

Food Systems for Healthier Diets Flagship Research Programme under A4NH-CGIAR

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A4NH PHASE II RESULTS FRAMEWORK

A4NH PORTFOLIO

Food Systems for Healthier Diets

Biofortification / Plant Breeding for food nutrients

Food Safety

Supporting Policies, Programs, and Enabling Action through Research

Agriculture – Human Diseases



Country Coordination and Engagement (CCE) Unit

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Unit

Gender, Equity, and Empowerment (GEE) Unit

IMPACT PATHWAYS AND KEY ACTORS

Agri-food Value Chains Pathway

- Producers
- Chain agents
- Consumers
- Regulators

Policies Pathway

- Policymakers and investors
- Intergovernmental agencies
- Civil society organizations and industry groups

Development Programs Pathway

 Agriculture, nutrition, and health program implementers (NGOs and governments)

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Enhanced smallholder market access

Increased incomes and employment

Increased productivity

Improved diets for poor and vulnerable people

Improved food safety

Improved human and animal health

More sustainably managed agro-ecosystems

Mitigation and adaptation achieved

Equity and inclusion achieved

Enabling environment improved

National partners and beneficiaries enabled

REDUCED POVERTY

GOALS

IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY FOR HEALTH

IMPROVED
NATURAL
RESOURCE
SYSTEMS AND
ECOSYSTEM
SERVICES

EQUITY,
CAPACITY AND
ENABLING
ENVIRONMENT

Phase I 2012-16

Accomplishments

- Biofortification: varieties, nutrition (Vit A, Fe), country teams
- Food Safety: aflatoxin control technology, informal markets
- Agriculture-nutrition pathways, ToC, evaluation evidence
- Supporting country policies and investments









Evolution: From value chains to food systems

- Phase I Value Chains for Enhanced Nutrition
 - Supported value chain research for nutrient-dense foods with methods, frameworks, and evaluation
- Key gaps in Phase I were:
 - Weak consumption/diet quality / demand orientation
 - Lack of engagement with private sector shaping food system transformation



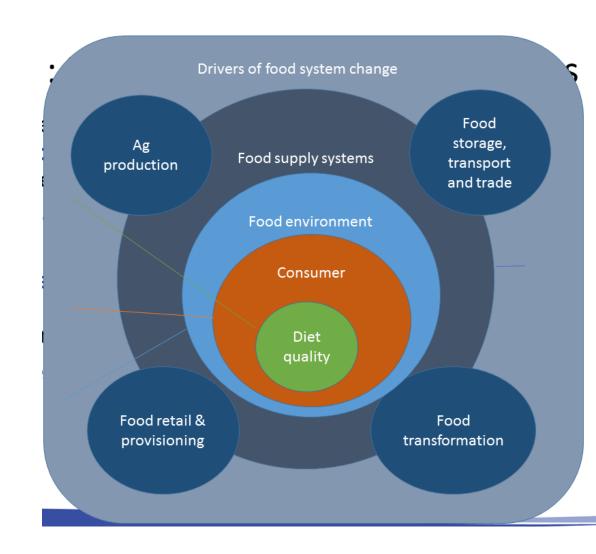
- Not a new idea but little empirical research
- Need a broader range of technical and public-private partnership skills than ordinarily found in CGIAR Centers.





Food systems

- The full set of processes, activities, infrastructure and environment that encompass the production, processing, distribution, waste disposal, and food consumption.
- Multidimensional (sociocultural, environmental, economic and political aspects)
- Complex, with multiple actors (producers, food chain actors, consumers) managing multiple agri-food value chains in dynamic and interactive environments
- Multiple impacts (environmental, economic, social equity and nutrition/health)



