



World Food Programme



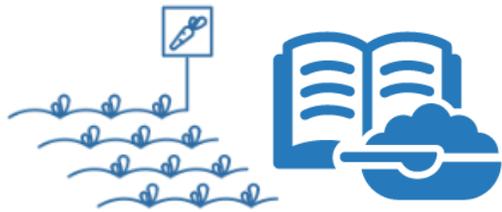
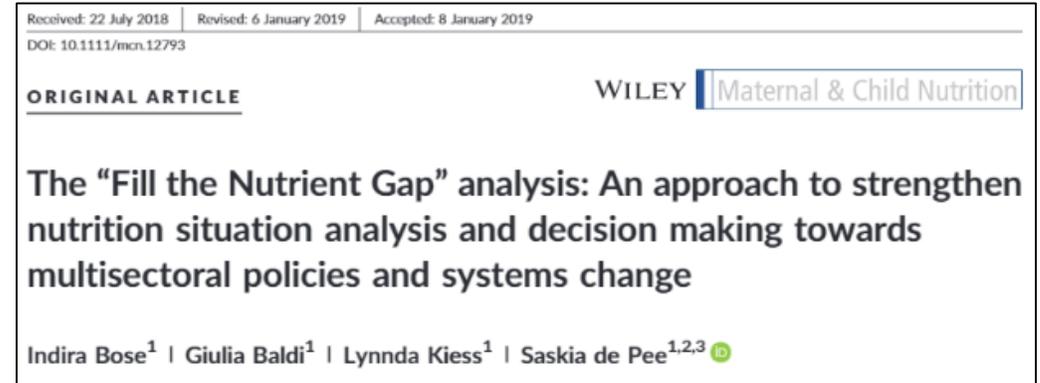
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Non-affordability of healthy, nutritious diets – transforming food and social protection systems

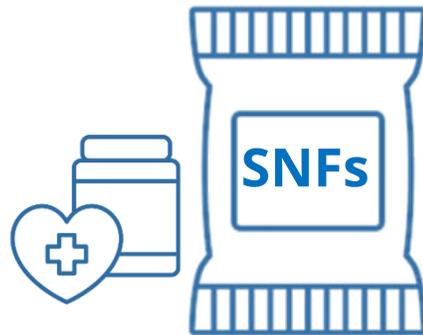
Saskia de Pee & Sabrina Kuri & Janosch Klemm, WFP



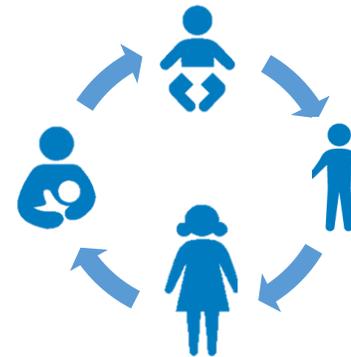
Ending all forms of malnutrition... What does it take?



Nutrition sensitive



Nutrition specific



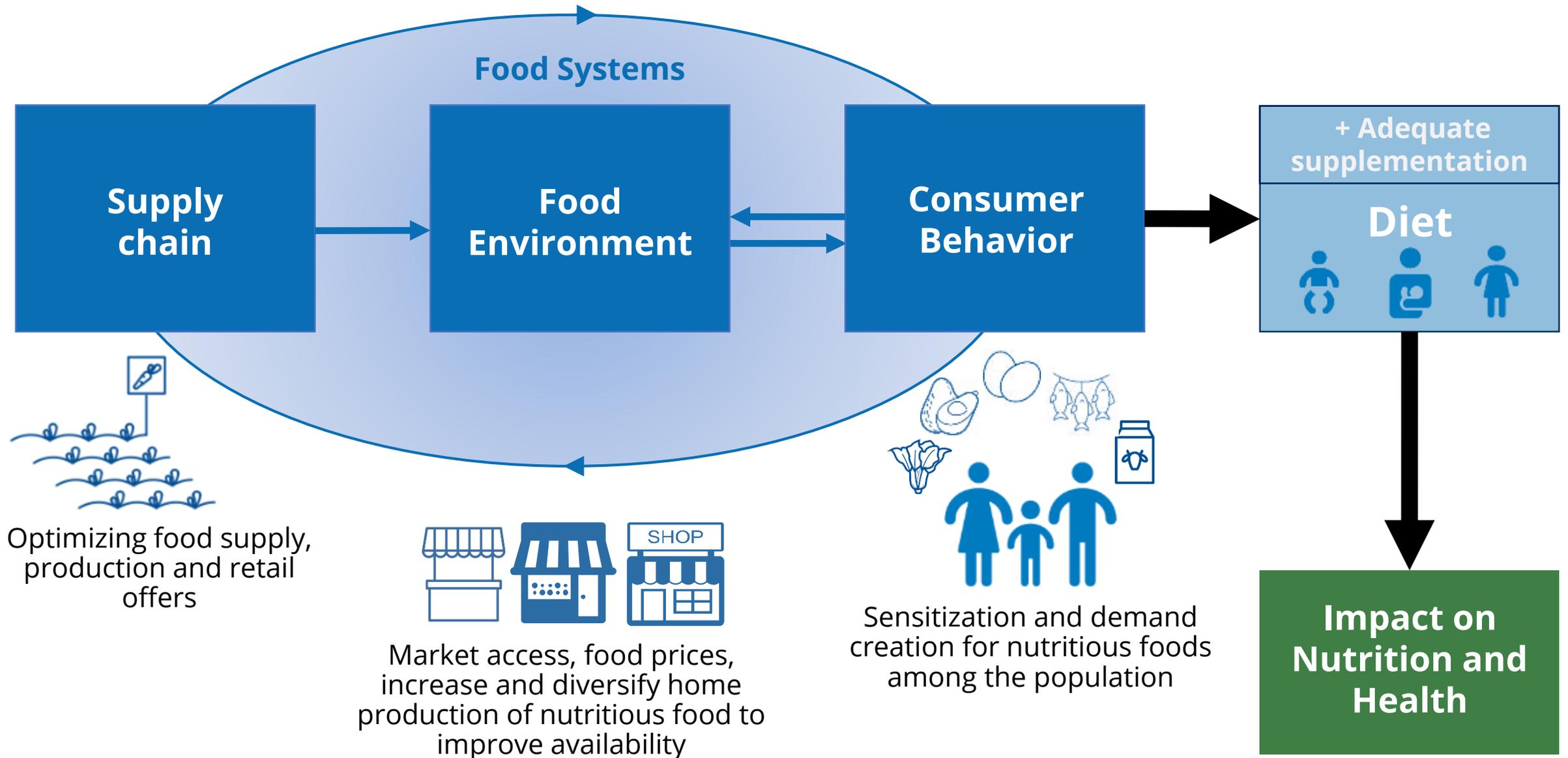
Life cycle



Multiple sectors

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

A food systems approach for a nutritionally adequate diet



Two components of the analysis



Secondary data analysis and review

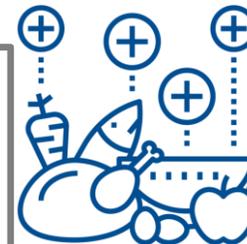


Unpack the food system and identify opportunities for improvement

Linear programming on Cost of the Diet

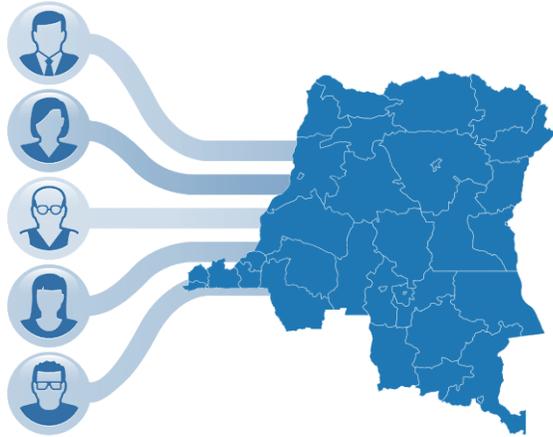


Estimate the minimum cost of a nutritious diet and its economic accessibility



Model interventions to improve access to nutritious diets

Consensus building on priority interventions and policies that support nutritious diets



