Nutrition and food security assessment in 4 fishermen communities of South Benin – 2008

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Objective and methodology

Objective:

Assess nutritional status and food insecurity in an HIV affected population of South Benin

- by commune
- by livelihood

Indicators:

- Child anthropometry (under 3 years)
- Women's anthropometry (Body Mass Index)
- Household food insecurity (HFIAS tool)
- -Individual dietary diversity (IDD tool)

Design:

- 4 communes (2 coastal / 2 on lagoon)
- 2 'arrondissements' per commune (all villages of the arrondissement surveyed)
- 2 rounds: April (beginning of rainy season, good fish catches)

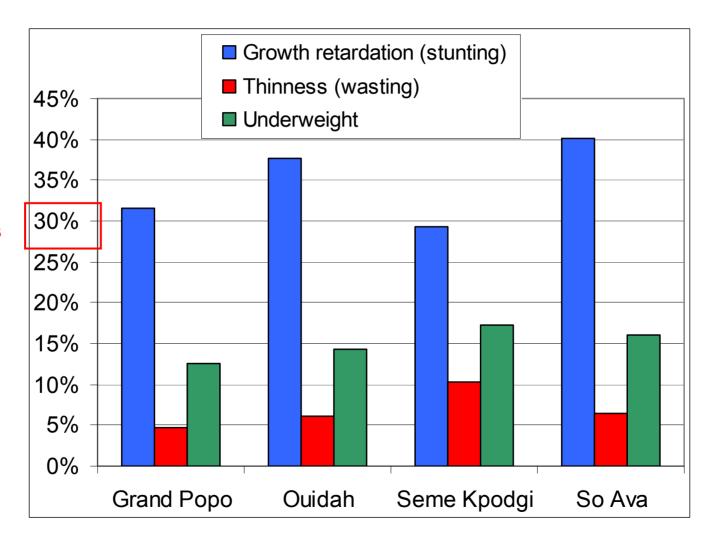
(re-sampling) September (flooding season, low fish catches)

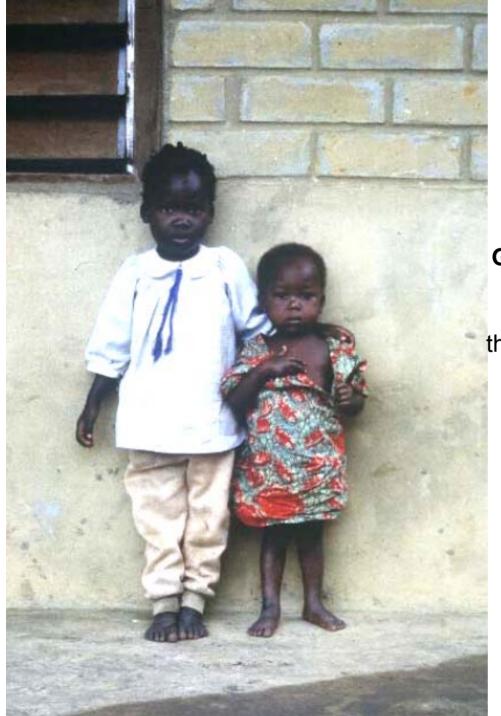
Women's anthropometry – by arrondissement – September

Women 15-49 years Commune Arrondissement		N	Prevalence of thinness (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²)	Prevalence of overweight- obesity (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²)
Grand	Adjaha	302	12.6%	20.9%
Popo	Agoue	323	5.0%	38.7%
	Avlekete	354	9.6%	20.9%
Ouidah	Savi	218	11.9%	20.6%
Seme	Aholouyeme	324	11.4%	18.5%
Kpodji	Ekpe	242	7.4%	21.9%
	Ahomey Lokpo	277	8.7%	18.4%
So Ava	Houedo Aguekon	233	7.0%	21.0%
Total		2273	9.1%	22.9%

Child* malnutrition – by commune

Over 30 %, the level of Chronic malnutrition is considered as « high »





