

Social Protection in the FAO?

Bridging the two tracks to food security

Presentation for the SP Show & Tell

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FAO's mission

- ▶ Make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to live healthy, active lives
- ▶ Leads international efforts to defeat hunger:
 - ▶ improve agriculture, forestry, fisheries practices
 - ▶ ensure adequate nutrition for all
 - ▶ focus on rural areas
- ▶ In terms of Ps: **Production**
- ▶ Twin track approach to food security:
 - ▶ Short-term improvement of access => emergency interventions, food aid (with WFP), transfers **Protection**
 - ▶ Longer-term support to **Production**
 - ▶ Rural-income generation activities (RIGA) **Promotion**



FAO's approach to food security and its links to SP

- ▶ **Bridging the two tracks:**
 - ▶ The “From protection to production” research project. The role of social cash transfers in fostering broad based rural development
 - ▶ Resilience analysis in Palestine, Kenya, Sudan
- ▶ **Work on climate change:**
 - ▶ Mitigation and adaptation (**Prevention**)
 - ▶ Complementarity b/w disaster mgmt, social assistance, rural development



“From Protection to Production” research project

- ▶ The Role of Social Cash Transfers in Fostering Broad-Based Rural Development
- ▶ A joint FAO-ESA and UNICEF-ESARO research project with support from DFID
 - ▶ with UNC Chapel Hill
 - ▶ part of the Transfer project
<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/transfer>
- ▶ FAO focus on:
 - ▶ hh-level outcomes (labor allocation, investment, response to shocks),
 - ▶ local economy outcomes (social networks and local economy models (village SAM/CGE))



Why research “From Protection to Production”?

- ▶ CT are **changing the environment in rural areas** (large injection of cash, not unlike remittances but differently targeted). Gains in living standards through transfers made sustainable through investments
- ▶ Understand “protective” effects of **CTs as a response to the FFF crises** and potentially to increased variability and shocks due to **climate change**
- ▶ Building on ESA’s **comparative advantage in understanding rural hh economies**: RIGA project, synergies for climate change responses



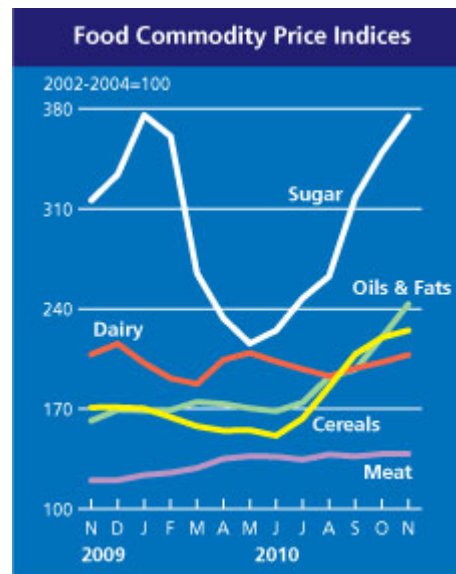
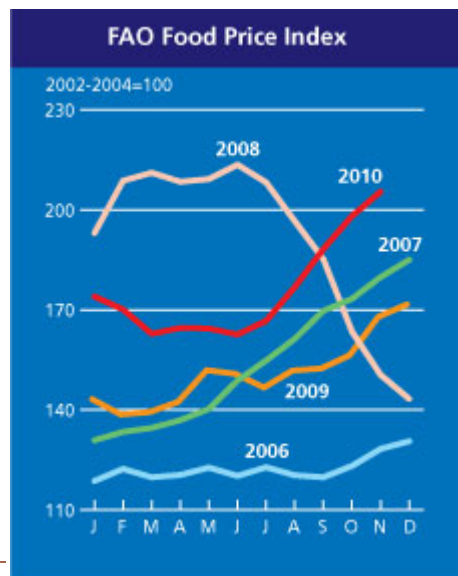
“From P to P”- Adding to the evidence

- ▶ Improve data collection about rural income, social networks, businesses
- ▶ Analyze data from rigorous impact evaluations in Eastern and Southern Africa (use RIGA methodology):
- ▶ Very vulnerable hh (OVC, extreme poor), community-targeting,
 - ▶ Malawi Social Cash Transfer, M'chinji pilot (2007-2008) and Baseline of the national expansion (mid 2011)
 - ▶ Kenya OVC cash transfer pilot, (2007, 2009, 2011). Baseline of the national expansion (2011)
 - ▶ Mozambique Food Subsidy program, (2008, 2009) program expansion
 - ▶ Lesotho child grant program: baseline 2011
 - ▶ Ghana LEAP : baseline 2010, 1st round 2012
 - ▶ Ethiopia: SP minimum package in Tigray baseline late 2011,
 - ▶ Zimbabwe: CT for the ultra-poor: baseline end 2011



Other FAO evidence for SP:

- ▶ Rural job markets and child labor (w/ ILO)
- ▶ State of Food Insecurity: Protracted crises (2010)
- ▶ Analytical work on smallholders, index weather insurance
- ▶ FAO initiative on Soaring Food Prices



FAO Capacity-building for SP

- ▶ Capacity-building on safety nets
 - ▶ Bangladesh: SN and climate change, moving from hand-outs to productive SN
- ▶ Integrated food security phase classification for early warning (with 8 other organizations)
- ▶ Right to Food
- ▶ Nutrition department: tools and projects

