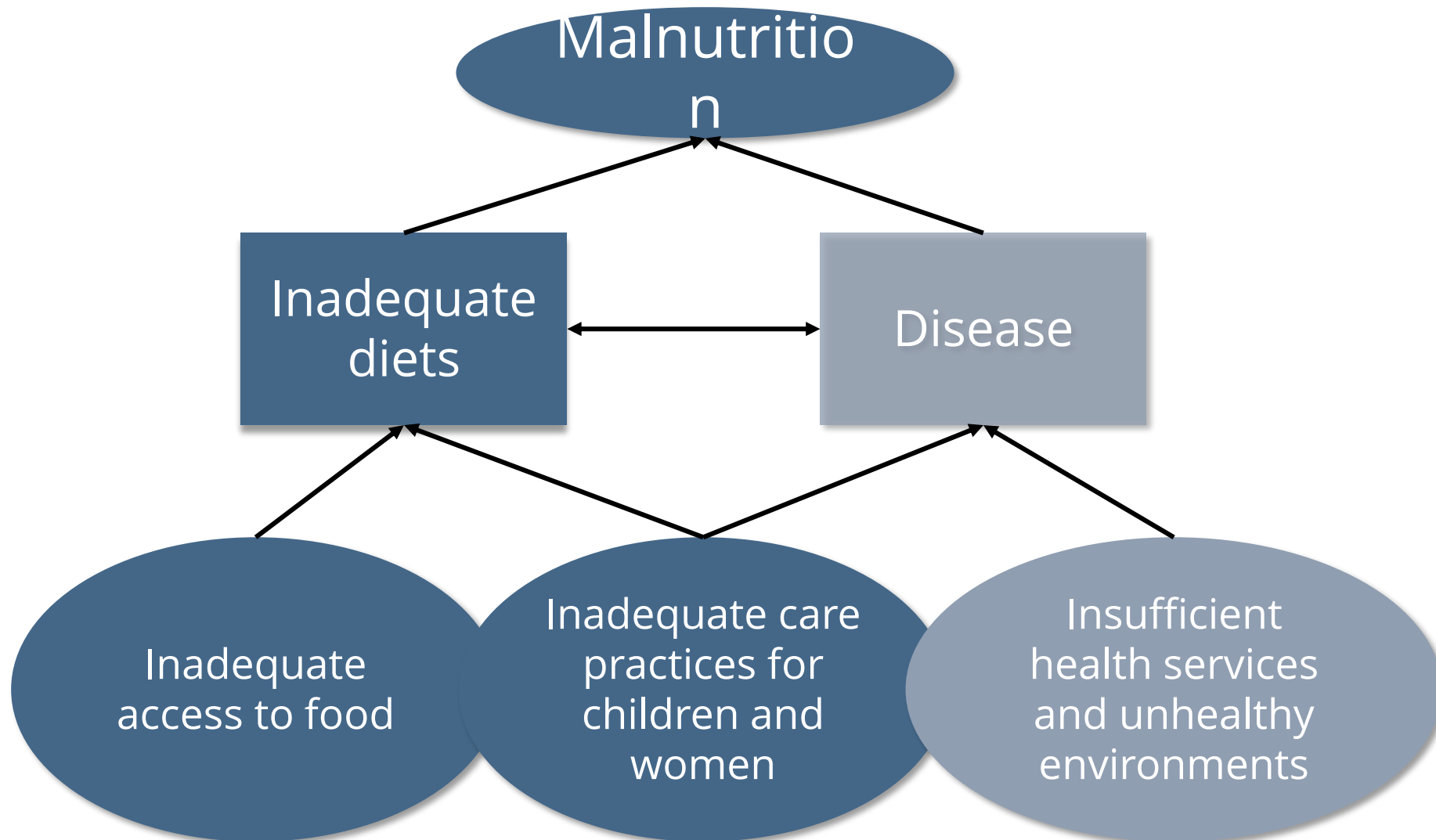
Life cycle



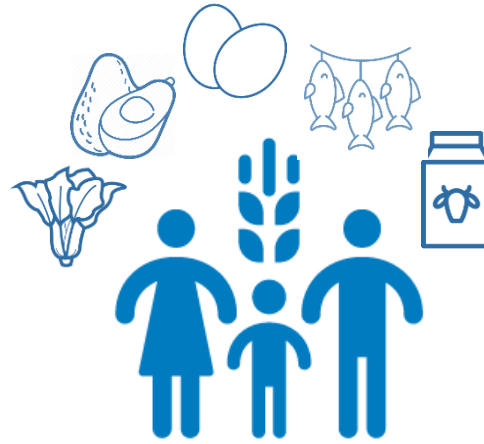
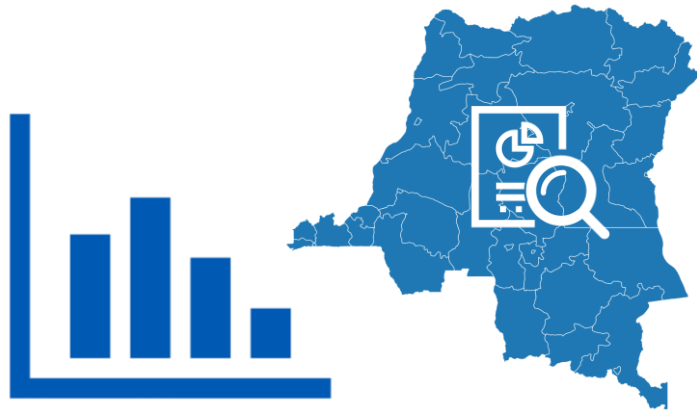
Multiple sectors

What is the **right 'mix'** for a **specific context**?

Meeting nutrient requirements is a prerequisite for preventing malnutrition



FNG = Systems-focused situation analysis to assist countries identify how best to support consumers improve their diets



Clarify magnitude and nature of the nutrient gap (low intake of nutritious foods), by target groups and identify main drivers:

- Availability
- Physical access
- Affordability
- Choice

Further understanding of issues affecting access to nutritious foods:

- Food system
- Health system
- Social protection system
- Others

Identify multisectoral **intervention and policy options** to improve supply & demand for nutritious foods.

Two components of the analysis

Reviewing secondary data and sources of information

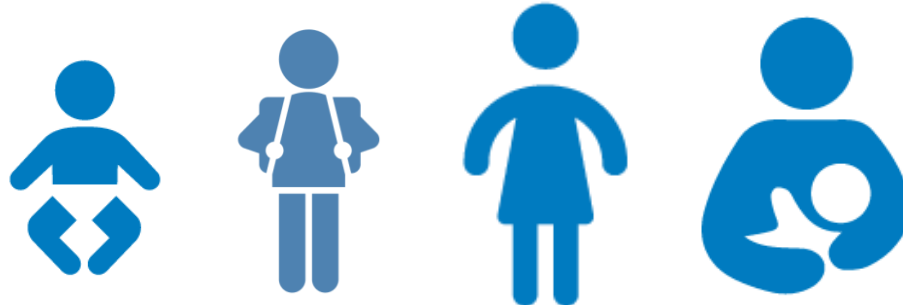
Situation and factors that impact whether nutritious foods are available, accessible and chosen for consumption

Linear programming on the Cost of the Diet (CotD)

