



Policies and Programs on food and Nutrition in Ethiopia

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OUTLINE

- Nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions
- Pathways through which Nutrition sensitive interventions affect diet in the food system
- Ethiopian Policy Landscape on Food and Nutrition
- Conclusion

Definitions

Nutrition-specific interventions and programmes Interventions or programmes that address the immediate determinants of malnutrition and development – adequate food and nutrient intake (diets), and low burden of infectious diseases.

Examples: Adolescent, preconception and maternal health and nutrition; maternal dietary or micronutrient supplementation and responsive feeding practices and stimulation; dietary supplementation; diversification and micronutrient supplementation or fortification for children; treatment of severe acute malnutrition; disease prevention and management; nutrition in emergencies.

Source: Ruel et al, 2013.

Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes

Interventions or programmes that address the underlying determinants of nutrition and development – food security; adequate care giving resources at the maternal, household and community levels; and access to health services and a safe and hygienic environment – and incorporate specific nutrition goals and actions.

Examples: agriculture and food security; social safety nets; early child development; maternal mental health; women's empowerment; child protection; schooling; sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); health and family planning services

Source: Ruel et al, 2013

Pathways and Interventions to Make Food Systems Nutrition-sensitive

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE FOOD SYSTEM	INTERVENTIONS
Food production	Diversification and sustainable intensification of agricultural production
	Nutrition-sensitive livestock and fisheries
	Biodiversity for food and nutrition
	Biofortification
	Urban and peri-urban agriculture
Food handling, storage and processing	Nutrition-sensitive post-harvest handling, storage and processing
	Food fortification
Food trade and marketing	Trade for nutrition
	Food marketing and advertising practices
	Food price policies for promoting healthy diets
	Food labelling
Consumer demand, food preparation and preferences	Nutrition education and behaviour change communication
	Income generation for nutrition
	Nutrition-sensitive social protection
	School food and nutrition
	Nutrition-sensitive humanitarian food assistance
Cross-cutting issues	Nutrition-sensitive value chains
	Women's empowerment and gender equality
	Food loss and waste: prevention, reduction and management
	Food quality, safety and hygiene


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Rome, 2017

Ethiopian Policy Landscape

Supporting food and Nutrition

- FNP
- IYCF Guidelines
- Micronutrient Guidelines
- AGP-II
- HSTP
- PSNP
- NSA strategy
- Post harvest management strategy
- NNP
- School health and nutrition strategy
- Fortification strategy
- Food security strategy
- Seqota declaration
- Social protection policy
- GTP

Nutrition sensitive agricultural strategy (NSA, 2016)

- Positive effect of Nutrition sensitive agriculture has been reported by studies in **different countries in Africa and Asia**(Field Exchange January 2016 Issue 51)
- **A study in East African countries on: Agribusiness (Zambia); dairy (Kenya); productivity promotion (Zambia); rural marketing (Mozambique); and natural resource management (Kenya)**

- Confirmed that agricultural and rural development investments in food production and household income growth have many opportunities to **positively influence dietary profile** (IFA, 2018)

Agriculture to Nutrition Pathways

- *Food Production Pathway*
- *Post harvest management Pathway*
- *Agricultural Income Pathway*
- *Women's Empowerment Pathway*
- *Value Chains for Nutrition*

AGP

AGP-II and emphasizes the opportunities for improving nutrition through **several pathways** including:

- Improved production,
- Value chain development,
- Marketing of nutritious foods;
- Increased household income; and
- Women's empowerment [**MoA, 2016**].

