

# Interlinkages between social protection and FSN outcomes

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# Global overview of malnutrition/FI /poverty

In 2020:

- 22 % of children <5 y were stunted, 6.7 % were wasted, and 5.7 % overweight
- 40 % of all adults were overweight, 772 million obese
- 2.3 billion people were moderately or severely food insecure
- Healthy diets are unaffordable for 3.1 billion people

In 2018:

- 8.6% lived below the international poverty line
- Covid, conflict, CC have further exacerbated the situation

(GNR, 2021; SOFI, 2022; WB)

# Social Protection

- Social protection's goal
- Has the potential to tackle both poverty and malnutrition
- Role recognized by the 2030 Agenda and ICN2

# Causes of malnutrition

- Not just food insecurity
- UNICEF framework
- Importance of diet quality
- Good nutrition is achieved when healthy, diverse, safe, nutritious, sustainable diets available are affordable and accessible to all, all year round



# SP and food security and nutrition outcomes

- Positive impacts on all 4 pillars of Food Security
- Can address underlying, basic and immediate causes of malnutrition , by :
  - Increasing availability of household resources
  - Increasing availability of health and nutrition services
  - Strengthening stability and resilience
  - Avoiding negative coping strategies
  - Improving school attainment and performance

# Food systems

Interventions can be implemented across the entire food system



FOOD SUPPLY



FOOD ENVIRONMENT



CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

# Supply chain

Transfers to small-scale farmers can :

- Enhance their access to markets;
- Provide greater economic certainty and security;
- Minimize their credit access constraints.

⇒ Increase the availability of and access to nutritious foods



# Food environment

In-kind transfers , vouchers, or cash

⇒ Improve availability of and access to nutritious foods

Ex: nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes can increase diet diversity, impact the wider community and local farmers





# Consumer behaviour

Targeted social transfers can :

- Improve food consumption, feeding and caring practices for young children (through the inclusion of nutrition education and BCC)
  - Increase the demand for nutritious foods, health and nutrition services;
  - Increase supply by local producers and providers
- ⇒ Increase diet diversity



# Double-duty actions

- Impact on overweight and obesity : unintended consequences of some cash or in-kind programmes
- Cash+ programmes: can successfully address all forms of malnutrition
- Conditions:
  - \* Include nutrition education and BCC;
  - \* include health check-ups;
  - \* be linked to retailers providing nutritious food;
  - \* reward transfers spent on nutritious foods;
  - \* implement complementary measures as restrictions on marketing, taxes, and nutrition labelling.

# Levers to maximise FSN impacts

- Include nutrition education and BCC
- Make linkages with health and sanitation
- Target the most vulnerable
- Be flexible (ex. Adaptation during Covid : horizontal and/or vertical expansion)
- Adopt a gender perspective
- Avoid unintended consequences
- Include FSN indicators

The seven key areas of the ISPA-FSN tool



# Thank you!

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