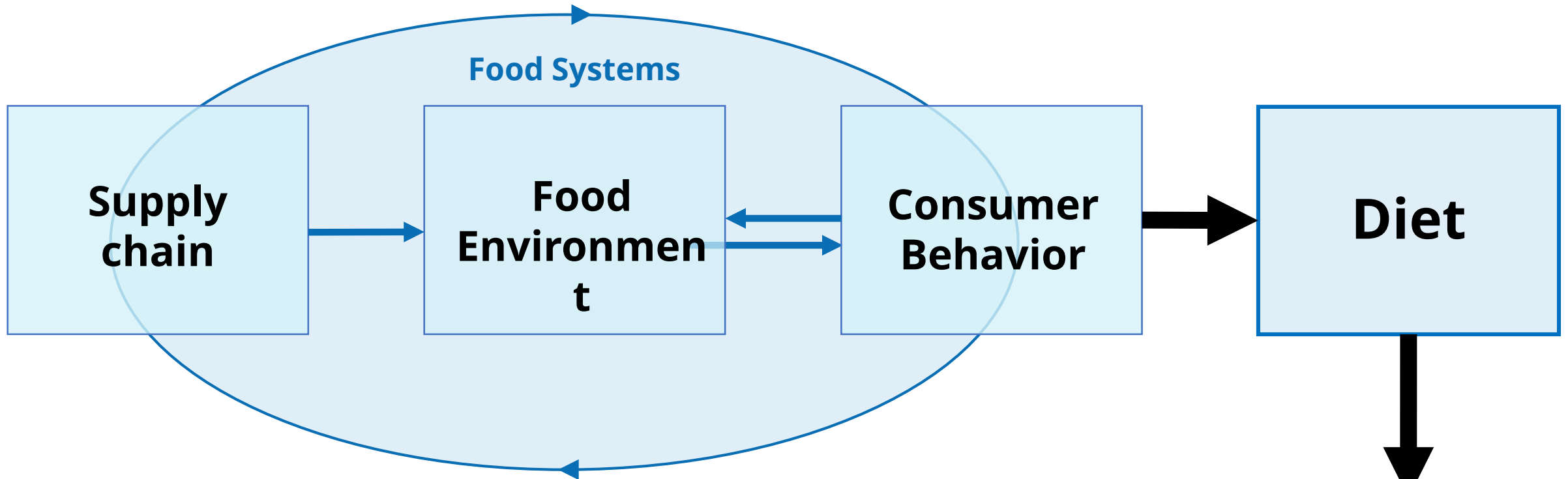
Are nutritious foods available, what does a nutritious diet cost, is that affordable, how can affordability be improved?



**Life-cycle approach
with a focus on:**



Food systems for diets and nutrition

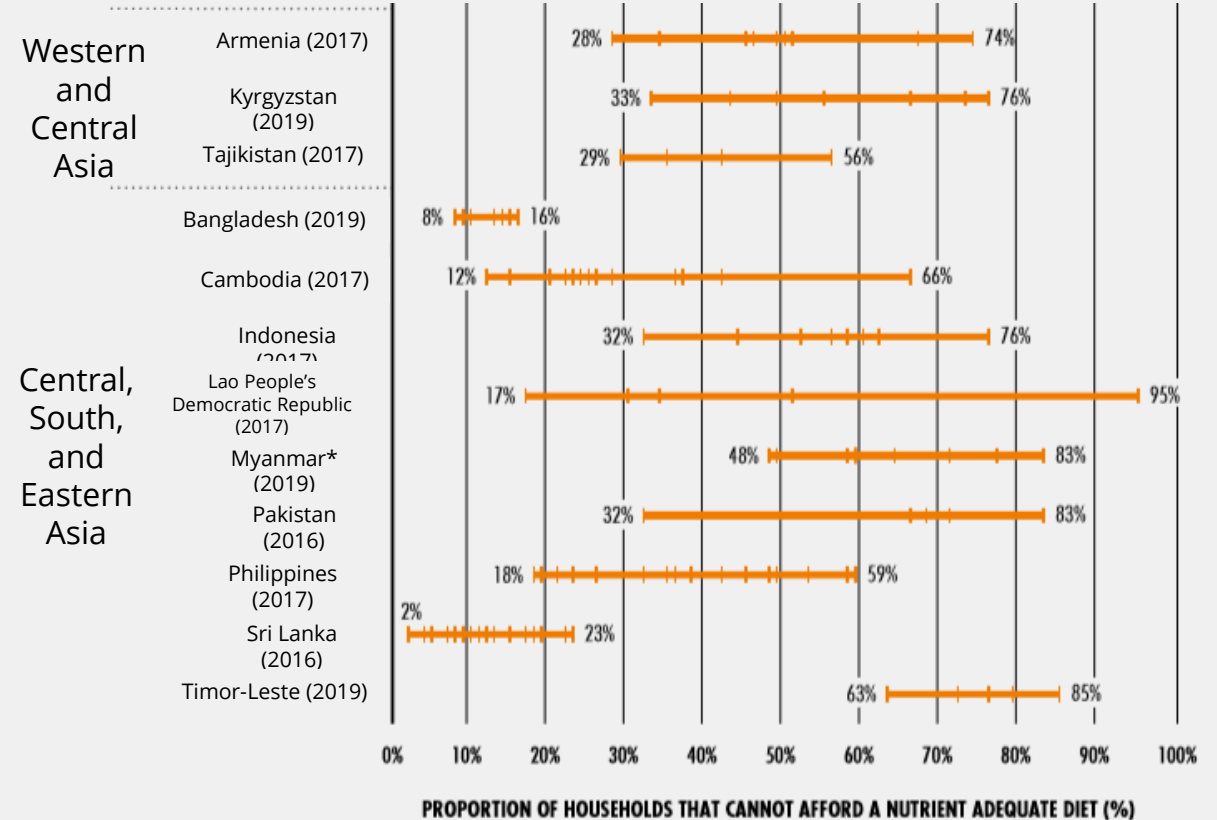
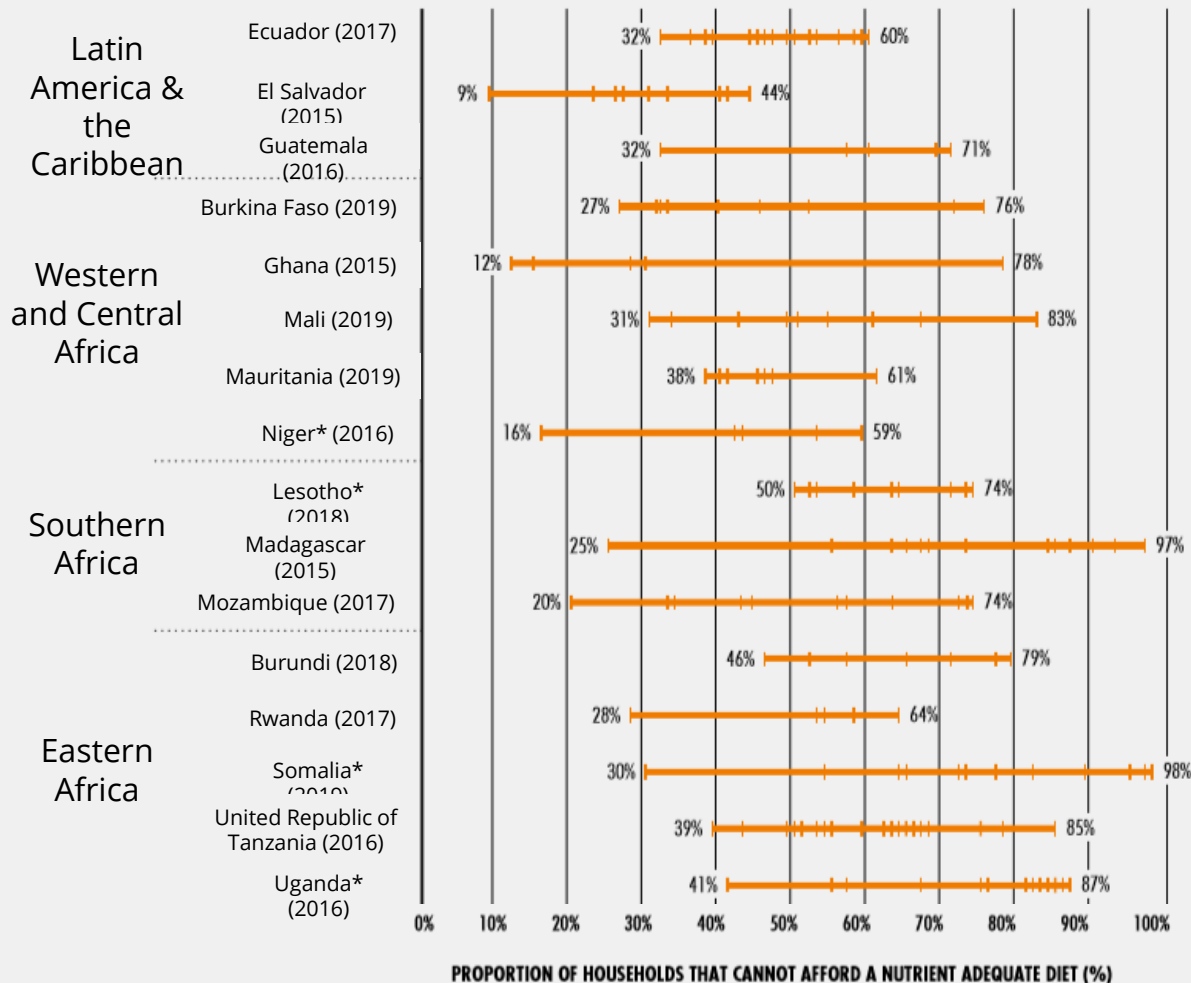


