

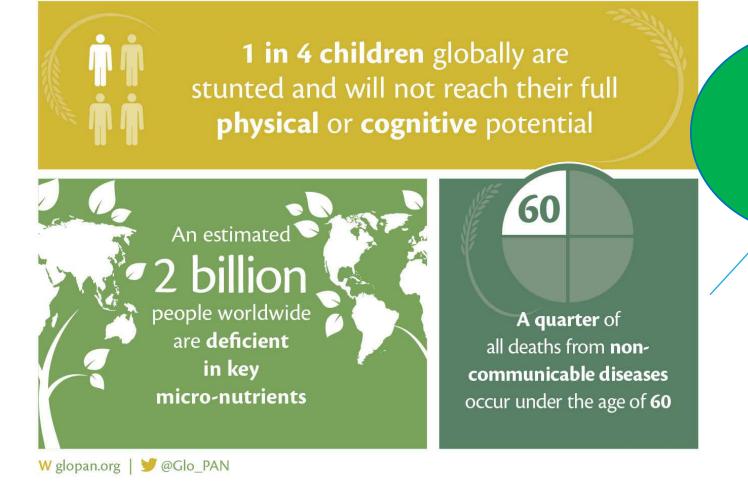


AGRICULTURE, FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION LINKAGES: LESSONS LEARNED AND EMERGING PRIORITIES

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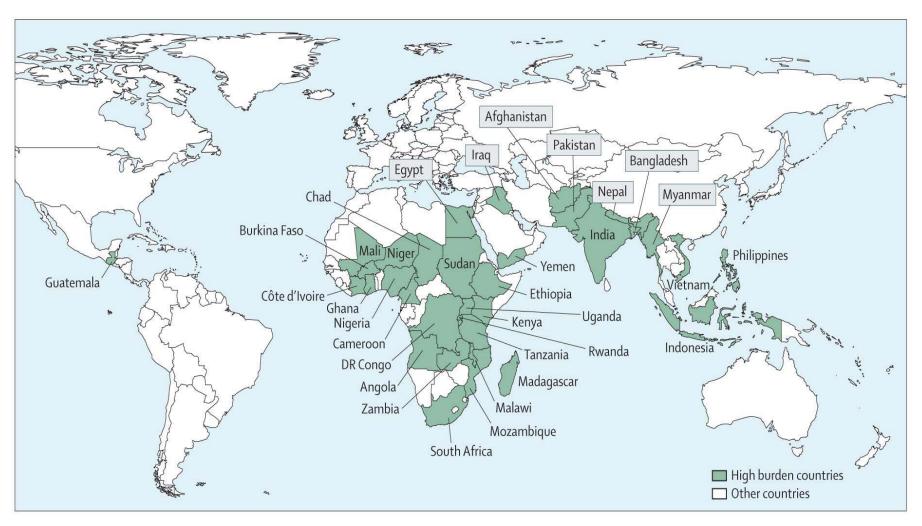
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THE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION



