

Nutritionflash Newsletter



Knowledge and developments in nutrition and food security
A service by Capacity for Nutrition (C4N)

From our circle of EC, EU, BMZ and GIZ

EU and Member States committed to nutrition: At the [Tokyo Nutrition for Growth \(N4G\) Summit](#), the EU and its Member States (Team Europe) earmarked EUR 4.3 billion for nutrition programmes. The EU pledged EUR 2.5 billion for the period 2021 to 2024, while Germany pledged EUR 580 million for 2022 to 2025. More on the commitments [here](#).

Global Diet Quality Questionnaires (DQQ) launched: A set over 100 country-adapted and easy to use questionnaires was launched at a Tokyo N4G summit side event. The [DQQ](#) greatly reduces barriers to collect diet quality data in national surveys and can be used to derive the minimum dietary diversity indicator (MDD-W) for women and dietary risk factors for noncommunicable diseases. Learn more [here](#).

Improving nutrition through accountability and data systems: How can data commitments strengthen accountability for nutrition? The Nutrition Data Partners Group (including [NIPN](#), [Datadent](#), [Scaling Up Nutrition](#), and other organisations, initiatives and implementing partners) organised a Tokyo summit side event where country governments and panellists shared experiences and explored concrete examples. Learn more from the [webinar](#).

Evidence Gap Map on nutrition and food systems: [3ie](#) has converted the Food Systems and Nutrition Evidence Gap Map (EGM) into a 'living EGM', which will be continuously updated through

2022. The first [update](#) identified 74 new studies, including several research reports in under-studied priority subject areas, such as women's empowerment, environmental impacts of food systems, and measures of diet insufficiency. The research is available [here](#). The EGM is developed with support from BMZ through GIZ.

The European Union has finalised its Multi-annual Indicative Programmes (MIP): The EU has defined its international cooperation medium and long-term priorities at country and regional level. The [MIPs](#) outline objectives, expected results, indicators and indicative financial frameworks for 2021-2027, and were developed with partner countries, civil society, the private sector, the UN and other stakeholders. The documents are available [here](#).

Nutrition is the theme for the African Union: In early February, the African Union (AU) announced [nutrition as its theme for 2022](#), noting that in many African countries, keeping COVID-19 at bay has been at the expense of gains made in reducing malnutrition. Objectives and priorities for the AU year of nutrition are available [here](#).

Evidence needs of decision makers for nutrition policies and programmes in Sahel, East and West Africa: Consultations by the [Nutrition Research Facility](#) (NRF) with 78 stakeholders from 15 countries resulted in 16 prioritised research topics, of which five have been selected by the NRF and the European Commission for further investigation under the Knowledge and Research for Nutrition project. Read more [here](#).

Zero Hunger Coalition support structure: Knowledge for Nutrition (K4N), with BMZ and European Union financing, will support a temporary structure that aims to maintain the momentum of the [UN Food Systems Summit](#) Zero Hunger Coalition and catalysing its further evolution. The structure will be hosted by [GAIN](#) in close cooperation with the UN Food Systems hub for a 12-month period. For more information please contact christoph.langenkamp@giz.de.

Grant to strengthen MDD-W: With financing by the European Union and BMZ, K4N has provided a grant to FAO with the aim to strengthen capacities to collect, analyse and interpret data for Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W). Among expected outcomes are increased uptake of MDD-W as a tool to measure progress towards [SDG 2](#), and development of training materials, including an e-learning application for mass distribution. For more information please contact deirdre.mcmahon@giz.de