How CotD is used:

- ☐ Do people have choices?
- ☐ How large is the gap? Who are most affected?
- ☐ What causes the gap (low diversity, cost, income)?
- ☐ Which interventions can make a difference, for whom?

Large variation within countries of non-affordability of nutrient-adequate diet

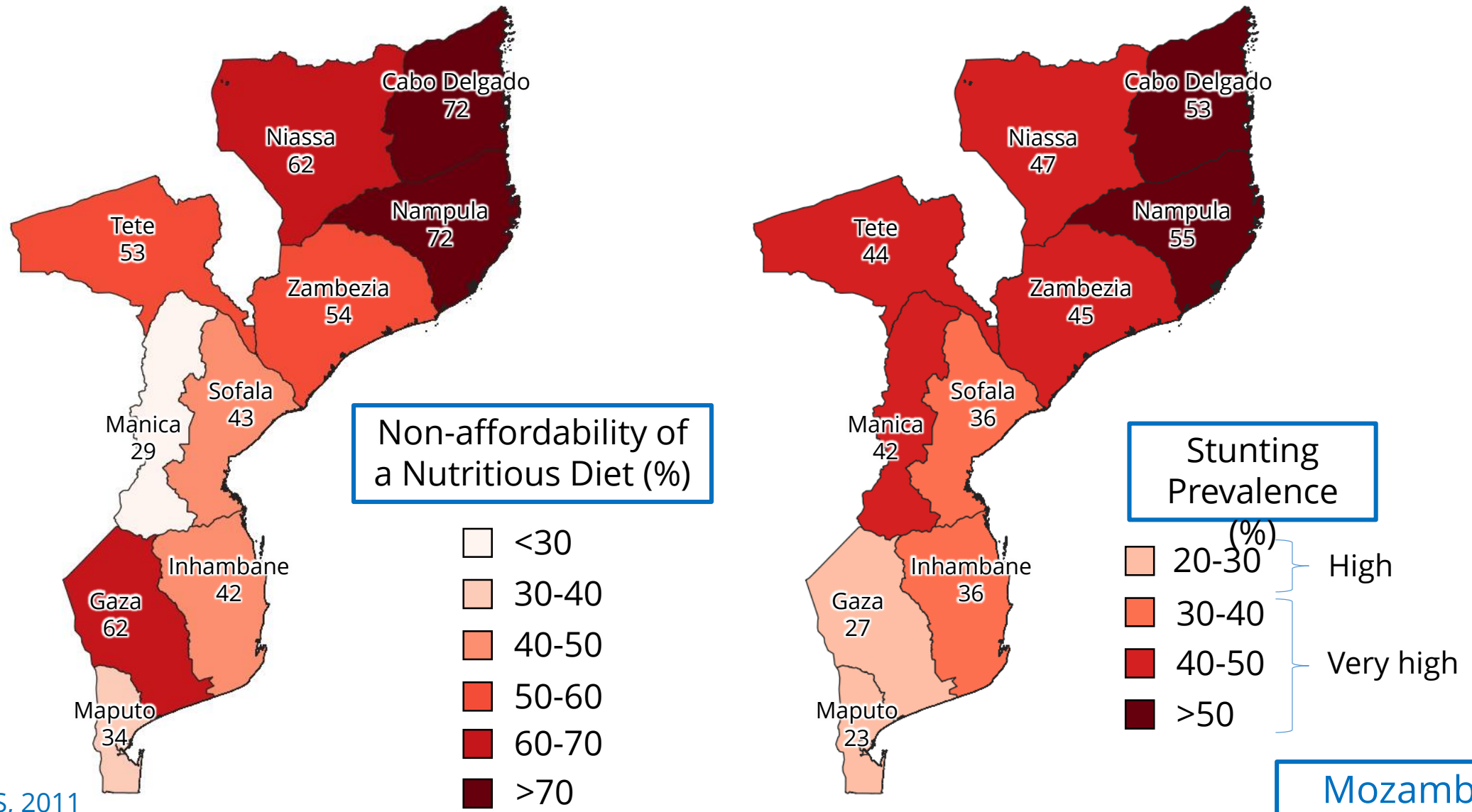
FIGURE 30
AFFORDABILITY OF A NUTRIENT ADEQUATE DIET VARIES WIDELY WITHIN MANY COUNTRIES
DUE TO TEMPORAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS IN PRICES AND DIFFERENCES IN INCOMES



* Denotes that there was a consumer price index (CPI) adjustment made to expenditure data to match the year for which the food price data were collected.