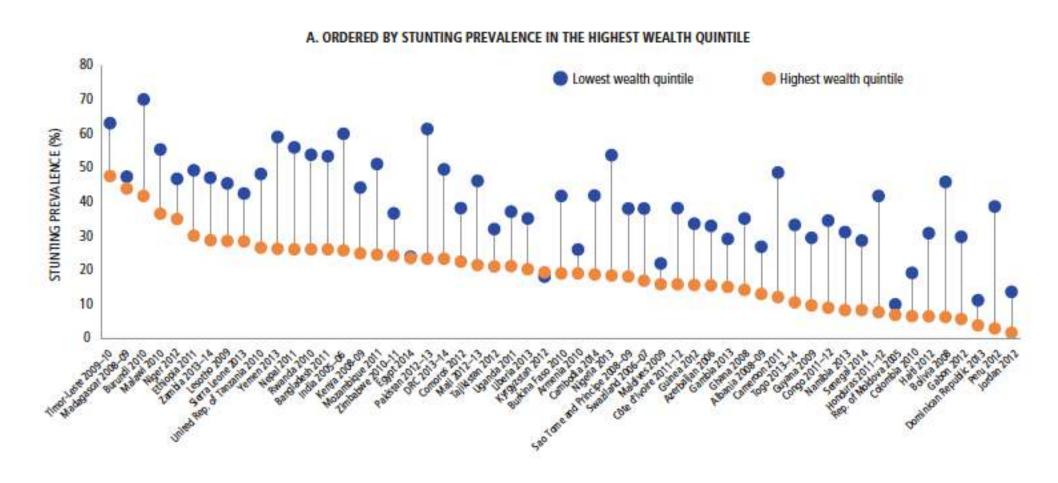
80% of NCDs deaths in LMICs

HIGH GEOGRAPHIC INEQUITY: 34 COUNTRIES ACCOUNT FOR 90% OF GLOBAL BURDEN OF UNDERNUTRITION



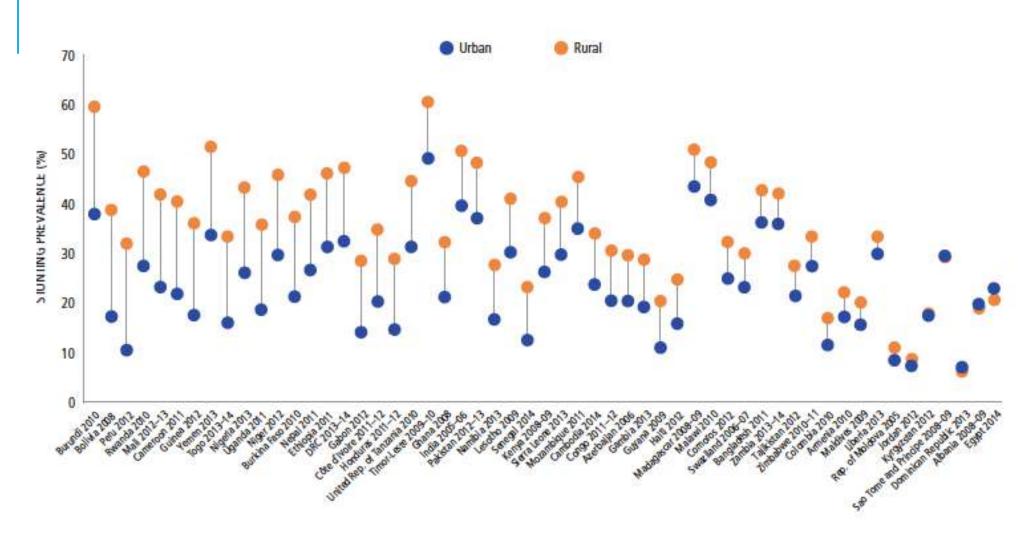
Lancet Series 2013

HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUITIES PERSIST



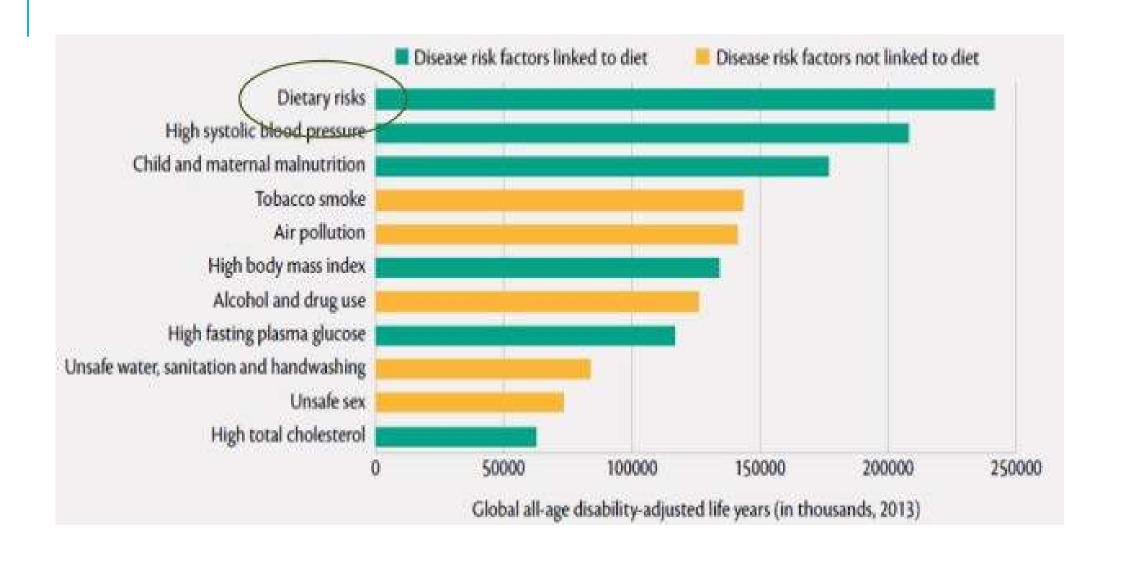
Source: Global Nutrition Report 2016

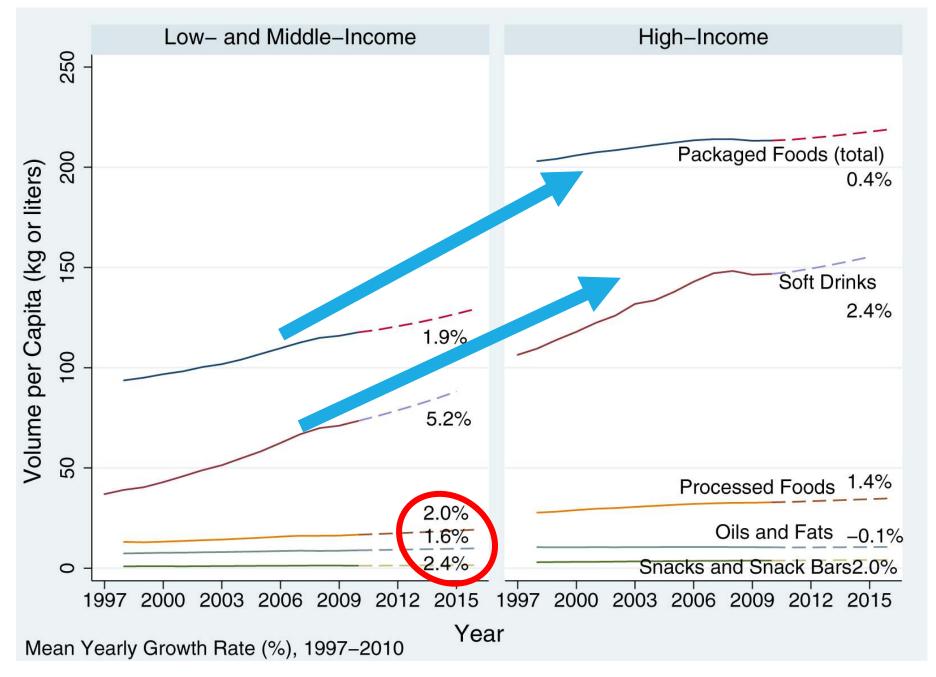
CHILD STUNTING PREVALENCE, ORDERED BY THE SIZE OF THE GAP



Source: Global Nutrition Report 2016

