

Nutrition Security

**A common multisectoral
understanding and approach to
address undernutrition**

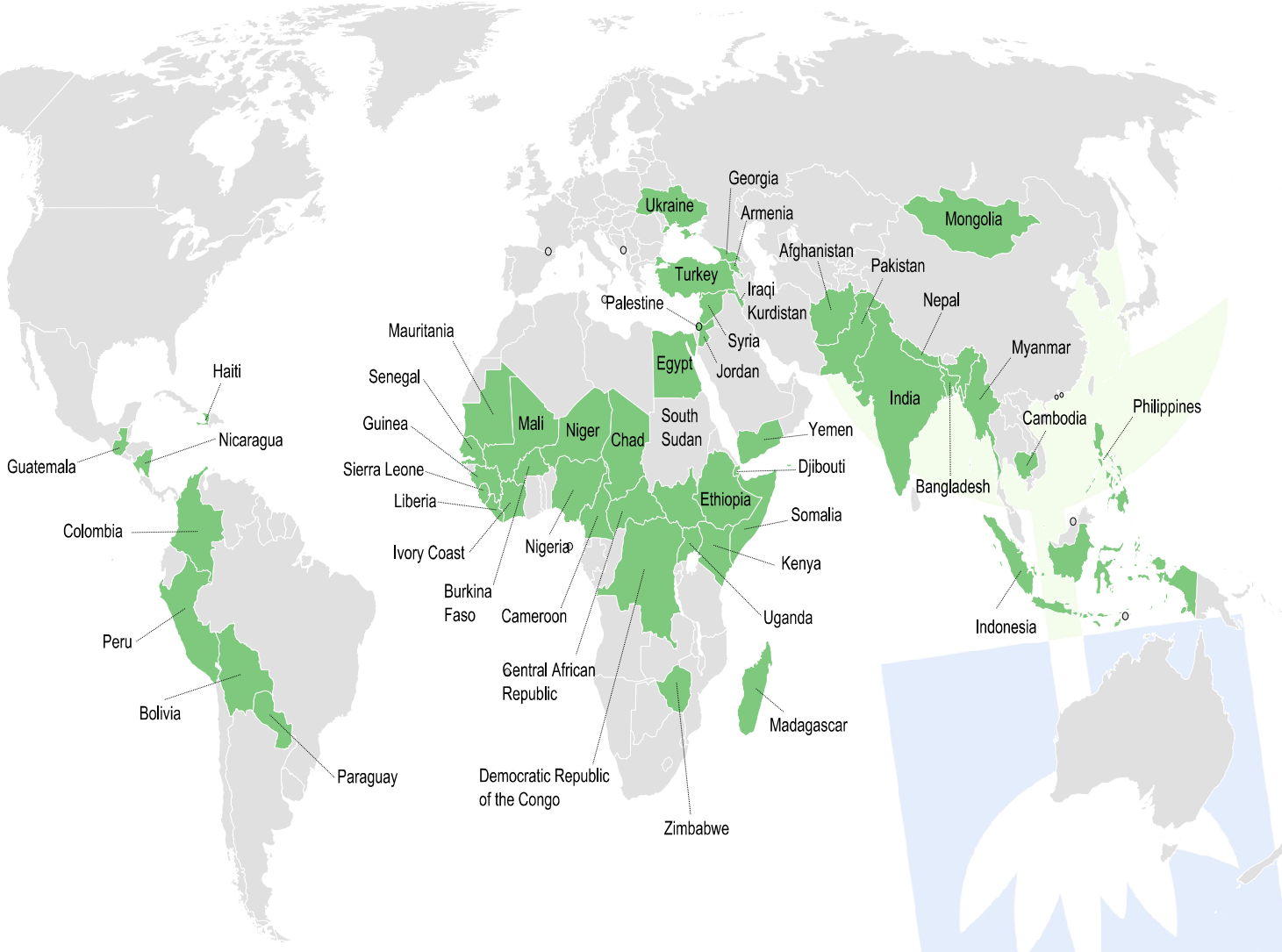
Mamadou Diop
Action Against Hunger

Policies against hunger - Berlin - June 2016

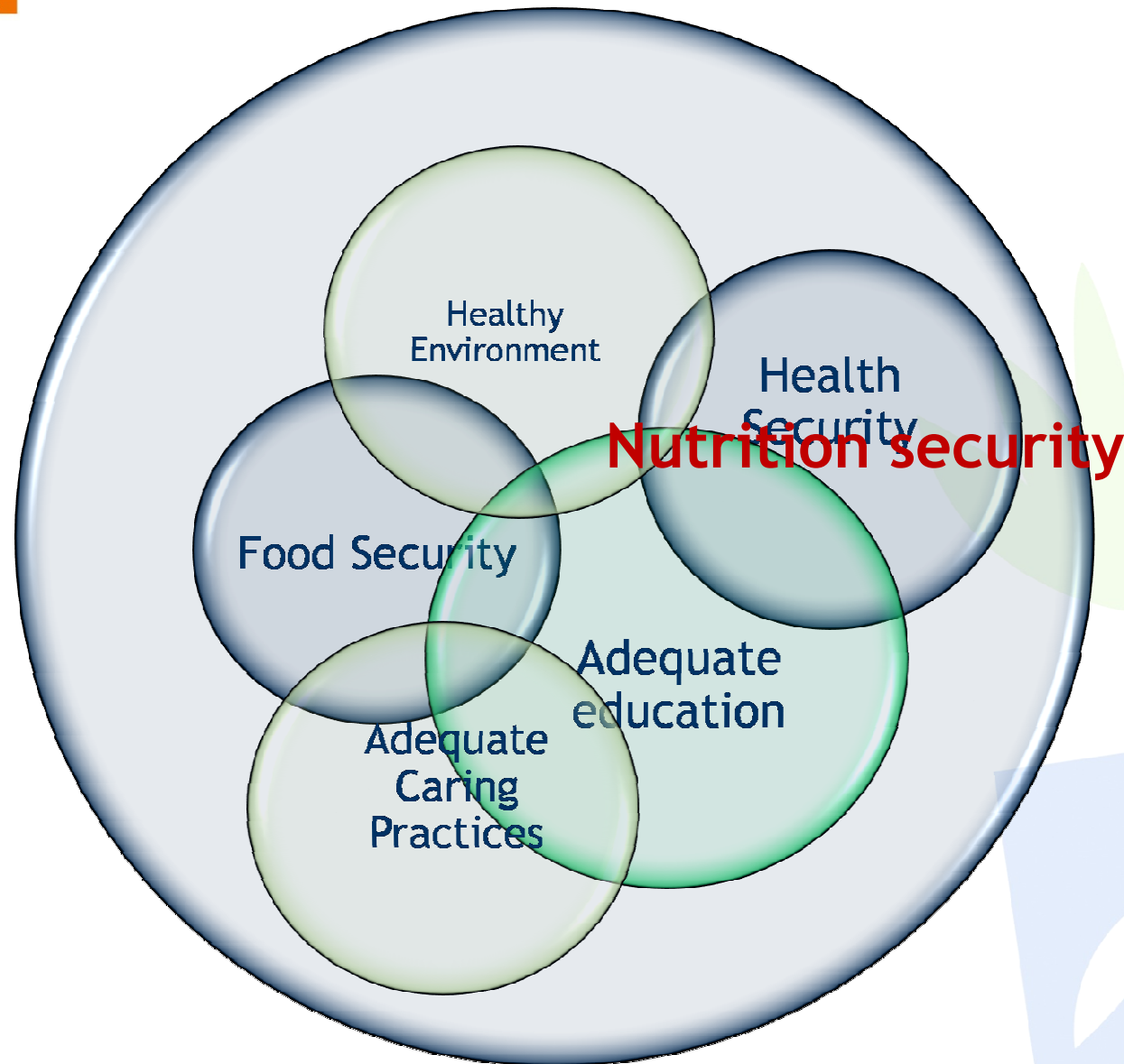
A World Without Hunger.
A world in which all children and adults have sufficient food and water and access to resources that sustain a healthy life.

AHH mission
Saving lives via the prevention, detection and treatment of **malnutrition.**

