Strategy for stunting reduction/prevention through consumption of diverse, safe and quality food

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The quality of people’s diet depends on what food is available, affordable, availability, convenient and for the consumer (the food environment). In turn, this depends on the food system.
Framework of the Food System for Improving Nutrition

**Biophysical and environmental drivers**
- Natural resource capital
- Ecosystem services
- Climate change

**Innovation, technology and infrastructure drivers**
- Innovation
- Technology
- Infrastructure

**Political and economic drivers**
- Leadership
- Globalization and trade
- Conflicts and humanitarian crises
- Food prices and volatility
- Land tenure

**Socio-cultural drivers**
- Culture
- Religions & rituals
- Social traditions
- Women's empowerment

**Demographic drivers**
- Population growth
- Changing age distribution
- Urbanization
- Migration & forced displacement

**Food supply chains**
- Production systems
  - Farmers, indigenous peoples, agribusiness, land and plantation owners, fisheries, financial entities
- Storage and distribution
  - Transports, agribusiness, distributors
- Processing and packaging
  - Packing plants, food and beverage industry, small and medium enterprises
- Retail and markets
  - Retailers, vendors, food outlet owners, traders, restauranteurs, wholesalers

**Food environments**
- Food availability and physical access (proximity)
- Economic access (affordability)
- Promotion, advertising and information
- Food quality and safety

**Consumer behaviour**
- Choosing where and what food to acquire, prepare, cook, store and eat

**Diets**
- Quantity
- Quality
- Diversity
- Safety

**Nutrition and health outcomes**

**Impacts**
- Social
- Economic
- Environmental

**Political, programme and institutional actions**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

**Availability**

**Access**

**Utilization**
The numerous ways agriculture and food systems contribute to nutrition

- Food availability (year round)
- Income
- Access (year round)
- Utilization

Natural and human resource management

Reduce Agriculture related diseases
Nutrition education
Labor saving technology
Income used for health and hygiene

Source: UNICEF
Nutrition-sensitive food systems: Option for interventions

Interventions are organised according to the functions of the food system and as cross-cutting issues. However, many of them relate to several functions.
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

Nutrition-sensitive food systems: Interventions in Consumer Demand, Food Preparation, and Preferences
Food production

- Diversification and sustainable intensification of agricultural production
- Nutrition-sensitive livestock and fisheries
- Biodiversity for food and nutrition
- Biofortification
- Urban and periurban agriculture
Nutrition-sensitive food systems: Interventions in Food Handling, Storage, and Processing

Food handling, storage and processing

- Nutrition sensitive post-harvest handling, storage and processing
- Food fortification
Nutrition-sensitive food systems: Interventions in Food Trade and Marketing

Food trade and marketing
- Trade for nutrition
- Food marketing and advertising practices
- Food price policies for promoting healthy diets
- Food labelling
Foundations for the tool:

- Are system resources adequate?
- How does the system interact with stakeholders?
- Does the system facilitate continuous improvement?
- How do the controls function?
 Foundations for the tool:

**Inputs and Resources**

Sub-Dimensions: Policy and legal Frameworks, infrastructure and finances, and human resources

9 Competencies

![Diagram showing inputs and resources with percentages for various sub-dimensions and competencies.](image-url)
Foundations for the tool:

**Interactions With Stakeholders**
Sub-Dimensions: Domestic stakeholders & International stakeholders

5 Competencies

**INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

- C.1.1. Relationships between CA & private sector regarding training needs
- C.1.2. Communication flows and involvement of FBOs
- C.1.3. Communication flows and involvement with consumers
- C.2.1. Interactions among CAs at international level
- C.2.2. Engagement of CAs with IOs

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Foundations for the tool:

**Core Business Functions**

Sub-Dimensions: Routine control activities over food products & Monitoring, surveillance, and response function

**6 Competencies**

**CORE BUSINESS FUNCTIONS**

- B.1.1. Routine controls (65%)
- B.1.2. Import controls (58%)
- B.1.3. Export controls (40%)
- B.2.1. Monitoring programmes for specific hazards (46%)
- B.2.2. Food borne diseases surveillance (PH) (46%)
- B.2.3. Management of FS emergencies (32%)
Foundations for the tool:

Science/knowledge base and Continuous improvement

Sub-Dimensions: evidence/risk base & Continuous improvement

5 Competencies

D. SCIENCE/KNOWLEDGE BASE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

- D.1.1. Access of CA to updated scientific and technical info: 75%
- D.1.2. Capacity to collect and analyse data for RA purpose: 34%
- D.1.3. Knowledge and use by CA of risk analysis framework: 59%
- D.2.1. QA management of CAs and regular review of practices to improve efficiency: 50%
- D.2.2. Consideration of newest scientific and technical information for food control: 63%
Balanced Diet (need more food safety and quality)
• Promote diversification of and environmental-friendly agricultural production

• Develop a comprehensive multi-sectoral planning for setting the common goals on nutrition

• Encourage the public-private partnership to create common understanding on the national nutrition agendas

• Develop and enforce the regulation for upholding bias nutrition-related information

• The concerns of malnutrition alleviation shall not only focus on long-term human capital outcomes, but also on short-term consequences

• Develop informatics system accessible to all for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation
Thank You

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