

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Responding to Food Security During COVID-19

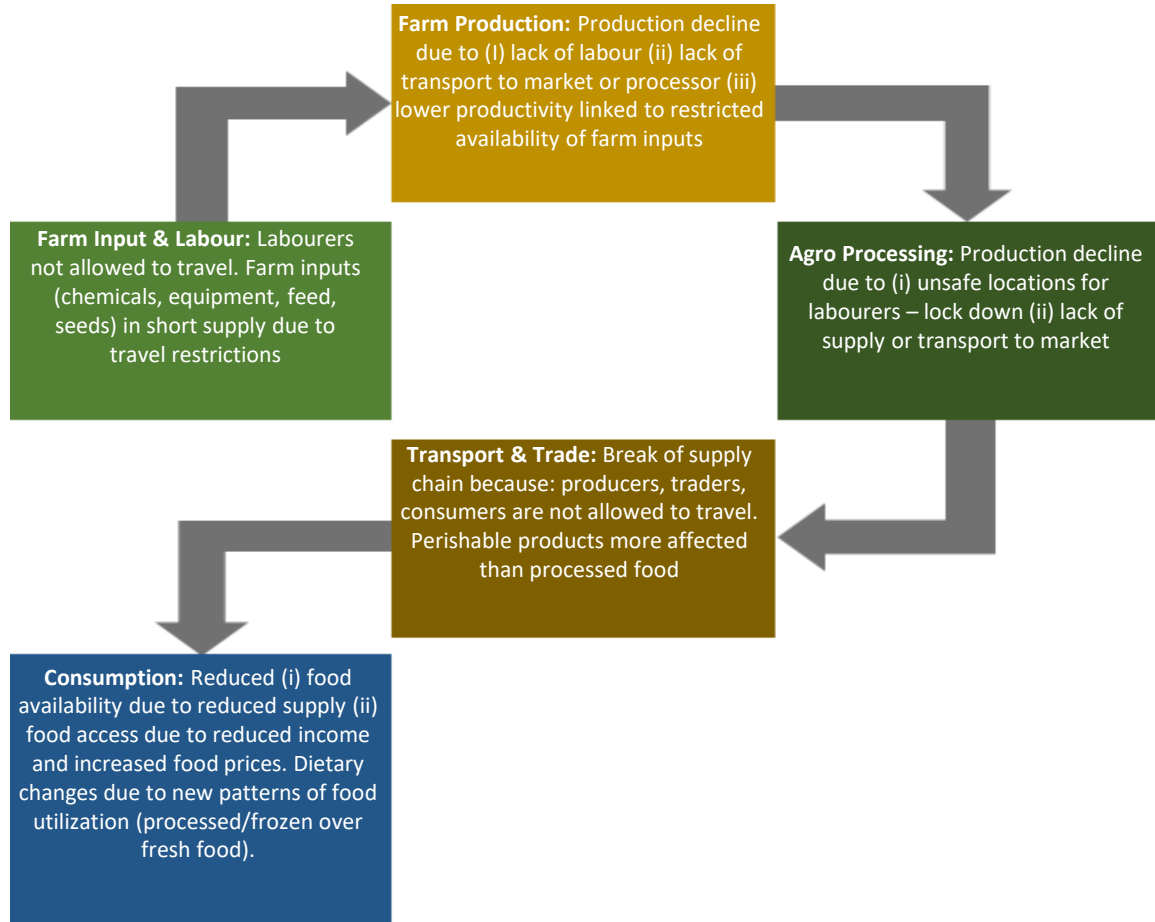
As the world faces the daunting task of containing the spread of COVID-19 and meeting medical needs, secondary challenges also pose devastating impacts. For the world's poor and vulnerable, a lack of personal savings, the inability to store food beyond a few days, weak and unorganised agricultural and food chains, overstretched public services, and major disruptions to supply and demand are putting food security at risk, especially for women and children. This is compounded by the fact that vulnerable populations already experience the burden of malnutrition and associated negative health outcomes.

The **Global COVID-19 Evaluation Coalition** is a network of the independent evaluation units of OECD member countries, partner countries, United Nations organisations and multilateral institutions.

