



Integrating agriculture-nutrition: key concepts and principles

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True or false?

- The most food insecure regions of a country will have the highest rates of malnutrition

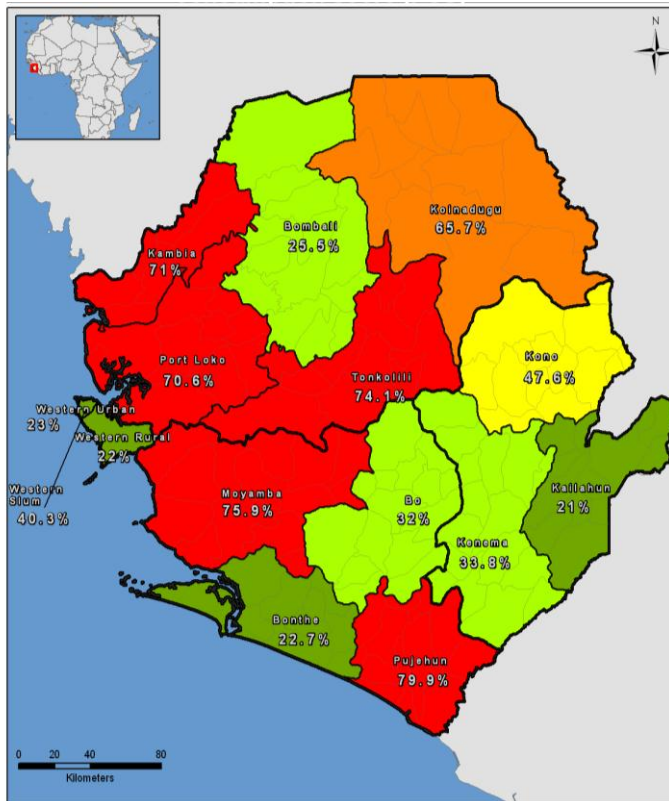
- Children living in food secure households will be well-nourished

Food security and Malnutrition

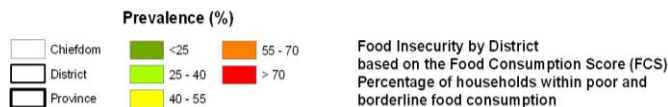
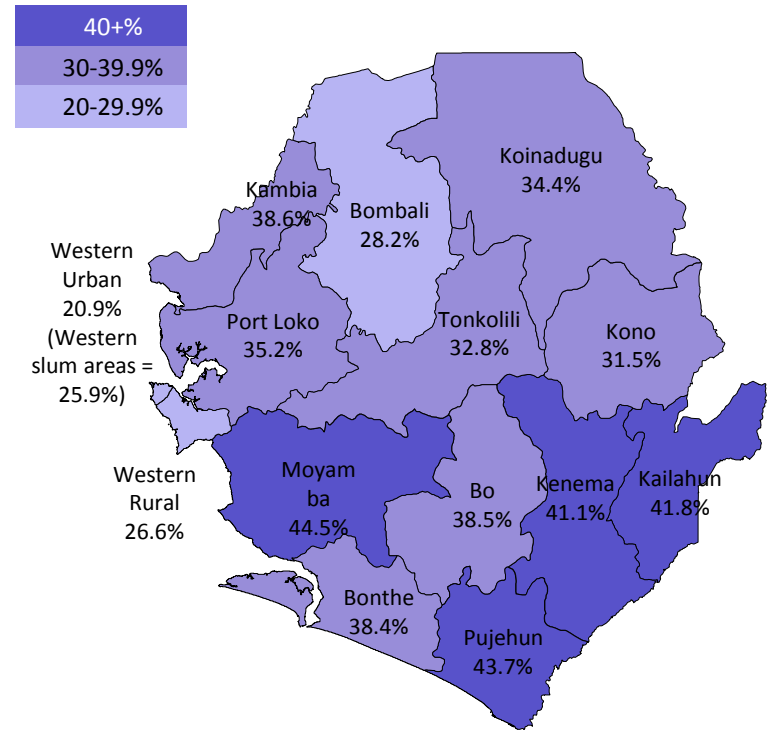
Sierra Leone

