

# ***Guidance note on integrating Food and Nutrition Security into Country Analysis and UNDAF***

## **(Guide for UNCTs) – UNDG approved**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background**

The current world food and nutrition situation presents a stark picture. The world was recently faced by two crises at the same time<sup>1</sup>. The first was a food crisis that in 2006–2008 pushed the prices of basic staples beyond the reach of millions of poor people. The second crisis was a breakdown of world financial systems in 2009 that affected all nations and reduced the capacity of developing country finance ministers to act in ways reflecting the needs of their poorer populations. Today close to one billion people still suffer from hunger. At least 225 million of the world's children under the age of five are subject to acute undernourishment and malnutrition<sup>2</sup>, and - by undermining children's resistance and making illness more dangerous<sup>3</sup> - hunger contributes to more than one third of all deaths of children under the age of five. About 30% of children in developing countries (163 million) are also vitamin A deficient and iodine deficiency<sup>4</sup> affects 30-40 percent of the population in these countries (1.7 billion people). Nearly half of the women in developing regions and over 60 percent of children in Africa are anemic<sup>5</sup>. The resulting mortality, morbidity and loss of productivity impede social and economic development worldwide. Eradicating hunger and malnutrition is clearly a major moral imperative for the international community and individual countries.

It also makes great economic sense. It has been estimated, for example, that the cost to economic development of undernourishment for children is at US\$ 20-30 billion. This can mushroom to US\$ 500 billion to 1 trillion in lost productivity and income. Malnutrition can cost individuals 10 percent of their lifetime earnings and may imply a 2-3 percent GDP loss in the worst affected countries. Gender-based inequalities along the food chain also come at a heavy price. In fact, closing the gender gap in agriculture in terms of access to productive resources could lift as many as 150 million people out of hunger<sup>6</sup>.

The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, has stressed that: "*food and nutritional security are the foundations of a decent life, a sound education and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*". Regrettably, as recent events have proven, the fight against hunger and malnutrition will require

<sup>1</sup> For more information, see: Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UCFA), <http://www.un-foodsecurity.org/node/842>.

<sup>2</sup> For more information, see: FAO State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) and country statistics at [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org), and UNICEF Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition at [http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/Tracking\\_Progress\\_on\\_Child\\_and\\_Maternal\\_Nutrition\\_EN\\_110309.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/Tracking_Progress_on_Child_and_Maternal_Nutrition_EN_110309.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see UNICEF comprehensive database on the status of child nutrition at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org).

<sup>4</sup> Measured according to urinary iodine (< 100 microgramme/dl).

<sup>5</sup> UN Standing Committee on Nutrition. Progress in Nutrition, 6<sup>th</sup> report on the world nutrition situation. November 2010.

<sup>6</sup> FAO, State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA), Women in Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap for Development, Rome, 2011.

complex and determined efforts at all levels (international, regional, national and local) over a broad front, so that food and nutritional security can be assured for all and on a sustainable basis.

The cross-cutting and multi-dimensional nature of the theme entails the need for a multidisciplinary approach that addresses key aspects of food and nutrition security, while establishing sustainable solutions. It is important to ensure that both food production and processing capabilities are addressed, while simultaneously tackling nutritional and dietary issues in such a manner that preserves cultural integrity. Effective UN interventions will therefore require close collaboration within UN Country Teams (UNCTs). Member States require assistance for the formulation and implementation of coherent and balanced policies, strategies and programmes to effectively address food and nutrition security concerns and accelerate the achievement of the MDGs. UN agencies and programmes must work together and maximize synergies based on their comparative advantages in order to provide pertinent responses to these country needs and to have a lasting impact.

Numerous resolutions of the General Assembly (most importantly the TCPRs of 2001, 2004, and 2007) emphasized the need to enhance the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the UN development system activities at country level. The 2007 TCPR<sup>7</sup> reinforced the centrality of the UNDAF and its results matrix as the collective, coherent and integrated programming and monitoring framework. It also called for ownership, leadership and full participation of national authorities in the UNDAF process. This Guidance Note should serve such action by the UN system in respect of food and nutrition security.

## **1.2 Target audience and purpose**

This note is intended for UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs), as well as Regional UNDG Teams and UN staff in Peer Support Groups providing quality support and assurance. It aims in particular to illustrate a “step-by-step” approach for the UNCT to reflect, when relevant, food and nutrition security in the Country Analysis (including Common Country Assessment- CCA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It should lead to concrete actions to ensure that food insecurity and malnutrition do not hamper economic and social development, or undermine human rights and poverty reduction objectives. The note is organized around a common, but flexible, methodology based on evolving international good practice.

The active participation of non-resident agencies is strongly encouraged to enable UNCTs to address the food processing aspects of improved food security and facilitate the identification of sustainable solutions to sustainable food production capabilities and capacities.

As for similar guidance documents prepared by the UNDG (e.g. on environmental sustainability<sup>8</sup>, climate change<sup>9</sup>, and disaster reduction<sup>10</sup>) this Guidance Note is oriented in the first instance to meeting the specific needs of UNCTs. The prime focus is, therefore, on mainstreaming priorities related to food and nutrition security into the UNDAF (and hence into the specific programmes and projects of the UNCT and individual UN agencies). However, the Note should ultimately enable the UNCTs to assist countries in factoring these priorities into national development plans and policies. It also addresses rights-based issues related to access to adequate food, gender equality, youth and children, marginalized peoples and other vulnerable groups.

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<sup>7</sup> UN, TCPR, A/RES/62/208.

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.undg.org/docs/10662/ES\\_GuidanceNote\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.undg.org/docs/10662/ES_GuidanceNote_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.undg.org/docs/11473/1952-UNDG-GuidanceNote\\_ClimateChange.pdf](http://www.undg.org/docs/11473/1952-UNDG-GuidanceNote_ClimateChange.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.undg.org/docs/9866/UNDG-DRR-Guidance-Note-2009\\_DUP\\_08-07-2009\\_11-43-02-734\\_AM.PDF](http://www.undg.org/docs/9866/UNDG-DRR-Guidance-Note-2009_DUP_08-07-2009_11-43-02-734_AM.PDF)

### **1.3 Structure**

The guidance note is structured as follows:

1. Section 1: Introduction (including the background).
2. Section 2 sets out key aspects in mainstreaming food and nutrition security into Country Analysis and UNDAF programming/monitoring, e.g. by:
  - highlighting the complex, multidimensional nature of the theme;
  - presenting a succinct overview of major challenges facing the international community and individual countries;
  - illustrating the global policy context, as well as the centrality of the theme to the realization of the MDGs; and
  - addressing the implications of the five UNDAF programming principles.
3. Section 3 aims at facilitating understanding of important cross-cutting issues relevant to food and nutrition security.
4. Section 4 (mostly in tabular form) revolves around well established steps for UNDAF preparation and implementation, including suggested “entry points” and tools to be used at different stages of the UNDAF cycle. These should not be interpreted too rigidly, as the selection of pertinent entry points or tools will very much depend on the country context and on the needs and capacities of the country partners and the UNCT. Section 4 appropriately emphasizes the close link between UN programming and national development planning processes. However, mainstreaming food and nutrition security considerations in Country Analysis (such as CCA) and the UNDAF on the one hand, and in national development planning on the other, would require different (albeit clearly linked) approaches and entry points.

## **2. Mainstreaming food and nutrition security into Country Analysis and UNDAF (Overview of key aspects)**

### **2.1 Multidimensional nature of food and nutrition security**

A telling example of how food and nutrition security issues are complex and multidimensional, is the vicious cycle generated by acute and chronic undernutrition. Caused by inadequate food intake and disease, it makes people even more susceptible to infectious diseases, decreases appetite, affects the metabolism of food by the body, impairs physical and mental development, and reduces productivity, further worsening nutritional status. This is especially true for children, in view of their extreme vulnerability.

This multidimensional character is well captured by the definition: "*Food security exists<sup>11</sup> when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food as defined above. Food security therefore covers availability, access, utilization and stability issues, and — because of its focus on the attributes of individuals — also embraces their energy, protein and nutrient needs for life, activity, pregnancy, growth and long-term capabilities*".

Food security, whether at the national or global levels, depends in the first instance on the supply side of the equation; mostly in terms of calories. Food sovereignty is an emerging concept according to which populations define their own model of food production and consumption, depending on the extent to which a country has the means to make available and accessible to its population the food needed (adequacy) or demanded, irrespective of whether it is domestically produced or imported. However, it is recognized that local availability does not assure access or adequacy; that it does not imply a legal system which guarantees the right to food; and that enough calories do not necessarily mean a healthy diet. Hence, as the above quote makes it clear, there is agreement to define food security at household level, as follows: "*food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life*". The qualifier: "safe and nutritious" emphasizes requirements for adequate food safety and balanced nutritional composition, while "food preferences" give justice to foods that are socially and culturally acceptable and consistent with religious and ethical beliefs.

Among the many dimensions of food and nutrition, there are two main challenges to be considered: on the one hand, ensuring food sovereignty demands so that populations' rights to adequate food be recognised, especially in the context of global trade in commodities since that affects local food systems and prices. On the other hand, ensuring food security demands so that each household is able to access adequate and good quality food, as a basic human right. Both of these need to be taken into account during the preparation of UN programming frameworks.

Nutrition security for a healthy and active life for all household members is achieved when access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, including access to safe water and to adequate health services and care, together with knowledge of adequate food storage, preparation and consumption practices. Access to an appropriately nutritious diet is also determined by the productive capabilities of communities and the economic systems that shape their livelihoods. For this reason, the price structure of basic staple foods and their processing is an important factor in access to good nutrition. It is important that food and nutritional security are accompanied by actions aimed at improving food processing capabilities at all the relevant levels (village, community, national, rural or urban). Hence, Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods are closely related issues and should be articulated for maximum synergy.

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<sup>11</sup> Definition based on the World Food Summit in 1996 and the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action - see next section for details.