The purpose of the Coalition is to provide credible evidence to inform international co-operation responding to the COVID-19 pandemic - helping to ensure lessons are learned and the global development community delivers on its promises. **The Coalition is about learning with the world.**

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How COVID-19 affects food security: Constraints along the supply chain



Evaluation evidence is key to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past and a way to leverage known successes

This note provides lessons from 50 evaluations of food security responses. These evaluations include responses to previous epidemics such as Ebola and Avian Influenza. It also draws on lessons from a synthesized body of evaluation evidence on what has worked, and what has not, when addressing food security challenges. Drawing on evaluations of food security provides a set of *first principles* to consider and build on before designing innovative approaches to an unprecedented context.



Lesson 1: When major supply and demand disruptions occur, focus on preserving or reinventing value chains and supporting diversification.



Evaluations highlighted the importance of supporting smallholder farmers, particularly those producing internationally tradable products. In Sierra Leone, a country affected by the Ebola health crisis, adverse effects on food security were particularly felt most by cash crop farmers who needed to sell their produce but couldn't because of restrictions on movement. The 2007-2008 "food price crisis" reiterated the need to safeguard food supply and avoid trade restrictions.



Evaluations noted the importance of risk analysis for projects supporting value chain development, including contingency planning for shock events and recommended that development interventions acknowledge risk and devise alternative economic activities and sources of revenues for small producers.



The most successful value chain development projects were those with an integrated and flexible approach. For example, Safal in Bangladesh worked from inputs to markets, putting farmers at the centre, on different high value food products - dairy, vegetables and fish – mainly for the local market. Their intensive and flexible project approach enabled them to react to emerging problems and opportunities, and resulted in significant impact on income and food security, even for households with very little land.



Lesson 2: Food security emergencies require fast action followed by long term commitments to give success a chance and to support the sustainability of results (nexus thinking).



Act Fast:

COVID-19 is exacerbating underlying issues caused by the impacts of "lock down" on food access. Evaluations noted that responses to shocks often require donor funding and providing timely responses was challenging. The 2015-16 El Niño phenomenon led to severe drought conditions across Eastern and Southern Africa as well as in parts of the Asia Pacific. Millions of families struggled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements, lives were lost, family assets sold, or depleted, and harmful coping strategies were prevalent, while vital development gains of past years were reversed.



For protracted crises it was crucial to gather rapid, local information that informed governments and donors. An evaluation of the response to the Papua New Guinea drought of 2016 highlighted the value of this data collection. Being able to respond early to food insecurity can avoid costly emergency food responses. Recommendations across evaluations included timely data collection, investing in prevention and resilience-building with multi-year and predictable funding for preparedness and response to shocks, and developing national first responder capacity.



Lesson 2 (continued): Food security emergencies require fast action followed by long term commitments to give success a chance and to support the sustainability of results (nexus thinking).



Stay for Success:

An evaluation of the response to the emergency in North East Nigeria showed the importance of capacity to rapidly scale up the response as it was credibly associated with food security improvements. Effective scale-up was underpinned by the efficient recruitment of a large complement of national staff, effective supply chain and common services. Another evaluation showed that constraints to developing and sustaining access to needed expertise across emergency contexts and phases of responses risk undermined the quality of emergency responses.



The response to Ethiopia's drought and resultant food security challenges found that protection and accountability to affected populations required sustained attention.



Nexus Thinking:

Evaluations increasingly demonstrated the need for improved nexus thinking when addressing food security. This includes coordinating humanitarian, development, and peace and stabilization programming. Such an approach provides fast action with long-term support to addressing systemic obstacles while building the foundations for a sustainable system. Eight country program evaluations across Africa spoke to the issue of compromised results when life-saving food distribution was not followed by longer-term development activities. Evaluations have shown that a robust approach is required to ensure that beneficiaries move to government support or other sustainable livelihood opportunities as soon as possible.



In a food security programming in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the nexus thinking approach demonstrated good results. The program provided short term answers to urgent food needs while building long term resilience to recurrent shocks with a focus on women and children. The program, implemented in conflict and Ebola affected provinces in the East, employed a combination of strategies including, capacity building for smallholder farmers, post-harvest management, and processing and marketing of agricultural products. The program also successfully linked up to other existing programs including a school feeding program. Linking local producers to the school feeding programs proved particularly positive in terms of strengthening food security for children while improving market access for local producers.



Lesson 3: Food access issues can be alleviated when a shock-responsive, social protection system is in place.



The 2014 Ebola epidemic in West Africa highlighted the importance of addressing the crisis not just as a medical emergency, but a broad-based humanitarian emergency that considered the intersections with other social protection measures including education, livelihoods and food security. Social protection interventions such as school feeding programs and school gardens have demonstrated results for children, their schools and communities. Children are among the most affected by lock downs and related travel restrictions, since schools are closed and therefore school feeding programs are stopped.