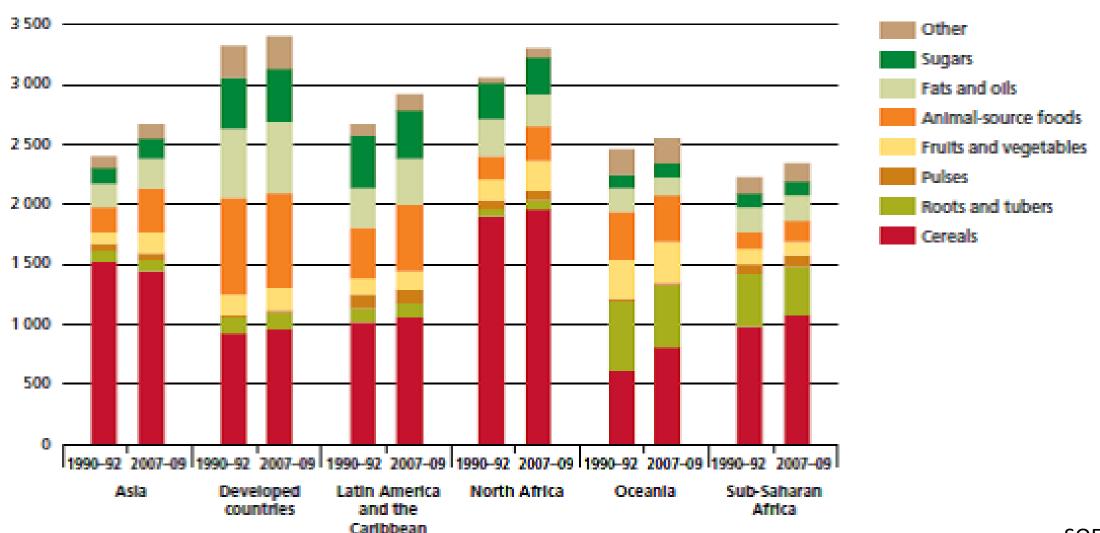
Dietary transition challenge

- Focus on reducing triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overnutrition
- Consumption of a healthy diet for improving nutrition and health
- Present dietary transitions reflect increase in unhealthy and reduction of healthy components
- Food systems need increase impact on nutrition outcomes, in a sustainable way

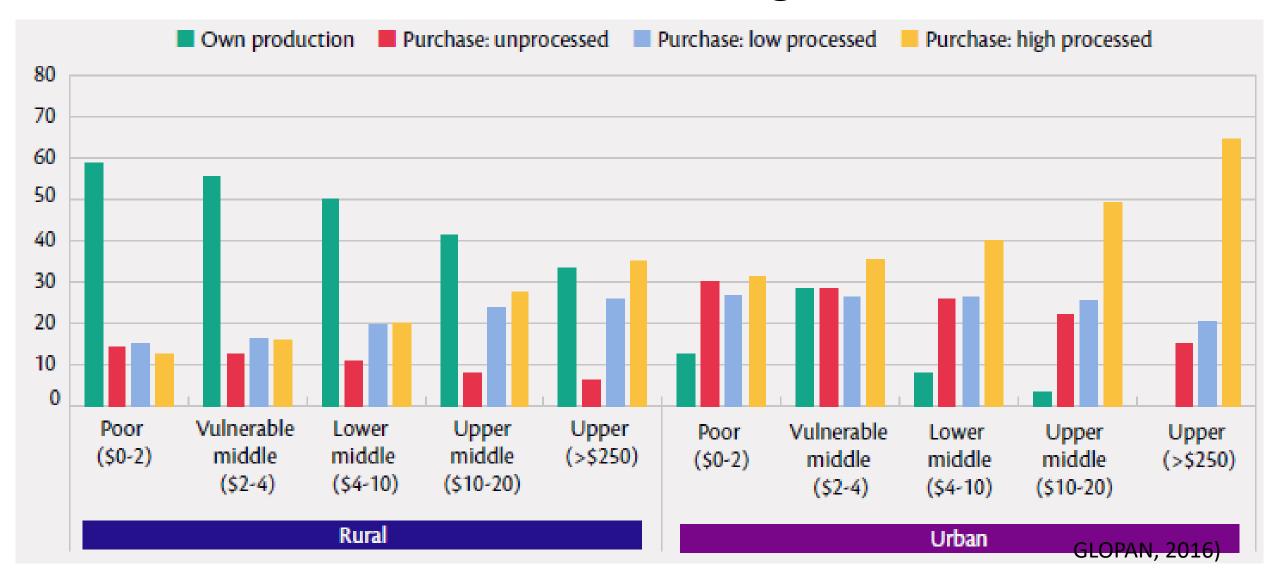




Contribution to total dietary energy supplies (kcal)



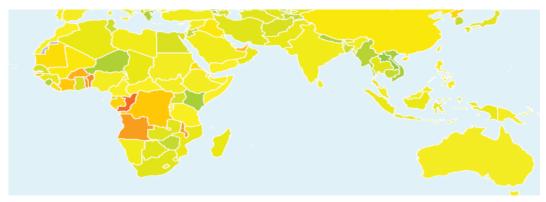
Percentage of monetary value of food consumed from different categories



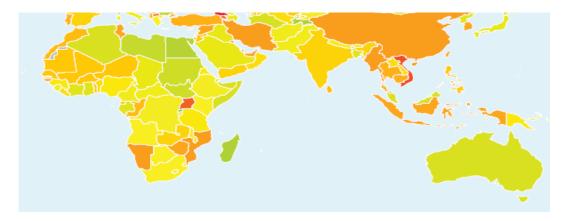
Changes in dietary pattern from 1990-2010 among men and women

25 (improved)

-25 (worsened)



Greater consumption of ten healthful foods and nutrients



Lesser consumption of seven unhealthful foods and nutrients

- Low income countries had poorer diets based on healthy items, but better diets based on unhealthy items
- Both types of diets worsened in low income countries
- Middle income countries improved in healthy items but deteriorated in unhealthy items