Sustainable rural development is critical to food and nutrition security. Agriculture plays a vital role in most countries – over 80 per cent of rural households farm to some extent, and typically it is the poorest households that rely most on farming and agricultural labour<sup>12</sup>. Non-farm activities (self-employment, cottage industries, trade) are the next most important sources of income in rural areas. Addressing the multi-faceted dimensions of rural development and increasing public and private investments towards inclusive and employment-centered growth of the rural economy is therefore crucial for addressing the root causes of food insecurity and reducing geographic inequalities. Main contributing factors in this respect include: an enabling and coherent legal and policy environment; strengthened rural institutions towards better managed ecosystems; sustainable growth of the agricultural sector focusing on small-scale producers; the promotion of farm/non-farm linkages; the improvement of agro-processing facilities and technologies; fair access by the poor (particularly women) to productive assets, services and markets as well as their active and meaningful participation to decision making and governance processes.

A rapidly increasing share of the world population lives in urban areas. Although some households in urban and peri-urban areas are engaged in small-scale food production, the majority depend on market purchases to secure their food and thus on stable and well-remunerated employment. More generally, employment and a safe and healthy working environment are central to the achievement of food and nutrition security and all the MDGs, especially because poor people rely mainly on the use of their labour - whether wage-labour or self-employment - for earning their livelihood<sup>13</sup>. The creation of decent and productive employment opportunities for both the rural and urban poor is an essential driver for sustainable development and for more equitable and inclusive societies.

Due importance must be given to the unique needs of addressing children's under- and mal-nutrition, as they jeopardize their survival, health, growth and development, and slows national progress towards established goals. A child's future nutrition status is greatly dependent on the mother's nutrition status prior to and during pregnancy, with the cycle of undernutrition risking to be repeated over generations. In fact, the health of the child is inextricably linked to the health of the mother. Maternal undernutrition affects a woman's chances of surviving pregnancy, as well as her child's health. Women who were stunted as girls, whose nutritional status was poor when they conceived or who didn't gain enough weight during pregnancy may deliver babies with low birth-weight. These infants in turn may never recoup from their early disadvantage. Like other undernourished children, they may be susceptible to infectious disease and death, and as adults they may face a higher risk of chronic illness such as heart disease and diabetes. The needed responses are encapsulated in the "Child-First" principle, a key step highlighted in section 4 below.

Food and nutrition security is also a precondition for full enjoyment of the right to adequate food. The right to food is legally protected under international human rights law. According to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, "*the right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement.*" In order to realize the right to food, States have to provide an enabling environment in which people can use their full potential to produce or procure adequate food for themselves and their families. When people are not able to feed themselves with their own means, the State must provide food directly. The root cause of hunger and malnutrition is often not a lack of food but a lack of access to available food. For example, poverty, social exclusion and discrimination often undermine people's access to food. In the longer term, however, States also have to ensure sustainable production of food (also for future generations) considering factors such as population growth, impact of possible climate change and the availability of natural resources.

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<sup>12</sup> IFAD, Rural Poverty Report 2011, Overview.

<sup>13</sup> UN A/60/31. [The centrality of employment to poverty eradication](#). Report of the Secretary General.

## **2.2 Challenges to ensuring food and nutrition security**

A succinct overview of global challenges which underscore the urgency to give attention to food and nutritional insecurity, is provided below.

- Population growth: the world population is expected to increase from 6.8 billion in 2010 to reach 9 billion by 2050, most of the increment occurring in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Coupled with changes in food composition and consumption associated with growing incomes, this will require a 70 percent increase in total agricultural production.
- Persistent poverty.
- Alarming pressures on an already fragile natural resource base, including conversion of farm lands to other uses or land acquisition and leases across borders.
- Urbanization, with an estimated 70% of the global population residing in urban areas in 2050, and a growing proportion of urban residents settling in areas prone to disasters such as floods and landslides.
- Nutrition “transition” and associated problems (e.g. obesity and non-communicable diseases).
- Climate change effects on temperature and precipitation: these threaten agricultural production’s stability and productivity (e.g. more erratic yields), contributing to higher prices and lower incomes.
- Severe biodiversity loss as a result of environmental degradation, further reducing food production potential and resilience against climatic and other shocks.
- Regional and spatial disparities within countries, particularly between rural and urban areas, which do not seem to decrease with economic growth and globalisation.
- The underestimation of need for poverty and hunger reduction interventions in middle-income countries, where rising food prices essentially affect the nutritional status of poor population groups and may push them into hunger, or lead to social unrest and political instability.
- Volatility<sup>14</sup> in prices for many agricultural products, reflecting a range of factors (lower global stocks, high fuel prices, poor harvests in export countries, rising demand for agro-fuels, and increased demand for meat and milk products in some developing countries).
- Higher food prices, forcing many poor families to sell assets or make sacrifices in health care, education and/or food consumption just to stay afloat.
- The AIDS pandemic, with dramatic changes to the composition of many rural communities, disrupting the transfer of knowledge, and destroying traditional land allocation systems, while the specific food and nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS require special attention.
- Increased population movements favouring the spread of other diseases affecting crops, livestock and human populations.
- Conflict conditions and natural disasters, eroding livelihood systems and resilience of affected populations.
- Economic growth not accompanied by a sufficient increase in productive and decent formal employment, compounded by a lack of targeted assistance to maximize employment generation while ensuring rights at work, social protection and social dialogue, as recommended by the Global Jobs Pact.

## **2.3 Food and nutrition security in the context of the MDGs**

Food security is directly linked to attainment of MDG 1: *Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger*, with the following targets:

1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day;
2. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people;

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<sup>14</sup> In this context it is important to distinguish between ‘high prices’ per se, and ‘high price volatility’. A notable distinction, for example, is that while high prices can be an incentive for increasing investment in food production, high volatility would work in the other direction.

3. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

MDG 1 has strong links to the other Goals. Persistent hunger slows progress towards other MDGs by : reduced school attendance and learning capacity (MDG2); less education and employment for women and girls (MDG3); weakened immune systems, rising child mortality (MDG4); impaired maternal health (MDG5); spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (MDG6); unsustainable use of natural resources with negative impacts on living conditions and livelihoods (MDG7) and reduced capacity to access markets and resources (MDG 8). Therefore, progress in hunger reduction is key to achieving the other MDGs, while progress against other goals will firmly contribute to achieving MDG1.<sup>15</sup>

## **2.4 Food and nutrition security and the five UNDAF programming principles**

The UNDAF Guidelines stipulate the application of five principles to strengthen the quality and focus of UN responses to national priorities based on the UN system's common values and standards. The Guidelines foresee three normative<sup>16</sup> programming principles (**gender equality; environmental sustainability; human rights-based approach - HRBA**) supported by two enabling principles (**results-based management and capacity development**). In the context of food and nutrition security, UNCTs should give specific attention to the following aspects regarding gender equality, environmental sustainability and HRBA:

- **GENDER EQUALITY.** Although both rural women and men are important players in relation to household food security, women's contributions are often overlooked or undervalued. In many developing countries, women are the backbone of agriculture and food production. In addition, rural women are important for food access because of their income-generating activities. Lastly, women play a prominent role in the nutritional status of all household members by collecting water and firewood, preparing and cooking food, and caring for children, the elderly and the infirm. These responsibilities make women's contribution central to food security, but it is adversely influenced by persistent gender inequalities. Therefore, food security and agriculture development policies need to tackle seriously gender inequalities in order to reduce global hunger. Helpful tools to plan for food security using a more pronounced gender lens are: the Gender Inequality Index, a feature in the UNDP 2010 Human Development Report<sup>17</sup>, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.** Natural resources are fundamental to meeting economic and social needs, with environmental sustainability being key to lasting interventions. Agricultural producers, pastoralists and fishers depend on a range of key natural resources such as land, water and plant and animal genetic resources. Sustainable management of local biodiversity is also essential to populations<sup>18</sup>. Changes in the availability of natural resources, due to depletion and/ or impact of climate change can thus significantly compromise food security. The impact can be disproportionate on women, who depend not only on food production, but also on the time required to access fuel and water supplies. It is also greater on the poor who rely more on harvesting wild plants and animals for both income and food, particularly in times of crisis. Overall, the degradation of the natural resource base results in less water for people, crops and livestock, in lower crop, livestock and tree yields and in higher risks from natural disasters. The rights of indigenous people should also be fully recognized.

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<sup>15</sup> A full analysis of the links between food security and the issues covered by the MDGs can be found in the SOFI 2004 publication, including the impact of hunger and malnutrition throughout the life cycle ([ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5650e/y5650e00.pdf](http://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5650e/y5650e00.pdf)).

<sup>16</sup> See UNDG Guidance Note on the Application of the Programming Principles to the UNDAF:<http://www.undg.org/docs/11190/UNDAF-Guidance-Principles.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/gii/>

<sup>18</sup> See <http://www.cbd.int/agro/food-nutrition/>.

- **HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH.** A human rights-based approach requires that UN's development cooperation on food and nutrition security foster the realization of human rights, including the right to food, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments . Human rights standards and principles should guide the process of achieving food and nutrition security. For example, all programming processes should strive for ensuring participation of those affected, by enabling individuals to exercise their right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to freedom of expression and assembly, the right to seek, receive and impart information. A HRBA places emphasis on poor and vulnerable people who are often excluded from the processes and advocates for the elimination of discrimination. In a HRBA, people hold their governments accountable and are participants in the process of human development, rather than being passive recipients. A HRBA requires concrete actions by Governments, with strong accountability mechanisms. For example, the implementation of the right to food requires the Government to establish: a) policies and strategies for food and nutrition security for all, with clear time frames and benchmarks, b) a legal framework to back up such policies and strategies, c) mechanisms for multisectoral coordination of implementation, d) mechanisms for information, monitoring and analysis, and e) redress mechanisms through which individuals can seek remedies in case of policy failure. The need to give specific consideration to the right to food in food and nutrition security policies, plans and programmes is reconfirmed in the outcome documents of the Special Session of the Human Right Council (2008), the 36th Session of the CFS (2010) and the MDGs Summit (2010)<sup>19</sup>. The voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food<sup>20</sup> build on international human rights law and provide specific guidance on implementing existing obligations<sup>21</sup> at the country level: "*A human rights-based approach requires not only addressing the final outcome of abolishing hunger, but also proposing ways and tools by which that goal is achieved. Application of human rights principles is integral to the process.*"<sup>22</sup>

## **2.5 Policy context and global governance system for food and nutrition security**

Heightened attention has come to bear on intensifying interventions and on consolidating the global governance system for food and nutrition security, responding to the above major challenges (that include the impact of recent food price volatility and economic crises). It is important that the UNCTs bear in mind the most significant developments in this policy context. They are recalled in a highly summarized manner below, including mutually reinforcing elements (with also references to key documents).

