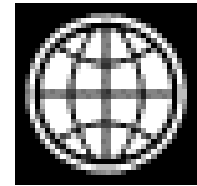




39



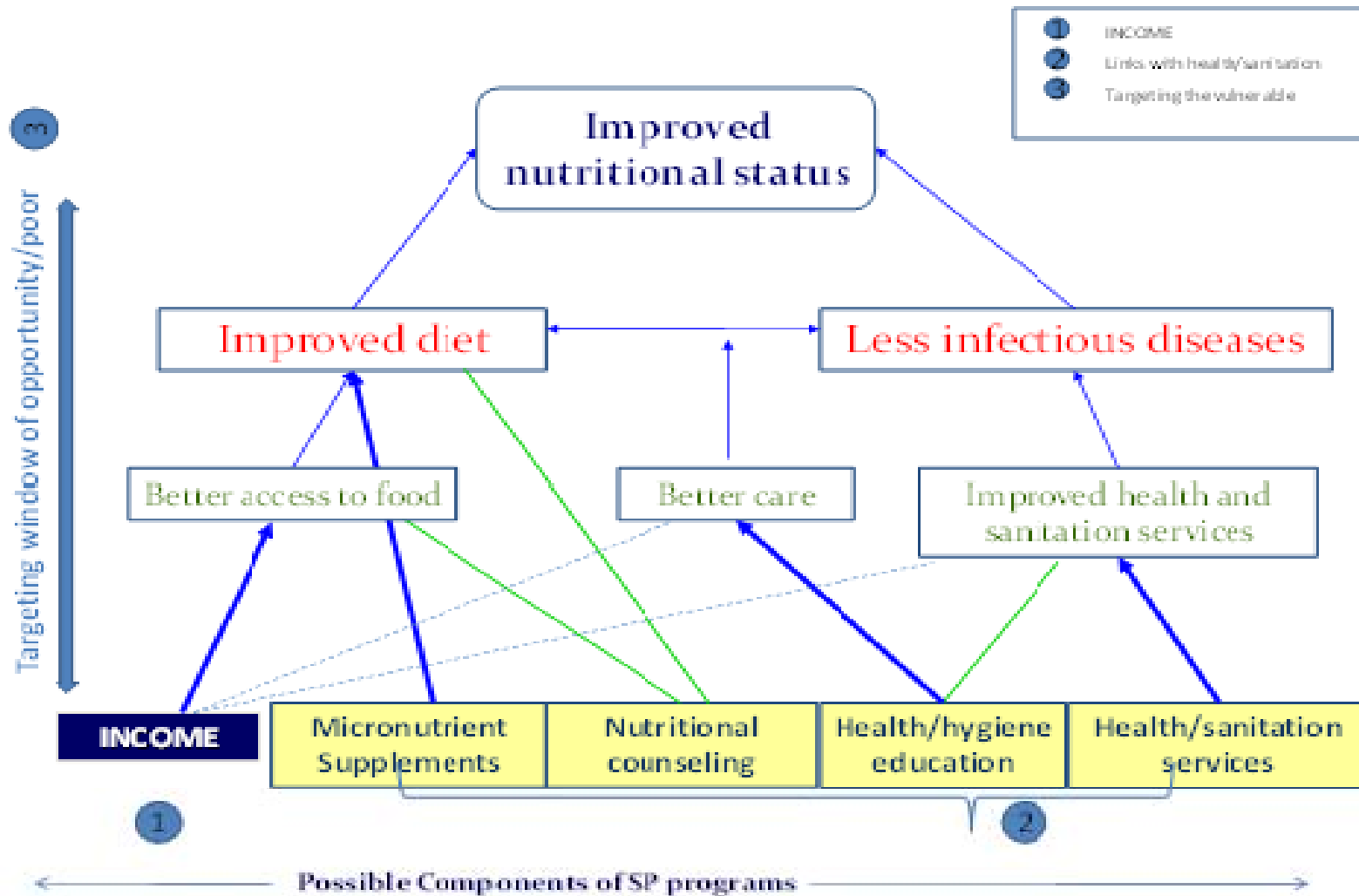
Social Protection for Food Security

Beyond production to improve
food and nutrition security

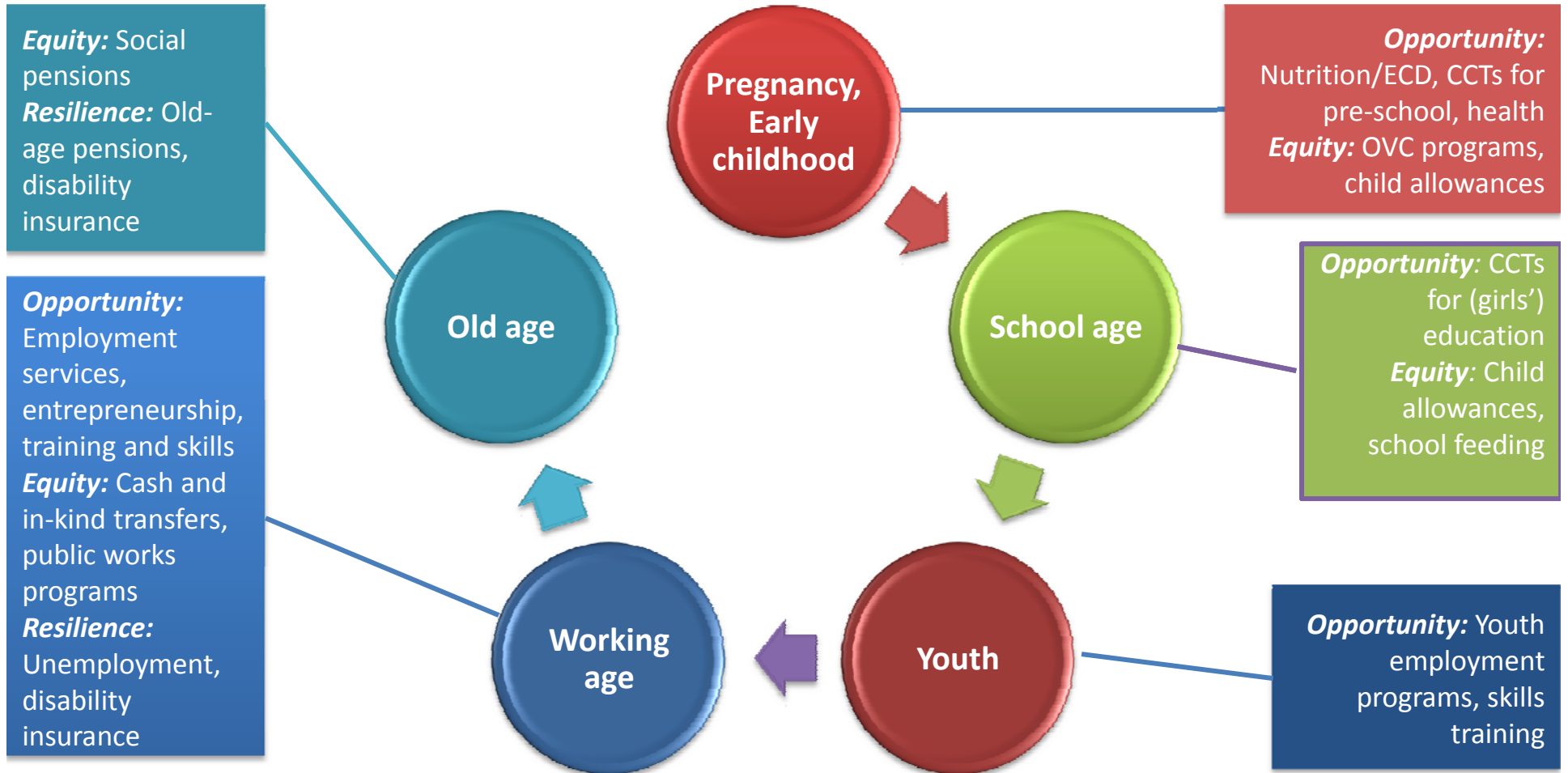
Ariel Fiszbein

Chief Economist for Human Development