Align stakeholder priorities to:

- Create synergies
- Leverage opportunities towards multi-sectoral actions to improve diets

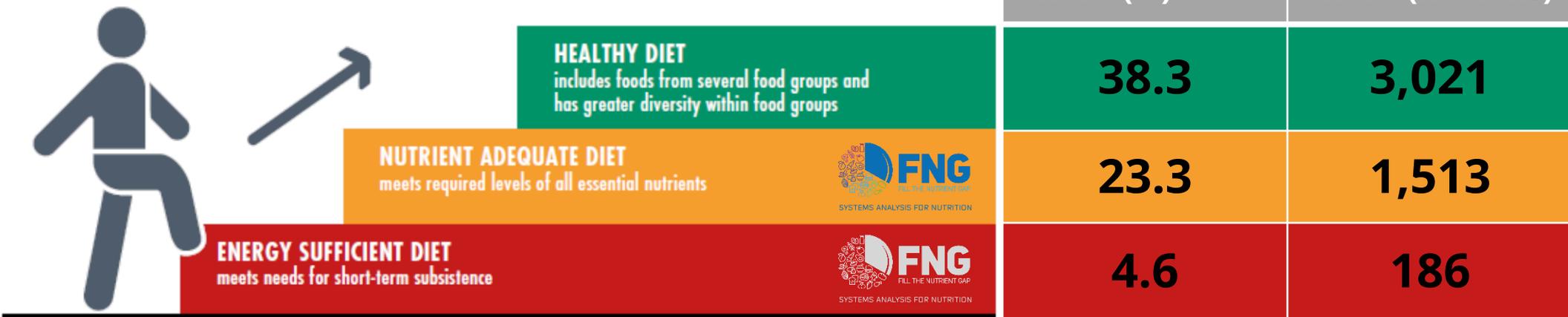
Engage multi-sectoral platforms to:

- Strengthen and reposition actions across the food system and environment

Inform Government policies and UN country strategy & programming to improve delivery on nutrition

Very high unaffordability of different quality diets

THREE INCREASING LEVELS OF DIET QUALITY



	Energy sufficient diet		Nutrient adequate diet		Healthy diet	
	%	Total number (million)	%	Total number (million)	%	Total number (million)
COUNTRY INCOME GROUPS						
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES	12.7	48.3	61.4	354.9	86.2	506.6
LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES	6.3	112.2	33.1	1 041.5	58.9	2 087.4
UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES	2.1	19.0	11.5	104.5	24.2	408.3
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES	0.3	6.0	0.9	12.1	2.0	19.2

Cost of the different quality diets (international dollars purchasing power parity/cap/d, 2017)

TABLE 7

THE COST OF A HEALTHY DIET IS 60 PERCENT HIGHER THAN THE COST OF THE NUTRIENT ADEQUATE DIET, AND ALMOST 5 TIMES THE COST OF THE ENERGY SUFFICIENT DIET IN 2017

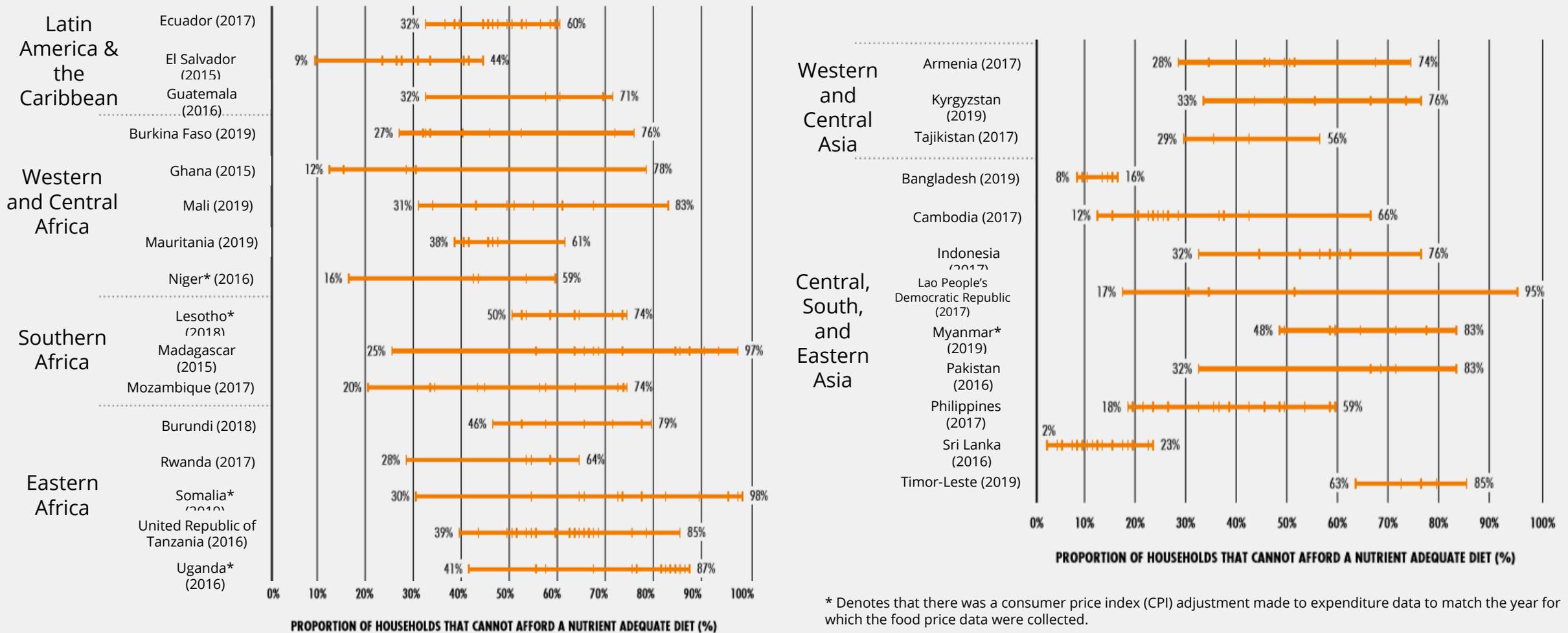
Regions	Energy sufficient diet	Nutrient adequate diet	Healthy diet
WORLD	0.79	2.33	3.75
COUNTRY INCOME GROUPS			
LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES	0.70	1.98	3.82
LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES	0.88	2.40	3.98
UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES	0.87	2.52	3.95
HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES	0.71	2.31	3.43