Food Systems for Healthier Diets

Main objective:

To understand how changes in food systems can lead to healthier diets and to identify and test entry points for interventions to make those changes



Diagnosis and foresight Food systems innovations Anchoring

and scaling up

Interdisciplinary problem analysis

Co-innovation and lab-in-the-field experiments

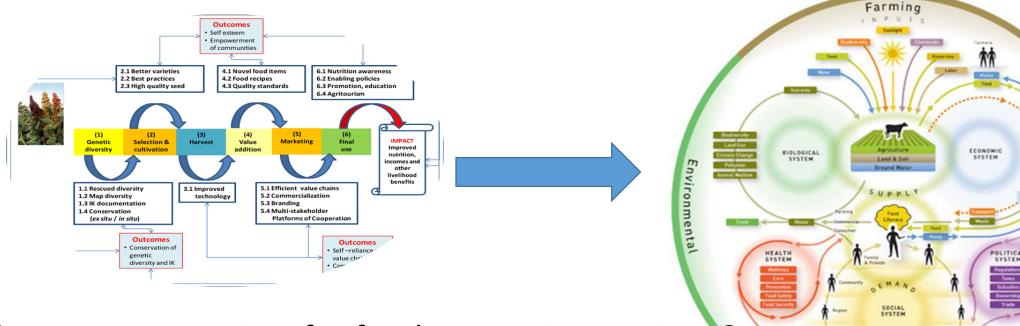
Multistakeholder platforms

How to measure food and nutrient intake of vulnerable populations?

- Individual data
 - 24 hour recall
 - Gold standard but hard and not routinely collected
 - Need for 'simplification' (INDDEX)
 - Dietary scores
 - Dietary diversity scores (DHS): only cover (micro)nutrient adequacy
 - Main gap is appropriate healthy eating indices including both healthy and unhealthy diet components

- Household data
 - Food expenditure and consumption data (LSMS)
 - Available for many LMICs and representative nationally and sub-nationally over multiple years
 - Household level data, weakness in extrapolating to some target groups (infants)
 - With some adaptations have potential for dietary gaps and trends for most population groups

From value chain to food system analysis



What are entry points for food system innovations?

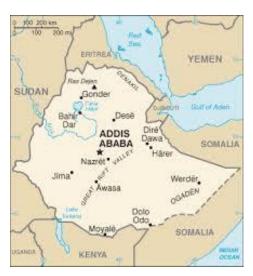
Systemic elements start with diet constraints linked to

- Supply and demand of nutritious foods (multiple value chains)
- Interventions addressing diet constraints
- Enabling institutional, investment and policy environments

What are the food system boundaries?

- Outcome boundary: Diet quality
- Anchor at national food systems, linking to regional and subnational systems (rural-urban linkages)
- Focus on key leverage points in the system

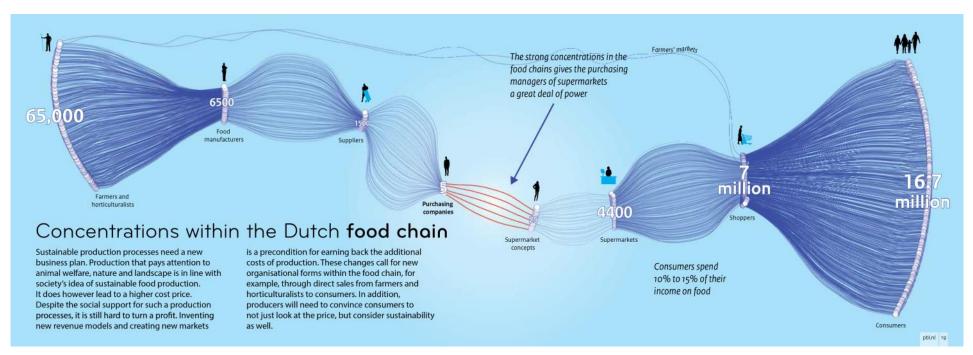








Lessons from the Dutch Food System Experience



- How can we influence the chain stakeholders to consider diet quality?
 - How to get the private sector involved?

Food Systems for Healthier Diets

Challenges

- Dietary Transition (balancing healthy and unhealthy) difficult
- Collaboration:
 - Public Private
 - Longer supply chains, multiple agents
- Appropriate Enabling / Anchoring
 - Realistic in national / regional context
 - Balanced / fewer distortions
 - Evolving roles public and private

National Food Systems

- Relevant to national culture, institutions, comparative advantage
- Shared vision and goal setting
- Elements
 - Shaped by consumption and demand
 - Dynamic and Enabled SMEs
 - Policy and Investment balance and evolution
 - Capacity of national actors