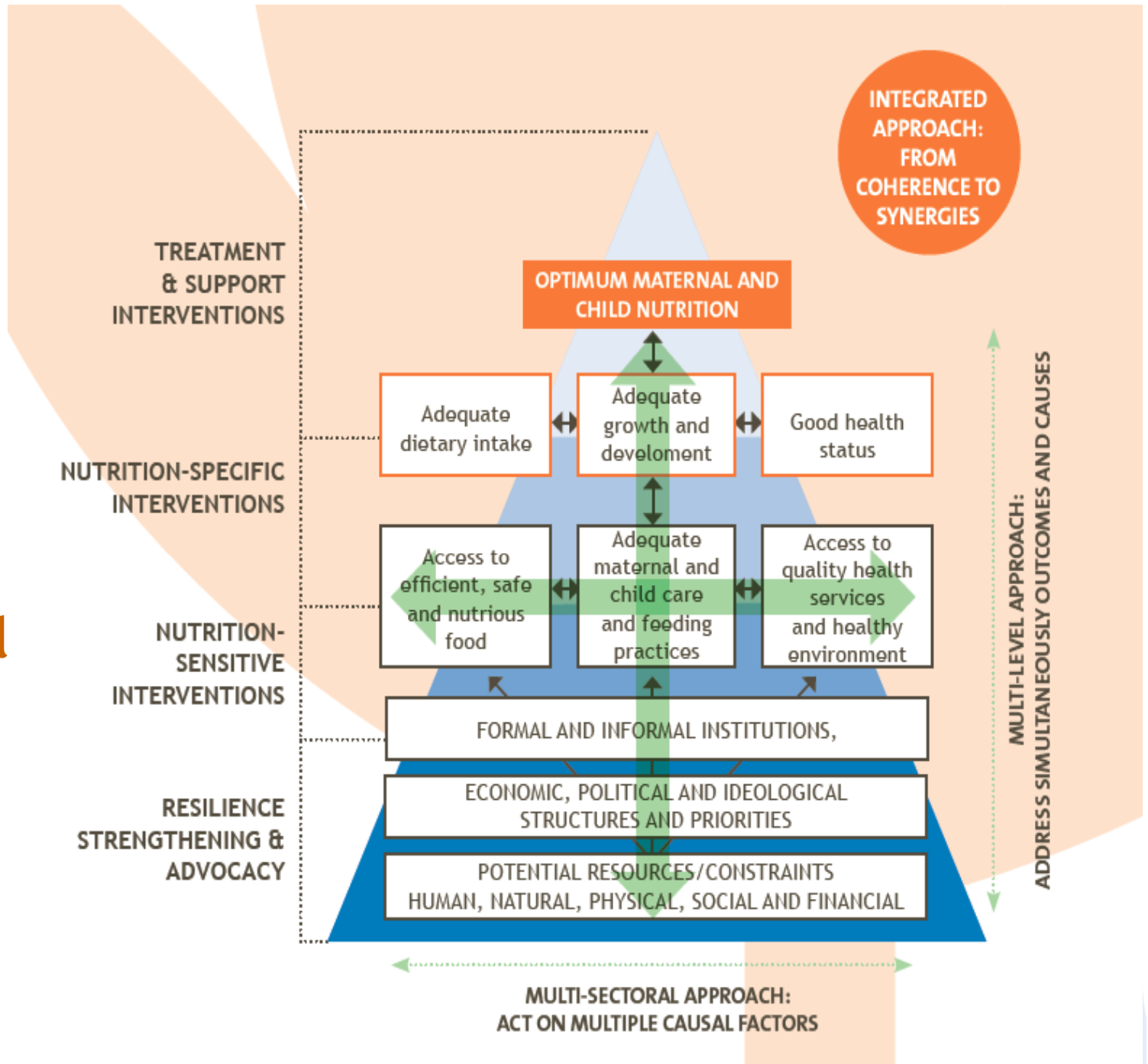
AAH is active in over **49 countries.**
In 2014 we provided assistance to **13 million individuals.**



Nutrition Security definition



AHH Nutrition Security Conceptual Approach



NUTRITION-SPECIFIC AND NUTRITION-SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS

Recent literature and experiences reviews have highlighted interventions principles and strategies with high potential to address undernutrition, distinguishing between *nutrition-specific* and *nutrition-sensitive* interventions.

Nutrition-specific interventions: address the immediate determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development - adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding caregiving and parenting practices, and low burden of infectious diseases.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions: address the underlying determinants foetal and child nutrition and development - food security; adequate caregiving resources at the individual, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment - and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions.