Energy sufficient diet costs the least
in low- and in high-income countries

Healthy diet costs the least
in high-income countries

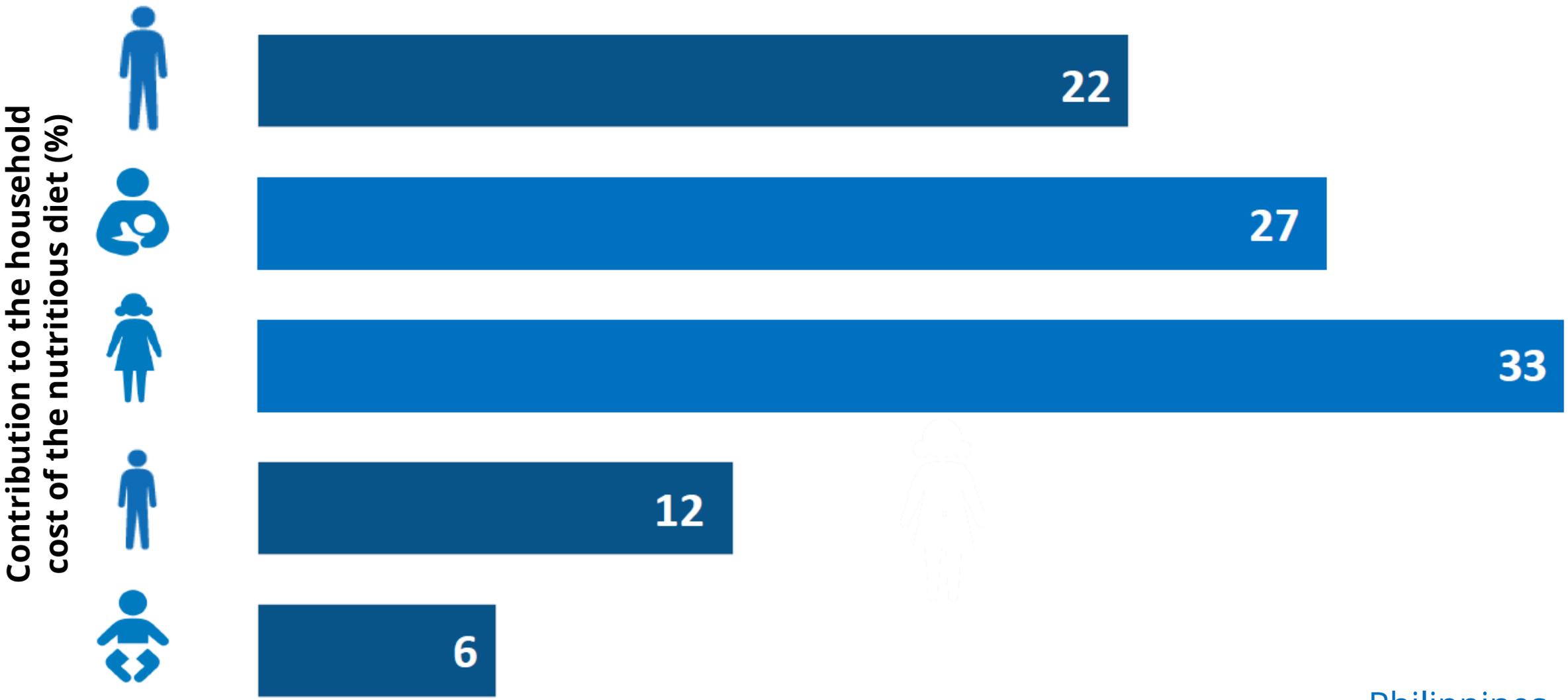
Large variation within countries of non-affordability of nutrient-adequate diet

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.

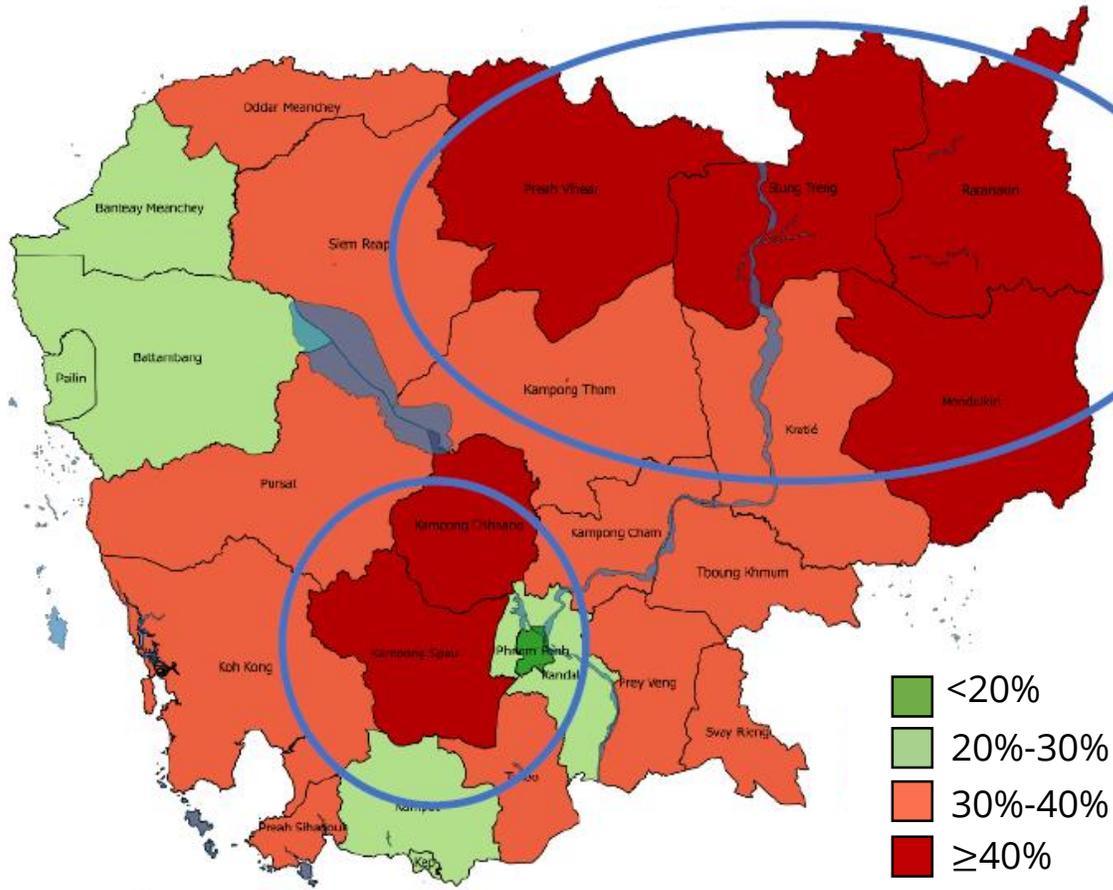
Adolescent girls & lactating women require largest portion of household budget -> higher risk of deficiencies