Food insecurity: highest in Northern and parts of Southern, but Eastern relatively food secure

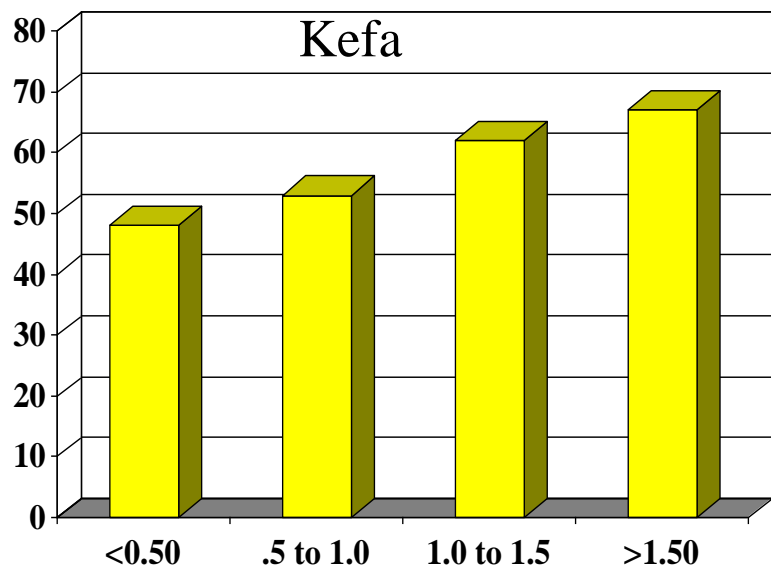
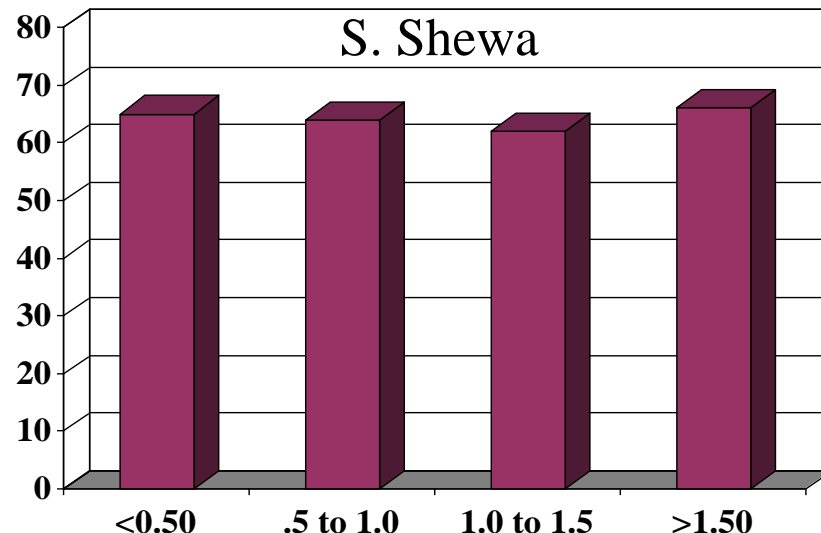
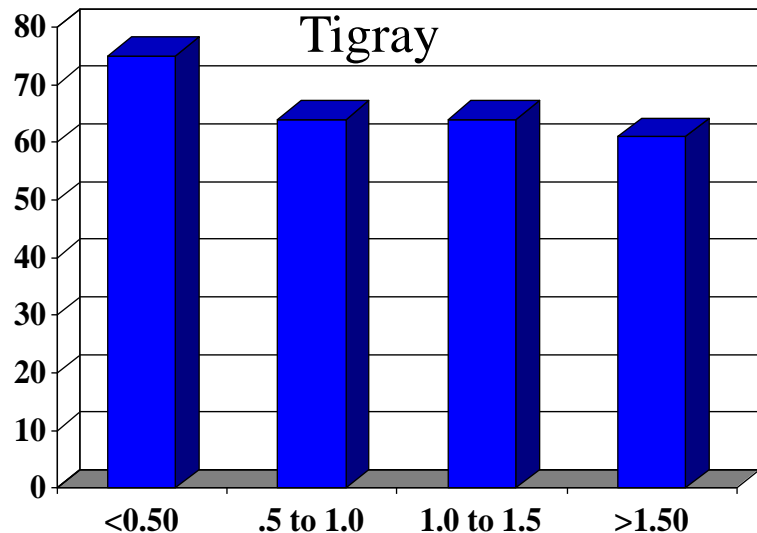
Chronic malnutrition : High rates of stunting in Southern and Eastern regions