World Bank

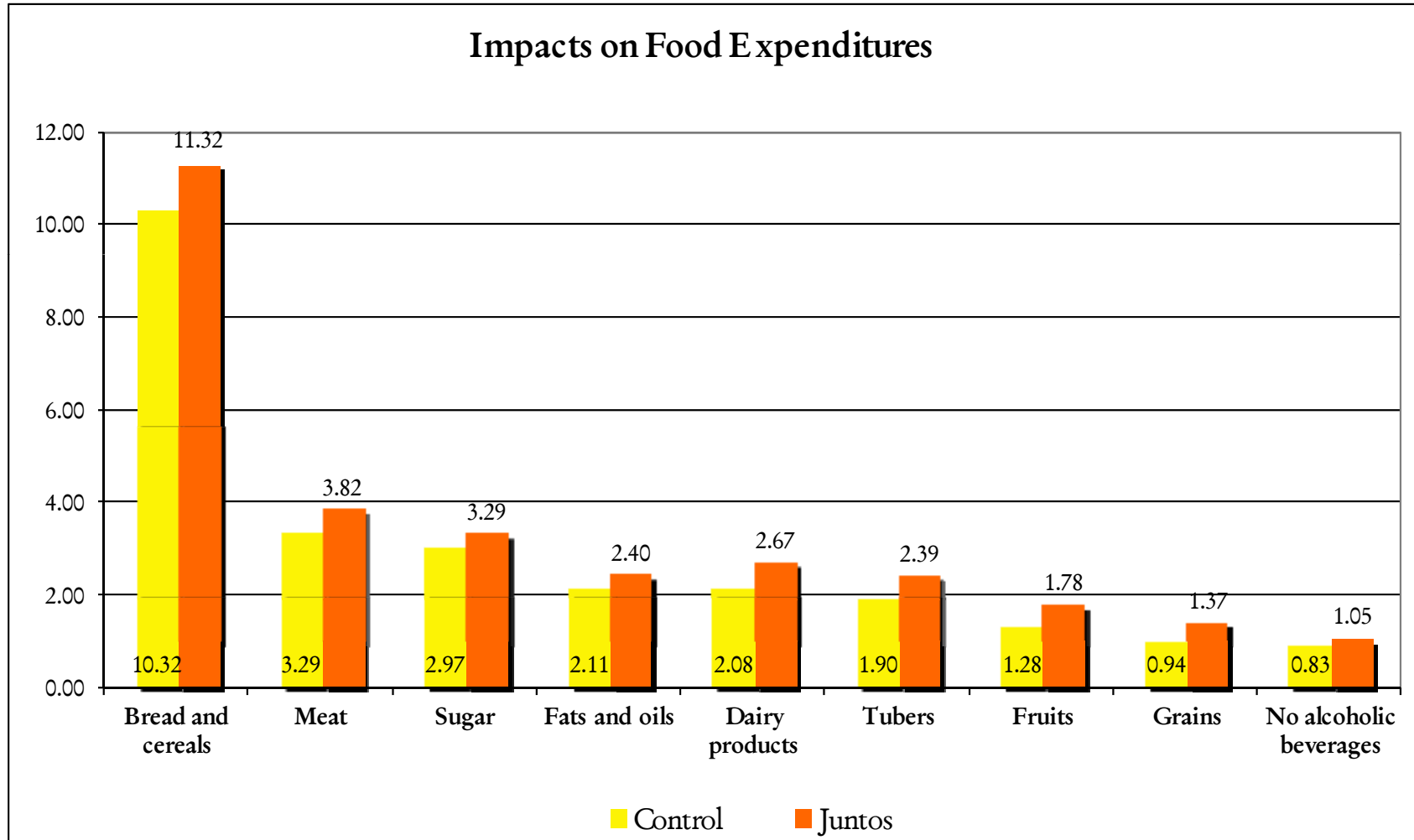
1. SP can play a key role in ensuring food security
2. To improve nutrition security, more is needed
3. Not all interventions work
4. Building systems is key to increase food and nutrition impacts



Social Protection along the life-cycle and its influence on food and nutrition security



Social Protection can mean more and better food consumed (Peru's Juntos CCT)



Source: Perova E. and R. Vakis, Welfare Impacts of the "Juntos" Program in Peru: Evidence from a non-experimental evaluation, March 2009.



