



National Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Policy (NIFSNP)

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Food Security

When **all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food** to meet their *dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy* life (FAO, 1996)



Impressive economic growth and poverty reduction



- Large- scale food shortages are virtually absent
- Encouragement for increased domestic food production
- Various actions to improve the nutritional and health welfare of the population

Food availability in Sri Lanka by major food groups in 2013

	Gross availability	Production		Imports		Exports	
		Qty (000Mt)	%	Qty (000Mt)	%	Qty (000Mt)	%
Rice	3094	3082	99.6	23	0.7	11	0.4
Wheat	819	0	0.0	944	115.3	125	15.3
Other cereals	267	216	80.9	52	19.5	1	0.4
Starchy Roots	574	435	75.8	154	26.8	15	2.6
Sugar	622	35	5.6	592	95.2	5	0.8
Pulses	232	25	10.8	221	95.3	14	6.0
Oil crops	2376	2560	107.7	6	0.3	190	8.0
Vegetables	1108	910	82.1	217	19.6	19	1.7
Fruits	869	848	97.6	70	8.1	49	5.6
Spices	97	70	72.2	71	73.2	44	45.4
Meat	138	139	100.7	1	0.7	2	1.4
Eggs	110	111	100.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Milk	868	325	37.4	546	62.9	3	0.3
Fish	602	435	72.3	192	31.9	25	4.2
Total	17236	13565	78.7	4332	25.1	661	3.8

- Per capita incomes have registered substantial increases, increasing from Rs. 64,569 in 2000 to Rs. 461,650 in 2014 at current prices,

	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per capita income (current)	64,569	233,419	267,682	310,090	365,194	412,447	461,650

- Income distribution, as represented by the Gini ratio, has worsened to reach 0.48 in 2012/13 compared to 0.43 in 1990/91

Changing Compositions of Sri Lankan Diets

Food item	Unit	1980/81	1985/86	1990/91	1995/96	2002	2005	2006	2009/10	2012/13
Rice	kg	46.7	45.2	44.3	38	35.3	35.6	35.7	36.3	34.8
Wheat flour	kg	3.6	4	2.6	3	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.2
Bread	kg	7.8	9.3	9.9	12.5	10.2	7.3	6.7	5.1	3.6
Condiments	kg	5.7	6.3	5.6	-	4.8	5.2	5.3		
Pulses	kg	1.4	1.7	2.6	-	3	2.9	3	2.8	3.0
Meat	kg	0.8	1.1	1.2	-	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
Fish	kg	3.5	3.4	2.4	-	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.7
Dried fish	kg	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Milk	liters	2.7	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.4
Eggs	no.	7	7	11	12	10	10	12	10	11

Are we producing enough food?

- Excess production of rice
 - Vulnerable to seasonal fluctuation
- Production of OFC's does not meet the requirement
- Year round production of vegetables ???
 - Quality??
- Seasonality in fruit production ??

Demand for all food crops would increase significantly in the future.....

- The challenge is not just to ensure food security to an estimated 4.7 million people currently undernourished, but also to feed 2.4 million people expected to inhabit the island by 2050

Global Crisis

- Population - 900 billion
- Rate of increase in food production is on the decline
- Food for energy generation - Bio fuel ???
- Rising income, urbanization and changing food habits
- Declining subsidies
- Increasing cost of inputs and restrictions
- Diminishing land availability and productivity
- Climate Change

***Competition for food is increasing
We must produce our own food***



Food insecurity and malnutrition

- Nearly 4.8 millions (24 percent) out of a population of 20 million are estimated to be under-nourished and 2.4 millions (12 percent) are food insecure
- Malnutrition affects one-third of children and one-fourth of women.
- There are also significant problems of micronutrient deficiencies among children.