POOR DIETS ARE A TOP RISK FACTOR FOR DISEASE

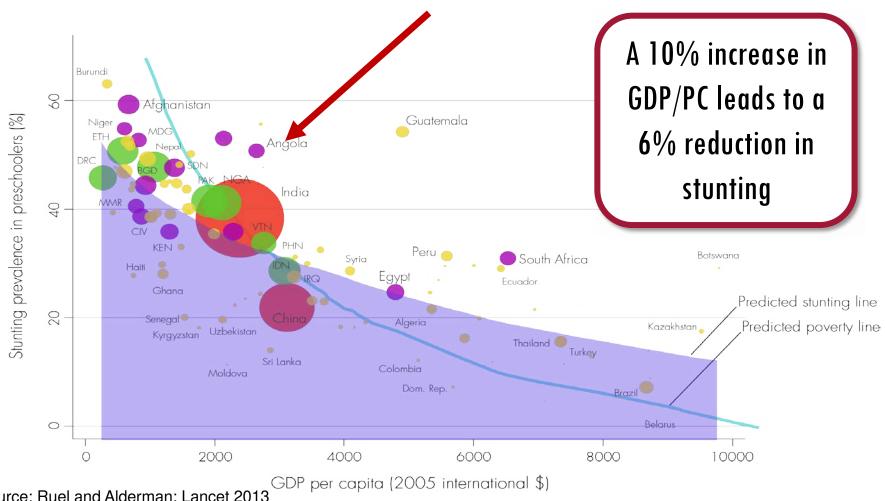






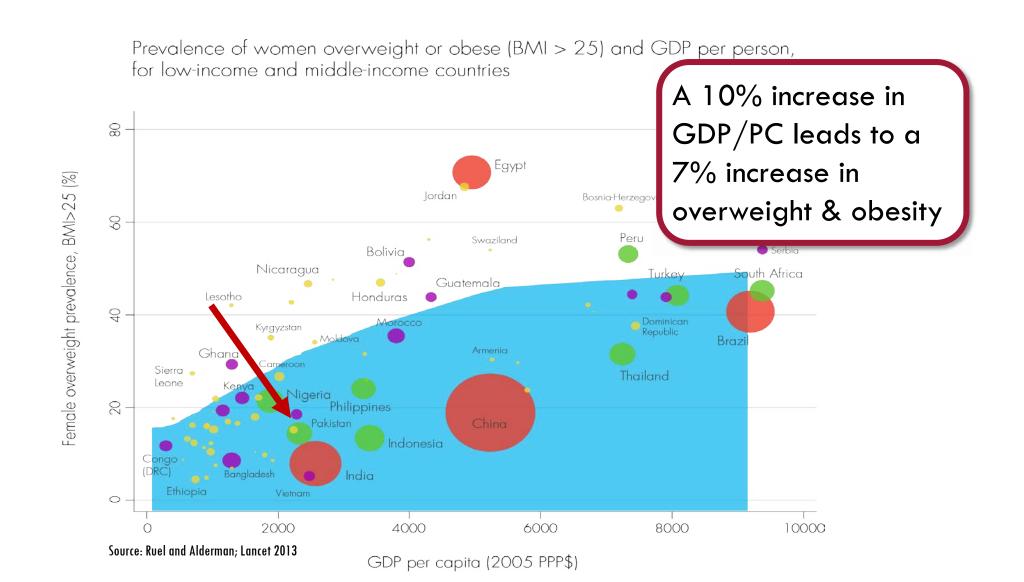
INCOME GROWTH DOES REDUCE UNDERNUTRITION

Prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-5 years and GDP per person