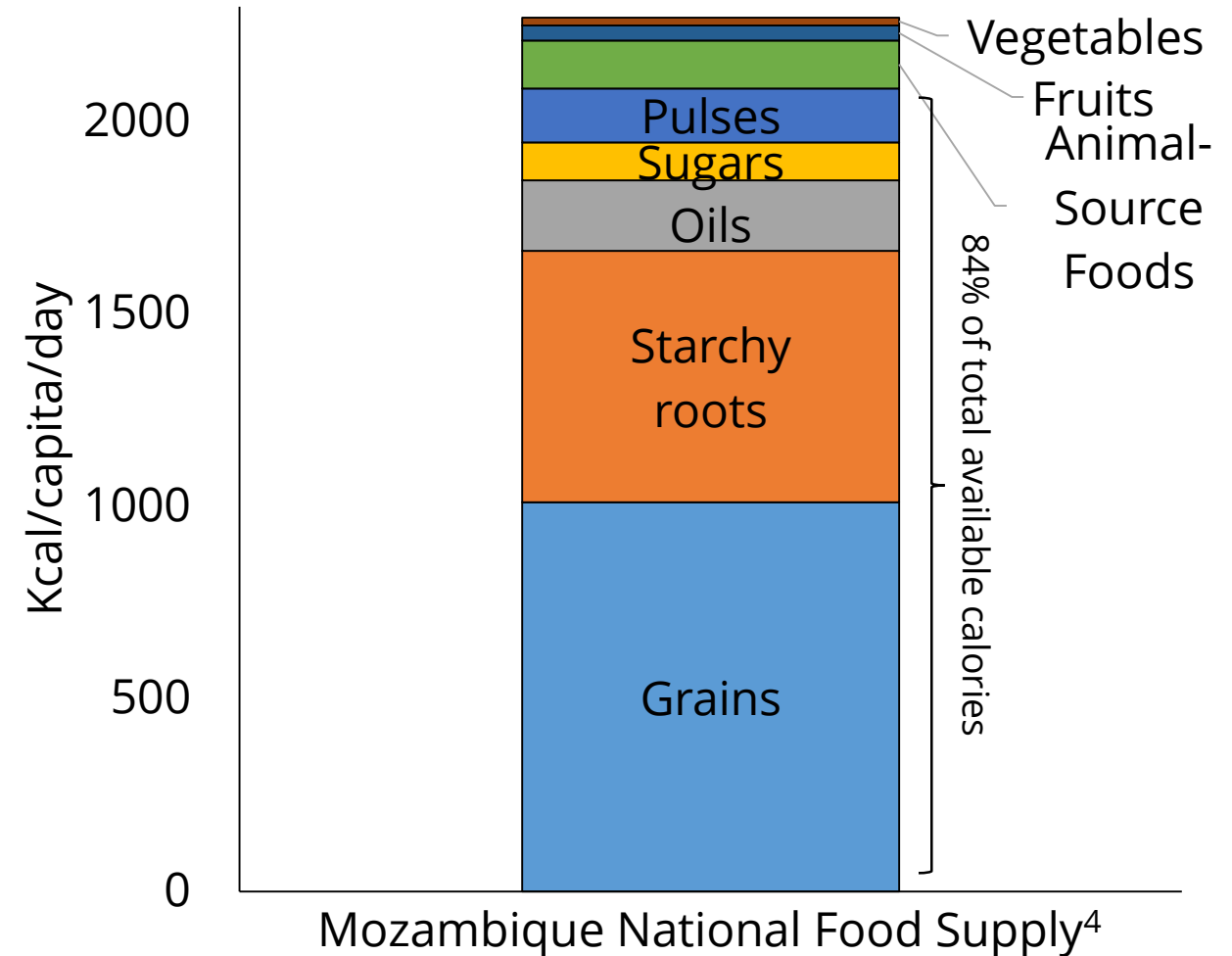
SOURCE: WFP (see WFP. 2019. *Fill the Nutrient Gap* [online]. Rome. [Cited 27 April 2020]. www.wfp.org/publications/2017-fill-nutrient-gap for published country data).

Strong correlation (0.67) between non-affordability of a nutritious diet and stunting prevalence



Agriculture is based on subsistence not cash crops. Grains, roots and oils are the bulk of the food supply.

- In rural areas **90 percent** of food consumed is from **own production**¹
- The average rural household produces **4 food items**²
- **85% of national crop area goes to:**
Maize, Pulses, Cassava,
Groundnuts, Rice and Sorghum³