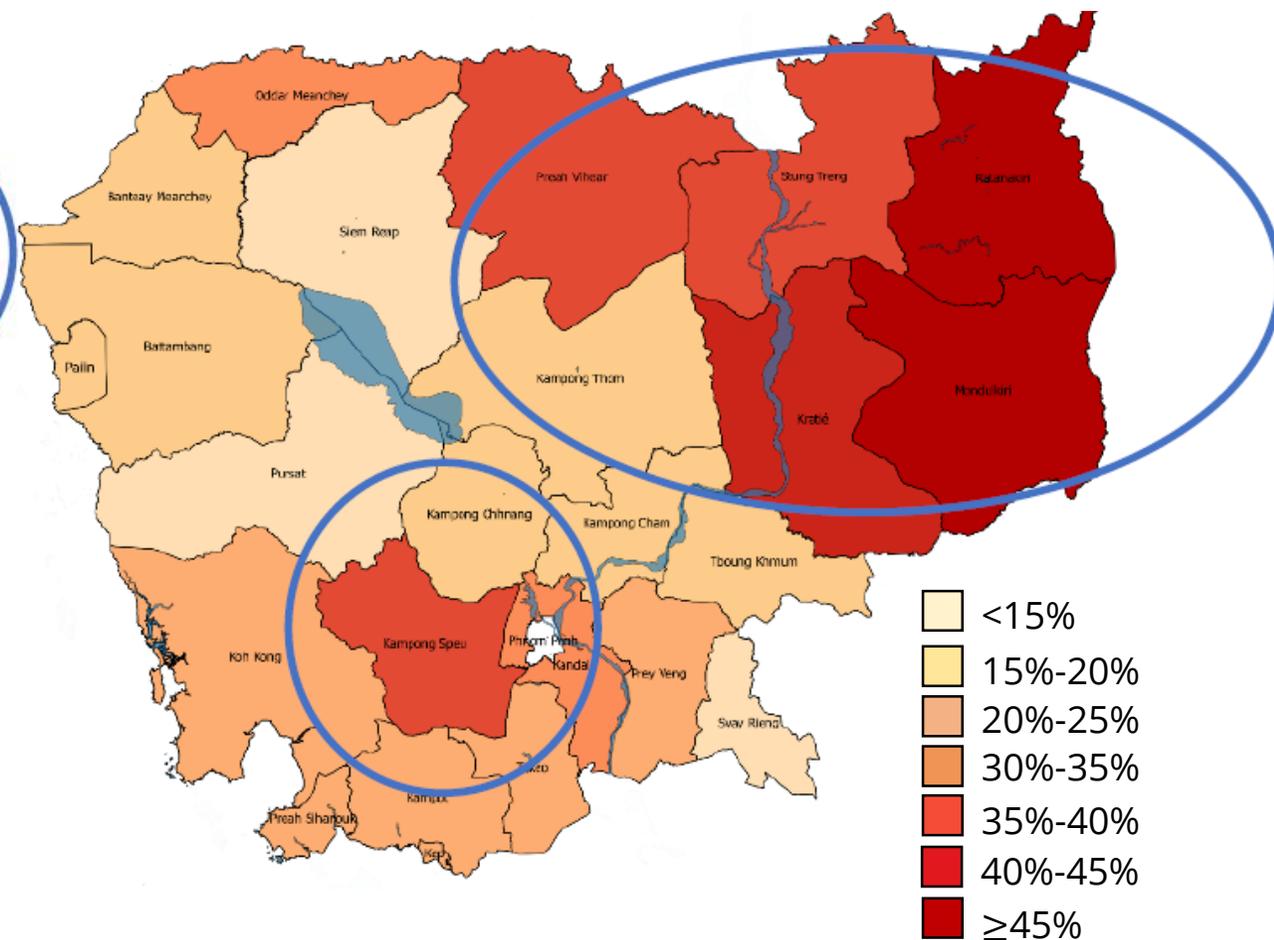
Philippines

Stunting prevalence is highest in regions with higher non-affordability of the Nutritious Diet

Stunting Prevalence (%)



Non-affordability of a Nutritious Diet (%)



Characteristics of food systems in fragile settings

Kasai/Tanganyika (DRC), Afghanistan, Maradi/Zinder (Niger), South Madagascar, Somalia, Cox's Bazaar (Bangladesh), 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. In some areas, it was not possible to meet nutrient requirements from the locally available foods (some rural territories of Somalia and Tanganyika, DRC).**
- 4. Unpredictable fluctuations in staple food price.**
- 5. Weak/absent monitoring systems limits visibility of food prices and changes.**

Data needs to monitor impact of COVID-19 crisis on access to nutritious diets



Availability and price of diverse set of foods

- **Bureau of Statistics – CPI** – share data on price of (more) foods / food group inflation / calculate indices
- **Market monitoring** by e.g. MoA – possibility of expanding food list
- **Market assessments**, remote

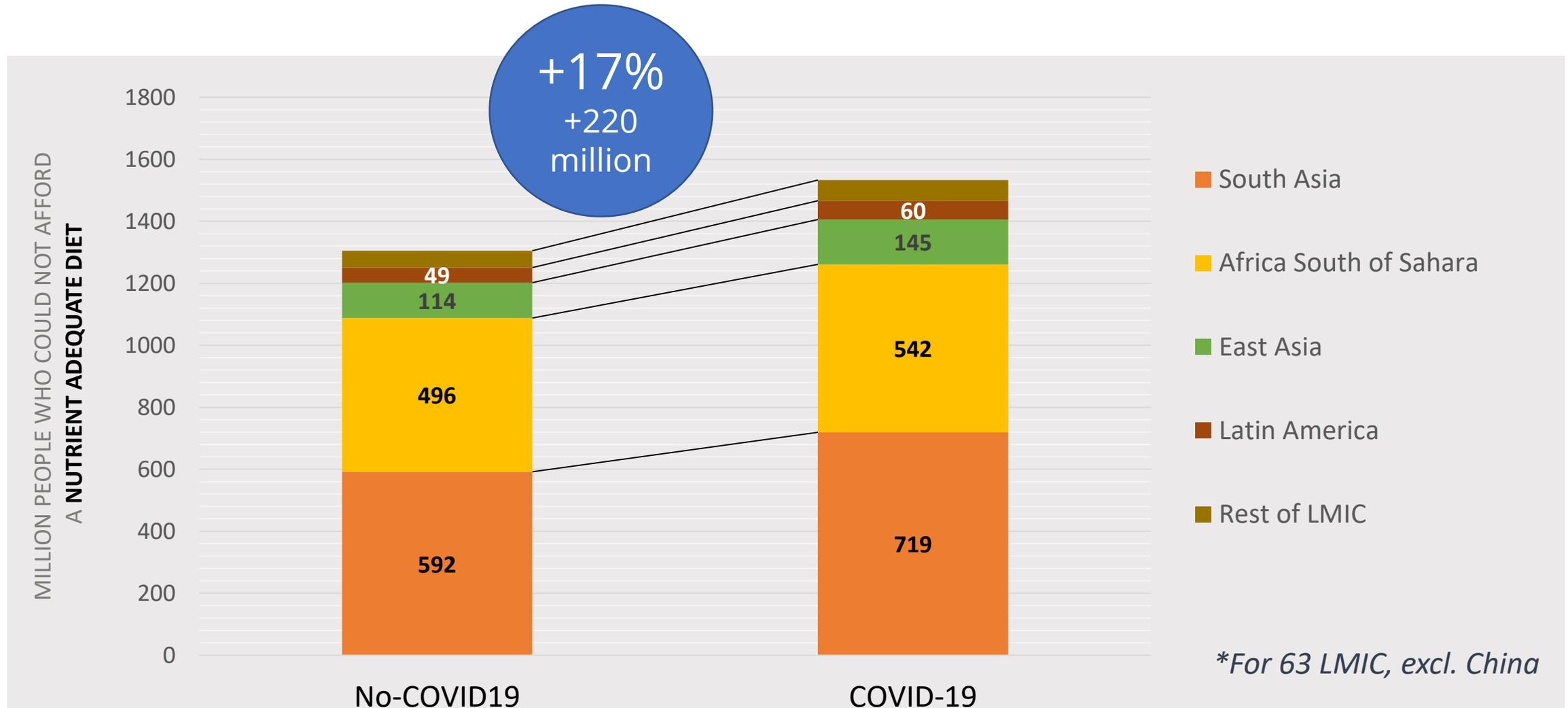
Expenditure

- Secondary data – job losses, remittances
- Econometric models, change of food expenditure in response to crises