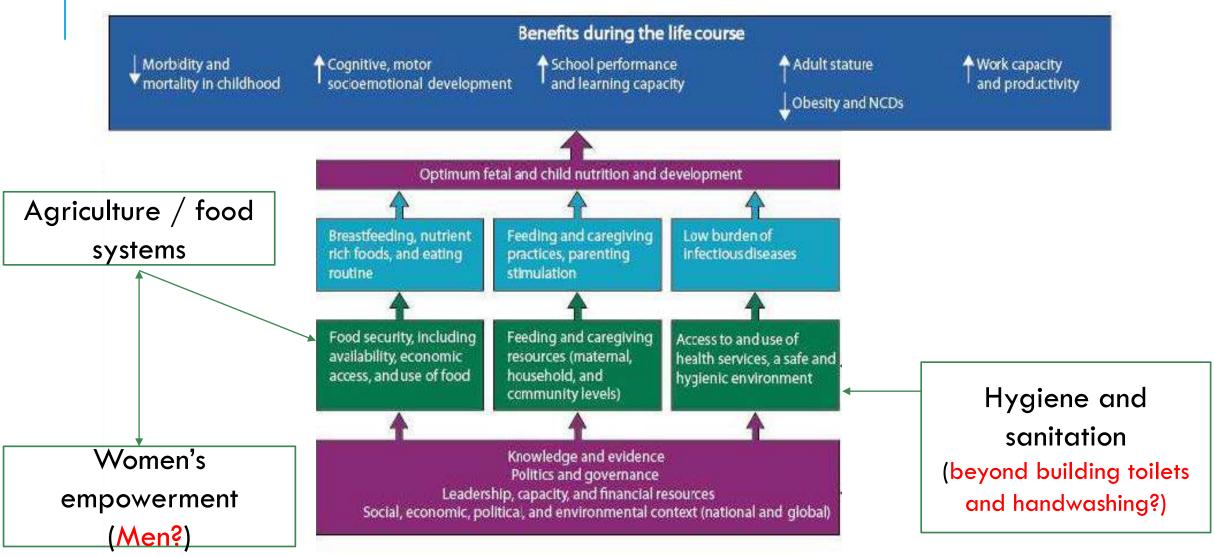


Source: Ruel and Alderman; Lancet 2013

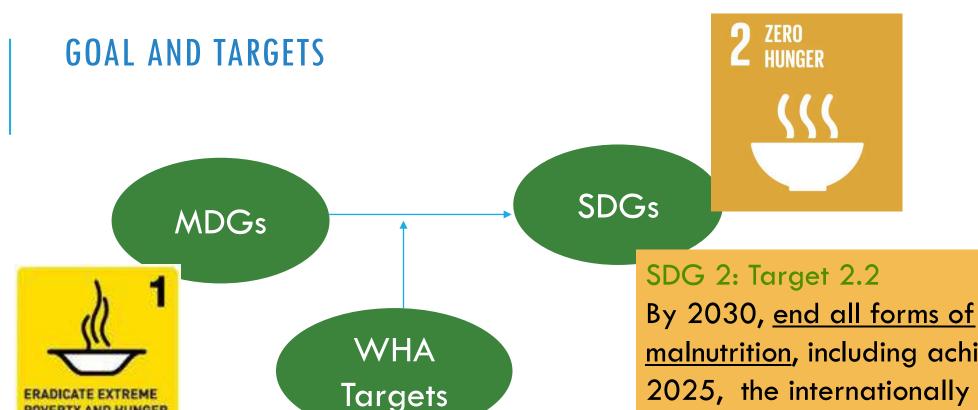
INCOME GROWTH CAN ALSO HAVE UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES



INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS



Source: Adapted from Bhutta et al; 2013



POVERTY AND HUNGER

malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

THE RAPIDLY CHANGING LANDSCAPE

RAPID CHANGES AFFECTING THE UNDERLYING AND BASIC DETERMINANTS OF NUTRITION STATUS

Climate change/environmental fragility

Rapid urbanization and rural transformation

Changing food system governance, production & distribution

Shifting grounds for women and men as they respond to evolving risks and opportunities

THE BIG QUESTIONS

THE 2 BIG QUESTIONS

- 1. How do we make our agriculture-food systems sustainable and healthy to all people in this rapidly transforming context?
- 2. How do we make nutritious diets physically and economically accessible in an equitably and just way?