SEQOTA DECLARATION

The eight pillars are zero stunting in children under two years(**FDRE, 2015**):

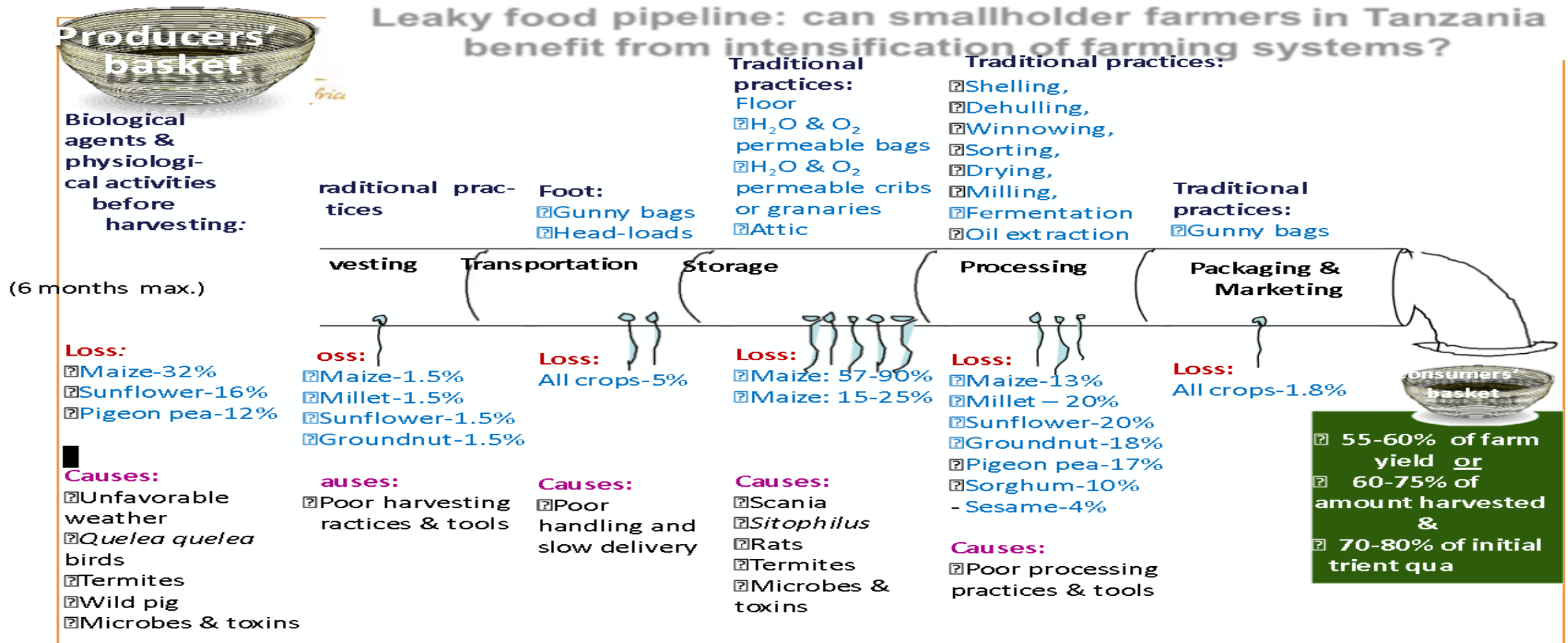
- Universal access to adequate food year-round
- Social protection
- Sustainable food systems
- Transformation of smallholder productivity
- Income
- Zero loss of food
- Education and
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene.

(three phases namely innovation, expansion and scale up phases)

Postharvest Management Strategy In Grains In Ethiopia (MoANR, 2018)

- Post harvest loss for cereals =24%
- Somewhat higher loss for wheat= 27%
- Lower loss for Teff = 21% (Hengsdijk & deBoer, 2017)
- Higher for fruits and vegetables(15-70%), (Banjaw, 2017)