Growth retardation aka **stunting**:

these two children are the same age

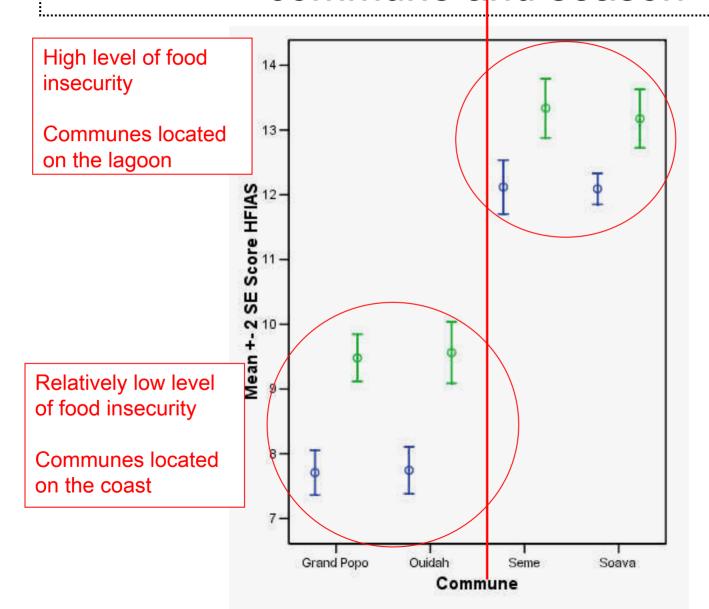
Indicators of household food insecurity and dietary diversity

- Household food insecurity access scale:
 - 9 questions on experience of difficulties in accessing food over the previous month
 - food insecurity score: high score=food insecure
- Dietary diversity :
 - women's qualitative consumption of foods from a list of 14 food groups over the previous 24 hours
 - DD score: high score=high dietary diversity

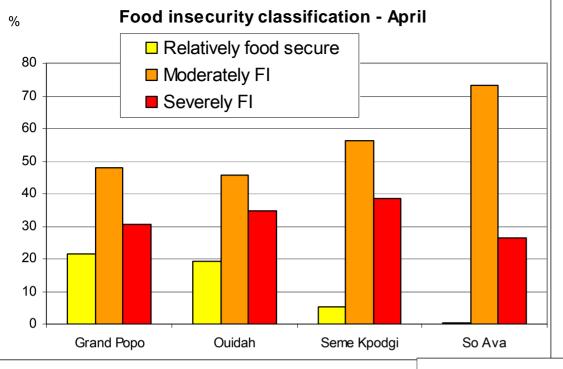
References available on:

http://www.foodsec.org/tr/nut/guidelines.pdf http://www.foodsec.org/tr/nut/hfias.pdf

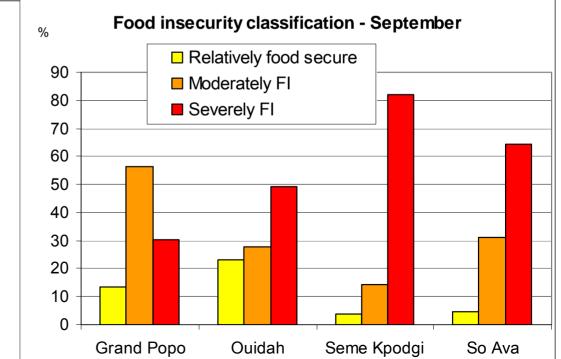
Household food insecurity (HFIAS) – by commune and season