Year	Children under 5 years of age				pregnant women
	who are stunted (%)	affected by wasting (%)	underweight (%)	Prevalence of anaemia (%)	Prevalence of anaemia (%)
2000	18.4	15.5	22.8	33.8	32.6
2007	17.3	14.7	21.1	33.4	27.4
2009	19.2	11.8	21.6	34.7	26.3
2012	14.7	21.4	26.3	36.1	25.5

Regional variation

- 17 out of 25 districts - higher prevalence of stunting compared to the national average
- Wasting ranges from 14 percent (Puttalam) to 34.9 percent (Kilinochchi).
- The total number of food insecure population in the N&E is 1.1 million (almost 50 percent of the population)
- Hunger and malnutrition problems persist also in other economically weak regions (Eg: Uva)
- Chronic food insecurity persists among poor households in the up-country tea estates and southeastern rain-fed farming zones.



Current Policy

- Sri Lanka's food security policy is covered under the Sri Lanka National Agricultural Policy (NAP-SL) (GoSL, 2014) and the National Nutrition Policy of Sri Lanka 2010 (NNP-2010) (GoSL,2010).

Sri Lanka National Agricultural Policy, (2007)

- NAP aims to **achieve food and nutrition security** of the nation and **increase employment opportunities** and **income and living standards** of farming community through adoption of technically feasible, socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally sustainable **agricultural production technologies and marketing.**



National Nutrition Policy of Sri Lanka, (2010)

- National Nutrition Policy provides a platform for **inter-sectoral coordination** in order to accelerate efforts to **achieve optimum nutrition** for every Sri Lankan. The policy also provides for overall guidance for the development of national strategic plans of action for nutrition activities.





National Nutrition Policy of Sri Lanka

3. VISION

Every Sri Lankan has access to appropriate and adequate food and nutrition irrespective of their geographical location and socio-economic status.

4. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Goal

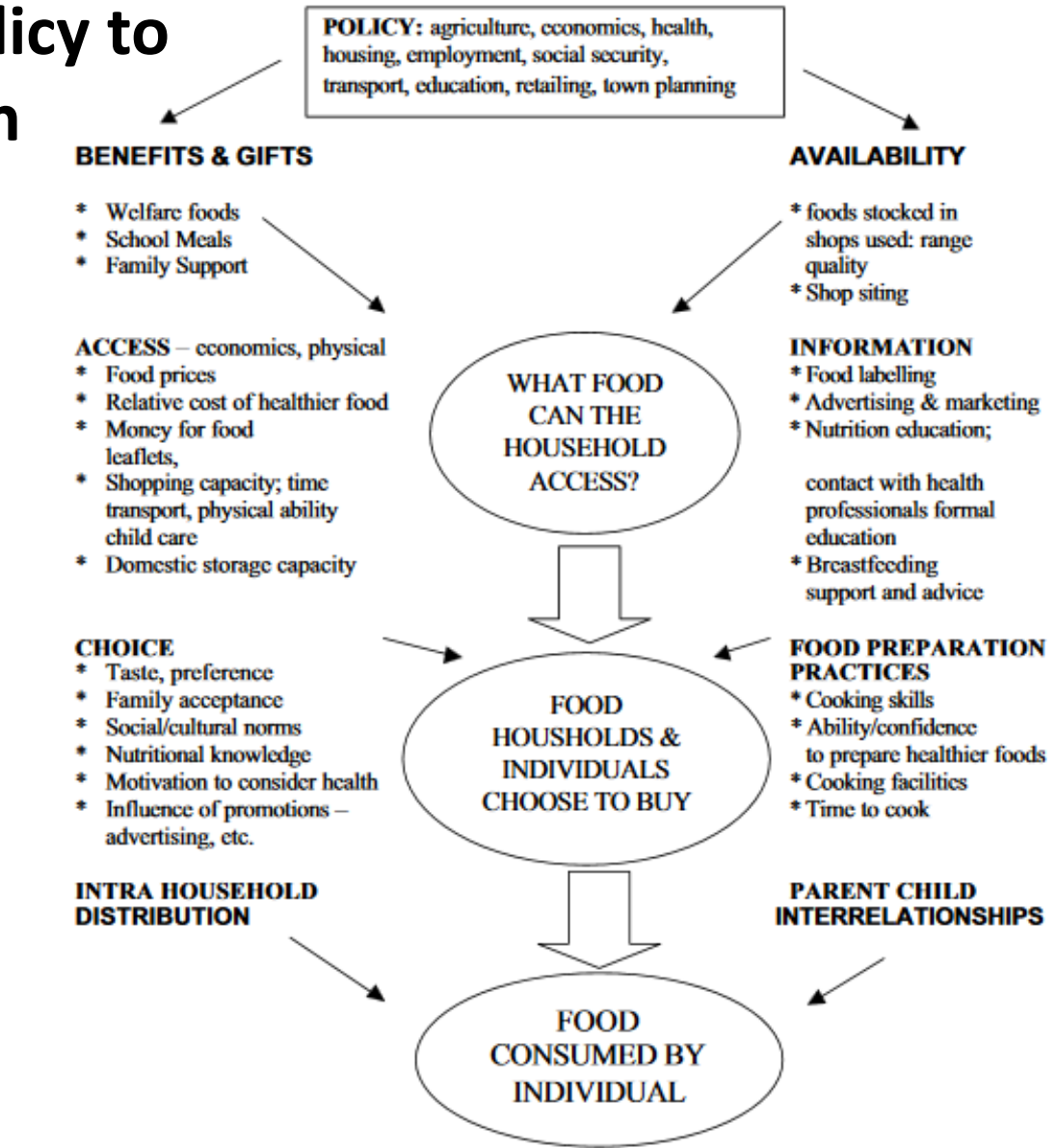
To achieve and maintain the nutritional well-being of all Sri Lankans enabling them to contribute effectively towards national socio-economic growth and development.