**MDGs:** Much has been said above about the Millennium Development Goals and the centrality of poverty reduction and food security to achieving them. It is worth adding that the High-level Plenary Meeting of the 65th session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG Summit), held in New York in September 2010, recalled the internationally agreed obligations to achieve food and nutritional security and reaffirmed the commitment to accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs by 2015 – through approval of the Summit Outcome Document entitled "*Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*"<sup>23</sup>.

**High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) and Comprehensive Framework of Action (CFA):** The High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)<sup>24</sup> was established in April 2008. It

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<sup>19</sup> For further guidance, see OHCHR/FAO Fact Sheet on the Right to Adequate Food (2010) and the voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food (2004).

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/RtFG\\_Eng\\_draft\\_03.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/RtFG_Eng_draft_03.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> They are addressed to all States Parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), as well as those states that are yet to ratify the Covenant, including developing and developed countries. They can also be used by stakeholders wishing to advocate for better implementation of the right to adequate food at a national level.

<sup>22</sup> Right to Food Guidelines, Guideline1 (Democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law), [http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi\\_01\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm).

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.un.org/en-mdg/summit2010/pdf/outcome\\_documentN1051260.pdf](http://www.un.org/en-mdg/summit2010/pdf/outcome_documentN1051260.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> <http://un-foodsecurity.org/>.

developed the first Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) in July 2008 to guide concerted UN system interventions in response to the immediate needs of vulnerable populations and in support of longer-term resilience (the “twin track” approach). The CFA was updated in 2010<sup>25</sup> by the 22 organizations participating in the High Level Task Force<sup>26</sup>, to guide UN system entities in advising further national authorities and stakeholders engaged in promoting food and nutrition security. The revised CFA continues to pursue the twin track approach, i.e. with both short and long term actions aimed at improving access to, and availability of food, also illustrating ways to link as closely as possible agriculture, food security, rural employment, social protection, better nutrition, climate change, humanitarian assistance measures and the realization of the right to food. Being a consensus manifesto for the entire system (including the IMF and the World Bank), the CFA constitutes therefore key reference material for integrating food and nutrition security into Country Analysis and UNDAF.

**World Food Summits:** World Food Summits (held in 1996, 2002, and 2009) have reaffirmed the commitment of world leaders at the highest level to eradicate hunger and malnutrition and achieve food security for all, through the adoption of concerted policies and actions at global, regional and national level. The World Food Summit of November 2009<sup>27</sup> in Rome adopted the “Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security”<sup>28</sup>(see Box below).

#### **BOX 2.5.a - Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security**

- **Principle 1:** Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well designed and results-based programmes and partnerships.
- **Principle 2:** Foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response-gaps.
- **Principle 3:** Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and 2) medium and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.
- **Principle 4:** Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions.
- **Principle 5:** Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to investment in agriculture and food security and nutrition, with provision of necessary resources in a timely and reliable fashion, aimed at multi-year plans and programmes.

**The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)**<sup>29</sup>: The CFS is the UN system main forum for coordinating, reviewing and following up on policies concerning world food security. In the last two years, the CFS has been revitalized to afford it the membership, powers and analytical capacities needed to support all actors and processes that contribute to food and nutrition security at the global, regional and national levels. The CFS Secretariat is currently based at FAO headquarters in Rome with joint support from FAO, IFAD, WFP.

**Nutrition initiatives:** In 2008, the heads of FAO, WHO, UNICEF and WFP committed themselves to a new initiative entitled: renewed effort against child hunger (REACH). REACH is geared to supporting intensified,

<sup>25</sup> [http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/UCFA\\_Final.pdf](http://un-foodsecurity.org/sites/default/files/UCFA_Final.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> With the involvement of stakeholders from governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), smallholder farmers’ organizations and the private sector.

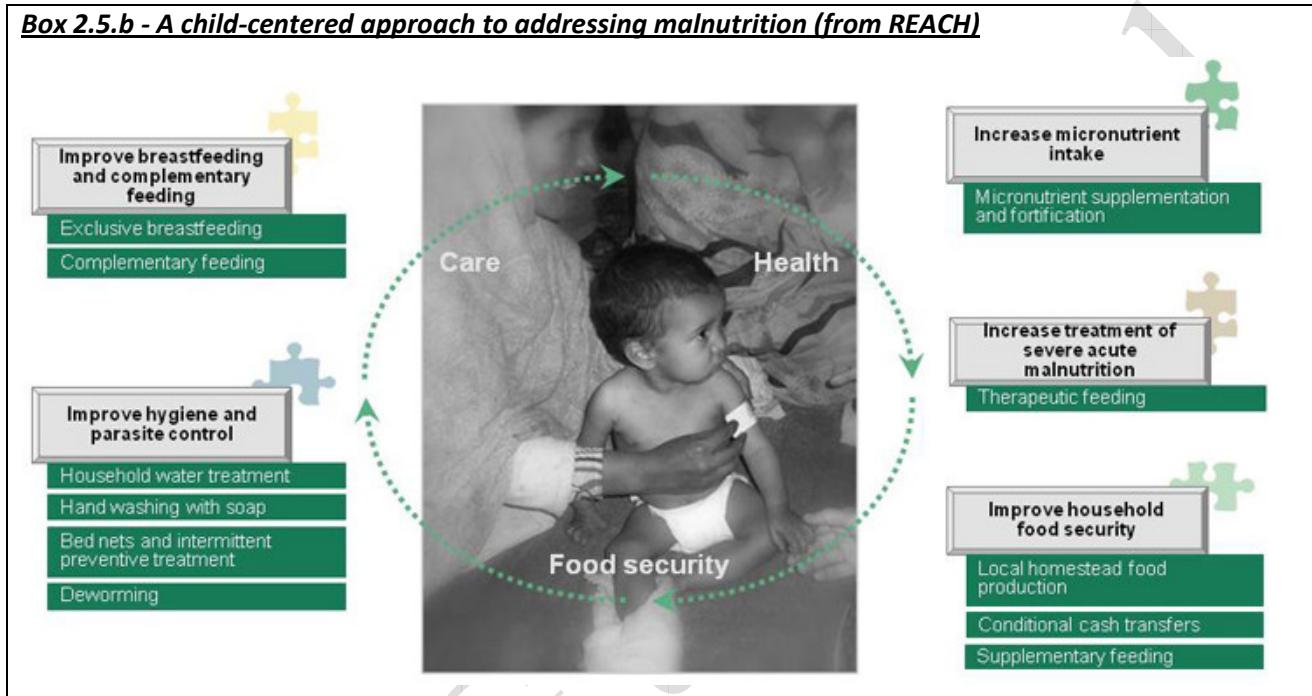
<sup>27</sup> Also in 2009, at the L’Aquila G8 Summit, a coordinated and comprehensive approach to address food and nutrition insecurity was adopted, pledging a substantial increase in development assistance for effective long-term responses. The “L’Aquila Food Security Initiative” (AFSI) is now being implemented.

<sup>28</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final\\_Declaration/WSFS09\\_Declaration.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.fao.org/cfs/en/>.

government-led action targeted at malnourished children, with involvement of the UN system, civil society and the private sector. The premise is that, while there are no straightforward prescriptions to reduce undernutrition, there is ample evidence that a package of proven interventions with high coverage would have a substantial and durable impact. Also, reducing child malnutrition should be put at the center of the analysis and action process. Box 2.5.b illustrates a child-centered approach to addressing malnutrition. Another major initiative is Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). The SUN movement brings together governments, the United Nations system, civil society organizations, development agencies, academia, philanthropic bodies and the private sector to reduce hunger and under-nutrition. SUN encourages heightened focus on nutrition within development programmes, stressing that related investments would save lives and improve economic prospects in countries.

**Box 2.5.b - A child-centered approach to addressing malnutrition (from REACH)**



**BOX 2.5.c - Employment promotion addressing food and nutrition insecurity and poverty reduction:**

- The Decent Work Agenda, developed by the ILO in 1999 and subsequently endorsed by the UN System, provides a balanced and integrated programmatic approach to pursue the objectives of full and productive employment and decent work for all. It has four pillars: employment creation and enterprise development, fundamental principles and rights at work, social protection, and social dialogue.
- The inclusion of a new target 1.B – “Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people” – under MDG 1, explicitly acknowledged the centrality of productive employment to reducing poverty and addressing food and nutrition insecurity in a sustainable manner. A set of four indicators: (1.4) growth rate of labour productivity; (1.5) employment-to-population ratio; (1.6) proportion of employed people living below the poverty line; (1.7) proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, enable to monitor progress towards this target.
- The Global Jobs Pact and the Social Protection Floor, two of the nine Joint Crisis Initiatives of the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), propose a range of tested crisis recovery measures focusing on employment and social protection that national governments and development partners can adapt to country-specific needs and situations.
- Other noteworthy developments in this area are: 1) the UN system-wide Plan of Action on the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), whose theme is “Full Employment and Decent Work for All”; and 2) the “UN Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration”, launched in November 2009 as an initiative to maximize the impact, coherence and efficiency of employment and reintegration support provided to post-conflict countries by the UN system.

### ***3. Cross-cutting issues relevant to food and nutrition security***

The achievement of food and nutrition security requires that households are able to produce or purchase the food they require to meet their dietary needs. These can be limited by the lack of access to productive inputs (e.g. land, water, seed, and veterinary services), environmental degradation, individual capacities (e.g. health, education, skills and ability to work), social support mechanisms (e.g. producer groups, women's associations, emigrants' remittances), financial resources (e.g. income, credit) and the broader political and institutional context, all presenting a high degree of regional and spatial diversity.

