



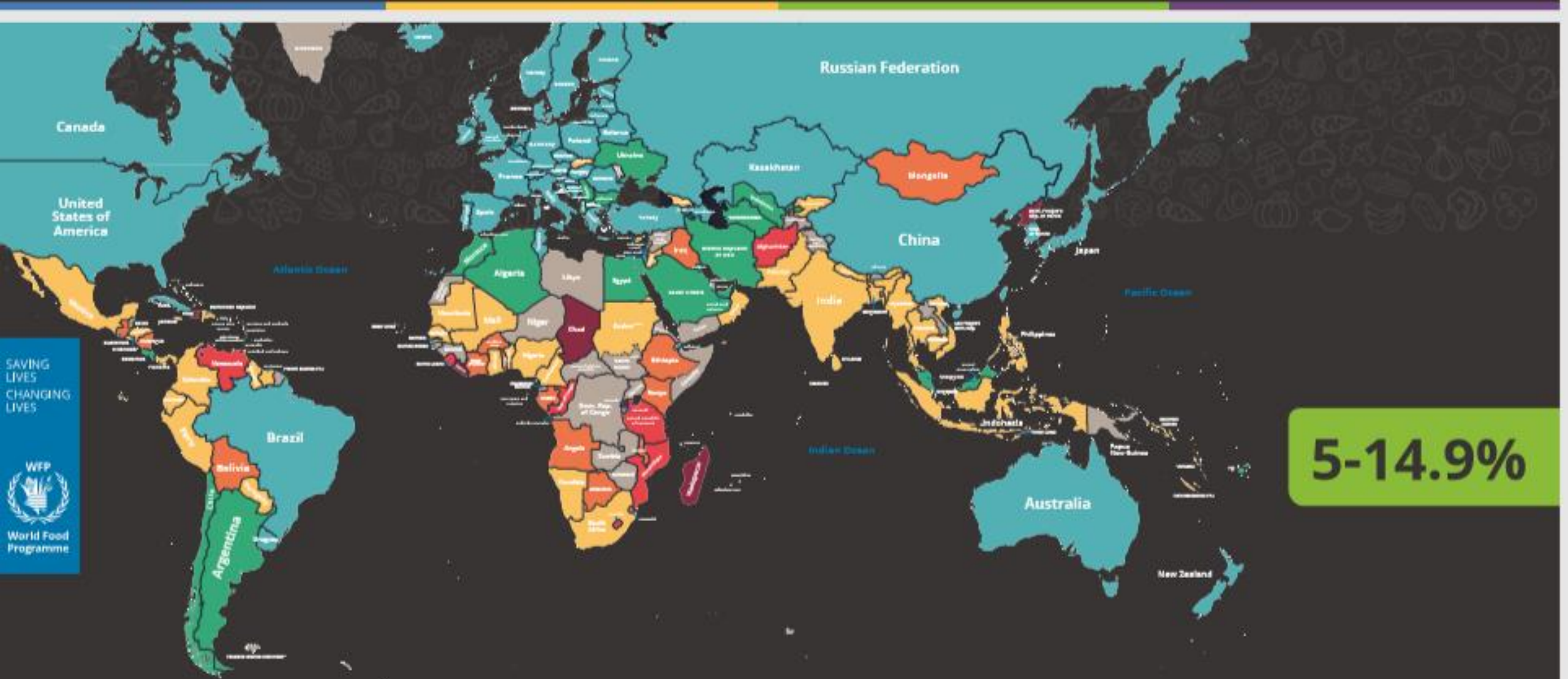
How Civil Society can intervene and engage with
National Nutrition Policy and Right to Food based on
ESCR
and
Developing food activism in Sri Lanka

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Where Sri Lanka stands in Global Indices

- Food Security Index
- Global Hunger Index
- Nutrition Status



SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

World Food Programme

5-14.9%

Hunger Map 2020

CHRONIC HUNGER



Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population (percent) in 2017-19

If current trends continue, the number of hungry people will reach 840 million by 2030

Undernourishment is defined as the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life. The indicator is reported as the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), which is an estimate of the percentage of individuals in the total population that are in a condition of undernourishment. To reduce the influence of possible estimation errors in some of the underlying parameters, national estimates are reported as a five-year moving average. Sources: FAO, WFP and UNICEF, 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020, Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets. Rome, FAO. Further information is available at <https://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en>

The population data used in the prevalence of undernourishment indicator may vary over time due to differences in data sources and methodologies used in the production of the indicator. The population data used in the indicator are based on the most recent available data. The population data used in the indicator are based on the most recent available data. The population data used in the indicator are based on the most recent available data.