Stunting prevalence, children 6-59 months (2010)



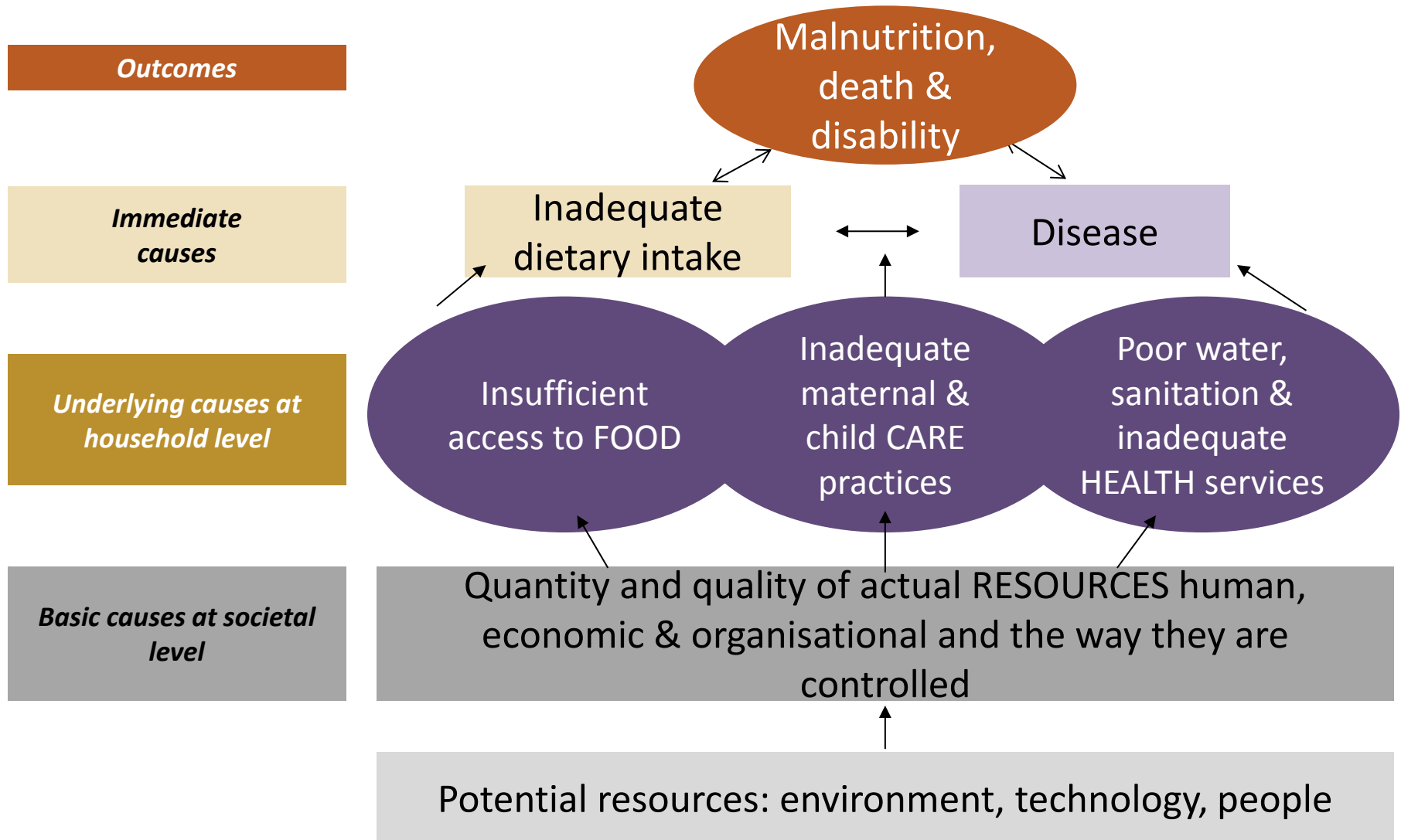
Stunting Prevalence and Household Cultivated Area (ha.) (Rural Ethiopia, 1992)