The UNCT must ensure that the UNDAF clearly reflects the links between poverty, hunger reduction, malnourishment and the other MDGs, through a coordinated approach across sectors and balancing social, environmental, legal and economic policy choices so that the needs of the poor and hungry are met in a prioritised and sustainable way.

As recalled in the preceding Section 2, as one level of analysis, UNCTs should give due attention to the UNDAF programming principles as they translate in the case of food and nutrition security, in particular gender, environmental sustainability and HRBA. Another level of analysis requires attention to important cross-cutting or other issues, of which several are addressed below.

In general terms, UNCTs should bear in mind the proven effectiveness of the "twin-track" approach that combines the promotion of broad-based, sustainable agricultural growth and rural development, with targeted programmes to ensure that all segments of national populations – particularly poor communities - have equal access to good quality and adequate food.

#### **3.1 Vulnerability assessment and analysis of causal factors**

The vulnerability of populations to food insecurity and undernutrition should be assessed as thoroughly as possible. It should be a forward-looking exercise to address community and household sensitivity to future shocks. Ultimately, the vulnerability of a household or community is determined by their ability to cope with events such as droughts, floods, crop blight or infestation, economic fluctuations, and conflict. This ability is determined largely by household and community characteristics, most notably the household's or community's asset base and the livelihood strategies pursued. It is also influenced by the broader institutional and political context. There are also broader issues of intra-household distribution and unequal access to food (either directly or due to fewer economic resources/purchasing power) linked to social inequality. Hence, assessing distribution and control of resources, including food, within the household should complement the same analysis at community, regional and (sub-)national levels.

Approaches to tackle food insecurity and undernutrition will differ from country to country depending on which causal factor most applies, for example:

- are drought-related issues the most relevant to policies and programmes to boost agricultural production and protect the stability of food supplies?
- are there major nutritional issues in terms of ensuring adequate dietary diversity?
- is the food available generally safe/ are the policies and programmes relating to food safety adequate?
- is the predominant livelihood system livestock based (as in many Sahelian or Eastern African areas) or fisheries based, such as in small-island nations?
- how can food security and agriculture policies effectively tackle gender inequalities, as female actors may be the backbone of many food systems?
- is the country facing difficult import/export problems in maintaining livelihoods so that policies should not overlook trade/marketing issues?
- are there any agri-business initiatives? If so, how are they organised? How is agri-business financed?
- are there any incentives to farmers, farmers' groups and the private sector for domestic investment in agri-business?

- what are the current levels of locally processed foods? Who are the main stakeholders?

While of a generally straightforward nature, this stock-taking exercise is still quite important, if only because causal factors may change over time, and there might be important variations at the level of regions or sub-regions within countries.

### **3.2 Food availability**

At national and local level, food availability is determined by domestic agricultural production and commercial imports. Low-income Food Deficit countries may also receive part of their national food consumption requirements from international food aid. Constraints on agriculture and trade (international and local) are thus key elements when analysing food availability. While in urban areas, food availability is not an issue in normal circumstances due to well-established market mechanisms and easily accessible markets, local food availability remains a key problem in remote areas, in particular during some seasons (lean season, long winters...) when local production is insufficient and lack of roads, transportation and storage infrastructure impair supplies of food from other areas. Sustainable intensification of crop production should, however, be sought in ways that conserve and enhance natural resources, which can be summed up *via* the expression : "Save and grow"<sup>30</sup>.

The move to a market economy has often entailed changes in food habits and decreased use of local resources, which in many areas has resulted in poorer diets and more vulnerable food systems, as well as serious risks to local biodiversity. It is therefore essential to assist people and local institutions in making the best use of local food sources through diversification of homestead food production, sustainable management of biodiversity for food and nutrition, and processing of foods for increased shelf-life, more convenient use and commercialization. This will contribute to more sustainable and resilient food systems which bring together economic, environmental, social and health dimensions<sup>31</sup>.

### **3.3 Food practices and dietary patterns**

People's food practices (including choice of what is cultivated or collected as wild foods or purchased, storing, processing, preparation and intra-household food distribution) determine what people eat. These practices are themselves determined by people's culture, local food availability and the physical, economic and social capacity of households to access that food. It is therefore essential to understand what people eat and why, in order to remove constraints, support good practices and modify behaviours which contribute to malnutrition. Retrieval of indigenous knowledge is particularly important as a basis for sustainable food and nutrition strategies. Traditional feeding practices, in particular for young children, may need to be improved, while paying attention not to discourage breast-feeding.

### **3.4 Food safety and consumer protection**

Food-borne diseases contribute to undernutrition, loss of income affecting productivity, and can even lead to premature death. Food should remain safe at all times including during its production, processing, storage, transport, distribution, handling and sale. Individuals should be protected against harm caused by unsafe or adulterated food (pathogens, contaminants from agricultural and industrial processes, residues from veterinary drugs and growth promoters and naturally occurring toxins). Where food is

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<sup>30</sup> See more on this new paradigm of sustainable production intensification in the publication: [www.fao.org/ag/save-and-grow/](http://www.fao.org/ag/save-and-grow/).

<sup>31</sup> See also Right to Food Guidelines - recommendations to states made under Guidelines 1 (Democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law), 2 (Economic development policies), 3 (Strategies), 8 (Access to resources and assets) – in particular GUIDELINE 8D (Genetic resources for food and agriculture), 9 (Food safety and consumer protection), 10 (Nutrition), 13 (Support for vulnerable groups) and finally 16 (Natural and human-made disasters).  
[http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi\\_01\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm)

commercially produced, regulations and standards should protect consumers. Producers, processors and other stakeholders in the food chain should be made fully aware of food safety issues and of the consequences of processing. Consumers also need to be provided with information and education on safe storage, handling and utilization of food, as well as ways to prevent food-borne diseases. The Right to Food Guidelines advocate that states establish comprehensive food control systems to reduce the risk of food borne diseases and to ensure that all food, whether produced locally or obtained through trade or food aid, is safe and consistent with national food safety standards.

### **3.5 Employment and decent work**

Employment is key to securing income. Enabling environments, job-intensive economic growth, strong institutions as well as focused programmes and interventions targeting enterprise and employment promotion<sup>32</sup> are core to food security. While both rural and urban areas require attention, rural areas call for a special focus, given their food production role, and their disproportionately high unemployment, underemployment and poverty. Also, lack of decent and well-paid employment opportunities in rural areas, especially for youth and women, is a major push factor driving migration to cities and increasing the number of city dwellers in the informal economy.

Employment-centred strategies and programmes should lead to increased purchasing power, as well as enhanced social empowerment and bargaining power, thereby contributing to food security and poverty reduction. These virtuous dynamics also require a rights-based approach, in which the interdependency of the right to food and the right to work is strongly advocated for<sup>33</sup>.

### **3.6 Social protection**

Social Protection is an important means of addressing the hunger -poverty nexus and vulnerability, and of improving the health, nourishment and literacy of populations, e.g. by providing economic support or reducing barriers to accessing key services. It promotes and facilitates social inclusion, assisting women and disadvantaged groups in rural areas, and improves chances of achieving sustainable and equitable growth, well-being and high productivity. Successful strategies should be specific to national circumstances, but are likely to involve a number of complementary approaches. Measures to extend social protection should be linked with efforts to provide basic education and health services, to boost rural employment and to enhance employability.

Social protection is part of a state's obligation to fulfil the right to food<sup>34</sup>. It is key to those who are vulnerable and/or unable to work to support themselves or care for others, e.g. children, elderly, those affected by HIV/AIDS. It has important positive impacts in children's nutritional and educational outcomes (and therefore human productivity and lifetime earnings), as well as e.g. lessening the burden of care and enabling others in the household to work or go to school. Safety nets, a sub-set of social protection, assist

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<sup>32</sup> Improved levels of food security require an agro-ecology that is both environmentally secure and economically profitable, encouraging larger investment in new technologies. Promoting the expansion of agricultural value chains in order to benefit small producers and entrepreneurs by creating jobs and income could gradually transform the rural world to turn agriculture into an attractive career alternative. For example, an initiative called the 3ADI for "African Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative" was launched in August 2010 in response to a request from the Commission of the African Union. The holistic approach is concerned with strengthening the connections between infrastructure (e.g. transport systems), scientific developments in agriculture (seeds, fertilizers, etc.), market access (quality standards), and support services (finance, extension, etc.). See <http://www.3adi.org/>.

<sup>33</sup> In particular, the Right to Food Guideline 8, discusses the obligation of the state to respect and protect the rights of individuals regarding access to natural resources, and facilitate sustainable, non-discriminatory and secure access to such resources, if need be by undertaking land reform. The guidelines make recommendations on labour, land, water, genetic resources, sustainability and services.

<sup>34</sup> The Right to Food Guideline 14 recommends that safety nets be established and maintained to provide for the weakest segments of society and should be accompanied by complementary measures, such as access to clean water and sanitation, health care and nutrition education, in order to promote sustainable food security in the long run.

in meeting basic needs including food. If accompanied by complementary measures, such as access to clean water and sanitation, health care and nutrition education, safety nets promote food and nutrition security in the long run. Safety nets are non contributory transfer programmes (in cash or in-kind) that improve access to basic food and essential services. They are either conditional (requiring participation in a specific activity) or unconditional (without conditions attached). Examples include conditional cash transfers, food transfers, public/community works, vouchers and price subsidies. It is important to understand that safety nets not only help households cope with shocks and meet immediate consumption requirements (food, education, health, etc) but also provide a means to promote livelihoods of poor people. Evidence shows that safety nets foster growth in a number of ways by protecting and accumulating capital, encouraging risk-taking, addressing market failures and reducing inequality. Targeted interventions in nutrition and learning (MCHN interventions, school feeding, etc) at appropriate times in the life cycle can create a virtuous cycle of good nutrition and learning. As part of a broader development strategy, these investments can bring important human and economic benefits.