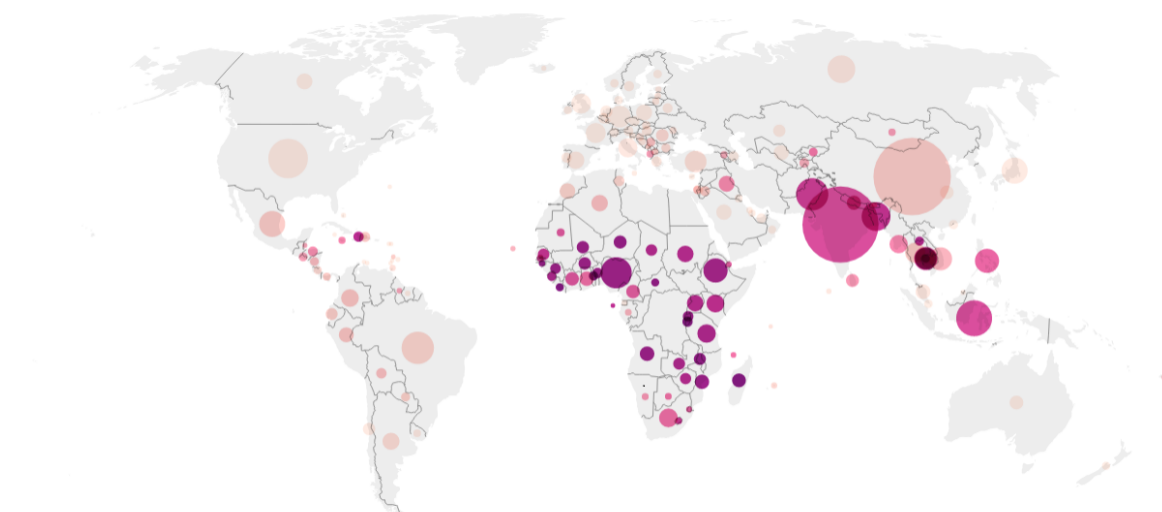
Donor interventions for nutrition mapped in Niger:

Donors should adopt a long-term perspective on nutrition in Niger, says the new report 'Consolidating the Donor Engagement on Nutrition'. It notes that social safety nets combined with economic promotion activities and nutrition support measures 'have the advantage of giving the most vulnerable a chance to escape from a virtually permanent food and nutrition crisis situation'. Available in EN and FR [here](#).

In a graph

Global population unable to afford a healthy diet in 2017

Percent of people with insufficient income to acquire the least-cost items needed for a healthy diet in 2017



The circle size indicates the size of the country population. From Sustainable food systems and nutrition in the 21st century: a report from the 22nd annual Harvard Nutrition Obesity Symposium. Jessica Fanzo et al. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022;115:18–33:

In more detail

Mauritania institutional landscape for nutrition review

The EU Delegation with the GIZ office in Mauritania commissioned Capacity for Nutrition's (C4N) support to analyse the state of play of multisectoral development of nutrition in Mauritania. This was in response to a request from the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) focal point, anchored in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, on the vision and governance requirements to tackle malnutrition in all its forms.

The situation analysis has the form of an institutional stock-taking and will be used by the government and nutrition donors to strengthen strategic planning, resource mobilisation and the functioning of multisectoral and sectoral nutrition coordination bodies.

The study found that EU's intervention framework for the 2021-2027 period is well suited for a multisectoral approach to malnutrition that targets the implementation of structural interventions in key sectors. The German development cooperation's areas of intervention focus on key themes and actors, particularly through the decentralisation component supporting local government authorities and the human rights and governance component, both of which offer key opportunities to address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

The study includes a number of detailed recommendations in areas such as leadership, budget allocation, human resource development, the humanitarian-development nexus, budget allocation, coordination mechanisms, information systems, and programming by the EU delegation and GIZ.

Together the two partners can support the implementation of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (the national planning document towards 2030), as well as the Strategic Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition; take into account nutrition in their respective programming; and maximise synergies to achieve more nutritional impact.

Food systems will be a key entry point given the triple challenge for food systems in the Sahel:

New literature

Drivers and stressors of resilience to food insecurity – Evidence from 35 countries. d'Errico, M., Pinay, J., Luu, A. & Jumbe, E. 2021. Rome, FAO.

Are there consistently relevant elements that determine resilience capacity? And which shocks most dramatically reduce resilience? These are among the key questions that this paper seeks to answer. The report is a background paper for the FAO The State of Food and Agriculture 2021 and outlines the main drivers of households' resilience capacity. Report available [here](#).

Sustainable food systems and nutrition in the 21st century: a report from the 22nd annual Harvard Nutrition Obesity Symposium. Jessica Fanzo et al. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022;115:18–33.

What is the current status, challenges and terminologies in the debate on food systems, nutrition, climate change and social inequity? This paper provides a concise overview and response to these questions and summarises developments in an overview of prevailing and new narratives. Report available [here](#).

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