Lesson 4: Responding to food security issues requires a multi-sector approach. Evaluations have demonstrated the value of combining food availability, food access, and food use with:



a. Gender equality and intersectional approaches: Social bias remains a major constraint to income sources and adequate food, especially in times of crisis. Evaluations have demonstrated that women play a key role in agriculture but face major structural barriers. In Senegal, the prevalence of illiteracy, certain harmful socio-cultural practices, and early marriages and pregnancies made it difficult to ensure food security programs had an impact on women. However, disasters have also proven to be an opportunity to reinvent women's roles and advance gender equality. Introducing new cassava processing tools for women in the Philippines, fish solar dryers for women in Malawi, and a group marketing strategy for bean farmers in Kenya and Uganda were innovations that improved production and supported women's agency. Successful programming was focused on understanding women's roles in value chains based on analysis, and working to address structural inequalities to achieve gender-transformative results. The need for gender mainstreaming to be preceded by careful analysis aimed at defining realistic and measurable objectives was recommended in evaluations.



b. Nutrition programming: Evaluations noted that nutrition education has played a vital role in linking agricultural development with the social and behavioural change necessary to improve health outcomes.



c. Hygiene awareness: In Guinea, an evaluation noted that combining food security with awareness and training interventions was effective in supporting the livelihoods of thousands of farmers while promoting safe practices to minimize the risk of disease outbreaks. Beneficiaries improved their productivity and capacities to prevent the disease.



Lesson 4 (continued): Responding to food security issues requires a multi-sector approach. Evaluations have demonstrated the value of combining food availability, food access, and food use with:



d. Animal health services: Animal products are among the most traded categories. Evaluations noted that addressing animal health is an important element in value chains and food systems, especially for smallholder farming systems. A comprehensive evaluation of responses to the avian influenza outbreaks in 2010 noted that a major limiting factor for the success in containing the zoonotic disease was inadequate integration between veterinary supports with poultry production, marketing, livelihoods needs, and preparedness and response mechanisms. There was a missed opportunity to better integrate health and private sector approaches. An evaluation of emergency prevention systems also found that community animal health workers played an important role in surveillance and early detection work at the community level.



e. Environmental and climate adaptation considerations including disaster risk reduction approaches: Evaluations of climate action demonstrated improved access and control over healthy food, renewable energy, social housing and clean water for inhabitants of climate change hotspots. Evaluations of agricultural support responses to natural disasters spoke to the need to see disaster risk reduction as an integral part of agricultural development. Farms and agricultural cooperatives were better prepared for future disasters ("Build Back Better").



Lesson 5: Complex food security challenges require locally-driven innovation.

Evaluations spoke to successful innovative solutions to address food security in the areas of innovative partnerships, identifying local solutions, using participatory approaches with community members to identify those solutions, and experimenting with new ideas like unconditional cash transfers using remote means. This lesson is particularly important given the disruptions caused by lockdowns and related restrictions on the movement of people and goods.



Partnerships with the private sector, academia, governments, banks:

A food security research fund found that engaging small-scale private sector actors in testing innovations resulted in a high uptake and commercialization of innovations. It recommended scaling-up innovative agricultural practices that catalyze systemic change such as combining technology transfer with efforts to affect social and political change. During the Ebola response, better results were achieved through flexibility, diversity and agility in partnering, engaging in new and non-traditional partnerships, particularly with health actors and cooperating partners, and establishing new private partnerships with logistics and communications service providers.



Lesson 5 (continued): Complex food security challenges require locally-driven innovation.

An evaluation in Lebanon also noted that the development of the production chains would be more effective, quick and sustainable if the actions were directed at supporting all actors in the private sector involved (potential providers of better services and marketing), including, when applicable, consumers, and not just direct beneficiaries. An evaluation of programs designed to reduce rural poverty noted that partnerships with financial institutions were necessary. It was recommended that programming should strengthen its linkages with national agriculture investment planning, as well as with the World Bank and Regional Investment Banks. Providing inclusive financial services for small scale farmers and rural entrepreneurs was also a factor for success in Colombia.



Locally-available solutions:

Noted innovations were as simple as a local university working with farming cooperatives to identify the right crops to be grown in a typhoon-risk zone. Promoting the consumption and production of locally grown foods was another proven essential activity to achieving food security, resilience and auto-sufficiency. Encouraging the production of indigenous vegetables contributed to improved diversity of foods, improved nutrition and income gains for small scale farmers and rural families in West Africa.