— International Boundary ———— Administrative Line ———— Other Line of Separation ———— Special boundary line

Global Food Security Index 2019



65.0
Affordability

60.0
Availability

52.4
Quality and Safety

66

Sri Lanka

60.8 score Figures are from annual baseline model (December 2019).

Explore the impact of GFSI's natural resources & resilience category

score / 100 Strengths (8)

- 100 Nutritional standards
- 98.6 Change in average food costs
- 97.3 Proportion of population under global poverty line

[View all strengths](#)

Challenges (3)

- 6.1 Public expenditure on agricultural R&D
- 10.3 Gross domestic product per capita (US\$ PPP)
- 16.6 Protein quality

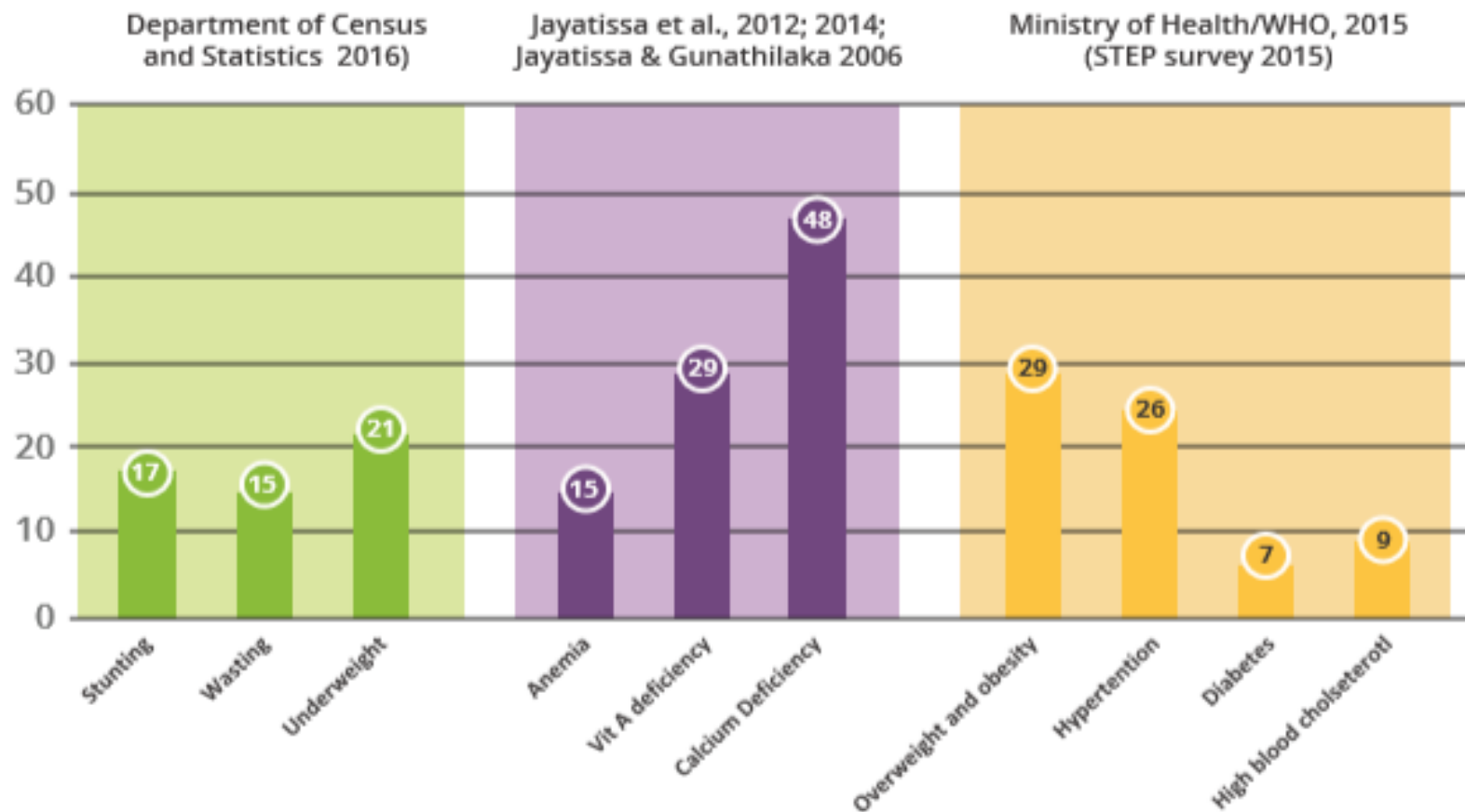
Overall Score **60.8**

Sri Lanka vs. all index countries



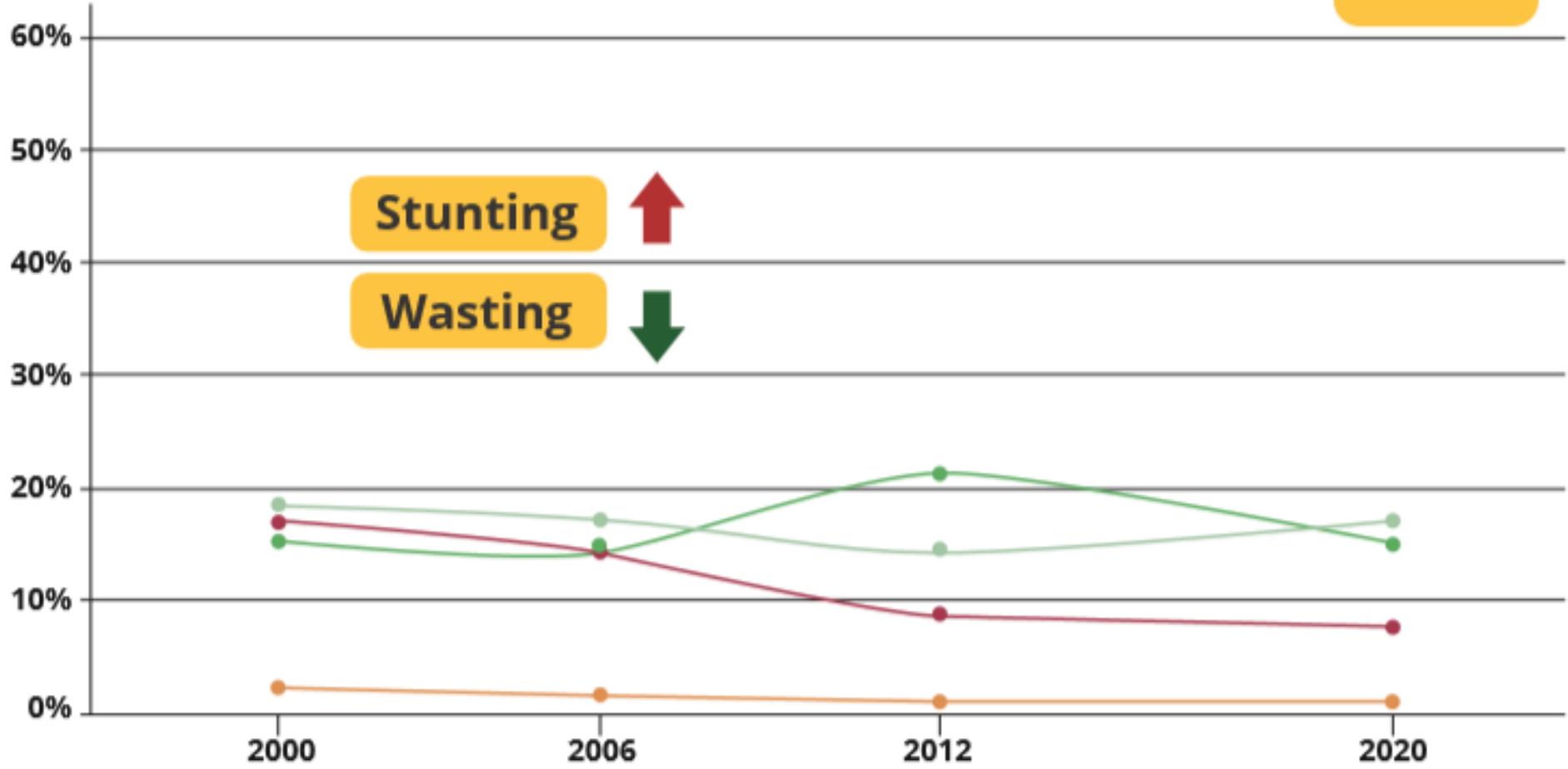


All form of malnutrition throughout lifecycle





GHI 2020



● Proportion of undernourished in the population

● Prevalence of wasting in children under five years

● Prevalence of stunting in children under five years

● Under-five mortality rate



Scaling up Nutrition People's Forum

Civil Society Alliance - Sri Lanka



ENGAGE • INSPIRE • INVEST

Scaling-Up Nutrition, or SUN is a unique Movement founded on the principle that all people have a right to food and good nutrition regardless of their socio-economic backgrounds. It unites people – from governments, civil society, the United Nations (UN), donors, businesses and researchers – in a collective effort to improve nutrition (SUN Website, 2016). Currently, 57 countries are working together as one global movement to unleash the potential of millions of people, using nutrition as an entry point.

Civil Society Review of previous Nutrition Policy (produced by SUN)