Productivity enhancing safety nets for those able to work are also essential, linking social protection with support to small producers' agricultural development. Food-based social transfers should try to source food locally (e.g. WFP initiatives such as P4P<sup>35</sup>), and impacts on production, markets and employment should be closely monitored.

### 3.7 **Disaster risk reduction**<sup>36</sup>

Disasters represent a serious disruption in the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses or impacts, and which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to reduce or cope using its own resources. Globally, the number of recorded disasters has doubled from approximately 200 to nearly 400 per year over the past 20 years<sup>37</sup>, with 76 percent of all disasters climate-induced, and nearly half the loss of human life and some 80 percent of economic loss due to natural disasters. Sudden onset natural disasters, such as earthquakes, drought, floods and storms lead to great loss of life, destroy countless livelihoods and leave millions of people devastated every year. Disasters and crises put food and nutrition security at risk, and can often reverse development gains.

While crises and disasters of all types have devastating impacts, they can also create opportunities to build back in a smarter way, particularly through the development assistance framework. These opportunities offer momentum for creating more robust structures and institutions to reduce and manage risk, and introduce more sustainable agricultural and natural resource management practices to improve food and nutrition security. Given the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and their impact on agriculturally-dependent populations, a comprehensive and integrated approach to help reduce the risk of disasters will help enhance people's resilience before, during and after crises. Therefore, for countries that are prone to natural disasters, or face protracted crises, the UNDAF needs to prioritize responses that not only address the immediate food needs when a disaster strikes, but also promote preparedness, prevention<sup>38</sup> and mitigation activities, including communication, thus mitigating the adverse consequences of recurring shocks. Effective responses need to address both short- and long-term food and nutrition security needs.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/purchase-progress>

<sup>36</sup> see UNDG Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA and UNDAF <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093> and International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR) <http://www.unisdr.org/>

<sup>37</sup> According to the Informal Taskforce on climate change of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the UN-ISDR. Data confirmed also by the EM-DAT International Disaster Database ([www.em-dat.net](http://www.em-dat.net)): according to EM-DAT classification, natural disasters comprise droughts, earthquakes, epidemics, extreme temperatures, floods, insect infestations, slides, volcanos, waves / surges, wild fires, and wind storms.

<sup>38</sup> The Right to Food Guideline 16 recalls certain provisions of international humanitarian law with regard to the destruction or withholding of food as a method of warfare. It also emphasizes the importance of comprehensive early warning systems and effective natural disaster response mechanisms.

#### **4. Steps to integrate food and nutrition security**

For the sake of consistency with other guidance notes previously issued to the UNCTs, a similar approach and terminology (e.g. “road map”, “entry points”, etc...) has been used for this one dedicated to food and nutrition security. Therefore, based on understanding of key dimensions of the theme, as covered in the previous sections, this section aims at supporting UNCTs in the required country analysis and UNDAF preparation by providing in tabular form:

- practical entry points and supportive actions and tools that can help UNCTs engage effectively with country and other partners and address the causes and consequences of food insecurity and malnutrition during UN country programming endeavours; and
- elements for ensuring monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

In order to reduce the size of the table to manageable proportions, the resources which the UNCTs can draw upon for further more detailed guidance or background information are listed in **Annex 3** by corresponding steps in the table.

It must be emphasized that the guidance note is necessarily designed for general application. Hence, it is clear that specific country contexts would strongly influence the intensity of the analytical work or consultations recommended under the various steps. This would hold true especially when food and nutrition security concerns may have already been well addressed by governmental authorities and other stakeholders, and their implications well documented.

**Overview of the steps**

<b>STEP 1</b>	Roadmap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of existing analytic work</li> <li>• Mapping national policies, planning processes, programmes, actors and timelines</li> <li>• Preparing a roadmap for the entire UNDAF process</li> </ul>
<b>STEP 2</b>	Country analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three options:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribute to government-led analysis on food and nutrition security</li> <li>2. Support targeted studies on food and nutrition security</li> <li>3. Contribute to a full CCA</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Identifying UNCT comparative advantages and gaps</li> </ul>
<b>STEP 3</b>	Strategic Planning and UNDAF Results Matrix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selecting 3-5 national priorities on which to focus</li> <li>• Formulation of UNDAF priorities, outcomes and outputs related to food and nutrition security</li> </ul>
<b>STEP 4</b>	M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline identification and results-based monitoring to assess progress in supporting national priorities</li> <li>• Feedback into country analysis and planning</li> </ul>

## **4.1 ROADMAP**

### **Scope of STEP 1 and entry points**

- This initial phase should involve an overall mapping exercise by the UNCT (or sub-team thereof) to chart policies, processes, programmes, actors and timelines. In particular, the UNCT will have to:
  - decide on coordination arrangements – e.g. the road map may consider the mechanism of an Integrated Mission Task Force or Integrated Task Force to ensure coordination with other UN system actors;
  - define the modalities of the necessary consultation process, including with national stakeholders and other agencies;
  - ensure alignment of UNDAF milestones with the national development planning process, and identify the various steps contributing to country analysis and UNDAF preparation;
  - decide on the specific inputs related to food security and nutrition for the country analysis;
  - identify partners and stakeholders<sup>39</sup> who can assist/provide inputs to the various UNDAF preparation steps;
  - assess existing capacities and eventual gaps to analyse, monitor and effectively reduce food insecurity, including national and local government, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs) and community groups;
  - establish the overall time schedule for carrying out the process.
- The UNCT will also need to detail the support required from regional offices and headquarters (RC to ensure involvement of non resident agencies) and share the “UNDAF roadmap” with RDTs/PSGs, the headquarters of all UN agencies involved and the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO).

### **Supportive actions and tools**

- **Engagement and advocacy:** Food and nutritional security have complex ramifications, hence the need to promote broad-based dialogue with national partners, to generate fuller awareness of food and nutrition security issues, causes and capacity development needs, to reach consensus on priorities, and to promote national ownership. Public communication activities may be considered as part of this advocacy effort.
- **Mapping of national policies, planning processes, programmes, actors and timelines:** Particular attention should be given to identify in a comprehensive manner the policy and legislative frameworks for improving food and nutrition security, as well as ongoing and planned concrete (including targeted) programmes and processes for improving food security and nutrition in the country. The mapping should help primarily to assess gaps and overlaps in addressing food insecurity, and

<sup>39</sup> In the guidelines on *How to Prepare an UNDAF (Part I)* ‘stakeholders’ refers to governments, including line ministries; social partners, including workers and employers organizations; other development partners relevant to a country context; civil society; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

ultimately to prioritize resource allocations, and to harmonize actions where required. For this, it is important to refer to recent mapping exercises when available. A prerequisite is a “stakeholder” mapping to identify all instances (local, national, regional, international) dealing with food and nutrition security issues (see indicative list in **Annex 2**).

- **Assessing capacities of UNCT:** As a preliminary step, in anticipation of more detailed analysis of UNCT’s comparative advantages and gaps (part of step 2 below), the capacities of the UNCT may be assessed in terms of both short and long term analysis of food and nutrition security issues. The existing food and nutrition security theme group (established for UNDAF work or more generally to assist the UNCT) could play a useful role in the mapping (Step 1) and country analysis (Step 2), as well as in the formulation of priorities/outcomes to reflect in the UNDAF (Step 3).

## **4.2 COUNTRY ANALYSIS**

### **Scope of STEP 2 and entry points**

- This step would begin with reviewing the adequacy and completeness of existing assessments of the food security and nutrition situation in the country: e.g. in the PRSP; in the national constitution and other policy instruments: agriculture, agri-business and rural development strategy, nutrition strategy, national gender programme/policy, other national planning processes; in the UN common country programme, as well as individual agency assessments, surveys and analyses.. Other sources of pertinent information would include: Joint UN frameworks; Strategic partnerships; IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) outputs; assessments such as the EFSA (WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment), CFSVA (WFP comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis); surveys such as the DHS<sup>40</sup> (demographic and health surveys), or in MICs (Middle-Income Countries); Censuses; Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys; NNP (National Nutrition Programme) surveys; and PCNA (Post Conflict Needs Assessments).
- Based on the above, agreement should be obtained with national counterparts on how to proceed with country analysis, with three options:
  - UNCT participation in government-led analytical work and use of government analysis, including sectoral reviews and analyses;
  - complementary UN-supported analytical work, with prime focus on gaps in existing analysis; and
  - a full CCA.
- Elements of the country analysis should include:
  - the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, including the poverty and hunger nexus as well as the assessment of the extent to which food insecurity in the country is chronic or seasonal and to what extent it tends to be transitory;
  - prevailing gender inequalities, especially in rural areas, and how they affect household food security;

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.measuredhs.com/countries/>

- differentiated effects on various population groups, particularly the most food insecure and vulnerable groups, e.g. pregnant/lactating women, children & youth, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, etc. Special attention might be paid also to other , not well represented groups such as minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants and displaced persons, migratory populations such as pastoralists;
  - in the case of transition settings, consideration of post-conflict needs;
  - in the case of fragile states, consideration of special challenges encountered in these settings;
  - how food insecurity and malnutrition interact with, and may exacerbate disaster risk;
  - already articulated government priorities (as specified in national development strategies) and identified critical sectors for poverty reduction (e.g. health, agriculture and education);
  - key challenges and gaps based on experience from past interventions;
  - planned activities of major partners (e.g. donors).
- Review of comparative advantages of UN agencies and programmes in relation to building capacities and to designing and implementing priority responses in accordance with UNDAF Key Principles. This should take account of: (a) expertise; (b) previous experience in country or similar contexts; (c) field outreach.