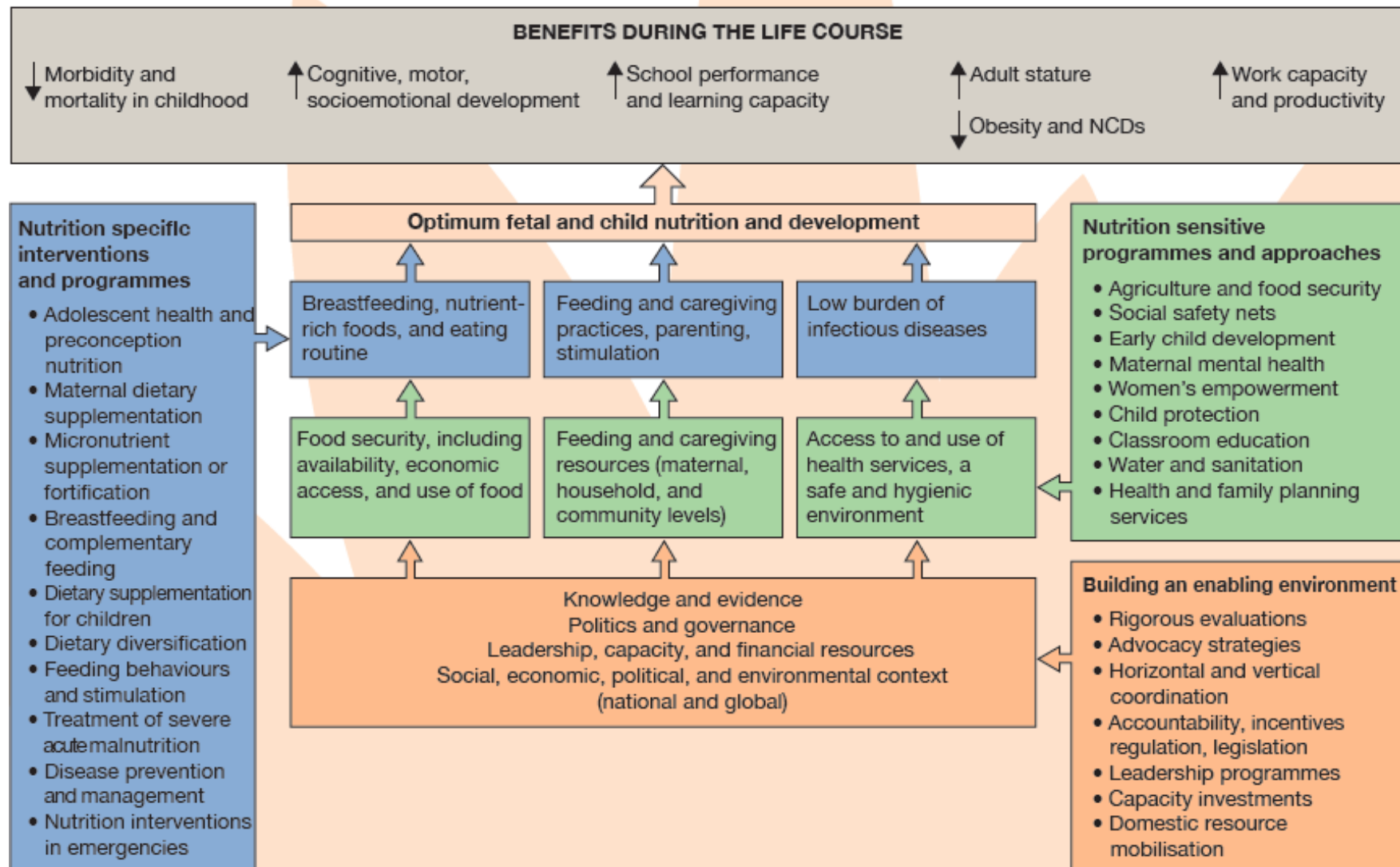
WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY

The nutrition window of opportunity, alternatively named “1,000 days”, refers to the time from the start of a mother’s pregnancy until the child is two years and is considered the crucial period to take action to combat effectively undernutrition.

Evidence shows that the right nutrition during the 1,000 days window can:

- Save more than one million lives each year;
- significantly reduce the human and economic burden of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS;
- Reduce the risk for developing various non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, and other chronic conditions later in life;
- Improve an individual’s educational achievement and earning potential
- Increase a country’s GDP by at least 2-3 percent annually

MULTISECTORAL APPROACH AND INTEGRATED PROGRAMMES





Translation into concrete programs? Some key lessons learnt focusing on agri & food diversity from ACF programs

Health Gardens: have a demonstrable influence on the diversity of beneficiary diets. (Mali)

Cash transfers: can have a positive effect on local economies, improve social cohesion and increase dietary diversity. (WA region)

Co-operative support: support to the women's co-operatives allows increase in consumption of vegetables, improving the diet diversity of the most vulnerable. (Sahel)

Practical agricultural (land restoration) **Cash for Work** activities (ACF in Burkina Faso Mauritania and Niger) = a good mix of improving long term agricultural yields whilst meeting short term financial needs.

Warrantage = enables farmers to invest in income-generating activities and purchase agricultural inputs or food. (Sahel)

Main Requirements/challenges

What policy framework is needed to promote diversification and to closer link agriculture, nutrition and health? Example of the AGIR (Global Alliance for Resilience) Initiative

AGIR: to help build resilience to the recurrent food and nutrition crises that affect the countries of the Sahel region. **Achieve 'Zero Hunger' within 20 years**

1. Difficulty to integrate various aspects of resilience into existing policies and programs
2. Poor institutional capacity at decentralised level
3. Funding priorities
 - i) Need of long-term funding (or lack of bridge between humanitarian and development funding). Ex Mauritania
 - ii) Need of programmatic approach by Donors and NGO's (i.e. seek for a comprehensive support from international community to translate NRP into action).



Thank you !