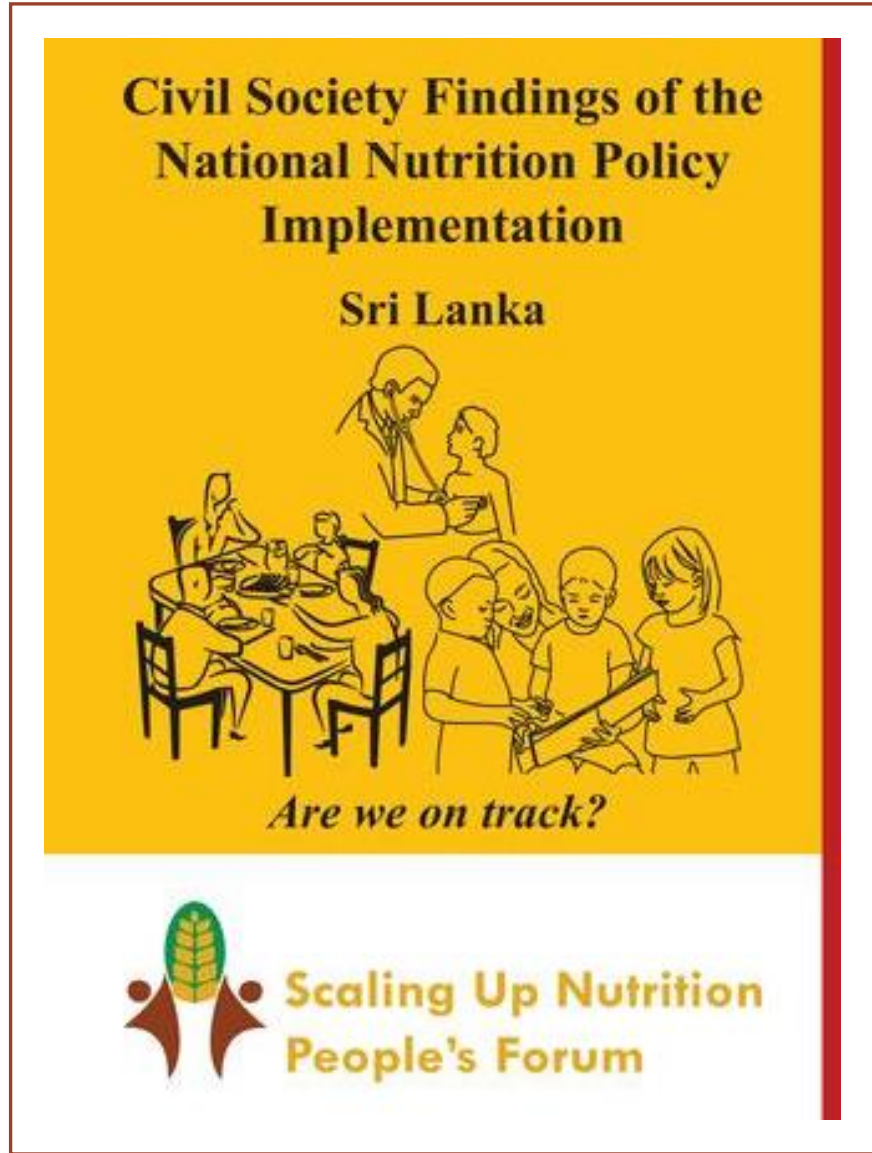
Policy Objective 3

Ensuring effective management of adequate nutrition to vulnerable populations

Finding:

The recognised vulnerable areas continue to report the highest numbers of **under-5 Stunting and Wasting**

the study did not identify any special interventions targeting the urban poor. The study calls for targeted interventions, to streamline national resources to focus on those who need to be **rescued as opposed to, on people who are already above the expected standards**. The definition of 'vulnerable populations' should be broadened to include the elderly without children and the disabled.



Civil Society Findings of the National Nutrition Policy Implementation

Sri Lanka



Are we on track?



**Scaling Up Nutrition
People's Forum**

Civil Society Review of previous Nutrition Policy contd..

Policy Objective 4: Ensuring food and nutrition security for all citizens

Finding

However, regardless of majority of the produce catering to the domestic market, higher prices and unequal distribution incapacitates the poor to purchase nutrition-rich foods.

Also, ensuring nutrition values in production is yet to be integrated. Study calls for the development of minimum buyer standards by all - wholesalers, retailers and more importantly the consumers.

Revised Nutrition Policy Sections relevant to Civil Society Role

10.2. Strategic directions for policy priority area II- Coordinated Multi sector collaboration and partnership. Strengthening health and non-health systems for provision of nutrition interventions, political commitment for nutrition, financing and accountability of nutrition programmes are the base of achievement of nutrition goals. Mobilization of all relevant stakeholders including government, non-government, development agencies and private sector to advocate for nutrition promotion through an extensive mix of communication channels is necessary to achieve desirable outcomes. **Multi sector action plan on nutrition harmonize nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive actions is crucial to end all forms of malnutrition.**

