

**What works in improving food security and nutrition in very poor communities?
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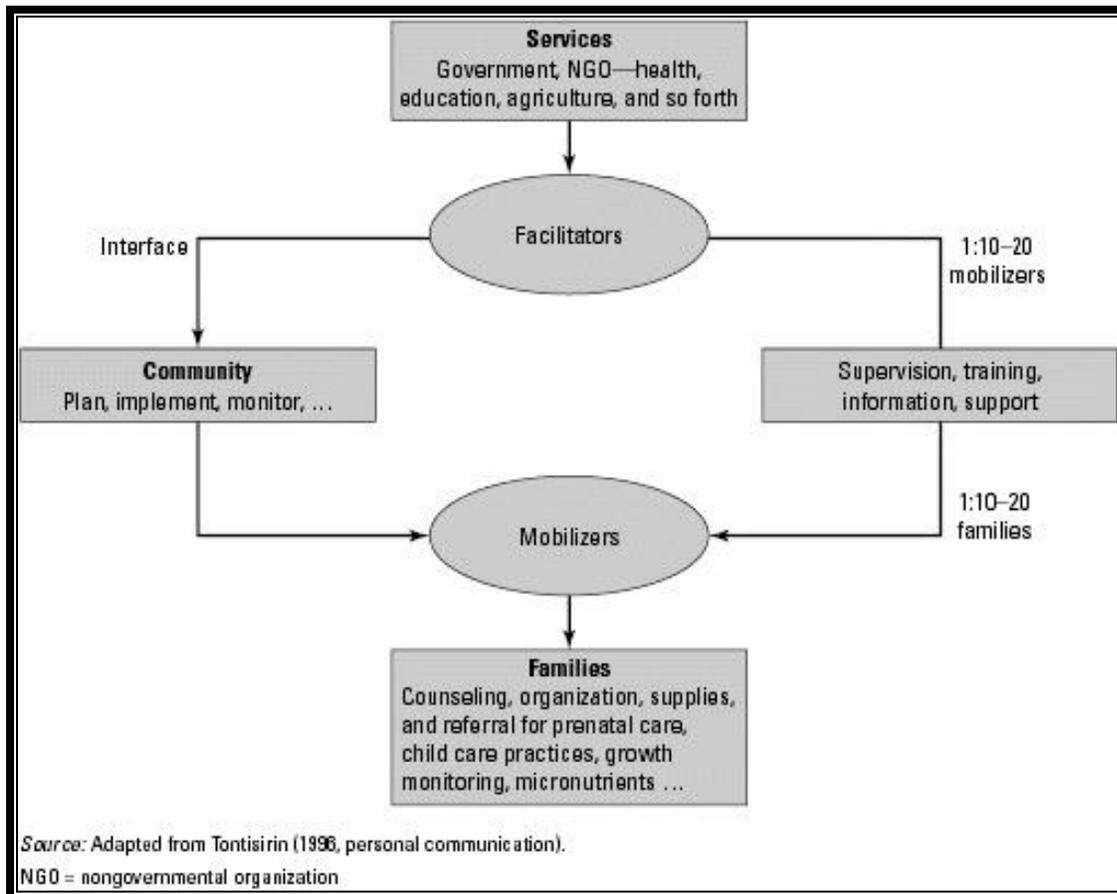
Protecting and improving nutrition, especially in poor communities, requires a combination of community and facility-based activities, with support from central levels of organization, as well as some centrally run programs (for example, food fortification).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have somewhat clear indication on where programs should be heading as well as indicators to assess progress.

However, some significant issues and trade-offs that I found in my work are:

1. World is not self-sufficient in nutrition, then where do you begin from?
2. What are the universal frameworks for the self-sufficiency in nutrition at regional and global level as well as in countries?
3. Addressing land and resources sustainability for food security due to risk of continuation of high population growth in most vulnerable countries with and without conflict; nature vs. human settlements; climate change etc.
4. Land ownership and government subsidies:
 - i. Agriculture land vs. development.
 - ii. Subsidies vs. sustainability of subsidies.
 - iii. Human Capital – resources vs. next generation and resources vs. technology.
5. Findings indicate that Programs were more geared to ignore the points n.1-3 above and give solutions to n.4.
6. Below are 2 tables outlining a program strategy to address nutrition and the direct and indirect links to SDGs.

¹Table 1.



¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK11726/figure/A8366/?report=objectonly>

Table 2