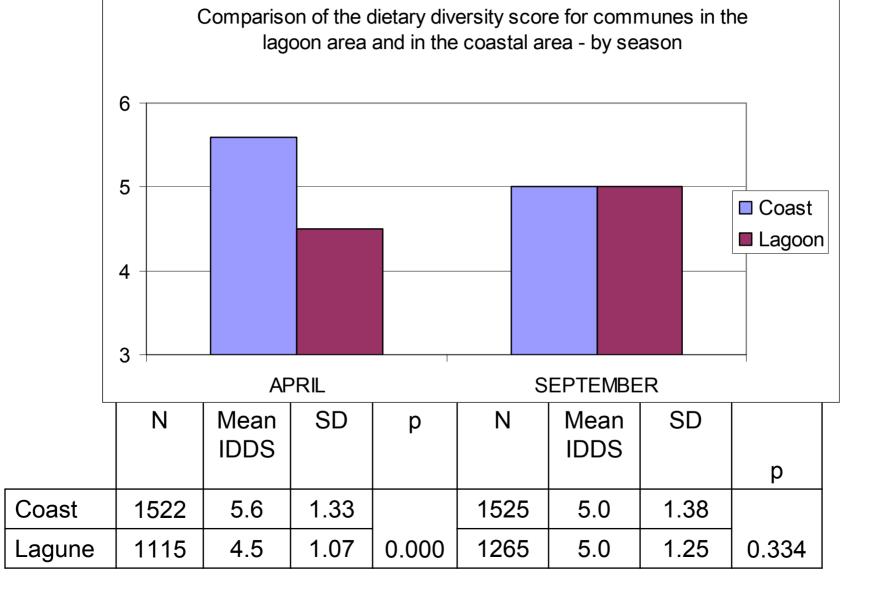
September April



Classification of food insecurity – by commune and season

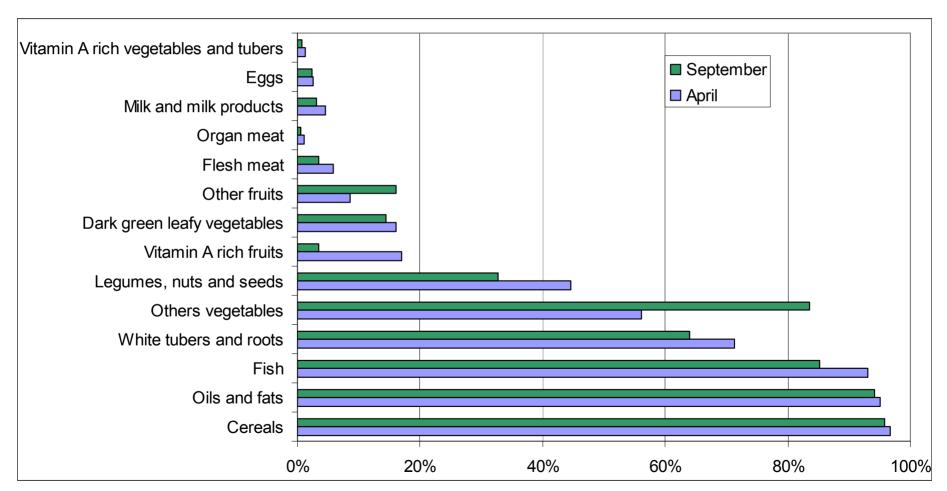


Individual dietary diversity (women)

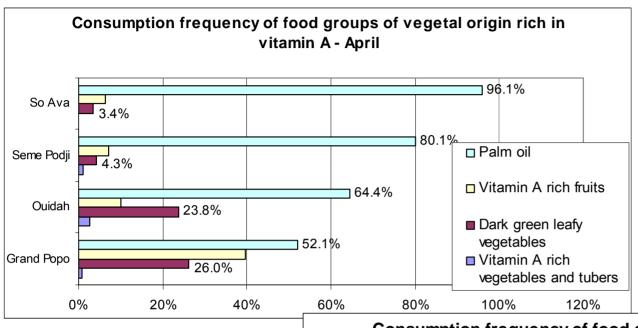


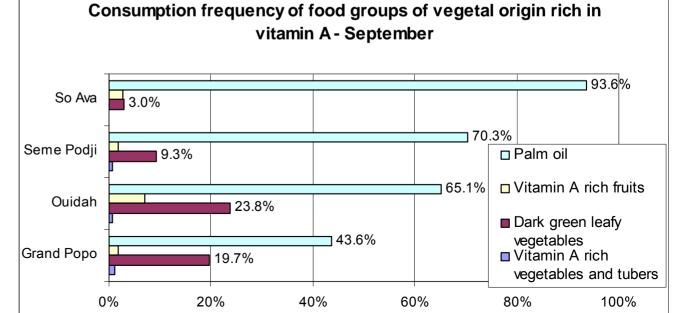
Individual dietary diversity

Percent of women consuming each food group – by season



Individual dietary diversity





Individual dietary diversity

Dietary profile by terciles of consumption

≤ 3 food groups	4 food groups	≥ 5 food groups
Less diversified	Moderately diversified	Most diversified
Cereal	Cereal	Cereal
Fish	Fish	Fish
Palm oil	Palm oil	Palm oil
	White roots and tubers	White roots and tubers
	Oils and fats	Oils and fats
		Legumes, nuts and seeds

Findings and interpretation

Both in lagoon and coastal area: very high prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 3 years

Coastal area:

- livelihoods unchanged with season, non farmer-non fishermen more numerous, access to land even during the flooding season (September)
- high prevalence of overweight/obesity among women at the border with Togo
- good dietary diversity and low level of food insecurity

Lagoon area:

- shifts in livelihoods with season, flooded in September (whole area physically and economically paralyzed), pressure on fish resources
- much higher food insecurity, especially during flooding season

Entry points for action:

- Focus on food security and coping strategies to overcome the flooding season in Lagoon areas
 - Focus on mothers and child care in both areas

Thank you for your attention!

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