4.2 Objectives

1. To ensure optimal nutrition throughout the life cycle
2. To enhance capacity to deliver effective & appropriate interventions
3. To ensure effective management of adequate nutrition to vulnerable populations
4. To ensure food and nutrition security for all citizens
5. To strengthen advocacy, partnerships and networking
6. To strengthen research, monitoring and evaluation

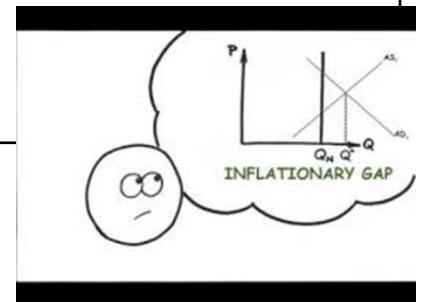
Factors determining what people to eat: Policy to consumption

Central focus to monitor and provide responses to the **external factors** that impact on food and nutrition security



Rationale for a macro policy initiative

Physical AVAILABILITY of food	“supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade
Economic and physical ACCESS to food	Individual’s capability to purchase food (incomes, expenditure, markets and prices)
Food UTILIZATION	Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food
STABILITY of the other three dimensions over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on your food security status



- These areas are covered by many government and non-government institutions and agencies, having individual sets of goals, objectives and work plans to ensure productive contributions to food security
- One major factor that may have contributed to the continued prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition could be the lack of a centralized focus on national food security.
- Food and nutrition issues are complex characterized by inter-disciplinary approaches.

- Various institutions have been working on given areas of responsibility with or without success of meeting their individual goals.
- Apparently, insufficient coordination among these institutions and the absence of a central theme could be the contributing factors for the continuance of food insecurity and malnutrition among the population.
- Hence, the strong need to streamline, harmonize and integrate the diverse food security philosophies and programs.
- The preparation of the NIFSNP and ensuring its implementation should be at the highest central level of government, such as at the Prime Ministerial level.

- *There is, thus, a strong need to formulate and implement a National Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Policy (NIFSNP) aimed at ensuring and maintaining a food-secure and well-nourished population in Sri Lanka, which should be the overarching goal of all economic development and good governance.*

The primary task of the NIFSNP

- Address the need for *a common definition* of food and nutrition security and decipher the key *measures* that will be the responsibility of different institutions, including those of the civil society, to ensure food and nutrition security.
- The NIFSNP will provide the overarching guiding framework to maximize the synergy between different strategies and programs of the government, international aid agencies and civil society
- The NIFSNP could be structured to assist the process of *national reconciliation* by giving special focus to Northern and Eastern Provinces
- The NIFSNP formation should ideally be accompanied by a constitutional Declaration that right to food is a human right and the responsibility of the national government to ensure this right.

THANK YOU



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