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Improved food security in Ethiopia: The Productive Safety Net Program

- ✓ Transfers to chronically food insecure
- ✓ Labor intensive public works and direct support
- ✓ Results:
 - Improved **food security** by **0.9** months (26% improvement)
 - **Caloric intake** **17%** higher among beneficiaries.
 - **Livestock** holdings increased by **30%**.
 - Improved **resilience** of households (62% avoided selling assets, 36% avoided using savings to buy food)
 - **27%** of beneficiaries used more healthcare.
 - **19 p.p.** increase in school attendance by boys.

39 Enhancing the nutrition density of SP

Income

- Workfare that includes activities for women (childcare).
- Workfare activities to support smallholder productivity, access to health and clean water.

Link with services (Conditionality)

- Conditional transfers (CCT, Food Stamps).
- Food rations distributed in health centers.
- School feeding programs and health.

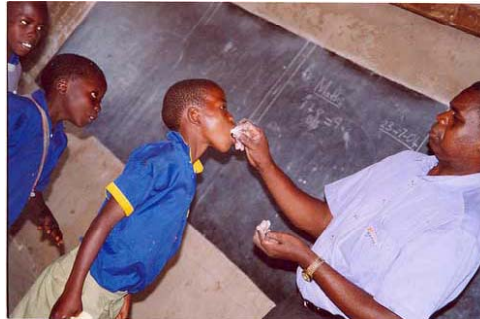
Micronutrient supplementation

- Conditional: Supplementary feeding programs (food rations in health centers, school feeding).
- Unconditional: Fortified rations.

Targeting the window of opportunity

- Preventive programs (community based GP, ECD).
- Explicit targeting to families with young children.

- School feeding + deworming



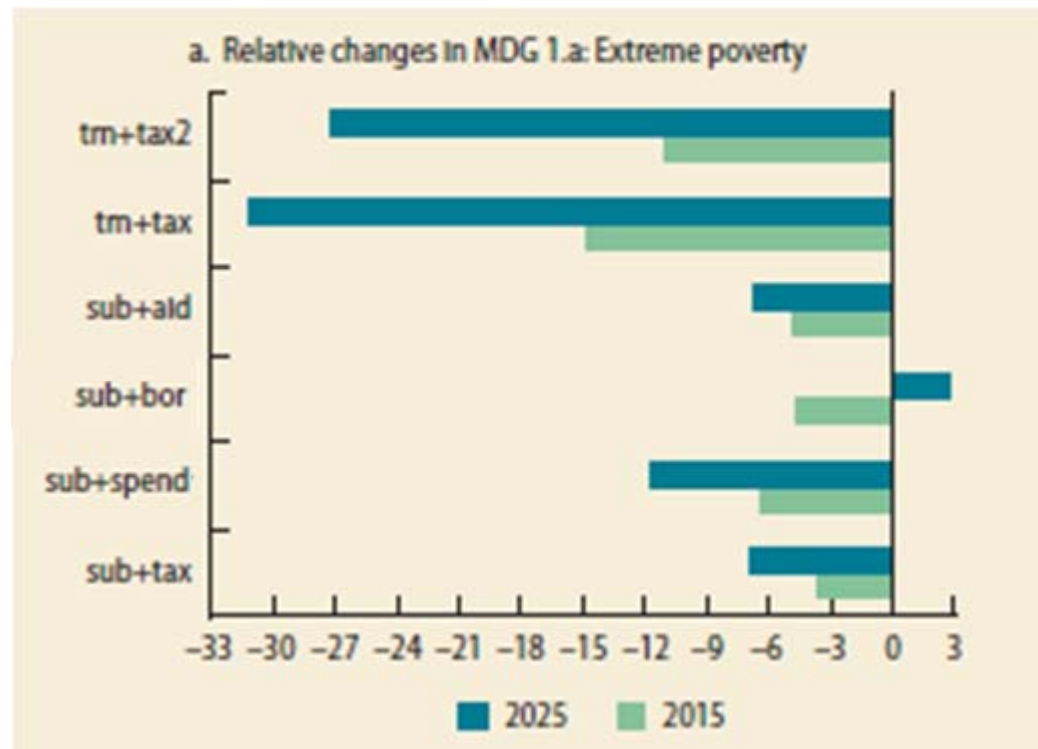
- CCT + micro-nutrient supplements that mothers use and are affordable