### **Supportive actions and tools**

- **Discussion of options for UNCT: (a) Contributing to government-led analysis; (b) Supporting specific food and nutrition security studies; (c) Supporting a full CCA.**
  - The UNCT should bear in mind that any fresh analytical effort should identify as a minimum the immediate and structural causes of poverty and hunger and other development challenges, and their effects on the population, particularly on excluded groups. A balanced consideration of economic, social, legal and constitutional, environmental and institutional causes, as well as the capacity gaps that may prevent action would need to be ensured.
  - If national baseline information is not available, the government should be sensitized to conduct *ad hoc* surveys that would complement other existing household surveys, in order to clarify how different factors/interventions can affect food insecurity and different groups. The UNCT could assist the government in conducting one comprehensive, coordinated and harmonised survey.
  - While the starting point is often the compilation of existing reports and secondary data, an early discussion about current status of analytical work with partners and advance planning may provide opportunities for carrying out new household surveys, sector studies and assessments, covering for instance income and non income sources, vulnerability, data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, household comparisons, regional differences and urban/rural areas. The UNCT may also address the merits of commissioning a study on the comprehensive integration of food and nutritional security concerns into national policies and plans (including the PRS/national development plan and adequate framework laws for the protection of human rights, such as the right to food), whenever missing.
- **Screening of existing analytic work:** In the necessary review of existing country work, all instances that may contribute to analysis of food and nutrition in the country, such as government departments, statistical agencies , universities, NGOs, international organizations, national and local food security and nutrition coordination structures, should be taken into account in this stock taking exercise. The results of this review will dictate the needed extent of integration within the

UNDAF, depending on whether the country faces: chronic and pervasive food insecurity; chronic food insecurity but limited in terms of location/vulnerable groups or seasonality; transient food insecurity affecting only certain groups, or relatively limited food insecurity

- **Addressing vulnerability:** Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) is a critical analytical tool that provides food security and vulnerability information for beneficiary and geographical targeting as well as monitoring. VAM addresses five fundamental questions: who are food insecure and hungry? where do they live? how many are they? why are they vulnerable to food insecurity and hunger? what interventions can make a difference in reducing hunger, food insecurity and vulnerability? Most food insecure countries would normally have by now an operative early warning system on food and nutrition, with real-time monitoring of evolving vulnerabilities. If this is not the case, it is imperative that the UNDAF take account of the need to establish such capacities.
- **Addressing gender inequalities:** Gender equality dimensions need to be thoroughly analysed in order to understand the different roles, responsibilities, needs, experience and knowledge of rural women and men, and how these affect household food and nutrition security. The analysis has to include rural women's access to education and quality health services, to productive resources and services, including land, livestock, farm labour, credit, technology, information and extension and to productive and decent employment.
- **"Child-first" principle – analyzing the nutritional status of children<sup>41</sup>:** malnutrition and child death are two of the manifestations of a multisectoral problem that can be analyzed in terms of immediate, underlying and basic causes. The immediate causes are inadequate dietary intake and infectious disease; the underlying causes are household food insecurity, inadequate maternal and child care and inadequate health services and health environment; the basic causes include problems, for instance in formal and non-formal institutions, or with existing economic political and ideological structures. Another important dimension is breastfeeding, as the main factor which determines food security for newborns and infants up to 6 months. Breast-feeding practices should thus be a central issue in country analysis. If feeding rates are low, special efforts are required to improve them. Of similar importance is the quality and frequency of complementary feeding for children aged 6-24 months.
- **Food availability:** Although the basic concept is relatively simple – how much food is available at national and local level, through domestic agricultural production, commercial imports, or some type of food assistance – there are many factors throughout the value chain that can influence the availability of food. This may entail: reviewing national policies related to food production, markets and trade; analysing the determinants of agricultural production, including access to land, productive inputs and financing/credit; assessing the storage and post-harvest losses to determine ways to reduce these; assess the situation of food supplies in local markets, including diversity, quantity, quality, safety, and seasonality; addressing the food availability in urban areas; assessing agro-processing and local market performance to determine if these need to be strengthened. As already stressed, there may also be problems in intra-household distribution and unequal access to food (either directly or due to fewer economic resources/purchasing power) due to social inequalities.
- **Boosting employment and decent work:** Employment concerns and corresponding data and analysis should inform strategic agricultural and rural development policies and processes. This may require addressing the whole range of decent work deficits that people face in the whole country or regions, particularly – but not only – in rural areas. For instance, job opportunities are insufficient, working conditions are often poor and labour legislation is rarely enforced. Rural workers are also more likely to suffer discrimination in terms of access to effective forms of social security and protection. Finally, the "voices" of rural employers and workers are weak, and social dialogue among rural employers, workers and authorities may be limited or non-existent.

<sup>41</sup> See UNICEF Conceptual Framework for Analyzing the Causes of Malnutrition, included in the training materials of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition at <http://www.unscn.org/layout/modules/htp/pdf/mod5 causes of malnutrition-technical notes.pdf>.

- **Social protection and livelihoods support:** Analysis should shed light on the precise situation regarding both formal social protection mechanisms (e.g. pensions, allowances, insurance, conditional cash transfers); and informal social protection mechanisms (e.g. remittances, mutual health organization, etc.).
- **Nutritional adequacy and food practices:** Dimensions which may have been overlooked in past surveys include: intra-household food distribution, mother and child feeding practices and food storage and preparation. Also, a key aspect of undernutrition consists of hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron, Vitamin A, iodine and zinc. The effective impact of targeted interventions, such as complementary food distributions, information, education and communication and specific incentives for women should be assessed to be able to suggest improvements in food storage, preparation, consumption and nutritional status. Access to adequate safe water, sanitation and health services is also essential in order to ensure satisfactory levels of nutrition<sup>42</sup>.
- **Food safety and consumer protection:** The Right to Food Guideline 9 (food safety and consumer protection) advocates that states establish comprehensive food control systems to reduce the risk of food borne diseases and to ensure that all food, whether produced locally or obtained through trade or food aid, is safe and consistent with national food safety standards. States are encouraged to adopt scientifically based food safety standards that comply with maximum permitted levels for micro-organisms /pathogens, contaminants from agricultural and industrial processes, residues from veterinary drugs and growth promoters and naturally occurring toxins. The Guidelines also recommend that national food safety standards take into consideration international standards, in particular, Codex Alimentarius. While protecting the health of consumers, such standards should not be used as unjustified barriers to trade. It is important to establish reliable baseline information on the extent to which the country is able to meet the above requirements (e.g. in terms of regulations and structures: laboratories, inspection services, to guarantee food safety) and also in terms of adequate consumer/producer/processor education on food handling, processing and storing.
- **Disaster risk reduction**<sup>43</sup> : When analyzing food security, it is important to step away from isolated sector responses and emphasize ways to reduce the vulnerability to shocks of food insecure households and communities. Integrating short- and long-term interventions in protracted crises cuts across multiple dimensions, including programming, situation and response analysis tools and processes, humanitarian and development coordination architecture and aid architecture.<sup>44</sup> Beyond immediate life-saving measures, technical solutions need to be selected and applied based on longer-term food security considerations. This requires understanding risks and translating that knowledge into preventive action. Information is needed to foster change, particularly in the absence of effective institutions or governance and to inform adequate responses within a disaster risk reduction and risk management framework.<sup>45</sup> Proactive support would include livelihoods-based risk, vulnerability and food security assessments, support for better preparedness (such as enhanced early warning and crop forecasting for agricultural producers at local level), sector-specific emergency response and rehabilitation, promotion of good agricultural practices for disaster risk reduction and better integration and coordination between local, sectoral and national risk reduction strategies.

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<sup>42</sup> In particular under the Right to Food Guideline 1 (democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law) it is stressed that “states should, in particular, promote freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of information, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly and association, which enhances the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.”

<sup>43</sup> UNDG Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA and UNDAF <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093> and International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR) <http://www.unisdr.org/>

<sup>44</sup> FAO SOFI 2010: Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>

<sup>45</sup> FAO Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/ai504e/ai504e00.pdf>

## **4.3 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX**

### **Scope of STEP 3 and entry points**

- The UNCT will need to formulate the priorities and outcomes to be specified in the UNDAF, taking into account the issues identified in the country analysis and the comparative advantages of the UN system to address them. Pertinent deciding factors include:
  - the normative and operational work carried out by agencies at the country level and the results of evaluations of ongoing interventions in terms of coverage, efficiency and effectiveness;
  - the alignment of UNDAF proposed priority responses with national priorities and programmes (e.g. PRSP; strategies for agriculture, food security and nutrition; other national plans);
  - correspondence with the UNDAF Programming Principles (human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development and results-based management);
  - expertise available within the wider UN system closely matching country needs (and complementing/filling gaps of NGOs, financial institutions and bilateral donors).
- The UNCT will also need to:
  - decide (depending on local context and national priorities) on the merits of a distinct UNDAF pillar or separate UNDAF outcomes on food and nutrition security, vs. the identification of key food and nutrition security dimensions of other UNCT supported actions, thus incorporating results that could contribute to UNDAF outcomes;
  - justify the comparative advantages of UN interventions, including options for strengthening;
  - agree on key partnerships and on a resource mobilization strategy for food and nutrition security interventions;
  - prepare a results matrix<sup>46</sup>, including identification of indicators and processes for M&E; food security outcomes must be measurable and accountabilities clearly defined (see **Annex 1**).

### **Supportive actions and tools**

- **Joint consultations:** Prioritisation may involve convening of joint consultations, including the strategic prioritisation workshop. These offer opportunities to identify

<sup>46</sup> UNCTs have two options for the level of results in the UNDAF results matrix . The UNCT, with the government, determines which option responds best to the country context. UNCTs have the flexibility to either keep the UNDAF results matrix at the outcome level (in this case the UNCT can also opt to prepare an UNDAF Action to define the output level), or develop a fuller results matrix, that includes outputs. Both options include indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, risks and assumptions, role of partners and resources. The results chain and accountability system have to be agreed upon by all stakeholders.

individual and joint roles and approaches of partners and obtain consensus and ownership for proposed interventions. Attention should be given to adequate advance preparation of these consultations, including briefings and provision of background documents on food and nutrition security.