Quantitative Loss ==> Food insecurity



Source: Tefera T & Abass A, 2012

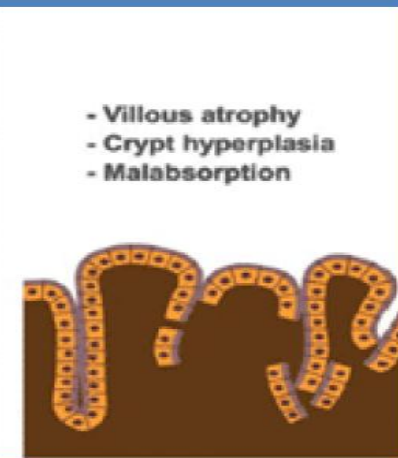
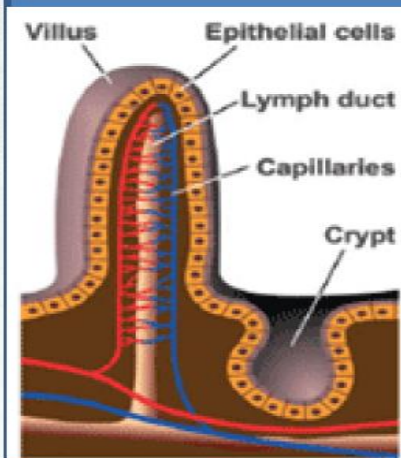
Qualitative food loss: Contamination by mycotoxins: What does it mean?

AF

DON

FUM

Together with DON and fumonisin, might lead to environmental enteropathy



Impaired Growth

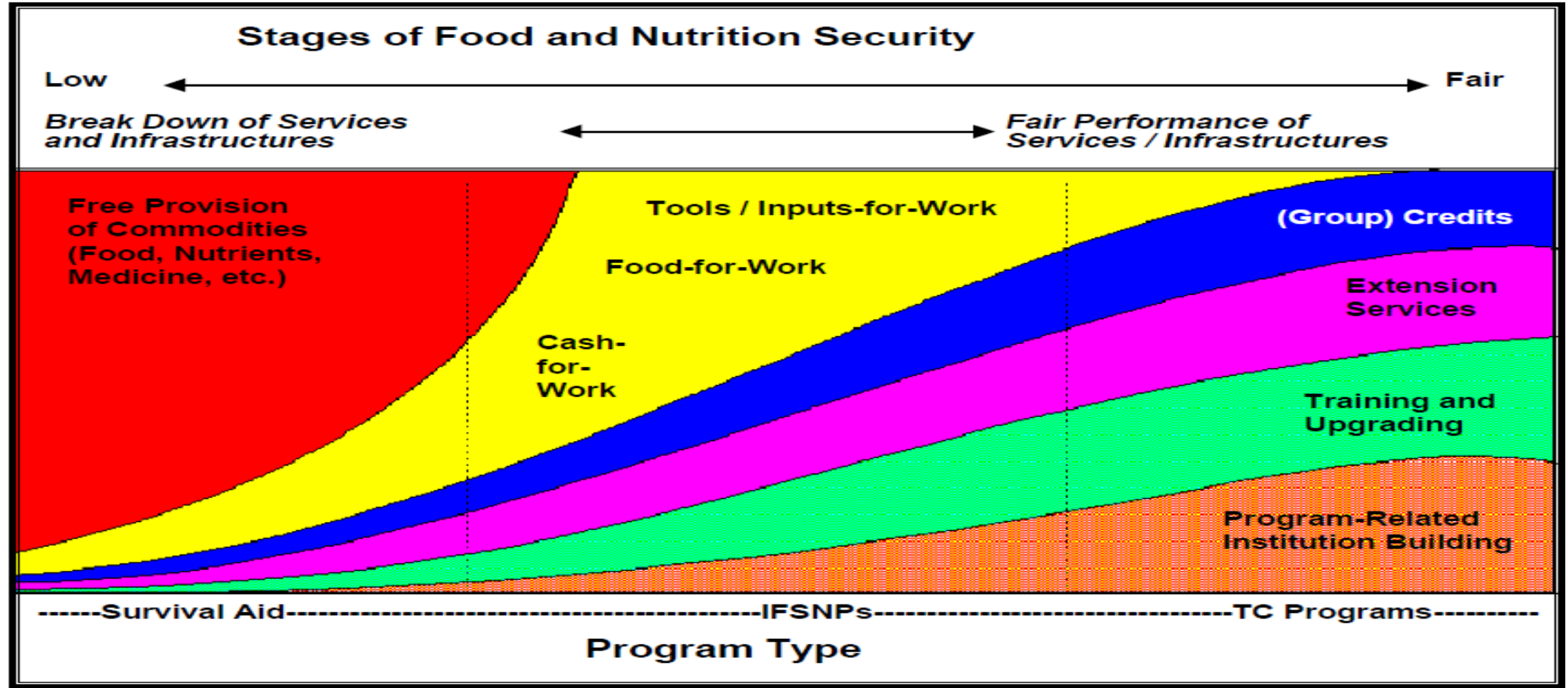
==> Stunting???

Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

Evolution of responses to Food insecurity In Ethiopia

- **Phase 1. Emergency Response → Saving Lives (until 2004)**
 - Food insecurity has been a challenge (24 million affected population)
 - Triggered by natural hazards (drought and climate change)
 - Annual appeal mechanism (emergency support)
 - Unpredictable, inadequate and untimely
- **Phase 2. Move to Social Safety Nets → Livelihoods (2004-2015)**
 - A move from annual appeal to a more predictable system
 - Productive Safety Net (the flagship and largest social protection program)
 - Household Asset Building Program
 - Resettlement
- **Phase 3. Extension to Systems...**
 - PSNP4 + Urban Productive Safety Nets
 - Development of Social Protection Policy

Emergency Interventions Should Target **Pathways addressing the different layers of causes**



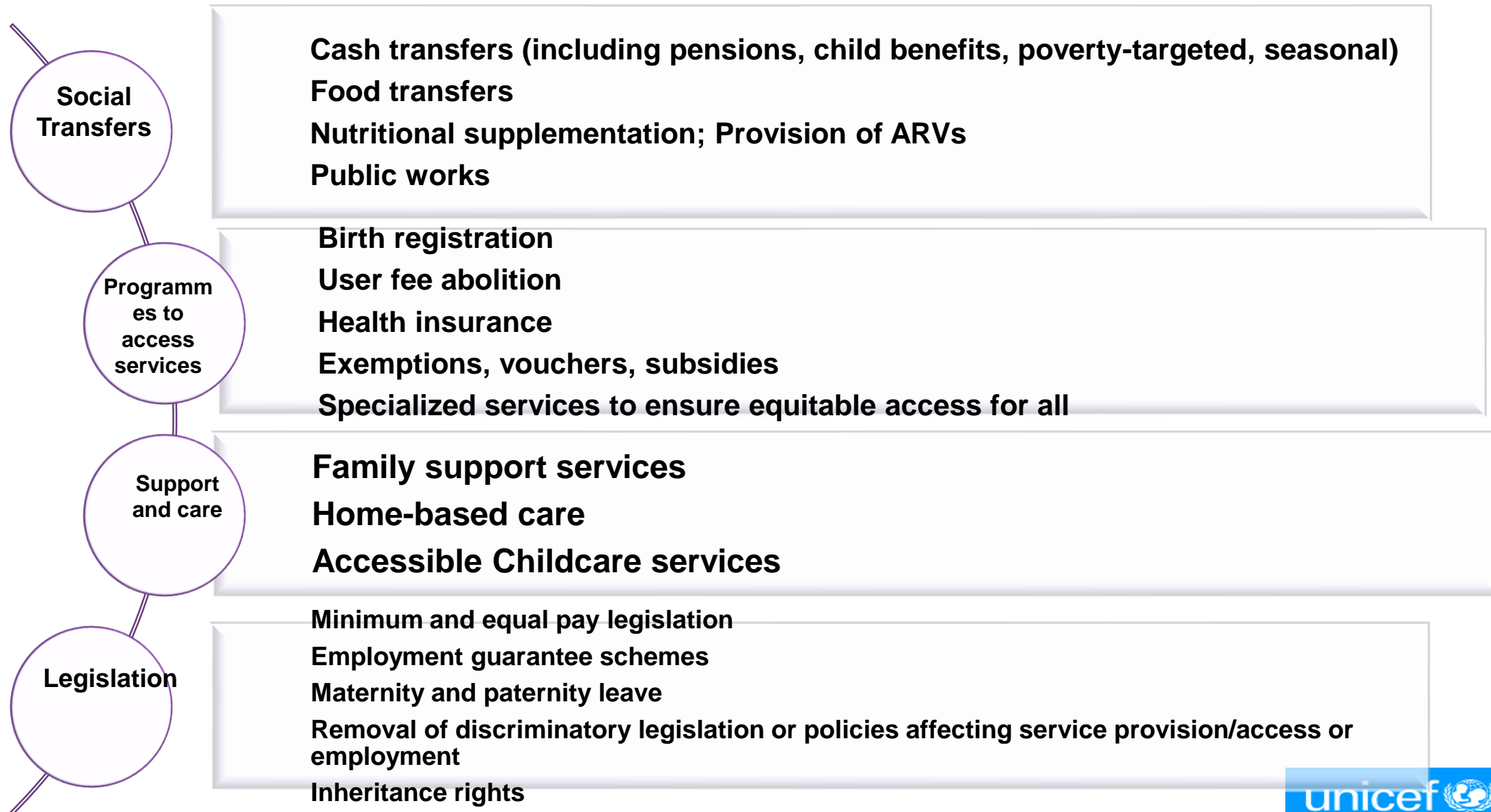
Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Programs (IFNSP), Technical Cooperation(TC)