- Workfare + information about nutrition and different activities

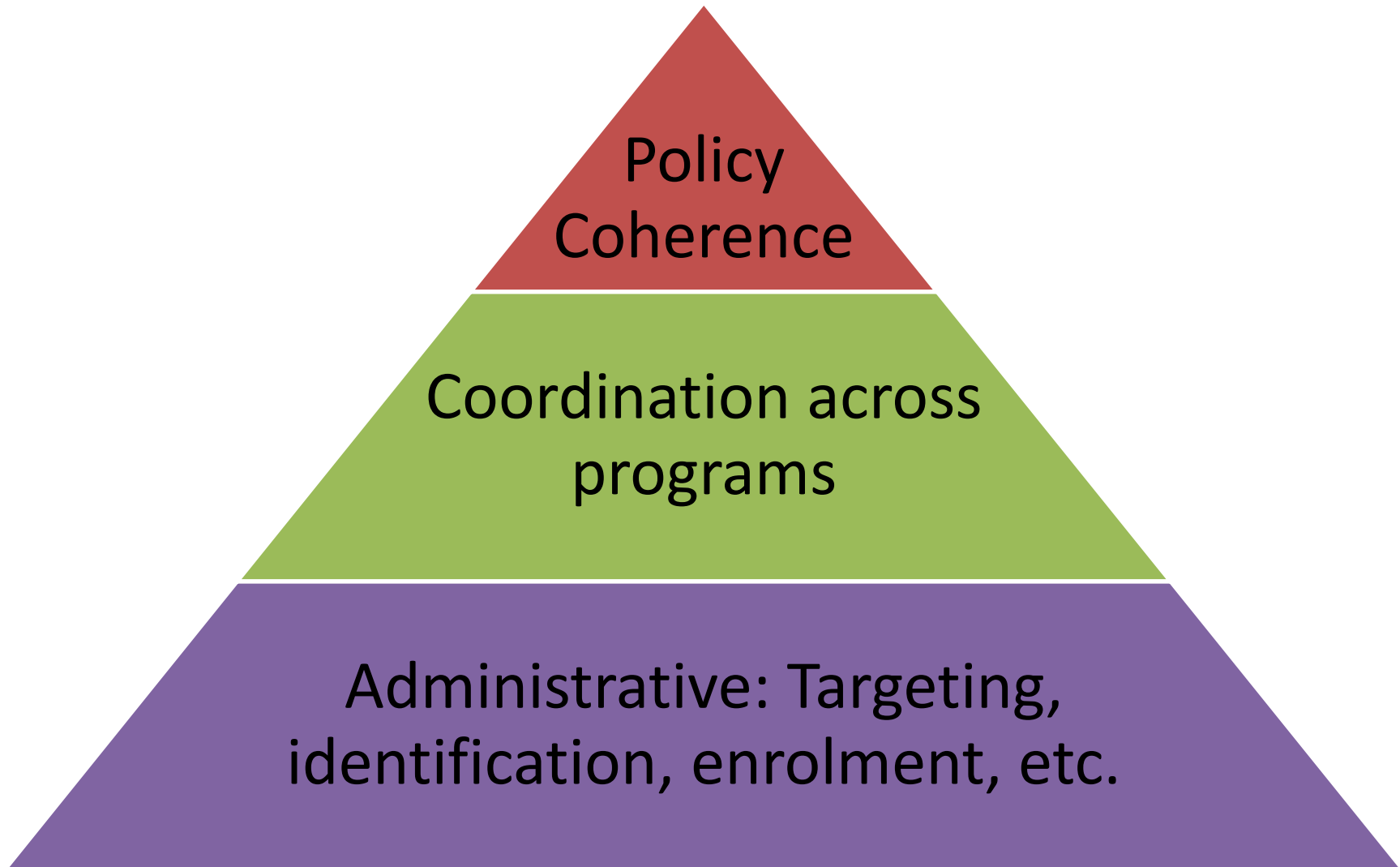
39 Some interventions don't work

- Consumption/input subsidies



Relative change in extreme poverty to food import price shock

Building systems



Conclusions

- Potential for strengthening nexus agriculture-social protection-nutrition.
- SP not a luxury: cost-effective but could be more so with better coordination with health & education and with agriculture/rural development (food production and processing, rural finance)