- **Prioritization based on twin track approach.** When programming interventions, it is important to consider how to balance short and long-term interventions in order to simultaneously tackle the immediate and the underlying causes of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, whilst still applying a human rights-based approach<sup>47</sup>. Prioritization should be based on the country analysis, considering emergency response (immediate steps to increase food availability) when needed, but focusing on strengthening food and nutrition security in the longer-term (e.g. smallholder food production, agri-business development, employment and income generation, social protection systems, performance of food markets, better managed ecosystems, enabling institutional environment, among others). Other specific activities for both short-term and longer-term interventions are described in the revised Comprehensive Framework of Action (CFA), cf section 2 above. Due attention may be paid to strengthening institutional capacities for food and nutrition in the country (examples of existing UNDAFs can be found in **Annex 1**), including accountability mechanisms.
- **Costing food and nutrition security interventions**, to be based on:
  - ongoing or previous programmes and experience in similar contexts;
  - agencies' guidance and standard costs.
- **Resource mobilization strategy for food security and nutrition interventions**, including:
  - exploring both external and internal funding sources<sup>48</sup>
  - multi-donor funding under a Programme-Based/Sector-Wide Approach;
  - engaging the private sector (e.g. in food processing, marketing, communication on nutrition).

<sup>47</sup> Track One aims at creating opportunities for the hungry to improve their livelihoods by promoting development, particularly agricultural and rural development, through policy reform and investments in agriculture. Track Two involves direct action to fight hunger through programs that provide immediate access to food by the hungry.

<sup>48</sup> e.g. World Bank Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, EU Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP-COMPACT), MDG Achievement Fund, The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.

## **4.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### ***Scope of STEP 4 and entry points***

- This step<sup>49</sup> is based on the premise that monitoring of progress towards the results or outcomes agreed in the UNDAF matrix is critical and that the continued validity of assumptions and risks which underly the choice of priorities/results as relate to food and nutrition security is to be ascertained at regular intervals (UNDAF M&E Plan). Adjustments to, or addition of new interventions may be necessary, based on monitoring findings.
  - During UNDAF implementation, there will be annual review exercises and an evaluation. The evaluation of the UNDAF is undertaken in the penultimate year. Both the UNDAF annual review and the evaluation provide important opportunities to address changing needs, reflect new concerns, build awareness and obtain fuller consensus on and ownership of actions.
- Ensure that M&E information against the results or outcomes can provide pertinent feedback for continuous improvement and learning on how to address food insecurity issues (with special attention to the longer term solutions). Principles to be followed in doing this include:
  - capitalizing on existing national M&E systems whenever possible and feasible; and
  - support should be foreseen where further strengthening of national systems is required, while avoiding to the extent possible burdensome UNDAF-specific M&E requirements.

### ***Supportive actions and tools***

- **Extent to which UNDAF results contribute to MDG 1 indicators:** ensure that the outcomes include at least indicators related to the three subgroups of MDG1<sup>50</sup>.
- **Ensure that the indicators address both aspects of the twin-track approach:** i.e meeting the immediate needs of vulnerable populations vs. building longer term resilience (in terms of agricultural production, income generation and purchasing power, social protection systems, decent and productive employment, infrastructure, and access to markets).
- **UNDAF Progress Report:** ensure that UNDAF progress report effectively demonstrates how food and nutrition security outputs contributed towards progress in achieving agreed-upon outcomes and that the report uses national data systems to the extent possible.
- **UNDAF Annual Reviews:** should provide lessons learned and good practices on food and nutrition security, identifying also possible constraints or challenges in the year ahead and reflecting on assumptions and risks.
- **UNDAF Evaluation:** should aim at assessing relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of UNDAF results and strategies related to food and nutrition security; should make recommendations for how UNCT resources and comparative advantages can be used more strategically and effectively in the next programming period.

<sup>49</sup> The UNDAF guidelines describe 4 key activities to be undertaken by a UNCT and stakeholders to monitor and evaluate UNDAF implementation: (1) Implement the M&E plan; (2) Conduct Annual Reviews of UNDAF performance; (3) Produce one UNDAF progress report, per cycle at a minimum; (4) Carry-out an UNDAF evaluation.

<sup>50</sup> Income, employment, nutrition.

Examples of existing UNDAFs where food and nutrition security have been included in priorities, outcomes and outputs			
Country Situation	UNDAF Theme/Pillar and UNDAF Outcomes	Agency Outcomes in the UNDAF Results Matrix	Outputs
<b>Malawi UNDAF 2008-2011</b>			
The Malawian economy is predominantly agriculture-based. Malawi has a recent history of chronic hunger and of repeated food crises. Pro poor economic growth and poverty reduction depend upon Malawian small holder farmers' being able to move away from subsistence farming and the constant threat of hunger. Most farmers cannot afford agricultural inputs such as seed and fertiliser, have limited access to markets and to credit.	<p><b>Theme 1: Sustainable Economic Development and Food Security</b></p> <p><b>UNDAF Outcome:</b></p> <p>By 2011 Government policies and local and national institutions effectively support equitable economic growth and the achievement of <b><u>food and nutrition security</u></b> while minimizing or reversing environmental degradation.</p>	<p>1. Strengthened Government capacity to coordinate and implement food and nutrition security policies and plans</p> <p>2. Nutrition friendly agricultural productivity increased, especially at household level, and oriented towards commercialization</p> <p>3. Enhanced conservation of the natural resource base</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of additional capacity to government to ensure that food and nutrition policies are integrated as part of SWAp development by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ Strengthened Government capacity to coordinate and align development partners' policies and plans by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ Land area under small scale irrigation and water harvesting increased by 22% by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ The range of agricultural products locally grown (diversification in production – high value and nutritive crops, dairy, livestock, aquaculture) doubled by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ Three adaptive research initiatives supported in different zones by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ Uptake of improved agronomic, crop protection and post harvest best practices doubled in areas where UN is working with government by 2011. FAO, (UNDP, UNIDO)</li> <li>▪ Linkage and access to markets and financial institutions for the agro-sector increased by 33% by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</li> <li>▪ By 2011 the number of women, young people and people with disabilities engaged in gainful and sustainable economic activities increased by 15%. FAO, (UNFPA, ILO, UNIDO)</li> <li>▪ Child labour and hazardous work for young people reduced in agricultural sector. ILO (FAO, UNICEF)</li> <li>▪ Land under community-based natural resources management, improved integrated water resources management and improved land use practices increased by 25% by 2011. UNDP, (FAO)</li> <li>▪ Strengthened application of results of disaster risk assessment to natural resources management by 2011. FAO</li> </ul>

Examples of existing UNDAFs where food and nutrition security have been included in priorities, outcomes and outputs			
Country Situation	UNDAF Theme/Pillar and UNDAF Outcomes	Agency Outcomes in the UNDAF Results Matrix	Outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased access to alternative energy sources by 2011. UNDP,( FAO)</li> </ul>
<b>Tajikistan UNDAF 2010-2015</b>			
The population of Tajikistan is approximately 7.3 million, of which over 73% live in rural areas and 40% is under the age of 18. The country is faced with challenging geography, as it is 93% mountainous and landlocked, with limited access to other regions. Following the civil war period (1992/97), Tajikistan slowly transitioned from the status of post-conflict recovery requiring direct humanitarian assistance into an economically viable nation state, promoting sustainable development based upon nascent democratic and market economy principles. Tajikistan faces significant challenges in terms of its struggling national economy, fragmented administration, and considerable capacity constraints (in human and financial resources). The country often faces natural disasters, electricity supply shortages, and threats to food security, which negatively impact economic growth and human development.	<p><b>Pillar 2: Food and Nutrition Security</b></p> <p><b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> National institutions are strengthened to ensure adequate gender-sensitive responses to <b>food and nutrition security</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National institutions formulate appropriate data-driven policies to promote food and nutrition security</li> <li>2. Higher levels of agricultural production and profitability allow for sustainable and reliable food availability in the local markets</li> <li>3. Vulnerable households have sufficient financial and physical resources to ensure adequate access to food</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comprehensive National Food and Nutrition Security strategy approved and supported (FAO, WFP)</li> <li>▪ Environmentally sustainable and climate change-resilient agriculture sector strategy endorsed and supported, inclusive of food security issues (FAO, WFP)</li> <li>▪ A Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring and Surveillance System is operational. Authorities are trained to conduct regular and ad-hoc food and nutrition security surveys, generate food and nutrition security information, and use information for decision-making (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNIFEM, IFAD)</li> <li>▪ Agricultural small farm-holders and rural households have improved access to quality agriculture services and inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, extension etc) (FAO)</li> <li>▪ Food producers/processors have greater knowledge and skills to enhance production of fortified food (UNICEF, WHO)</li> <li>▪ The maintenance of healthy livestock and poultry is supported through improved capacities of veterinarians and livestock farmers for the sustainable delivery of quality veterinary services (FAO, UNDP)</li> <li>▪ Farmers' incomes raised and agricultural production increased through implementation of improved agricultural systems (including low-cost and replicable irrigation schemes, integrated watershed management, sustainable pasture management, etc) (FAO, UNDP, IFAD)</li> <li>▪ National and local authorities are skilled and knowledgeable in integrated pest management to secure crops and food production (FAO)</li> <li>▪ National authorities and Tajik agricultural community are more aware of soil health degradation trends, knowledgeable in appropriate mitigation/control options, and skilled in defining sustainable soil conservation approaches for enhanced food security (IAEA)</li> <li>▪ National authorities have improved capability to monitor radio-nuclides in food and agricultural products (IAEA)</li> <li>▪ Farmers' livelihood are enhanced by greater knowledge and skills about opportunities and techniques to diversify production (UNDP, FAO)</li> <li>▪ Vulnerable groups have improved access to markets and greater involvement in the marketing of fruit and nut sapling, fodder, and other associated products (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNEP, IFAD,</li> </ul>