INCREASED MOMENTUM TO INFORM ACTION: LEVERAGING THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE FOR NUTRITION

1. DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL PATHWAYS AND FRAMEWORKS

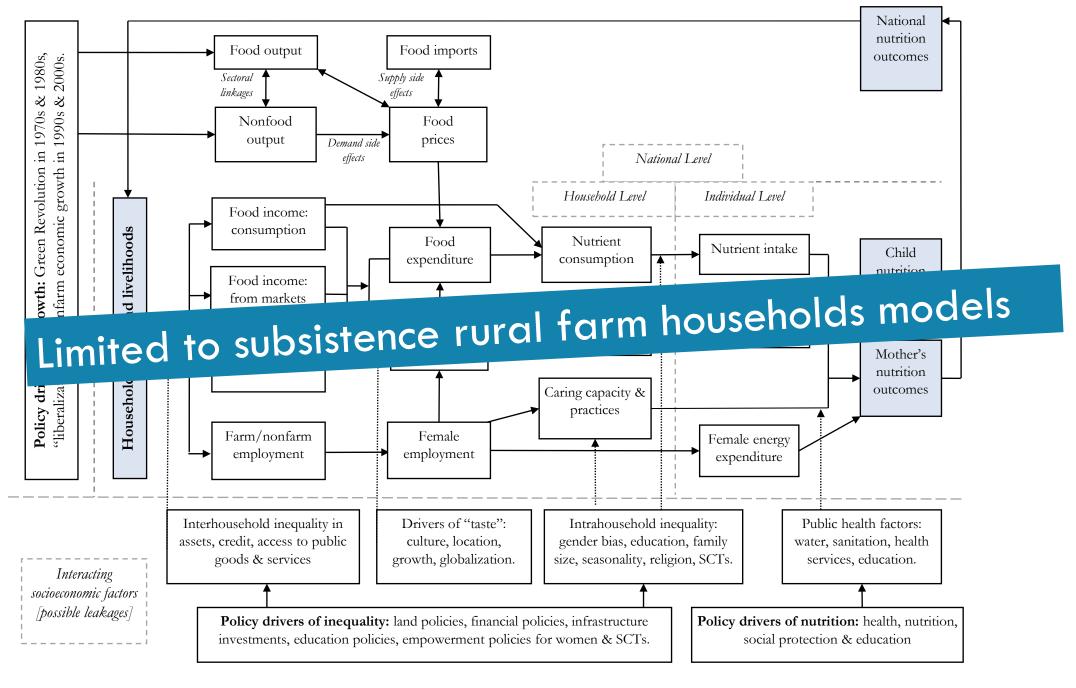
Agriculture is fundamental to structural transformation of economies and poverty reduction

But
Pathways to <u>nutrition</u> are
diverse & interconnected

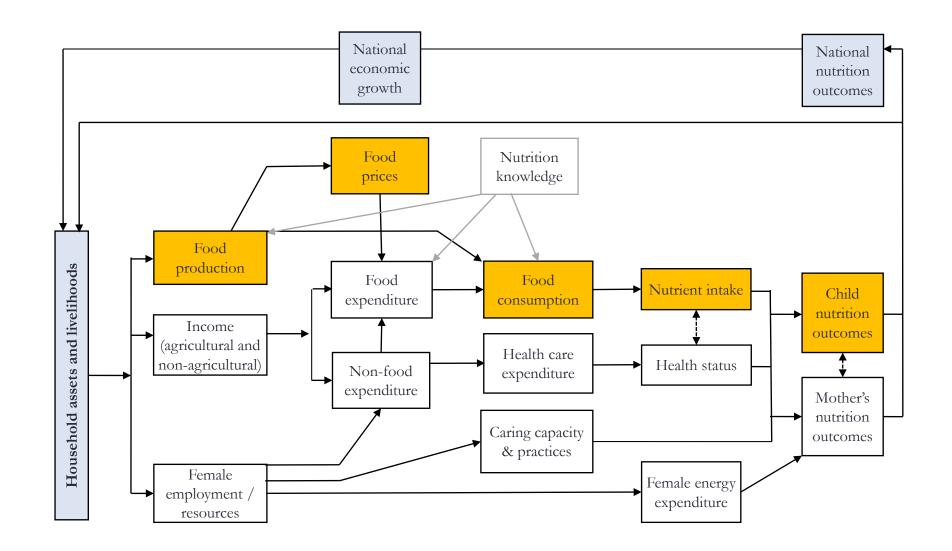
- 1. Agriculture as a source of food
- 2. Agriculture as a source of income and expenditures
- 3. Agricultural policy and food prices

 Gender dimensions
- 4. Women's status and intra-HH resource allocation
- 5. Women's ability to manage young child care
- 6. Women's own nutritional status & intergenerational implications for nutrition