Household data

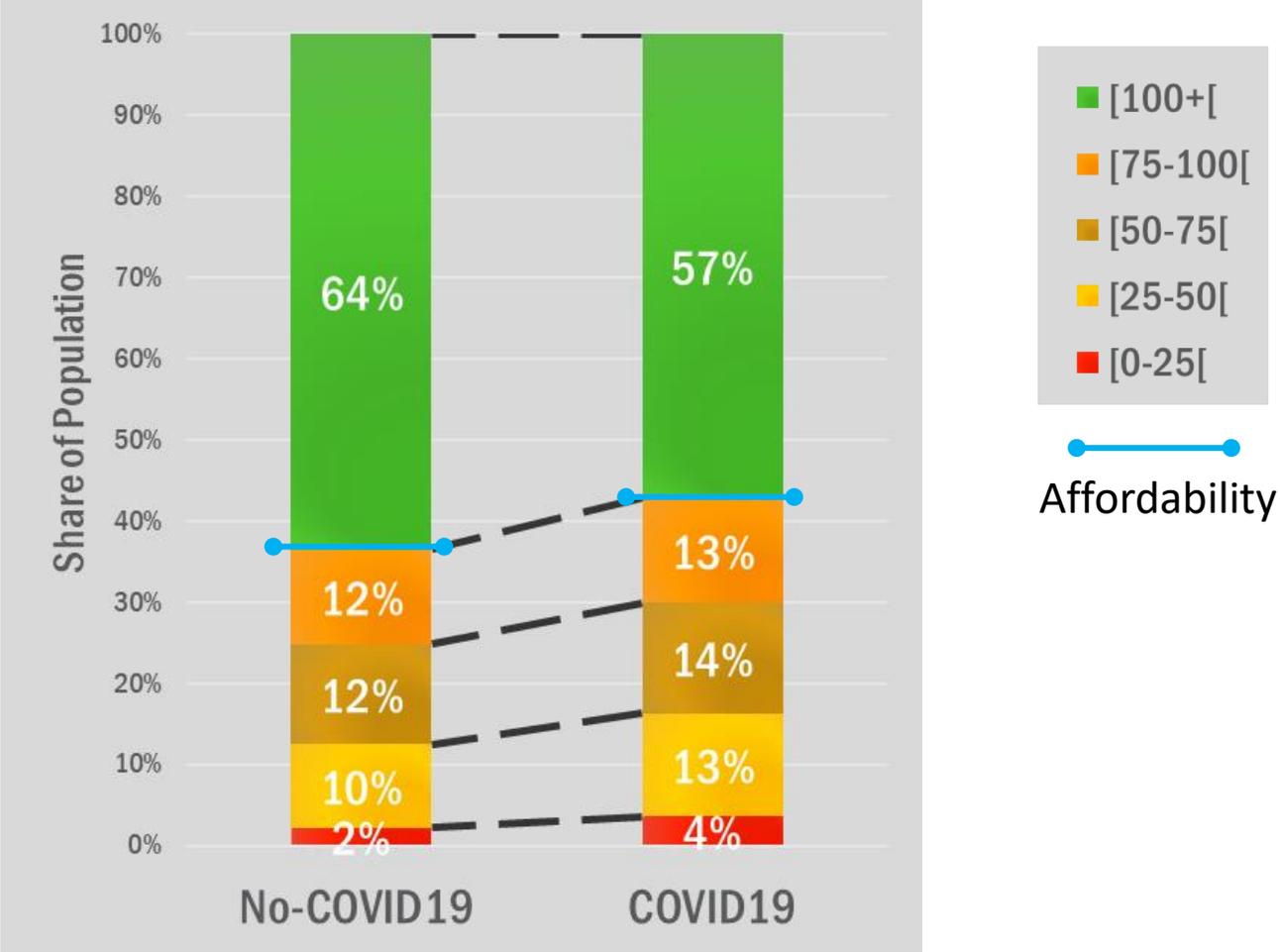
- Coping: Food security & Livelihoods
- mVAM: MAD & MDD-W
- Adding nutrition and expenditure-change questions – some initiatives
- Methods: phone interviews (CATI), web surveys

Non-affordability of Nutrient Adequate diet in LMIC* increases due to COVID-19



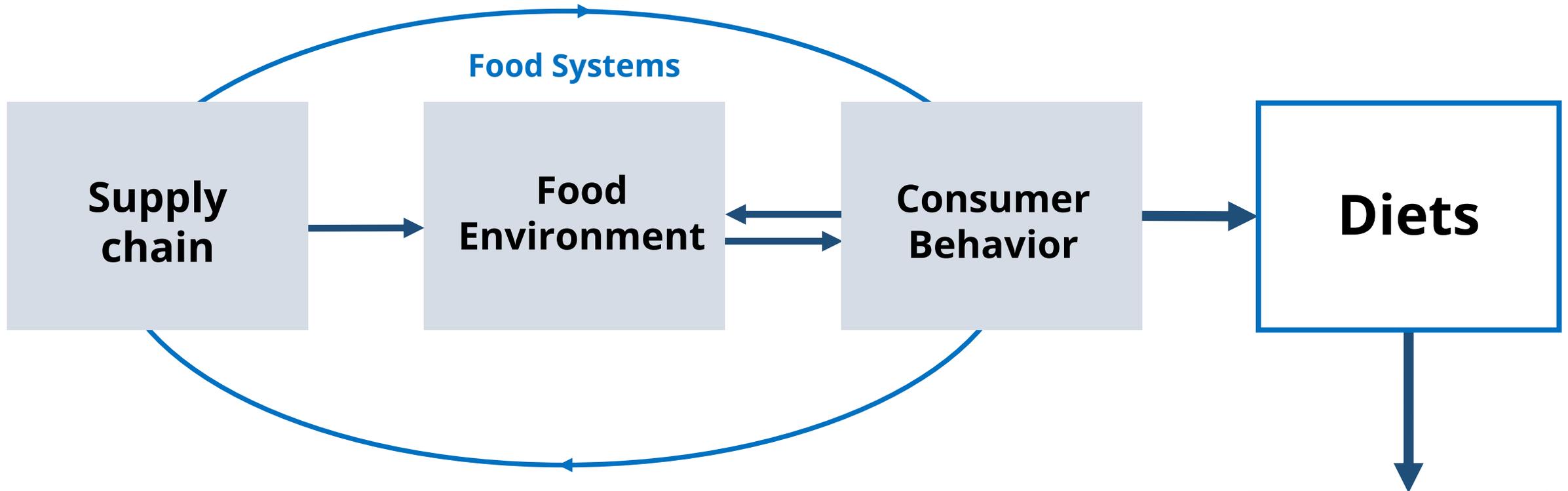
Depth of non-affordability of the Nutrient Adequate diet is increasing