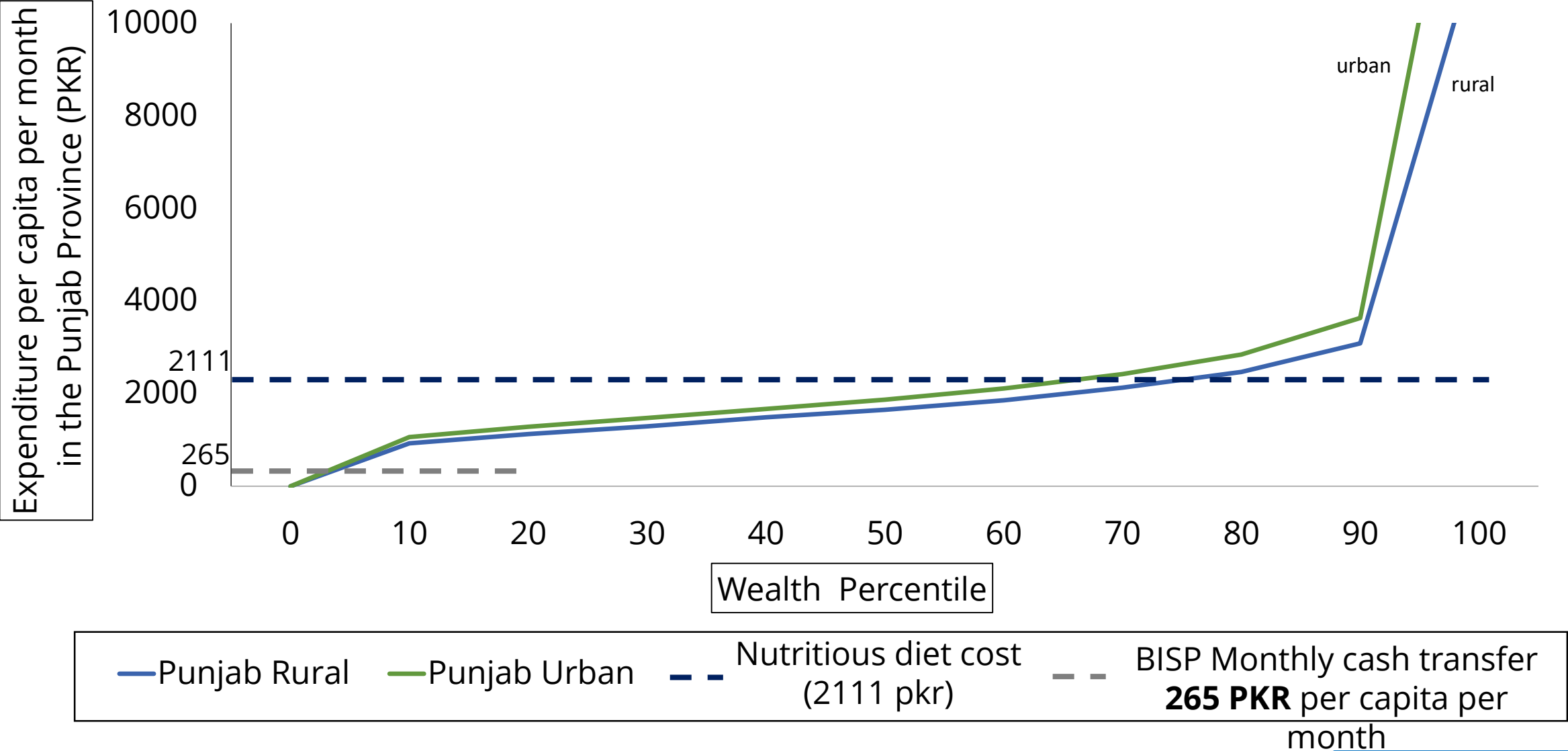
¹IOF, 2014/2015

²MSU/MINAG, 2011

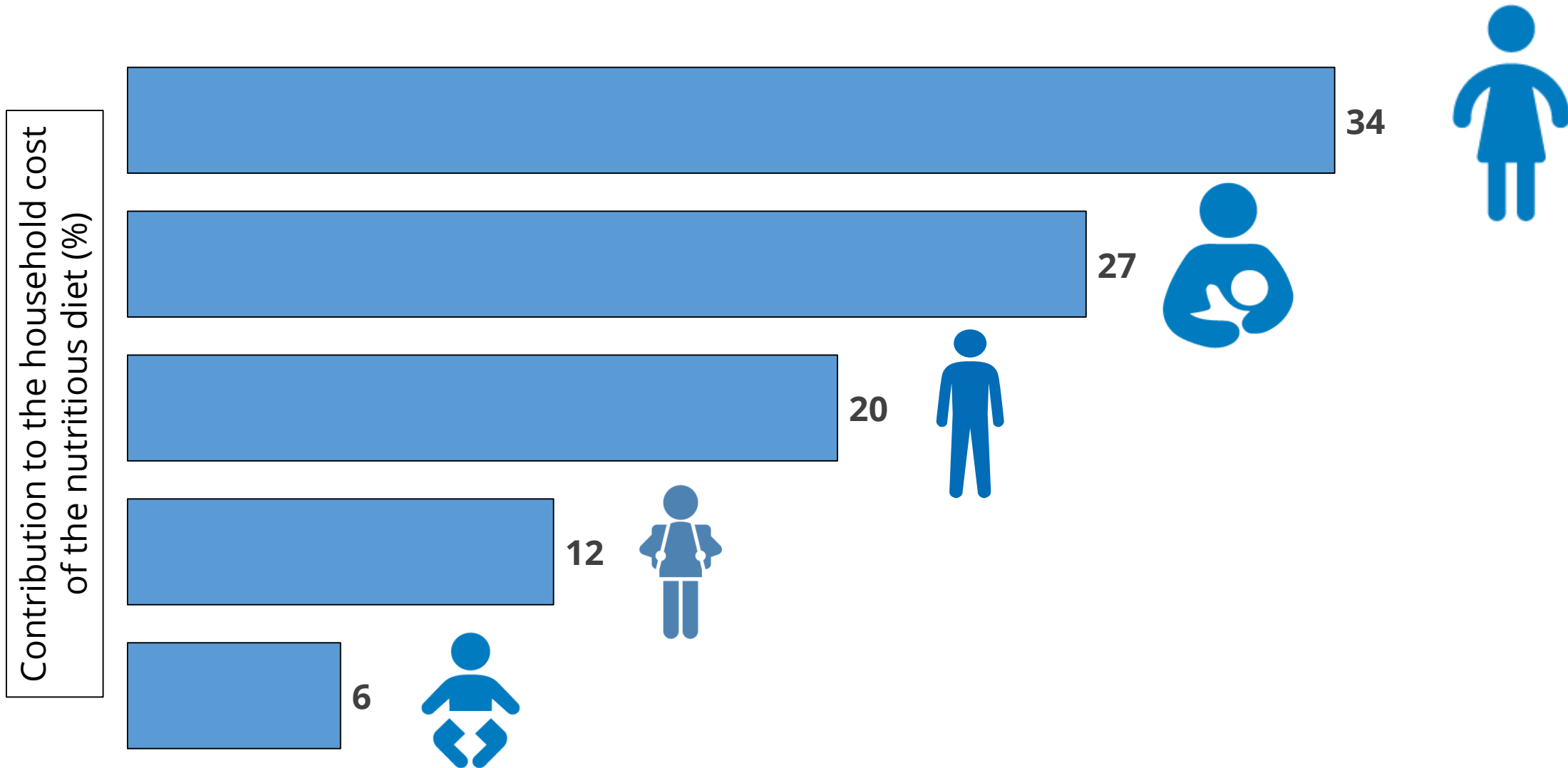
³World Bank, 2016 - "Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Mozambique..."

⁴FAO Food Balance Sheet, 2017

BISP contribution to cost of a nutritious diet is limited



Adolescent girls and lactating mothers require the largest portion of household budget -> higher risk of deficiencies

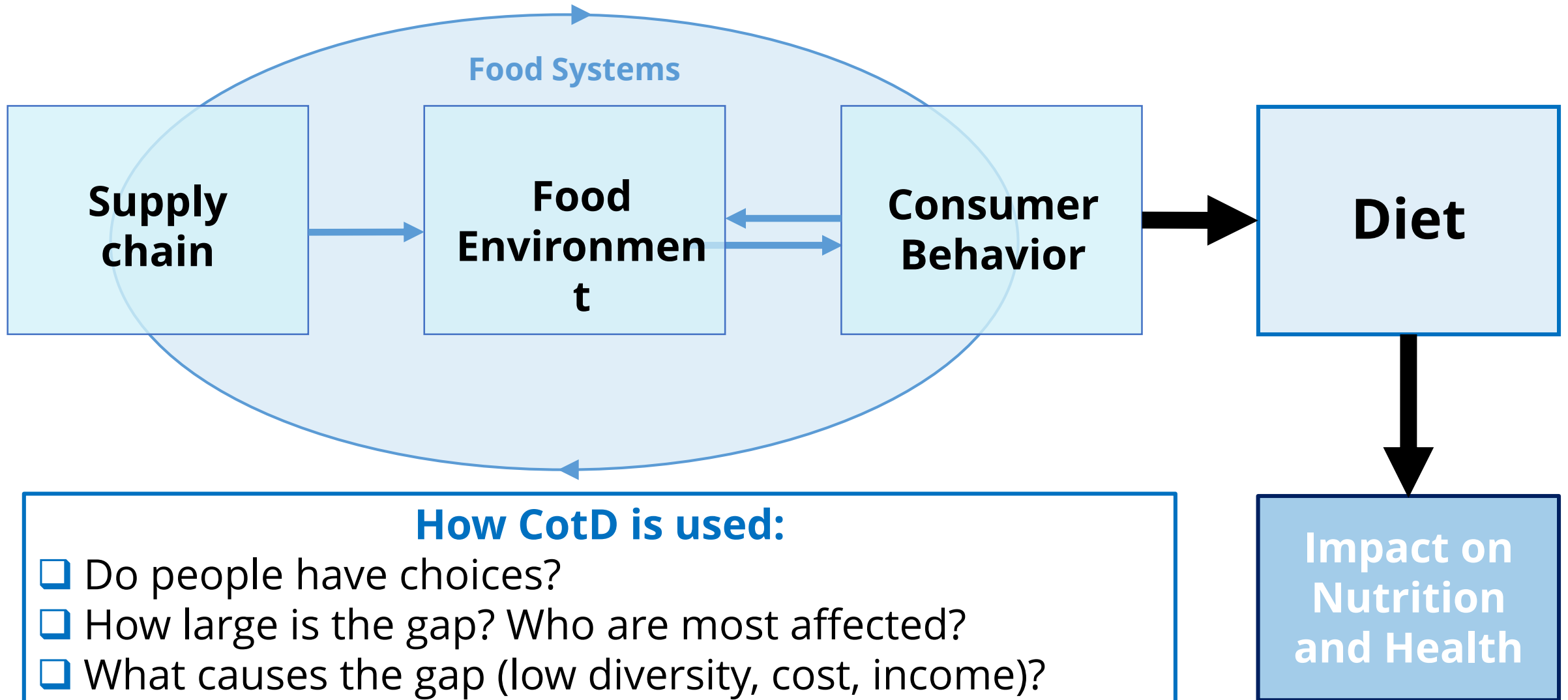


Characteristics of food systems in fragile settings

Kasai/Tanganyika in DRC, Maradi/Zinder in Niger, South Madagascar, Somalia, Cox's Bazaar, North Burundi, Mali

1. **Very high non-affordability** of a nutritious diet (above 90%).
2. The cost of a nutritious diet is found to be **4-7 times the cost of an energy-only diet.**
3. Rural markets offered **significantly less variety of foods, especially animal-source**, with better supply of nutritious foods in urban settings.
4. The nutritionally vulnerable (children, women) face even **greater challenges.**
5. In some areas, it was **not possible to meet nutrient requirements** from the locally available foods (Somalia, some rural territories of Tanganyika).
6. **Fluctuations** in staple food price.
7. Countries **heavily dependent on imports**. Also found **lack of local economic operators** and private businesses due to instability, poor profits/returns on investments.
8. **Weak/absent monitoring systems limits visibility** of food prices and changes.