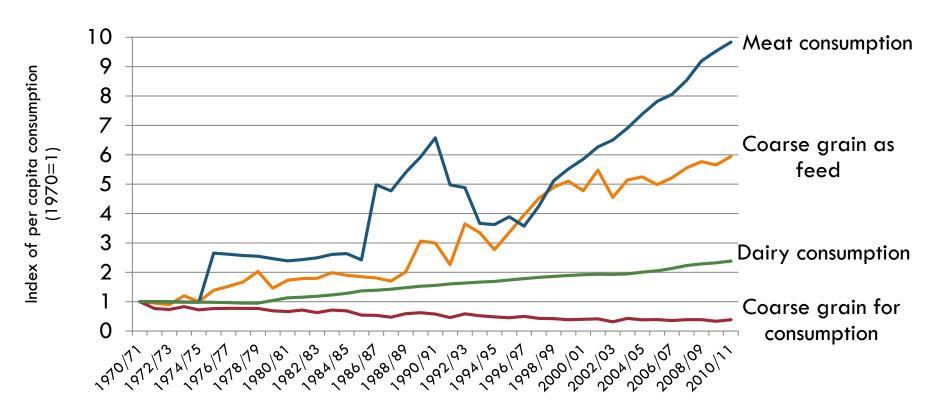
Source: Headey, Chiu and Kadiyala, 2012



Source: Headey, Chiu and Kadiyala (2012); Kadiyala et al (2014)



FOOD PRICES PATHWAY: AN EXAMPLE FROM INDIA



 Dietary diversification >> coarse grains for meat and diary production>> Rising coarse grain prices

2. EVIDENCE GENERATION: EMERGING EVIDENCE OF THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE INTERVENTIONS

- Impact/correlations on agriculture production, income and diet related outcomes (several)
- Impact on wasting and anemia (Olney et al 2012)
- No impact on stunting
- Markets seem to play a counter-intuitive role (Headey and Hoddinott 2014)
- Ambiguous impacts of women's time allocation on child nutrition (Johnston et al 2015)
- Better data, methods, metrics and analytics urgently needed

3. INNOVATIONS IN EVIDENCE GENERATION

- Stepping out of disciplinary comfort zones
 - From evaluating homestead food productions to livestock and dairy value chains; innovative agriculture extension systems for nutrition
 - From subsistence based agriculture rural models to food systems based models in rapidly transforming contexts
 - Embracing environmental fragility/change and what this means for nutrition and vice-versa
- Development, testing and validation of innovative conceptual frameworks, methods and metrics
 - Innovative Methods and Metrics for Agriculture and Nutrition Action (IMMANA)

3.1. IMMANA

To accelerate the development of a robust scientific evidence base needed to guide policy investments in agriculture for improved nutrition and health:

- 1. Engage with the research community to stimulate development of innovative methodological approaches and novel metrics (competitive research grants)
- 2. Train young researchers in developing and applying cutting-edge methods (early career research fellowships)
- 3. Facilitate a global research network to strengthen interdisciplinary dialogue, sharing and learning for evidence-based policy making and programme design (Agriculture, Nutrition and Health Academy)

www.lcirah.ac.uk/immana





ANH Academy activities

- An Annual Academy Week
- Technical Working Groups
- A virtual platform for interaction
- Face-to-face and online learning and sharing events

The 1st ANH Academy Week

- 20-24 June 2016 in Addis Ababa
- Approximately 300 participants from 32 countries
- 2 days of face-to-face learning labs
- 3 day research conference

The 2nd ANH Academy Week

Kathmandu, <u>July 9th-13th</u>, 2017

Call for abstracts now open

CONCEPTUAL, METRICS AND DATA NEEDS: SOME EXAMPLES OF TACKLING THE GAPS

FOOD SYSTEM RELEVANT CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND METRICS: SOME EMERGING TOPICS

- ANH Academy Working Groups:
 - Adapting concepts, frameworks and metrics applied in HICs in LMICs
 - Sustainable diets
 - Power, influence, values, context
 - Lag in cause and effect
 - Geospatial and temporal scales
 - Food environments
 - Static community environments to dynamic activity space
 - What constitutes "personal environment"?
 - Food safety



Research motivated by obesogenic environments in high income countries with formal food markets

WHAT IS FOOD ENVIRONMENT?