63 Low- and Middle-Income countries



Source: Presentation David Laborde, Micronutrient Forum 2020

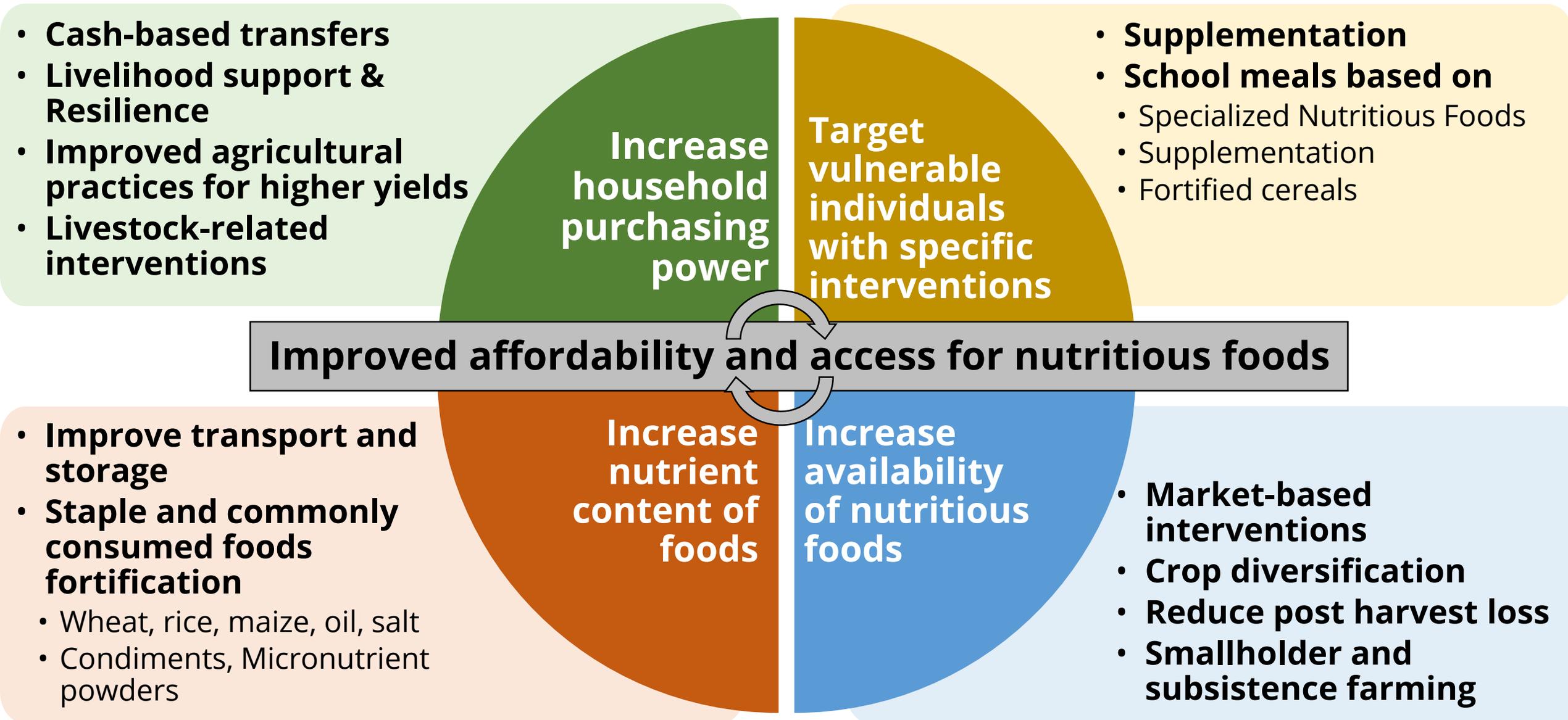
Food systems for diets and nutrition



Understanding reason for poor dietary quality:

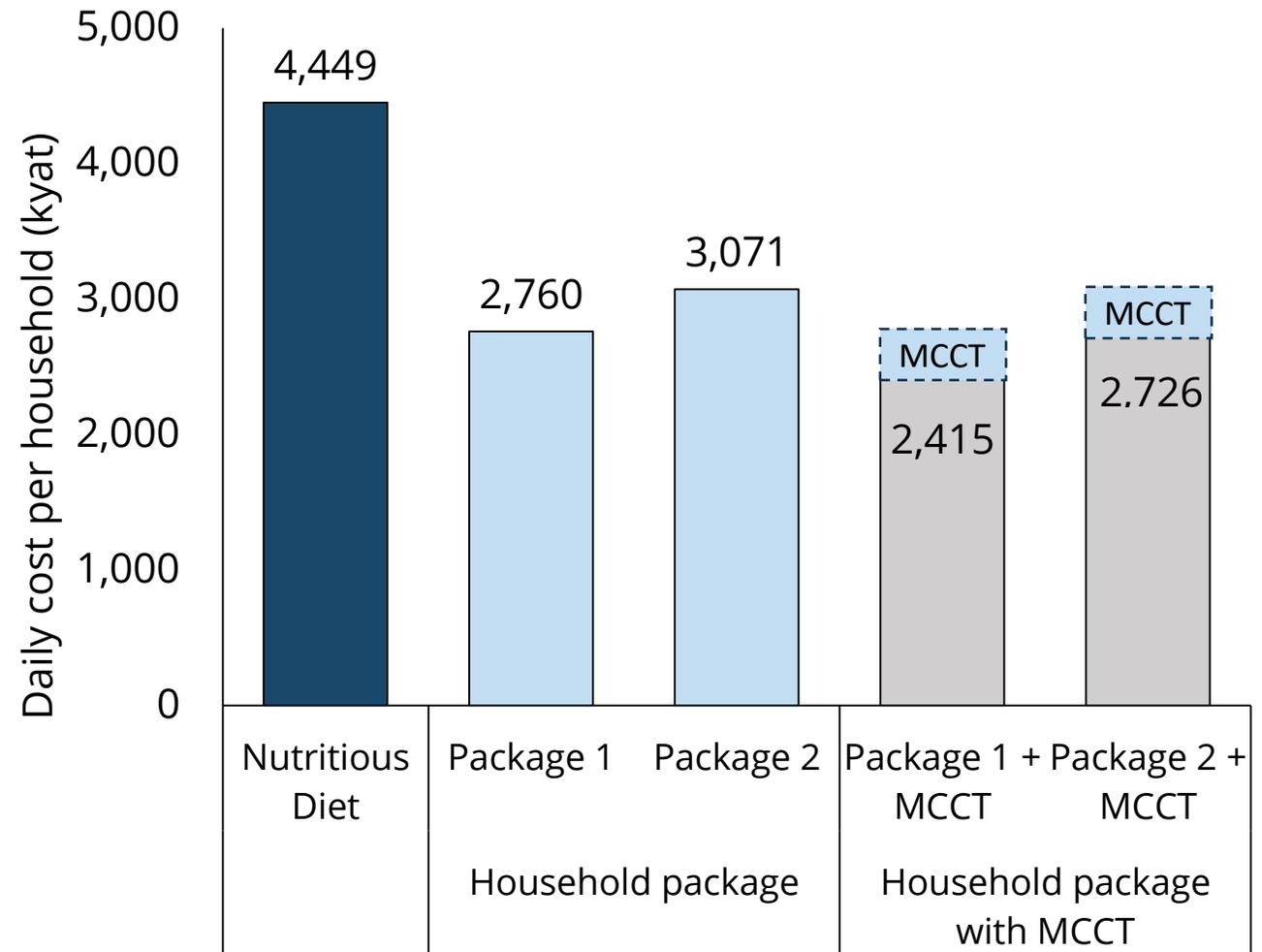
- Do people have choices?
- How large is the gap? Who are most affected?
- What causes the gap (low diversity, cost, income)?
- **Which interventions can make a difference, for whom?**
- **Which interventions to prioritize?**