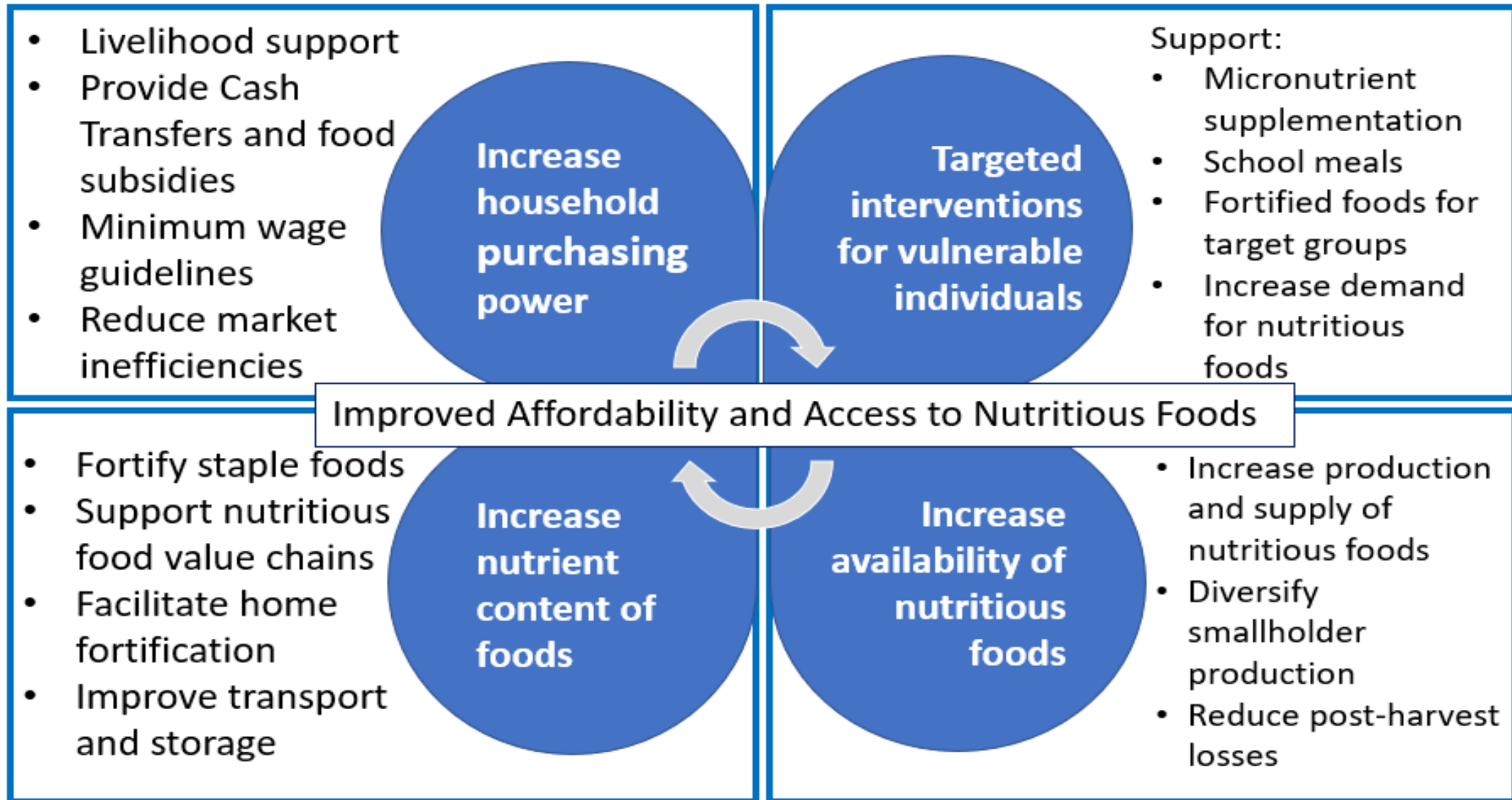
Food systems for diets and nutrition



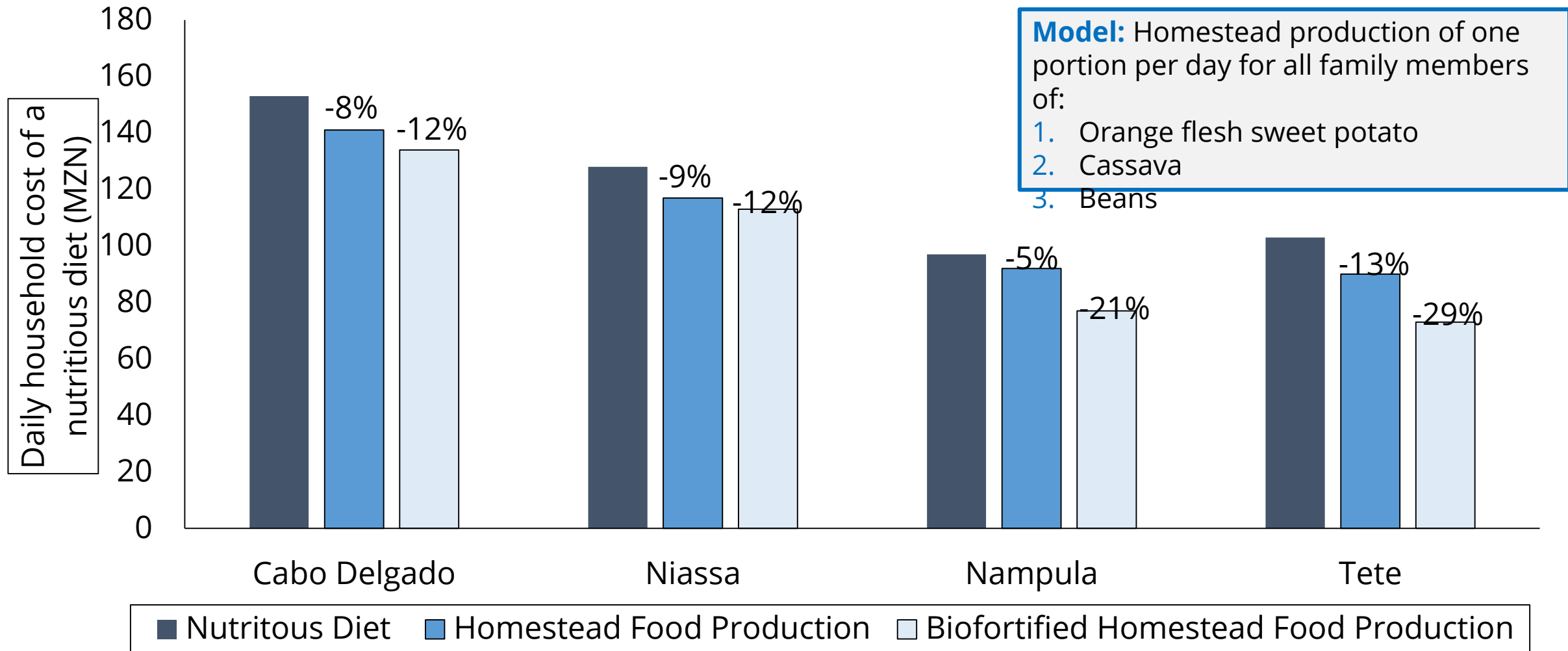
How CotD is used:

- ☐ Do people have choices?
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- ☐ **Which interventions can make a difference, for whom?**
- ☐ **Which interventions to prioritize?**

Sample actions across the Food System for Nutrition

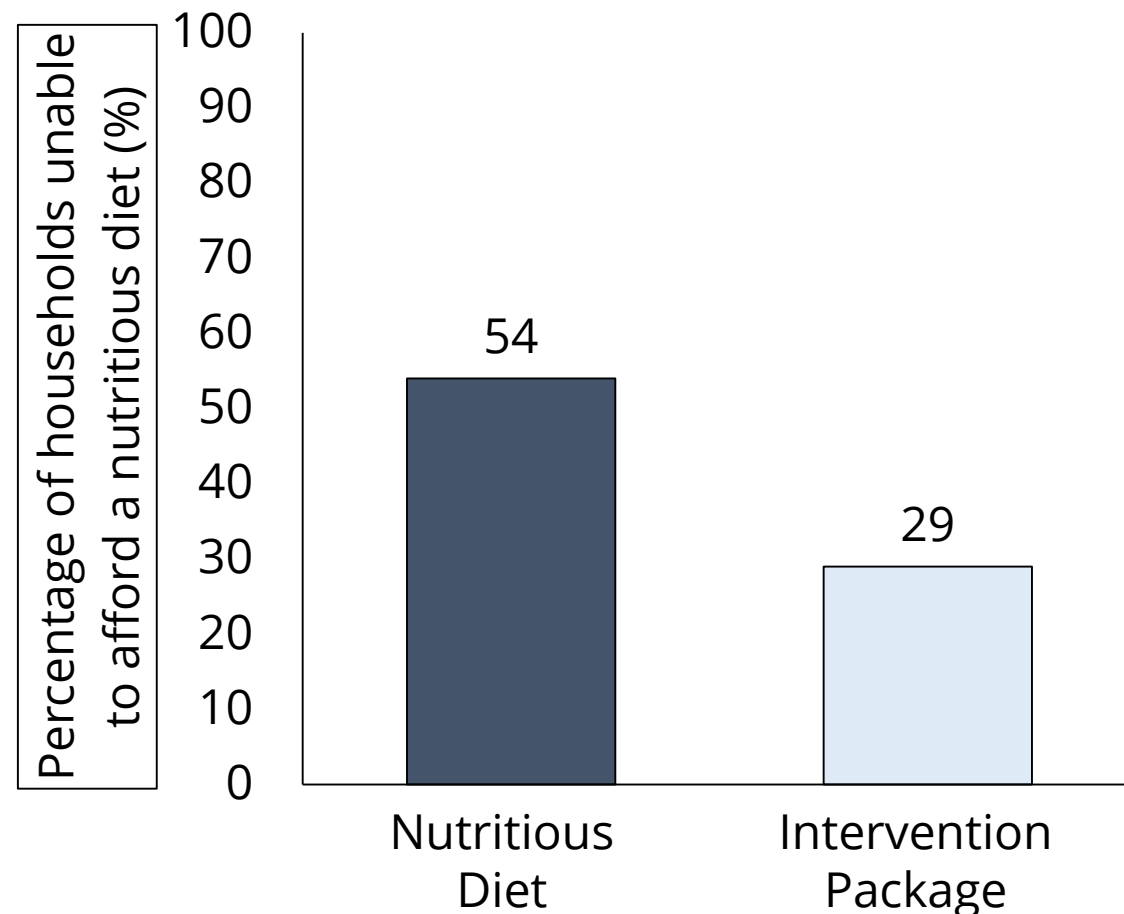


In North Mozambique supporting homestead food production and biofortification can improve access to nutritious diets

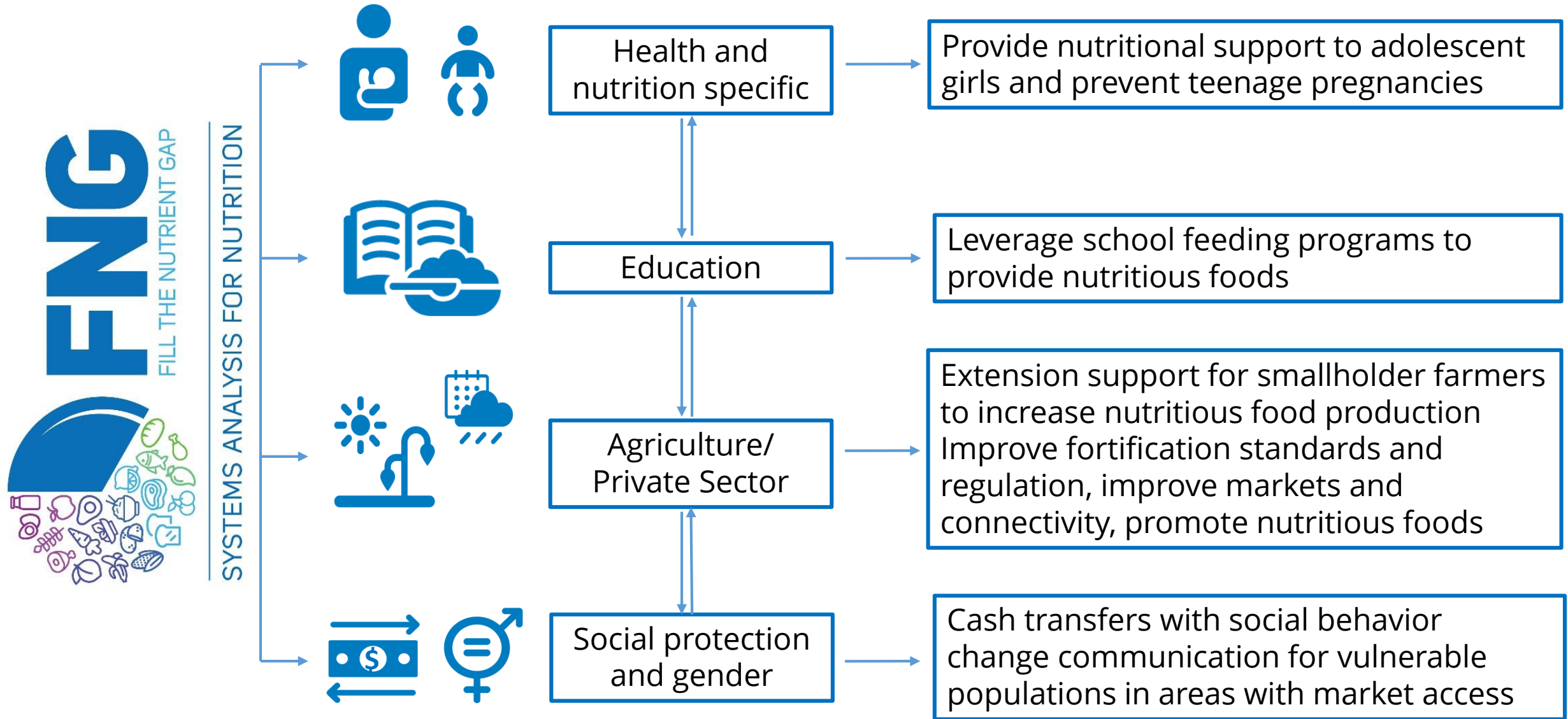


Combination of interventions can reduce non-affordability of a nutritious diet

Intervention	Target Group	Modality
Green-leafy vegetables and dried fish or egg	Children-under-two Adolescent Girls Lactating Women	Own production or vouchers
School Meal with Local Vegetables	School-Aged Child	Education, Agriculture
Biofortification of Staple Foods (Rural Areas) OR Fortification of Staple Foods (Urban Areas)	Household	Agriculture, Markets



Multi-Sectoral Stakeholder Recommendations



How have FNG results informed national policies & programs?