UNICEF defines social protection as:

“a set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation”

- **Vulnerabilities are shaped by underlying structural social, political and economic factors.**

Social protection components and examples



National Social Protection Policy of Ethiopia

The main objectives of the NSPP	The five focus areas of the NSPP
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Protecting individuals, families and groups within society that are exposed and vulnerable to poverty, as well as different natural and manmade problems2. Increasing the Social Insurance system and promoting its coverage3. Promoting human resource development by increasing the accessibility of fair and quality healthcare, education and social welfare services4. Ensuring the guarantee of work for underemployed compatriots by promoting employment opportunities5. Protecting the social and economic rights of groups within society by improving their living conditions6. Involving society in playing an appropriate role in implementing the Social Protection Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social safety nets: Poor and vulnerable households will receive transfers in the form of cash, vouchers or food, which will enable them to increase their consumption of food, to access essential services and to make productive investments2. Livelihoods and employment support: Poor households will be supported with demand-led technical and financial support and/or information on employment opportunities, in order to enable them to improve their on- and off-farm livelihood activities3. Social insurance: The expansion of mandatory insurance for formal sector workers and innovative insurance products for the rural poor and urban informal workers will enable people to better manage the risks they face4. Access to health, education and other social services: Health fee waivers, subsidised health insurance and specialised services for people with disabilities (PWDs), together with support from an expanded social work system, will improve access to services for the most vulnerable5. Addressing violence, abuse and exploitation: A range of interventions, both to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation, will protect and empower some of the most disempowered and marginalised members of society

School Health and Nutrition Strategy(SHNS) (MoE, 2012)