Interventions from different sectors could improve access to nutritious diets

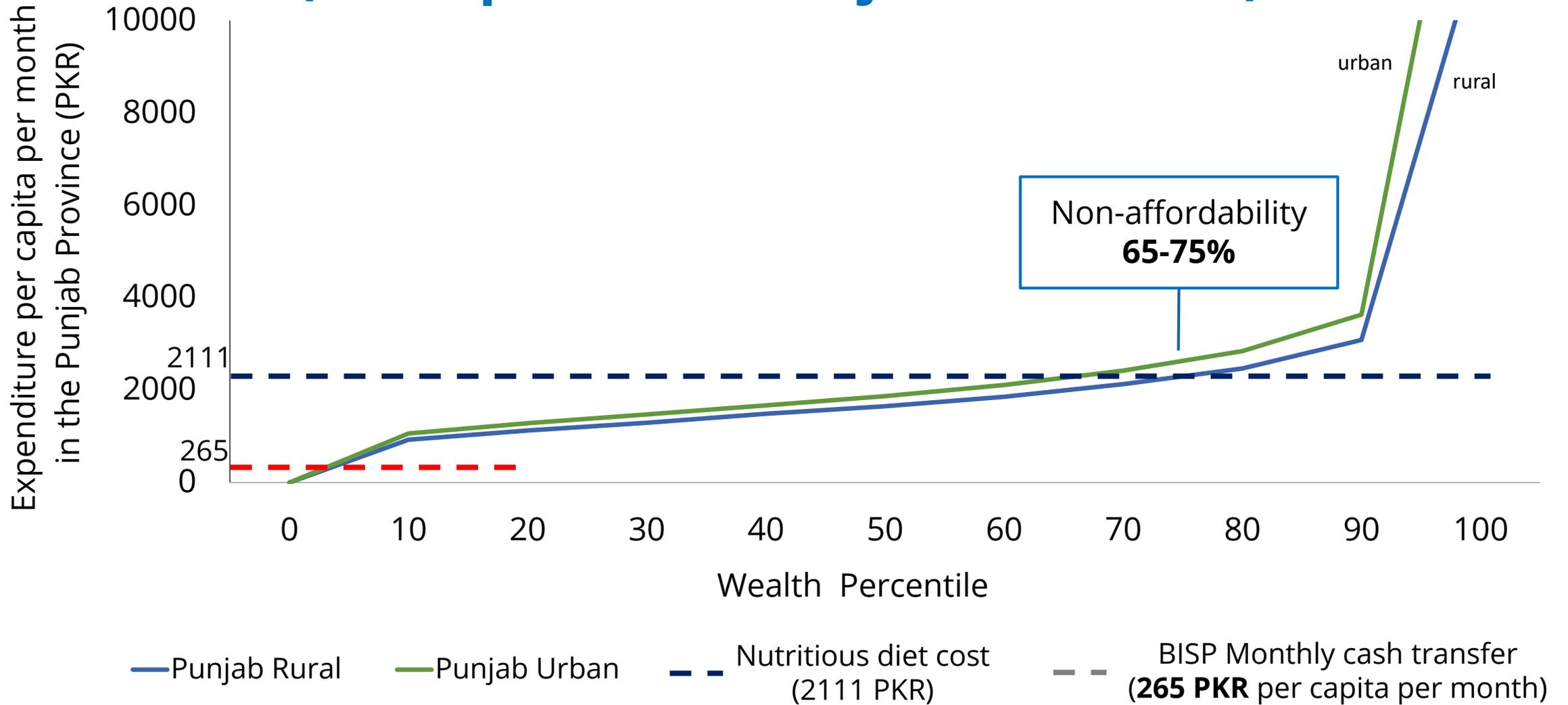


In Myanmar, a combination of food system and health interventions can help lower the cost of nutritious diets

Target Group	Package 1	Package 2
Household	Fortified Rice	Vitamin B1 supplementation
	Home garden/ Fish ponds	
Adolescent girl	School meals with fortified rice & milk	School meals with milk & MMT
Lactating woman	Super Cereal	MMT
School-aged child	School meals with fortified rice & milk	School meals & school milk
Child <2 years	Super Cereal	MNP



Social Protection – transfer size may be limited (example from Punjab, Pakistan)

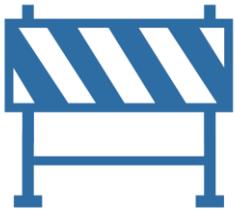


How can Social Protection programmes improve access to nutritious diets?



Reaching underserved populations & vulnerable groups

- Inform optimal targeting of households and individuals
 - Identify food environments/seasons with least affordable nutritious diets
 - Prioritize the needs of nutritionally vulnerable individuals
 - Women, children and adolescent girls