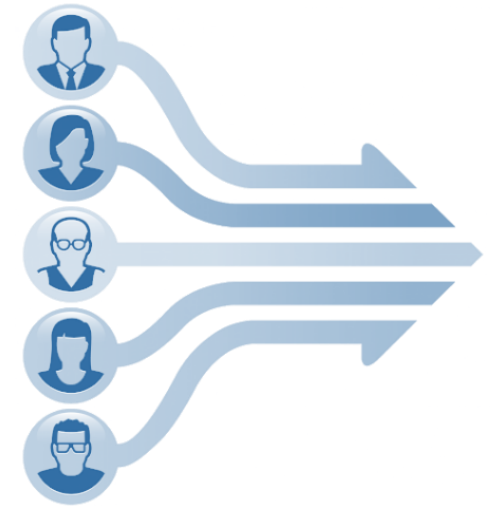
To redesign government social protection policies to be more nutrition sensitive

Ecuador, El Salvador,
Indonesia, Pakistan



To design new national nutrition policy, action plan or investment framework

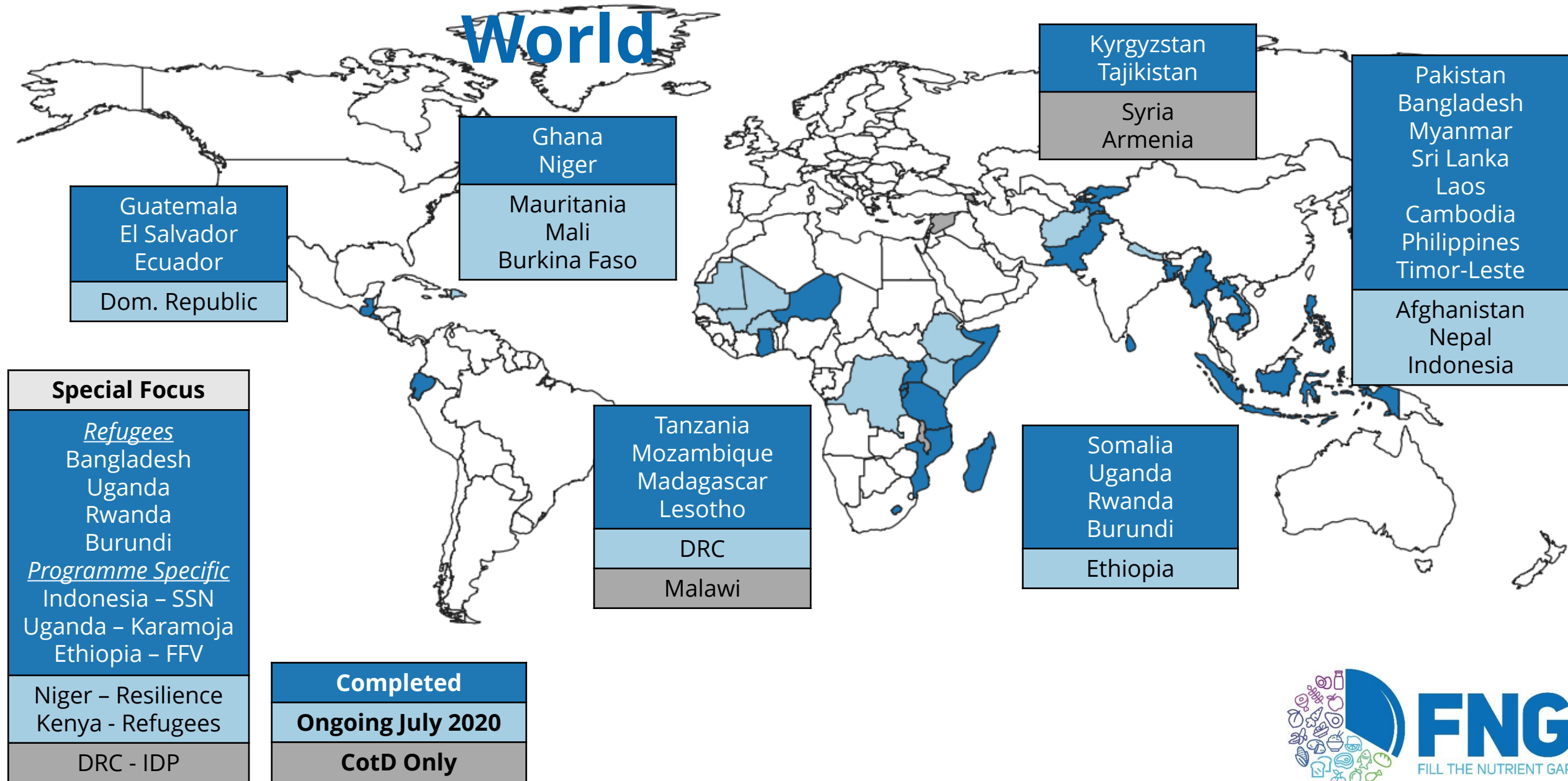
Madagascar, Mozambique,
Pakistan, Tajikistan



To align nutrition strategies of different actors at a national level; refugee camps; specific part of the country; specific programming

Cambodia, Ghana, Niger,
Rwanda,
Sri Lanka, Uganda

FNG Around the World



Technical Partners



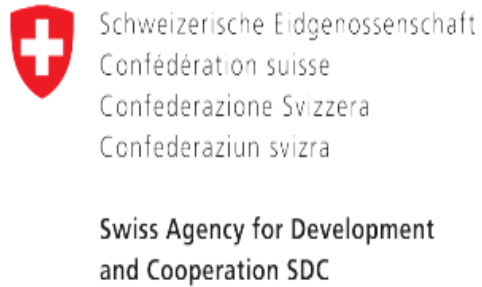
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Save the Children



Donors



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www.wfp.org/fillthenutrientgap

Thank You!

Cost of the 'staple-adjusted' Nutritious Diet (CotD)

WHAT IT IS...

- ✓ Based on what is available in markets
- ✓ Selection meets nutrient needs and has lowest possible cost

Compared to SOFI Nutrient Adequate Diet - metric

- ✓ Based on family of five
- ✓ Focus on population & specific target groups
- ✓ Target: RNI for protein & MNs (EAR for energy & fat)
- ✓ Adjusted to reflect basic local staple food preferences
- ✓ Portion sizes per food group, scaled by energy intake
- ✓ Food prices at subnational level
- ✓ Actual food expenditure



Specialized Nutritious Foods and Supplementation can reduce the cost of a nutritious diet for adolescent girls