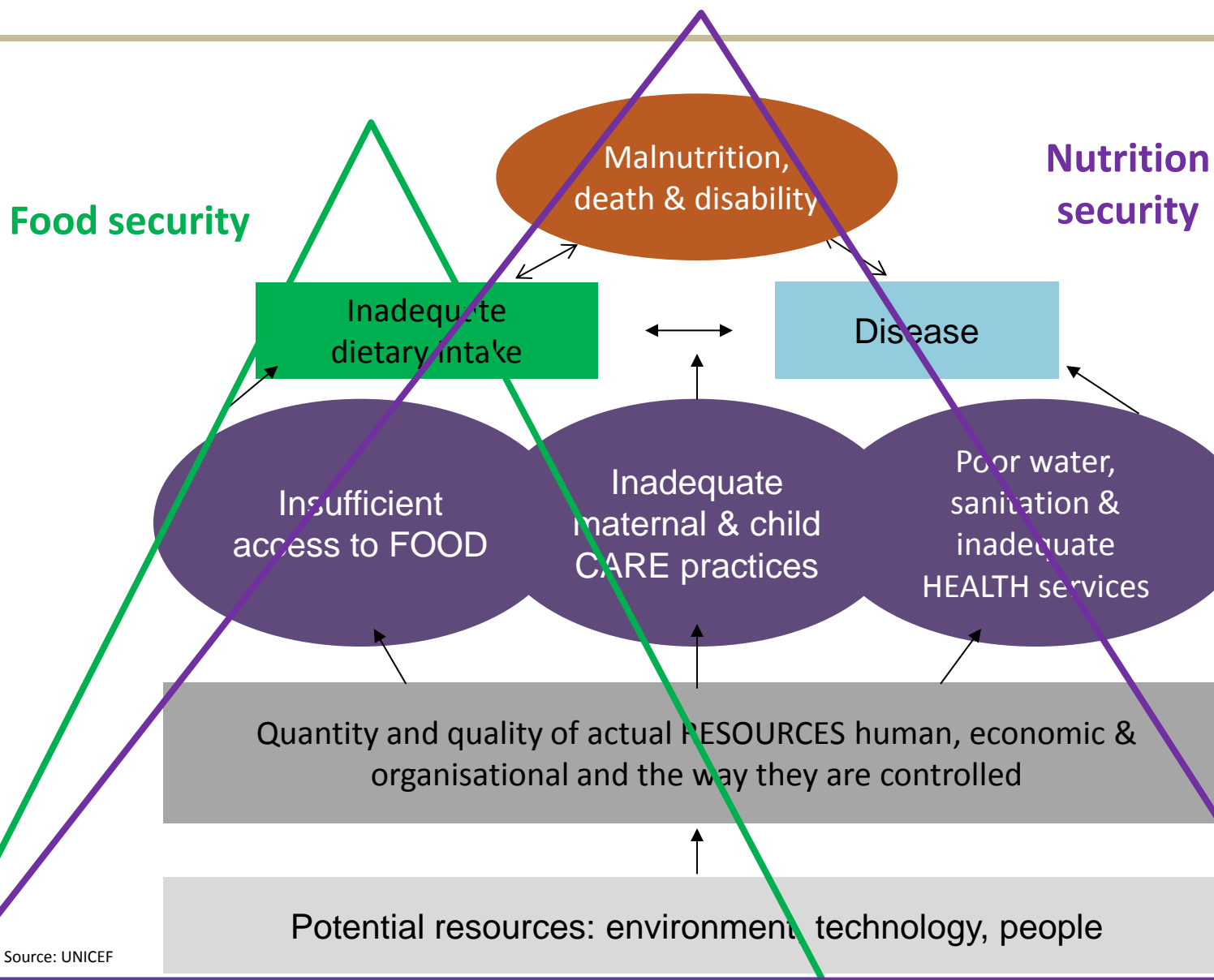
- The pattern varies across regions
 - slight decrease in Tigray
 - marked increase in Kefa
 - no gradient in S. Shewa
- Substantial malnutrition exists even in “best” cases

WHY?

