WORKING AGAINST COVID-19 WHILE PREVENTING CHRONIC MALNUTRITION

COVID-19 affects the most fragile people, threatening food supplies, livelihoods and economic stability.

**LOSS OF INCOME:** Labour income losses ≥$3.7 trillion (4.4% of global GDP) in 2020

**PRICE INCREASE, FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION:** 89% reported food price increase in vulnerable communities

**STRAINED HEALTH SYSTEMS:** Fear of COVID-19 leads to reduced care seeking & pre-natal services

**LESS ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS FOOD**

2.6 MILLION ADDITIONAL CHILDREN CHRONICALLY MALNOURISHED BY 2022

**ILLNESS & POOR MATERNAL HEALTH**

DISRUPTIONS DUE TO COVID-19

EFFECTS

ROBBED FUTURE

% of households not being able to access a diversified enough diet in the last 30 days

- 73% of households in Nigeria, 6th most populated country in the world
- 56% of households in Ethiopia, 2nd most populated country in Africa

We are calling the private sector & social development actors to protect the upcoming generation by executing and funding solutions that focus on populations whose food security and nutrition situation has worsened due to COVID-19.

WHAT CAN WE DO? 1,000 DAYS = WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY

2.6 million additional children who are currently less than 1,000 days old will be robbed of their potential to thrive.

With a child born every 9 seconds, we must support solutions that rapidly improve maternal and child nutrition during the 1,000 days.

- Improved maternal nutrition (improves fetal development)
- Promotion of breastfeeding (prevents diseases – diarrhea and pneumonia – causes of child mortality)
- Fortified foods for children 6-24 months old (increases nutrient intake, improving development)
- Access to biofortified crops (increases nutrient density of crops)

Mothers need to be able to afford and access nutritious food during and after pregnancy.

- Our investments focus on the economic empowerment of women, who are the most affected by the crisis.
- Women are also more likely to reduce the number of chronically malnourished children in their household, making it a win-win situation for investment.

58% of women work in the informal economy, while informal workers lost ≈60% of their income during 1st month of pandemic.

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