Removing economic barriers

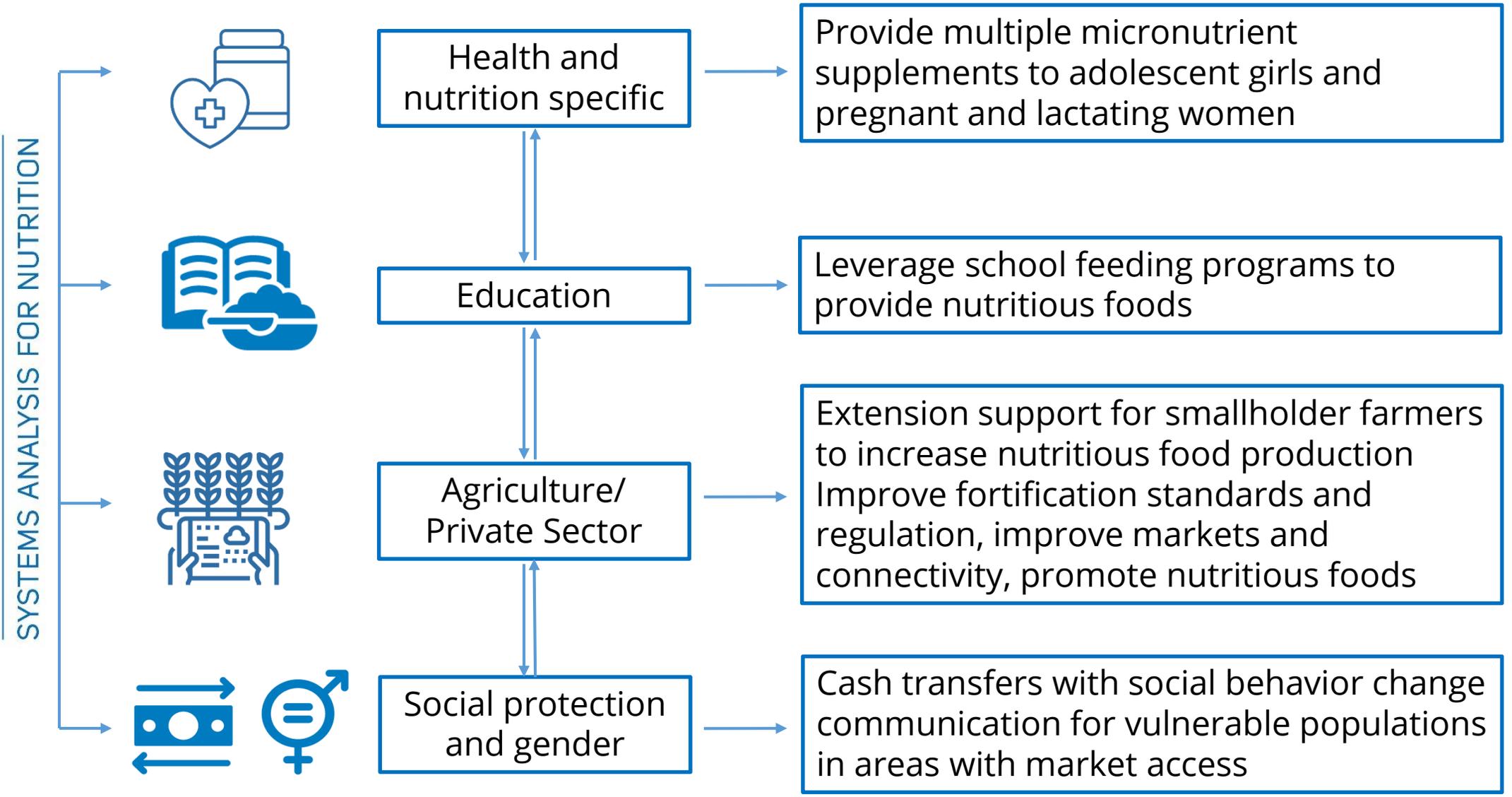
- Estimate transfer size gaps
 - Analyse the extent to which transfers (cash/in-kind - size) can improve access to nutritious foods (value & availability in the food environment)



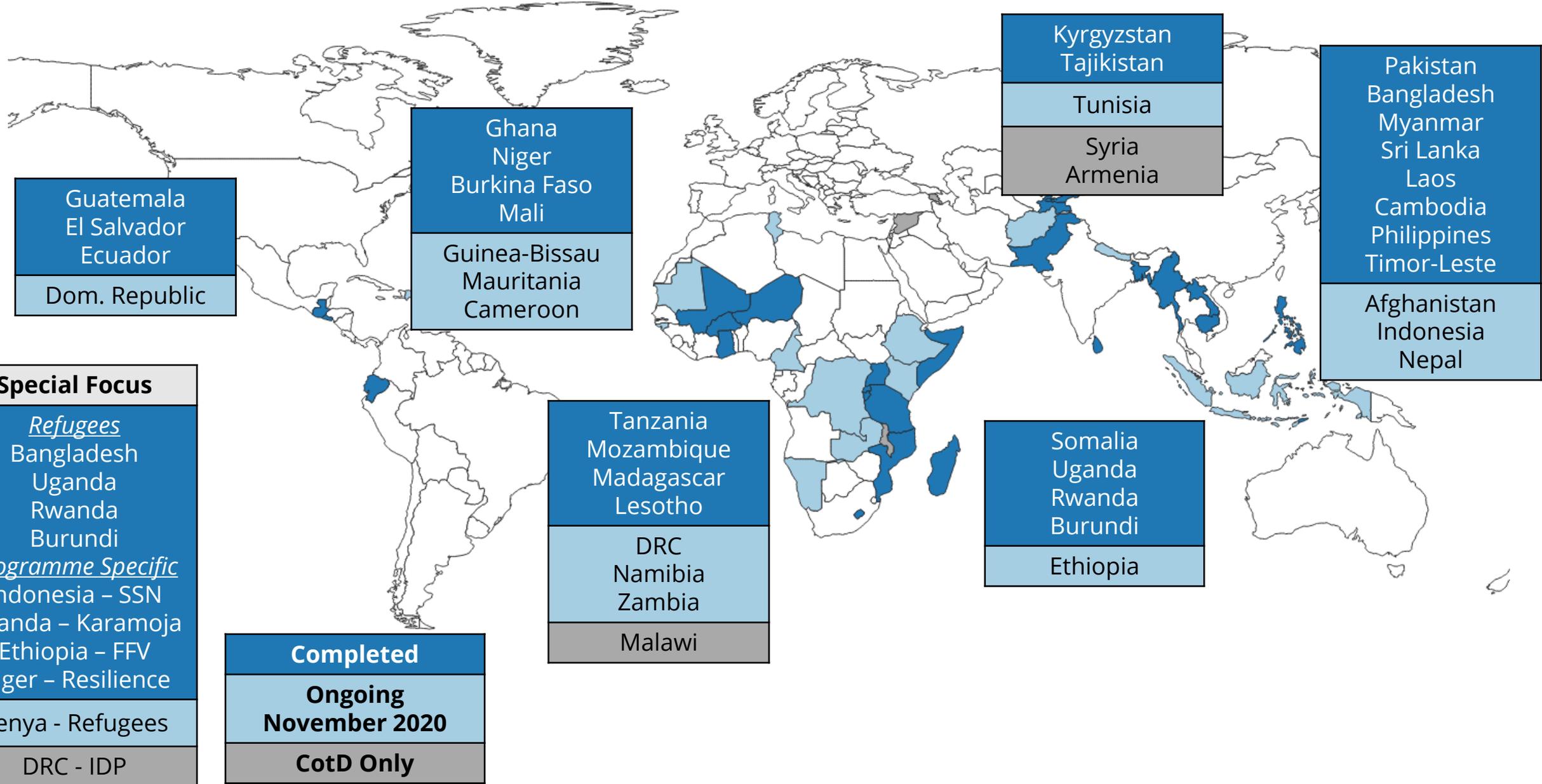
Preventing undernutrition

- Channel resources toward healthy, nutritious diets
 - Strengthen demand creation for nutritious foods (linked to fresh food vouchers, fortified foods (general / specific), SBCC)
- Connect transfers to health and other services that can fill nutrient gaps

Multi-Sectoral Stakeholder Recommendations, example



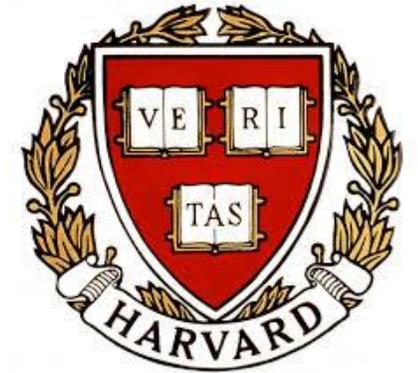
FNG Around the World



Technical Partners



Save the Children



Donors of FNG



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



unicef



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



UKaid
from the British people

Canada



Irish Aid

Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



**Australian
Aid** 



European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



Nourish Life



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Thank You!

www.wfp.org/fillthenutrientgap