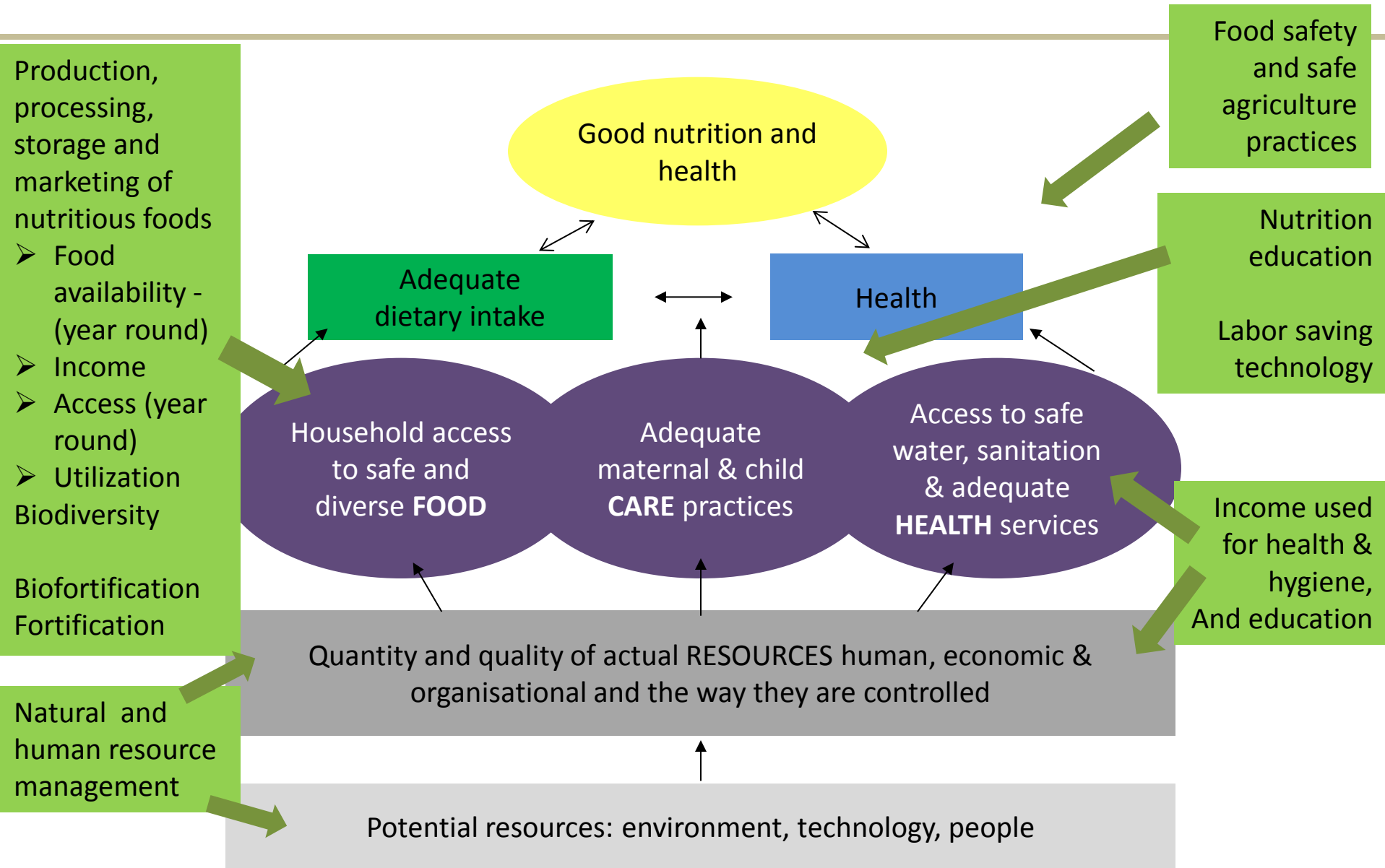
Nutrition: a common development goal

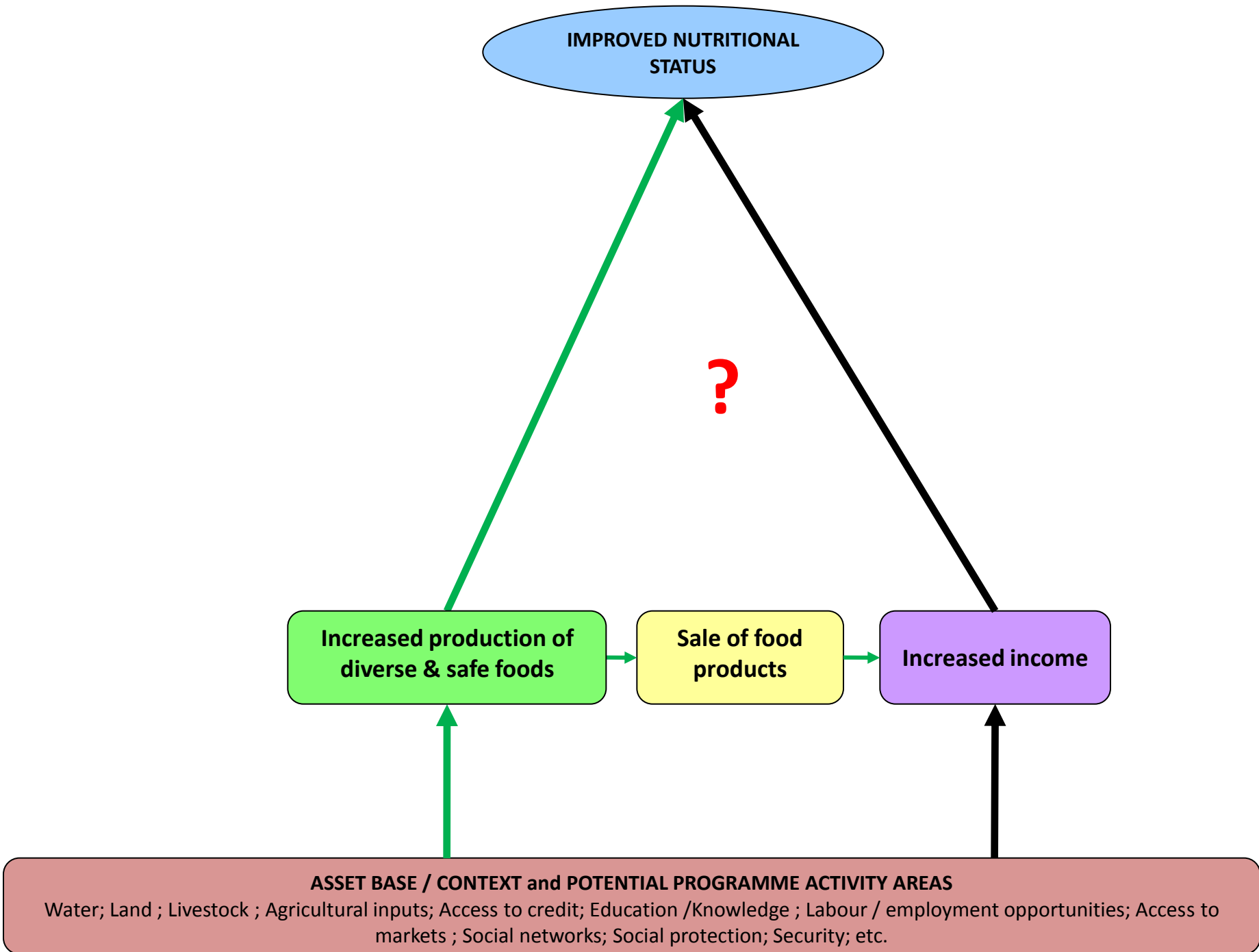


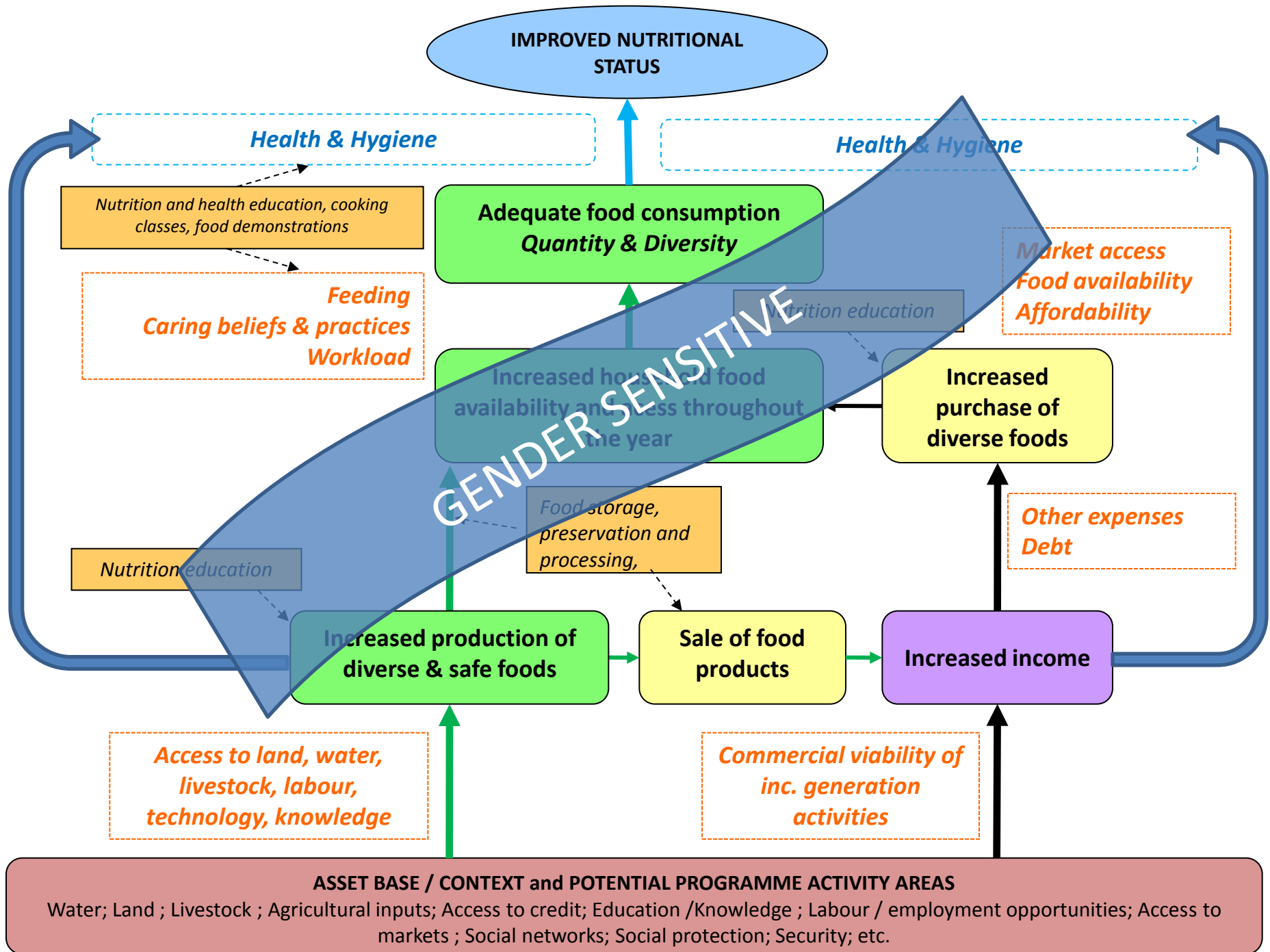
From *food security* to *food and nutrition security*



What can agriculture contribute?







How can /does agriculture harm nutrition?

Making agriculture work for nutrition

- ❑ **First, do no harm!**
- ❑ Put nutrition as an outcome *and measure it*
- ❑ Understand local causes of malnutrition by “*livelihoods group*”
- ❑ Identify and target the most vulnerable
- ❑ Promote production and access to *diverse and safe* foods (livelihoods diversification)
- ❑ While protecting the environment (**sustainable diets**)
- ❑ Provide nutrition education
- ❑ Gender-sensitive approach (supporting women, engaging men...)
- ❑ Promote urban-rural linkages
- ❑ *Work with others*

Nutrition...

Putting people at the heart of agriculture