- Is it just another way of saying "food systems"?
- Is it a part of the food system?
- Is the interface between the food system and the consumer?
- Is it an outcome of the food system?
- At what level is this concept applicable?
 - Macro (global, national)
 - Meso (community/neighborhood; schools, workplaces etc)
 - Micro (household, individual levels)
- Myriad conceptualizations

SOME LIMITATIONS IN CURRENT CONCEPTUALIZATION FOR LMICS

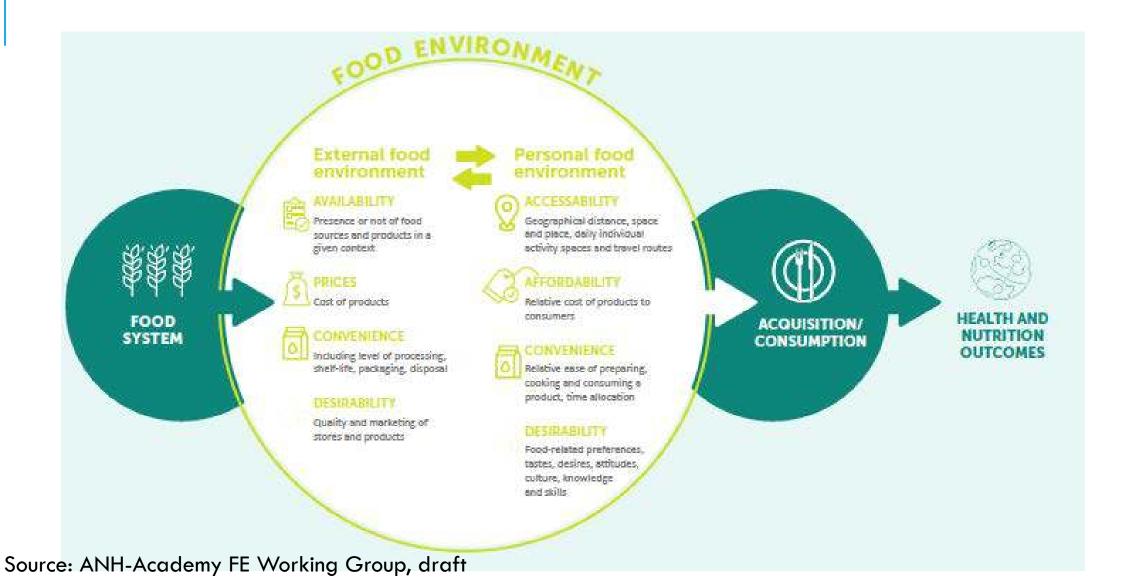
- 1. Issues defining community in a rapidly urbanizing context
- 2. Do not account for
 - personal perceptions
 - o informal sources of foods
 - socio-spatial mobility and exposure

ANH-ACADEMY FE WORKING GROUP DEFINITION

"The food environment is the <u>interface that mediates</u> the acquisition of foods to consumers within the food system, influenced by physical, economic and socio-cultural domains that shape aspects such as the <u>availability, accessibility, affordability, desirability and convenience</u> of <u>food sources</u> and <u>products</u>."



OPERATIONALIZING FOOD ENVIRONMENT: DIMENSIONS



"CONVENTIONAL" NUTRITION MEASURES STILL SUFFER FROM METRICS AND DATA PROBLEMS: DIETS

- Coverage and quality of data on food consumption patterns, trends, and dynamics remains poor
- Diet quality metrics beyond dietary diversity needed
 - Caloric and nutrient density, safety
 - Relationship between metrics of food diversity and quality in food system domains with diversity and quality of diets consumed

IN CONCLUSION ...

SUMMARY

- Low quality are the key <u>modifiable risk factor</u> for morbidity and mortality
- We need to demand much more of our agri-food systems to promote health
 - Diet quality is not even an SDG goal!
- We need better tools in our tool box:
 - Better frameworks, data, methodologies and metrics to assess tradeoffs, synergies, impacts and pathways should continue to be developed