Examples of existing UNDAFs where food and nutrition security have been included in priorities, outcomes and outputs			
Country Situation	UNDAF Theme/Pillar and UNDAF Outcomes	Agency Outcomes in the UNDAF Results Matrix	Outputs
		<p>4. Households consume adequate levels of food that are safe and nutritious. Positive dietary behaviors are exhibited</p> <p>5. National systems and communities are enabled to prepare for and respond to food and nutrition security related aspects of emergencies and disasters</p>	<p>WHO, UNICEF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vulnerable groups are trained in specific skills to improve income generation activities and supported through micro-credit and micro-financing schemes at community level for small businesses (UNDP, ILO, IFAD)</li> <li>▪ Vulnerable groups adopt appropriate hygiene, feeding practices, and fortified foods. Alternative approaches are implemented to address micronutrient deficiency (e.g. supplementary, in-home fortification, food-based approaches) and desired levels of fortified foods are consumed (i.e. salt, flour and oil) (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</li> <li>▪ Adequate micro-nutrient supply is available to vulnerable groups (i.e. children and women) (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</li> <li>▪ Institutions (e.g. schools, clinics, etc.) are more knowledgeable and skilled about the production, processing and procurement of safe and healthy food (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)</li> <li>▪ All quality assurance facilities are adequately equipped and its personnel is skilled and knowledgeable in food safety regulations (FAO, WHO, UNDP)</li> <li>▪ All pediatricians are skilled in the diagnosis and management of acute malnutrition (WHO, UNICEF)</li> <li>▪ Authorities and livestock holders have the knowledge and skills to monitor and control animal diseases (e.g. brucellosis, PPR, avian influenza, etc.), with particular emphasis on regional cooperation (FAO)</li> <li>▪ Improved migratory and other locusts management through regional cooperation, capacity building and early warning (WFP, FAO)</li> <li>▪ Communities are supported in emergency and disaster situations through adhoc food and nutrition security programmes (WFP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF)</li> </ul>

**Indicative list of stakeholders<sup>51</sup> at country level**

- Sectoral ministries dealing with: agriculture, forestry and fisheries, industry and trade (commerce), rural development, health, education, social affairs, labour
- Cross-sectoral ministries: e.g. Plan, Finance
- Inter-sectoral food and nutrition security committee or similar bodies
- Relevant international and national NGOs
- Representatives of financial institutions and donors engaged in food and nutrition security interventions
- Workers and employers organizations
- Other civil-based organizations (e.g. farmers' organizations, cooperatives, women's groups)
- Academia and major research institutions in the field of food and nutrition
- Private sector associations.

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<sup>51</sup> In the guidelines on *How to Prepare an UNDAF (Part I)* 'stakeholders' refers to governments, including line ministries; social partners, including workers and employers organizations; other development partners relevant to a country context; civil society; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

## Resources

### For Step 2 - COUNTRY ANALYSIS

- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 12
- FANTA, 2004: Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: Evidence, Gaps and Priority Actions  
[http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/SARA\\_Nutrition&HIVbrief.pdf](http://www.fantaproject.org/downloads/pdfs/SARA_Nutrition&HIVbrief.pdf)
- FAO Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/ai504e/ai504e00.pdf>
- FAO SOFI 2010: Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>
- FAO, 2002: Living Well with HIV/AIDS: a Manual on Nutritional Care and Support for People Living with AIDS HIV/AIDS <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y4168e/y4168e00.htm>
- FAO, Agri-Gender database: a statistical toolkit for the production of sex-disaggregated agricultural data <http://www.fao.org/gender/agrigender/en/>
- FAO, CFS 2001: The Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Security  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/003/y0310e.htm>
- FAO, CFS, 2003: Food Security and HIV/AIDS: an Update  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/006/y9066e/Y9066e00.htm>
- FAO, Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS): Conceptual Framework  
[http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=7&Itemid=1](http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=7&Itemid=1)
- FAO, How to address rural employment and decent work concerns in FAO country activities [http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fao\\_il0/pdf/DecentWorkGuidance\\_impagWEB\\_DEF.pdf](http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_il0/pdf/DecentWorkGuidance_impagWEB_DEF.pdf)
- FAO, Right to Food: Value Added for Food Security Work and Priorities for Action  
[http://www.fao.org/righttofood/download\\_2009/ValueAddedForSecurityWork.pdf](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/download_2009/ValueAddedForSecurityWork.pdf)
- FAO, The Right to Food Assessment Checklist (and strategic planning)  
[http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi10/assessment\\_checklist\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi10/assessment_checklist_EN.pdf)
- FAO, The Right to Food Methodological Toolbox [http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi\\_02\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_02_en.htm)
- FAO, The Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security [http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi\\_01\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm)
- FAO/RUAF, October 2009: Cities, Food and Agriculture: Challenges and the Way Forward
- IFPRI, 2010: Climate Change: Impact on Agriculture and Costs of Adaptation
- ILO 2007, CEB Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/pardev/relations/multilateral/toolkit.htm>
- International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR) <http://www.unisdr.org/>
- OHCHR/FAO, The right to adequate food – joint fact sheet:  
<http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi10/FactSheet34en.pdf>
- Special Rapporteur on the right to food, reports at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/annual.htm>
- The World Bank, FAO and IFAD 2009: Gender in Agriculture, Sourcebook: Gender and Food Security  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENAGRLIVSOUBOOK/Resources/Module1.pdf>

- UNDG Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the CCA and UNDAF  
<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1093>
  - UNICEF Conceptual Framework for Analyzing the Causes of Malnutrition, included in the training materials of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition -  
<http://www.unscn.org/layout/modules/http/pdf/mod5 causes of malnutrition-technical notes.pdf>
  - UNIDO, Agro-value chain analysis and development - The UNIDO approach  
[http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media/Publications/Pub\\_free/Agro\\_value\\_chain\\_analysis\\_and\\_development.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Pub_free/Agro_value_chain_analysis_and_development.pdf)
  - Universal human rights index (online database) - [www.universalhumanrightsindex.org](http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org)
  - WFP, 2009: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines  
<http://www.wfp.org/content/comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-analysis-cfsva-guidelines-first-edition>
  - WFP, 2009: Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook <http://www.wfp.org/content/emergency-food-security-assessment-handbook>
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## For Step 3 - STRATEGIC PLANNING AND UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

- Comprehensive Framework for Action – Updated (UCFA) <http://www.un-foodsecurity.org/node/842>
- DFID/Defra, March 2010: Policy Narrative on Global Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/food/pdf/defra-dfid1003.pdf>
- EU, March 2010: An EU Policy Framework to Assist Developing Countries in Addressing Food Security Challenges [http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM\\_PDF\\_COM\\_2010\\_0127\\_EN.PDF](http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2010_0127_EN.PDF)
- FAO Guide for Policy and Programmatic Actions at Country Level to Address High Food Prices, <http://www.fao.org/isfp/en/>
- FAO, 2011. Gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: Differentiated pathways out of poverty. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2008e/i2008e00.htm>
- FAO, also Right to Food Guidelines - [http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi\\_01\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm)
- FAO, Guidance on how to address rural employment and decent work concerns in FAO country activities [http://www.fao-iloh.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fao\\_iloh/pdf/DecentWorkGuidance\\_impagWEB\\_DEF.pdf](http://www.fao-iloh.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_iloh/pdf/DecentWorkGuidance_impagWEB_DEF.pdf)
- FAO publication on “Save and grow” - <http://www.fao.org/ag/save-and-grow/>
- GAIN: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition- <http://www.gainhealth.org/>
- ILO, "Tripartite Technical Workshop on the Impact of the Food Price Crisis on Decent Work", March 2009 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/techmeet/ttwfpc09/index.htm>
- ILO, “Food Security through Decent Work” - Policy Brief
- International Labour Conference, “Promotion of Rural Employment for Poverty Reduction”, 97th Session, 2008 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-ed\\_norm/-/relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_091721.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-ed_norm/-/relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_091721.pdf)
- OHCHR-FAO, Fact Sheet on the right to adequate food, (OHCHR Fact Sheet Series No. 34), Section IV “How can the right to food be implemented?”

- Special Rapporteur on the right to food, (in particular recommendations provided in each report.):  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/annual.htm>
  - UNICEF, Escalating Food Prices: The threat to poor households and policies to safeguard a Recovery for All -  
[http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/index\\_57549.html](http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/index_57549.html)
  - USAID, May 2010: Feed the Future Guide - <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/guide.html>
  - WFP guidance on resource mobilization [http://pgm.wfp.org/index.php/Topics:Resourcing\\_opportunities](http://pgm.wfp.org/index.php/Topics:Resourcing_opportunities)
  - World Bank, April 2010: The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP): Questions and Answers [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NEWS/Resources/GAFSPQuestionsAnswers\\_ext042210.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NEWS/Resources/GAFSPQuestionsAnswers_ext042210.pdf)
  - World Bank, December 2009: Framework Document for a Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NEWS/Resources/GAFSPFramework.pdf>
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## For Step 4 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Comprehensive Framework for Action – Updated (UCFA) indicators (p. 57) - <http://www.un-foodsecurity.org/node/842>
  - FAO, 1999: Filling the Data Gap: Gender-sensitive statistics for agricultural development  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/x2785e/X2785e00.htm>
  - FAO, FIVIMS: Using Indicators and Measurement of Hunger, Food Insecurity and Vulnerability -  
[http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=37](http://www.fivims.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=37)
  - FAO, Section of Right to Food Guidelines on RtF and MDGs - Methodological Toolbox “Methods to Monitor the Human Right to Adequate Food”, Vol. I and II.  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0349e/i0349e00.htm>  
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[http://www.ilo.org/integration/themes/mdw/lang--en/WCMS\\_123804/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/integration/themes/mdw/lang--en/WCMS_123804/index.htm)
  - OHCHR, A conceptual and methodological framework on human rights indicators - HRI/MC/2008/3 and HRC/MC/2006/7, available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indicators/index.htm>
  - UNICEF Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition at  
[http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/Tracking\\_Progress\\_on\\_Child\\_and\\_Maternal\\_Nutrition\\_EN\\_110309.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/nutrition/files/Tracking_Progress_on_Child_and_Maternal_Nutrition_EN_110309.pdf)
  - WFP Indicators Compendium, 2010 - [http://wiki.wfp.org/M\\_and\\_E\\_Kit/index.php/Indicator\\_Compendium](http://wiki.wfp.org/M_and_E_Kit/index.php/Indicator_Compendium).
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