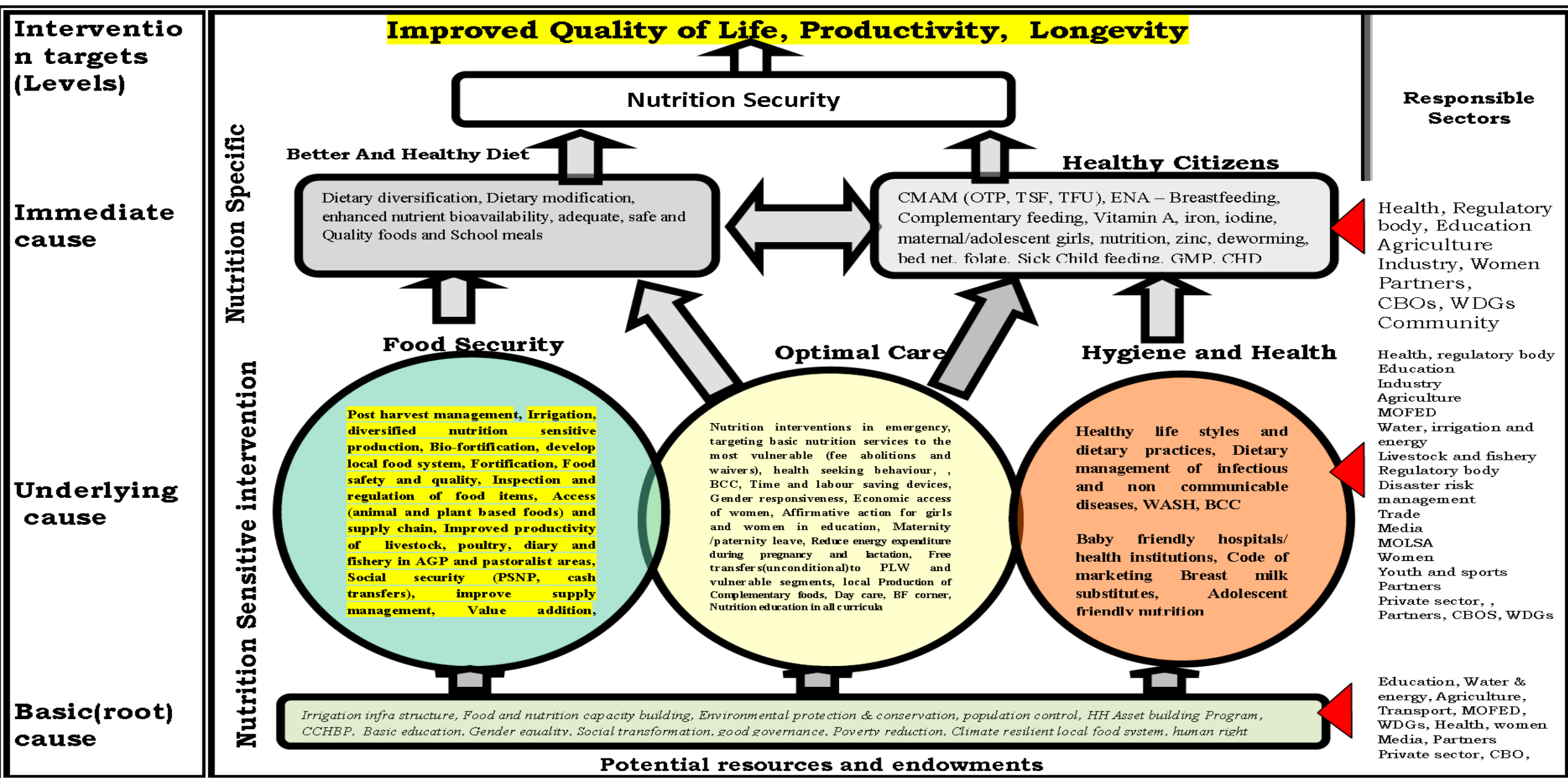
- School feeding
- School WASH
- Nutrition SBCC
- School Health

Food and Nutrition Policy (FDRE, 2018)

The 7 Policy Directions

- I. Ensure availability, accessibility and utilization of diversified, safe and nutritious foods in a sustainable way**
- II. Ensure the safety and quality of foods from farm to table**
- III. Improve post harvest management of agricultural food products**
- IV. Ensure optimum nutrition at all stages of life**
- V. Provision of timely and appropriate food and nutrition emergency response for natural and man-made disasters**
- VI. Strengthen food and nutrition communication**
- VII. Establish and strengthen food and nutrition governance**

The Change Model for Food and Nutrition Policy



Conclusion

- In Ethiopia there is favourable policy environment for improving diets and nutritional status.===Move to action!
- Multisectoral involvement and coordination is need to address the different pathways to improve diet along the value chain
- Evidence based scaling up of the interventions started is needed to improve diets.
- Addressing food and nutrition security requires targeting different layers of causes based on context through an inbuilt social protection programs for marginalized population.
- Enforcement of the policies, strategies and programs and strong Monitoring and evaluation system is needed.

Thank You!