

# JANFSA

## Joint Approach for Nutrition and Food Security Assessment

Food Security Sector Meeting  
Abuja, Nigeria  
10 August 2018

# JANFSA Background

- Acknowledgement of the interrelationship between food security and nutritional status has always been there.

but

- Despite the linkages, food and nutrition assessments have often been carried out in parallel to meet programme information needs.
- Food security situation and direct measurement of the nutritional anthropometric status done separately cannot adequately explain *if food security or other aggravating factors are underlying causes of malnutrition.*

## Why the disassociation?

- Technical issues - such as the size of the sample required to obtain reliable household food security information compared with the one needed for precise estimates of malnutrition rates were considered differently.
- Timing issues, and agencies' mandates and expertise.

# JANFSA History

**Oct 2010:** WFP submitted the JANFSA proposal to the Transition Opportunity Fund

**Jan 2011:** MoU between WFP and UNICEF

**Feb 2011:** Formation of a JANFSA Technical Advisory Group in Uganda: UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, ACF, USAID, FAO

**Apr & Oct 2011:** TAG meetings in Uganda - consensus on the JANFSA methodology

**Jan 2012:** 1st Pilot case study – Karamojo, Uganda.

**Apr 2013:** Finalization of the Karamojo JANFSA pilot report and lessons learnt.

**Apr 2013:** 3rd TAG meeting in Rome, WFP HQ.

**Aug-Sep 2013:** Drafting of WFP-UNICEF JANFSA Protocol.

**Feb-Apr 2014:** 2nd Pilot case study - Burundi

**May-Oct 2014:** 3rd Pilot case study - Djibouti

**June-Oct 2015:** 4th Pilot case study - Eritrea  
**2015**

- Drafting of Lessons learned document
- Drafting of Technical Guidance
- Finalization of Protocol document

**May 2016:** Consultative workshop - Review and refinement of the JANFSA Guidance methodology, indicators and analytical frameworks

**Nov 2016:** Revised the JANFSA Guidance shared with the reviewers who participated at the May 2016 workshop, and other stakeholders, for further discussion before finalization.

**Jan-February 2017:** Finalizing the JANFSA Guidance.

**March 2017:** JANFSA Guidance disseminated.

# Why the linkages?

Linkage of food security and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Greater understanding of the linkages (if any) between food security and nutrition.</li><li>• Comprehensive collection and analysis of intra-households food distribution and utilization in relation to care and feeding practices.</li></ul>
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Powerful advocacy tool in both the planning phase of the assessment and the implementation of any joint programme.</li></ul>
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comparative reduction in costs of logistics, training, transportation and human resources (pooling resources).</li></ul>
Coordination and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Combined food security and nutrition results allow more precise targeting, greater clarity in roles and responsibility.</li><li>• Responses to malnutrition have sometimes been food centric without addressing underlying causes.</li></ul>
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Technical and planning discussions, as well as the assessment results themselves, can act as a means of broadening the capacity of practitioners who normally only work in one of the sectors.</li></ul>
Conceptual Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The UNICEF conceptual framework for determinants of child and maternal malnutrition adapted by WFP to include food security is operationalized.</li></ul>

# JANFSA Core Indicators

## Household level

### Demographic

- Educational level of head of the HH and primary caregiver
- Gender of the head of the HH and marital status
- Age of HH members and size of the HH
- Vulnerable HH members including OVC, disabled, chronically ill/PLHIV

### HH consumption:

- Food Consumption Score, Nutrition
- HH dietary diversity
- Share of food expenditure

### Coping strategies:

- Livelihood coping

### Water and sanitation:

- Access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation

### Income:

- Livelihood activities
- Crop and livestock

## Individual level

### Anthropometry of children 6-59 months:

- Weight-for-Height, Weight-for-Age, and Height-for-Age
- MUAC
- Bilateral (nutritional) oedema

### Anthropometry of PLW:

- MUAC

### Morbidity

- Diarrhea
- ARI
- Fever

### Core IYCF indicators:

- Minimum dietary diversity - 6-23 months
- Minimum meal frequency - 6-23 months
- Minimum acceptable diet - 6-23 months
- Consumption of iron-rich foods - 6-23 month)

### Women's consumption:

- Minimum dietary diversity for women (15-49 years)

# Examples of linkages between JANFSA datasets

- HH food consumption associated with **wasting and stunting**?
- HH coping strategies associated with **wasting and stunting**?
- HH food share expenditure associated with **wasting and stunting**?
- HH food security status associated with **wasting and stunting**?
- Introduction of **complementary feeding** at the age of 6 to 8 months related to **HH food security**?
- **Child consumption** (MMF, MDD, MAD, iron rich food) related to **household consumption** (DD, FCS-N) and **primary care giver** (MDD-W)?
- **Child consumption** (MMF, MDD, MAD, iron rich food) related to **household wealth**?
- **Child consumption** (MMF, MDD, MAD, iron rich food) related to **education of primary caregiver**?
- **Care practices (IYCF)** associated with **wasting and stunting**?
- **Child nutritional status** associated with **disease**?

# Summary

**What?** Joint Approach in Nutrition and Food Security Assessments (JANFSA)

**Who?** WFP, UNICEF, Government, partners

**Where?** Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States

**Why a JANFSA? Rationale and principles:**

- To meet the information needs by adopting standardized best practices in nutrition & food security assessments.
- To optimize the use of financial and human resources available.
- To increase frequency of nutrition surveys in connection with regular food security data collection.
- To bring onboard adequate expertise on both dimensions & enhance cross-fertilization at all levels.
- To enhance a joint analysis and response.
- To increase advocacy power towards donors
- To empower the Global UNICEF-WFP MOU and JANFSA Guidance.

# Next steps:

## July to mid-October, 2018

- Finalise JANFSA Concept Note
- Develop JANFSA protocol
- Develop JANFSA data collection tools
- Gather anthropometric equipment
- Selection of enumerators
- Training of Trainers workshop (Abuja)
- Training of Enumerators (States)
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis and Report Writing