



Policies for building resilience for food and nutrition security

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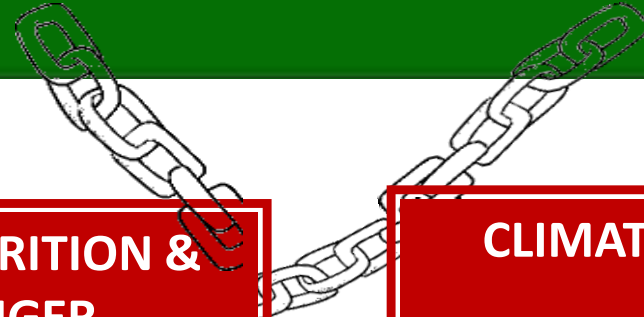
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Coping With A World Of Shocks

- Shocks we can anticipate:
 - climate change, conflict and displacement, food price spikes, natural disasters, and health shocks.
- Range of possible shocks that pose threats to food and nutrition security is not static.
- Two types of shocks: **SYSTEMIC** and **INDIVIDUAL**—require different instruments at different scales



Global Wicked Problems



**MALNUTRITION &
HUNGER**

CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Socially Complex

**2. Inter Dependent
3. Multi-Causal**

4. Hard to DEFINE

**5. Not Stable & Always
Shifting**

**6. Associated with Policy
Failures**

**7. Have unforeseen
consequences**

**8. Need a Framework
for Many Players to Contribute Towards
Solutions**

Levers-for Achieving SDGs

1. From **Hunger** to Food and Nutrition Security
2. From **Poverty** to Viable Livelihoods
3. Local **livelihood assets databases**
4. Evidence based **development targets**
5. **People-led, verifiable development initiatives:** from Local to the Regional & Global Policy Agenda



Sustainable Food Systems

Food & Nutrition Security and Livelihoods

**It is
about
People
&
Resilience
of Systems**

Lack of capacities to integrate knowledge into policy

Absence of foresighted policy targeted at the existing problems using research result

Weak demand for research input by policymakers

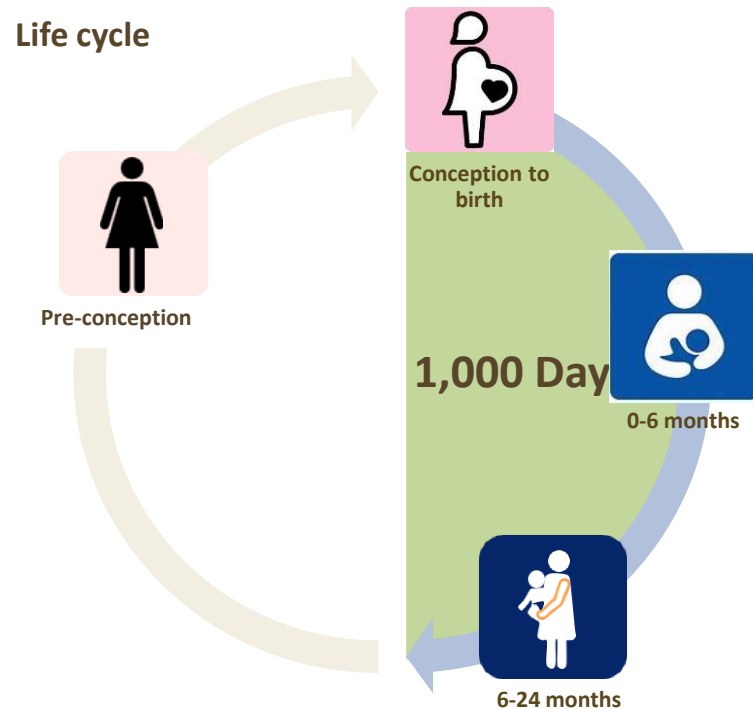


Agriculture to Nutrition (ATONU)

- Focus on how **agriculture** can deliver **positive nutrition outcomes** to smallholder farm families through the generation of robust evidence

Six-year project being implemented in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania for now

Target groups: **women** of child-bearing age and **children** in first **1,000 days of life**, high burden of malnutrition



Ag-Nutrition Pathways

Food production for household consumption

Income-oriented production for food, health and other non-food items

Empowerment of women as agents

Reduction in real food prices associated with increased agricultural production

Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Growth



ATONU Approach

- ATONU works with **existing agricultural development projects and programmes**
- **Identify and design** nutrition-sensitive interventions to deliver positive nutrition outcomes
- Assess and collect **evidence of the impact** of interventions
- **Provide technical assistance** to ensure effectiveness of nutrition-sensitive interventions in agriculture programmes






Determining the Vulnerability of Communities

- The HVI is a composite index used to assess a household's access to five livelihoods capitals, namely:
 - **Natural assets** such as land, soil and water;
 - **Physical assets** such as livestock, equipment and fixed assets;
 - **Financial assets** such as savings, salaries, remittances or pensions;
 - **Human assets** such as farm labour, gender composition and dependents; and
 - **Social assets** such as information, community support, extended families and formal or informal social welfare support
- 15 variables assessed together, and a statistical score is calculated for each household



Categorizing Livelihood Vulnerability

Low Vulnerability	Moderate Vulnerability	High Vulnerability
<p>Household is in a vulnerable situation, but able to cope with minimal or no external assistance</p>	<p>Often able to cope but temporary external assistance needed to address shocks</p>	<p>Households with chronic internal vulnerability and on a downward spiral</p>
		

Creating a Conducive Policy Environment

1. Convincing policymakers of the case for nutrition-sensitive resilience measures.
2. Integrating nutrition in resilience/disaster risk management planning and supporting synergies with food-security and nutrition policies, strategies, and coordination mechanisms.
3. Using nutrition as an enabling entry point for gender-sensitive resilience-enhancing measures.



Making the case for Nutrition-Sensitive Resilience Measures

- Policymakers concerned with resilience building must be made aware of the social, economic, and human costs of undernutrition.
- Awareness will increase the likelihood that nutritional considerations are fully taken into account in the development of policy, program, and coordination frameworks for disaster risk management (DRM) and food security.



Integrating nutrition in resilience and food-security policies, strategies, and coordination mechanisms

- Explicit nutrition objectives should be included in resilience and DRM policy frameworks
- Explore opportunities to build stronger links between:
 - (1) development-oriented multi-sectoral policy support and coordination initiatives on food security and nutrition and;
 - (2) emergency-related coordination bodies and initiatives related to DRM and resilience at national, regional, and global levels.



Using Nutrition as an Enabling Entry Point

- Adopting a nutrition lens can be a neutral and practical entry point for gender-sensitive and equitable resilience programming.
- Orienting activities toward household food security and nutrition one can address power relations, distribution of domestic chores, and women's access to productive resources



Who Does What?

Governments need to create an enabling environment for resilience that includes, among other things, disaster preparedness, safety nets, education and healthcare, infrastructure, and agricultural investment.

Communities and civil society organizations need to demand the tools for greater resilience.

NGOs need to do more to link humanitarian and development actions and measure resilience to strengthen monitoring and evaluation.

The **private sector** needs to look at resilience as a business proposition and provide goods and services, especially innovative financing and insurance instruments, that contribute to resilience.

Researchers need to improve their understanding of resilience and how to measure it by, among other things, settling on the concept, theory, and implications of resilience; looking at new methods and tools for modeling risks; identifying resilience success stories; and improving the evidence base on resilience in ways that are useful for development practitioners.



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