Community-driven solutions:

Evaluations emphasised the need for community-driven solutions. An evaluation of the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises recommended the need to go beyond consultation at the community level by involving institutions in local planning and response processes when promoting sustainable agriculture has proven to be challenging at a national level.



Unconditional cash transfers using remote means:

Evaluations noted cash transfers as a unique entry point for providing the immediate food needs of the very poorest people and that they could be used to connect people to a phased layering of activities that facilitate graduation from extreme poverty. A humanitarian evaluation noted a positive result of partnering with national banking institutions to provide remote technology to Syrian refugees in Jordan. Programming eliminated the need for people to wait in food lines.

- [Evaluation of FAO's contribution to integrated natural resource management for sustainable agriculture](#)
- [Evaluation of FAO's contribution to building resilience to El Niño-induced drought in Southern Africa](#)
- [Evaluation of FAO's work on the highly pathogenic avian influenza](#)
- [Evaluation of FAO's Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition](#)
- [Evaluation of the project: Agricultural Market Information Systems Globally and in Selected Countries \(Bangladesh, India and Nigeria\) Using Innovative Methods and Digital Technology](#)
- [Evaluation of FAO's contributions to the reduction of rural poverty](#)
- [Evaluation of the strategy and vision for FAO's work on nutrition](#)
- [Evaluation of FAO's role and work in gender](#)
- [IFAD Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation in Sierra Leone](#)
- [Corporate-level Evaluation on IFAD's engagement in pro-poor value chain development](#)
- [IFAD Evaluation Synthesis on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#)
- [Evaluation of the Gender Policy \(2015-2020\)](#)
- [Evaluation of WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts](#)
- [Evaluation of the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy](#)
- [Strategic Evaluation of Funding WFP's Work](#)
- [Strategic Evaluation of WFP's Capacity to Respond to Emergencies](#)
- [Strategic Evaluation of WFP Support for Enhanced Resilience](#)
- [Key Lessons from WFP and Partner Engagement in the Ebola Crisis](#)
- [2016 WFP Food Assistance to El-Niño Affected Populations in Papua New Guinea](#)
- [Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation of the Drought Response in Ethiopia 2015 - 2018](#)
- [Evaluation of WFP's Corporate Emergency Response in Northeast Nigeria \(2016-2018\)](#)
- [Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis \(2015-2018\)](#)
- [Synthesis of WFP's country portfolio evaluations in Africa \(2016-2018\)](#)
- [2016 Evaluation of CIFSRE](#)
- [2016 2016 Mid-term Review of CultiAF](#)
- [2018 KIT Synthesis Paper on Gender Integration in CIFSRE](#)
- [2018 ODI synthesis of CIFSRE's Contribution to Improved Nutrition](#)
- [2018 ODI synthesis of CIFSRE's Contribution to Generating Income](#)
- [2018 ODI Synthesis of CIFSRE's contribution to sustainable increases in productivity](#)
- [2019 Climate Change Program External Evaluation](#)
- [2016 Transforming Gender and Food Security in the Global South](#)
- [2017 CultiAF gender outcome stories](#)
- [Contributions to end global hunger: a synthesis of the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund \(CIFSRE\) 2009-2018](#)
- [Contributions to end global hunger: by the Canadian international food security research fund 2009-2018: in brief](#)
- [2018 Leveraging Nutrition Outcomes in Schools: A synthesis of school feeding, school gardening, and nutrition education experiences](#)
- [2019 Scaling up Innovations in Smallholder Agriculture: Lessons from the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund](#)
- [2019 Research and Scaling Up Nutritionally Sensitive Agriculture and Food Security Innovations: Highlights from the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund](#)
- [2019 Integrating nutrition outcomes into agriculture development for impact at scale: Highlights from the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund](#)
- [IOB 2017. Food for Thought. Review of Dutch food security policy 2012-2016.](#)
- [IOB 2017. Impact Study. Bangladesh, 2014-2016.](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of Natural Disaster Reconstruction Assistance in the Philippines, 2013-14 to 2018-19](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance, 2020](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Initiative, 2010-11 to 2017-18](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Senegal, 2012-13 – 2017-18](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Honduras, 2010-11 – 2016-17](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Colombia, 2011-12 – 2017-18](#)
- [Global Affairs Canada, Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Democratic Republic of the Congo from 2012-2013 to 2018-2019, 2020](#)
- [2017 Italy's Evaluation of three agricultural projects in Lebanon](#)

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