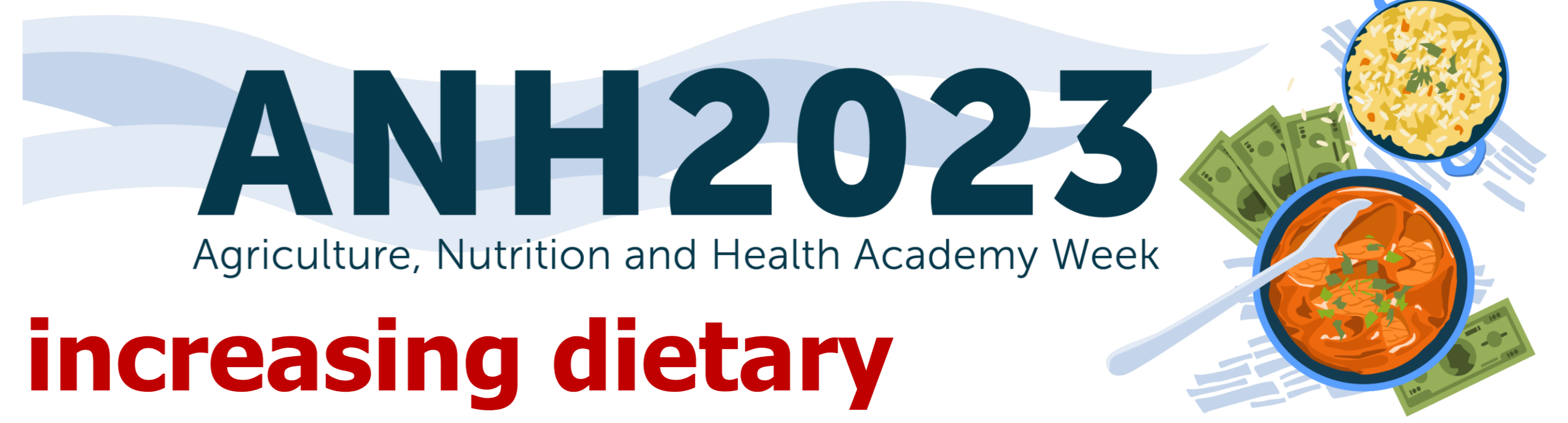


Food production and consumption in ten countries



Identifying and visualising potentials for increasing dietary diversity of mothers and children

Results from the GIZ Global programme Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience

WHY?

- To identify and visualise potentials for increasing the dietary diversity of children under two years and their mothers with the given resources

HOW?

- Controlled cross-sectional surveys in ten countries with 400 to 1600 mother-child pairs
- Yearly production data and food intake data from open 24-h-recalls were categorised into the seven food groups used to calculate the *Minimum Dietary Diversity for Children*

RESULTS

- Beneficiaries have better diets in almost all countries if differences are significant
- Mothers ate significantly more diverse than their children, and their consumption was consistently higher for 5 out of 7 food groups
- Production of food groups was mostly significant but weakly correlated with the consumption of children and mothers
- Consumption of food groups by mothers and their children was positively correlated and significant for all groups

COLOUR CODE

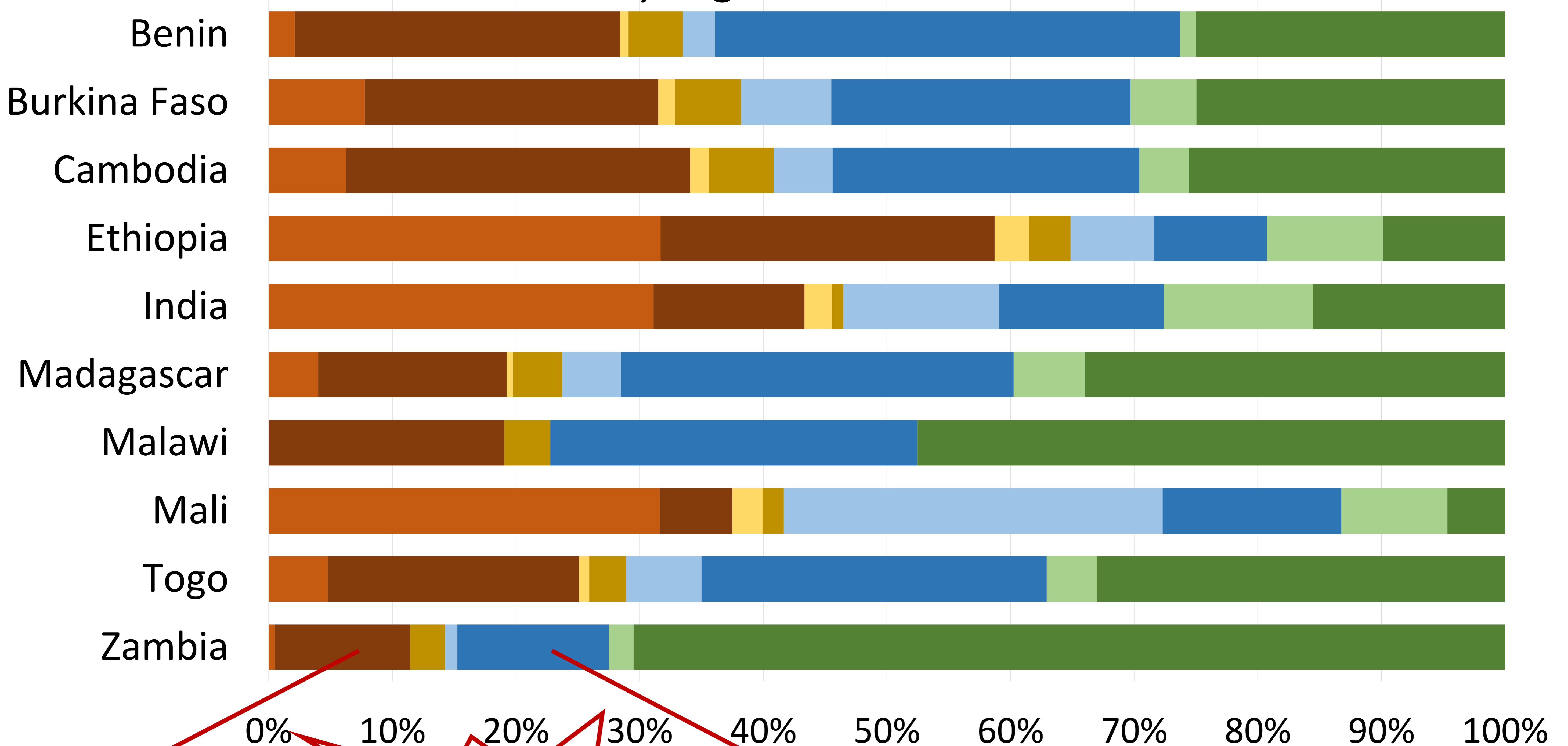
		PRODUCE	
		✗	🌿
CONSUME	✗	Not produced & Not consumed	Produced & Not consumed
	👶	Not produced & Consumed only by child	Produced & Consumed only by child
	👩	Not produced & Consumed only by mother	Produced & Consumed only by mother
	👩👶	Not produced & Consumed by both	Produced & Consumed by both

CONCLUSION

- Many food groups are largely available and consumption, especially of children, can hence be increased.
- Availability of food on the household level is not enough to ensure adequate complementary feeding of children under two years.

EXAMPLE

Green leafy vegetables and vitamin A-rich F&V



POTENTIAL!

Produced but not consumed by neither mother nor child

Produced and consumed by mother but not child