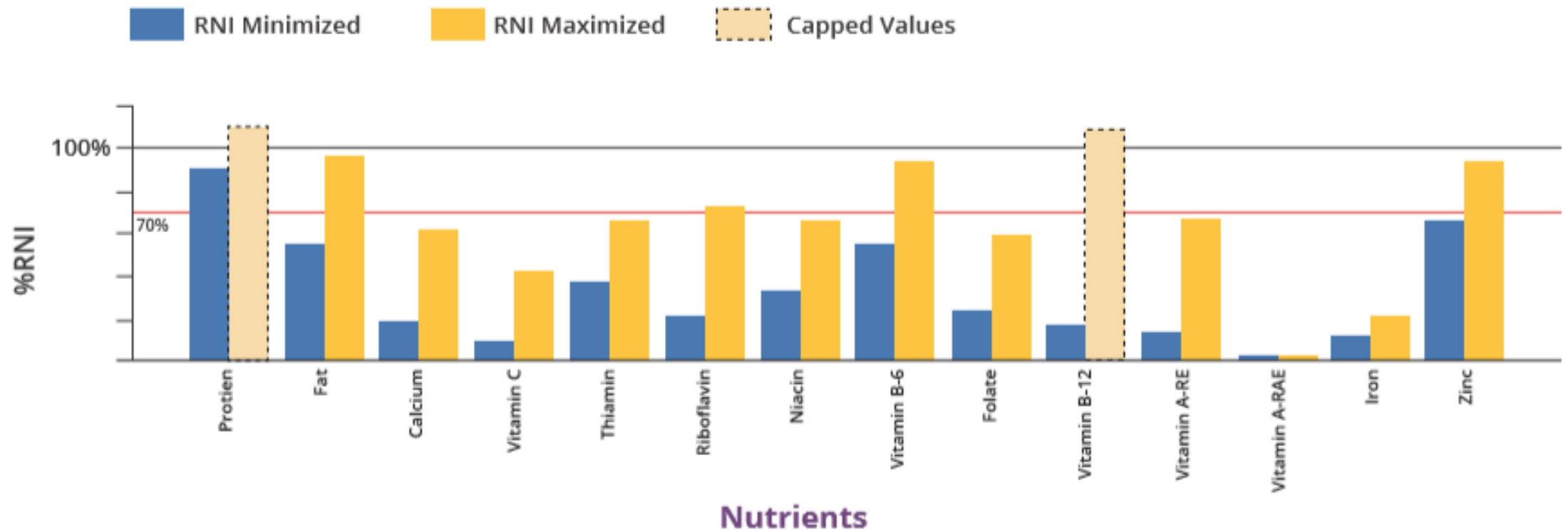
ESCR

ESCR - Economic, social and cultural rights include the rights to adequate food, to adequate housing, to education, to health, to social security, to take part in cultural life, to water and sanitation, and to work.

- Good nutrition is a human right, and it is essential for improving quality of life as well as productivity of people in the country. - Revised Policy 2020



ESCR and findings of diet modelling





FOOD SECURITY

A Vital Sustainable Development Issue

FOOD SECURITY - availability, access, utilization and stability - satisfies hunger



Nutrition Security **the detailed definition of utilization**



Food Security vs Nutrition Security

Food availability: The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid).

Food access: Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).



Food Security vs Nutrition Security

Utilization: Utilization of food through adequate diet, proper cooking, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security. – **Nutrition Security is the detailed definition of utilization**

Stability: To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

Definition in revised National Nutrition Policy

“Food and nutrition security exist when all people, always, have physical, social and economic access to nutritious food and consumed in sufficient quantities according to their individual preferences to meet the dietary needs.”



Guiding principles in Revised Policy

- i. Inclusiveness of all
- ii. Right to access safe and nutritious food.
- iii. People centered policy
- iv. Gender equity and sensitivity
- v. Adoption of ethical and evidence-based practices
- vi. Multi stakeholder involvement including non-government and private sector
- vii. Public and private partnership
- viii. Community engagement and empowerment
- ix. Effective and efficient utilization of resources
- x. Sustainable implementation of nutrition intervention





Priority areas for action in revised NNP

- I. Food* and nutrition security** for all citizens
- II. Coordinated multi-sector collaboration and partnership.
- III. Legal framework strengthening for protection of right to safe food and prevention of unethical marketing.
- IV. Nutrition improvement throughout the life course.
- V. Nutrition promotion in emergency situations and extreme weather conditions
- VI. Research and strategic management of information

How we can develop **food activism** in Sri Lanka

- Be the change you want to see - what changes in your life?
- Be the change you want to see – what changes have you brought in the life of your family
- Be the change you want to see – what changes have you brought at societal level

Methods and Modes

Your answer



Be the change you want
to see

Lenses through which CS can activate



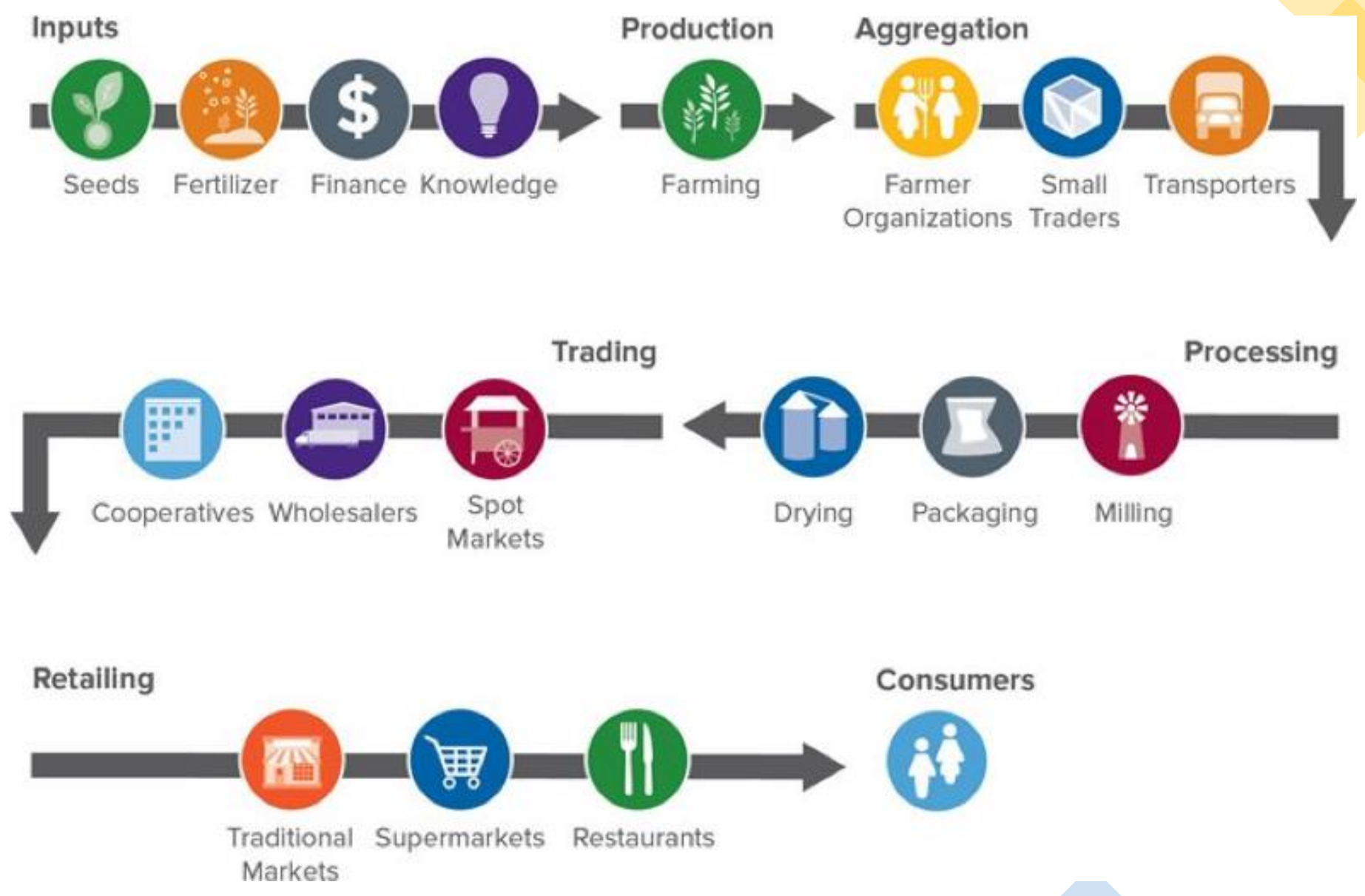
Lense 1 – across the value chain – decision what, when and how much to grow (Add from Nutrition sensitive agriculture)



Lens 2 – across dimensions of food security – availability, accessibility, affordability, utilization



Lens 3 – across dimensions of nutrition security - quantity – right proportions, quality – right nutrients, freshness, free from contamination and toxins, across the lifecycle and particular needs





- Evidence Based Activism

- Where do we find the evidence
 - Demographic and Health Surveys (DHSs) – every 5 yrs
 - Surveys and studies from universities and research institutes
 - Global studies, studies of international agencies
 - Civil society findings
- Pontins to remember
 - Find people who can give technical interpretation
 - Check statistical sounds
 - Are they peer reviewed

In Sri Lanka





In India





Food rights related activism around the world

IT'S NOT FOOD
IT'S VIOLENCE

WHAT IS
WHOLE FOODS

IT'S NOT FOOD
IT'S VIOLENCE

DIRECT ACTION EVERYWHERE

DIRECT ACTION EVERYWHERE

Conclusion

- Tying everything together
- Health – Nutrition - Agriculture

සියලු පෝෂක කොටස් අඩංගු වන ලෙස විවිධත්වයෙන් යුතු ආහාර දිනපතා ගන්න.



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නිසි පෝෂණයයි - සව දිවියයි