

This thematic desk review aims at informing you on news, analysis, reports and studies in the sector of Food Security & Livelihood. It compiles a selection of references and resources (with a brief description) organized by topic in **English** and **French**. It is distributed internally (Programme staff) quarterly. You are encouraged to share this review with the colleagues that are not in the mailing list. You can also find it on "Lotus Notes - KIT" in the "Sécurité Alimentaire" folder and [here](#).

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

Desk review #2
June 2016



Economic Strengthening and Child protection

Jeunesses sahéliennes : dynamiques d'exclusion, moyens d'insertion.

Clara Arnaud. Notes techniques, AFD, Mars 2016.

Quelles sont les nouvelles trajectoires d'insertion sociale et économique des jeunes au Sahel ? Quels sont les défis de l'accompagnement d'individus aux parcours, aux niveaux de qualification et aux aspirations disparates ? Comment réduire les phénomènes de rupture sociale ?

Youth – Feeding the future. Addressing the challenges faced by rural youth aged 15 to 17 in preparing for and accessing decent work.

FAO, 2016.

Rural youth are the future of food security and rural poverty reduction. However, youth in rural areas (especially those under 18) of developing countries face enormous challenges. Most see few income and employment opportunities ahead of them. Hence, many are leaving agriculture and their communities to migrate, in search of



Cash-based programming

The Political Economy of Cash Transfers. A Comparative Analysis of Latin American and Sub-Saharan African Experiences.

M. Scarlato, G. d'Agostino. German Development Institute, June 2016.

"Low income countries in Africa tend to implement small CTs, which are often inconsistent collections of fragmented projects aimed at combating food insecurity and extreme poverty or providing emergency responses to natural disasters and conflicts ... the effects of these programmes are often hampered by difficulties in defining the target groups, as most households are poor. In practical terms, safety nets generally cover only the poorest 10 to 20 per cent of the population, according to simple targeting methods, which often miss the most disadvantaged households ..." [continue reading](#)

Travailler avec des filets sociaux basés sur des transferts monétaires dans des contextes humanitaires. Note d'orientation pour les praticiens humanitaires.

Nupur Kukrety. CALP, Février 2016.

better opportunities in urban areas or abroad. Yet, with ageing farm populations worldwide, agriculture needs young people. To draw youth into agriculture, conditions to work there must become more productive and congruent with young people's aspirations for a better future.



Poverty and vulnerability

Getting to Zero: Tackling Extreme Poverty through Private Sector Development. Policy Guide.

Andrew Shepherd and Chiara Mariotti. *Chronic Poverty*, 2015.

The most direct way to help the chronically poor exit poverty through private sector development is by providing them secure, decent wage employment. This is particularly true for the most vulnerable categories, such as the poorest women and young or disabled people. However, most developing countries are not creating sufficient wage employment, or fast enough, to provide a secure job to all the poor in the near future, and the poorest people may not easily take them up. The proportion of decent jobs among all jobs created by growth has increased since 1990, but still over half of all new jobs created are insecure. Some of these jobs have created opportunities for the working poor, but many others have not enabled the poor to escape poverty.

This policy guide aims at identifying those interventions that best promote entrepreneurship among the poor in a way that puts them on trajectories out of poverty. For some, these interventions can contribute to sustained poverty escapes; for others, they mean faster upward mobility to the poverty line.

Les dispositifs de protection sociale se révèlent être une des mesures essentielles de la politique sociale pour lutter contre la pauvreté et les inégalités et pour limiter la vulnérabilité face aux crises. Le concept de protection sociale a considérablement évolué dans ces dernières années pour privilégier une démarche visant à inclure les populations qui se livrent à des activités en dehors de l'économie formelle et allant au-delà des prérogatives et responsabilités étatiques. Néanmoins la protection sociale continue d'être un concept relativement nouveau qui n'est pas pleinement compris par la plupart des acteurs humanitaires.

Cette note d'orientation du CALP se propose de fournir un cadrage tant sur la théorie qui sous-tend les dispositifs de protection sociale que sur la manière de concevoir des actions basées sur des filets de sécurité.



Agriculture

Urbanization and Rural Transformation: Implications for Food Security and Nutrition.

FAO, 2016.

Urbanization and the transformation of agriculture, food systems and rural spaces present challenges and opportunities for inclusive growth, poverty eradication, economic, environmental and social sustainability, and food security and nutrition. This brief review of the most recent literature on the topics of urbanization, rural transformation, and rural-urban linkages.

Agricultural and rural development reconsidered: A guide to issues and debates.

Steve Wiggins (ODI). IFAD, March 2016.

Despite predictions, the agricultural landscape in the developing world continues to be dominated by family-operated smallholdings. Most international organizations and donors



Food & Nutrition security

Open data for smallholder farmers – strong potential, but little impact yet.

CTA, 2016.

Alimenter la révolution des données dans l'agriculture.

CTA, 2016.

Open access to data that can influence food production and nutrition is crucial for innovation in agriculture and value chain development. But a report that explores the impact of the open data movement on the food and nutrition security of small-scale farmers finds that despite strong potential, examples of tangible benefits are few and far between. La révolution des données pour l'agriculture avance de solides arguments pour l'adoption de systèmes de données ouvertes bon marché et faciles d'accès comme un outil d'amélioration dans le secteur agricole. Le volume et les différents types de données disponibles augmentent de façon exponentielle, alimentant la révolution des données. Cette croissance stimule l'innovation sur l'ensemble de la chaîne de valeur agricole, mais surtout, elle offre des perspectives qui ne se limitent pas aux grandes entreprises. En fin de compte, l'un de facteurs clés déterminant l'efficacité des données ouvertes est la nécessité d'utiliser des normes adéquates et de rendre réutilisables les ensembles de données sur les plans technique et juridique.

Learning From the Past: Framing of Undernutrition in India Since Independence and Its Links to Agriculture.

Inka Barnett and Shilpi Srivastava. LANSAs, February 2016.

“Undernutrition has been framed as a health issue (1950-'65), a problem of food shortage (1965-'75), a multidimensional poverty challenge (1975-'97) and a nutrition and food security issue (after 1997). The framing of agriculture remained more or less unchanged until the early 2000s, with agriculture being

generally advocate for the role that smallholders can play in increasing food production if suitable innovations are used to address market failures, though the attitude of governments is more mixed.

Despite recognition of the failure of market liberalization to promote growth and equity as predicted by the Washington Consensus, governments have been increasingly wary of intervening in markets, leaving unresolved the question of how best to address rural market failures. Second, the effectiveness of investments to provide universal coverage of key services – in particular related to health and education – has been marked. Given well-known traditional rural-urban gaps in these services, welfare improvements have been particularly notable in rural areas. Third, social protection programmes have achieved widespread success and are receiving greater attention. The second and third points may be surprising to the extent that neither addresses the underlying causes of poverty and exclusion. Ultimately, sustainable progress surely will require more finely tuned instruments adapted to deep-rooted causes of poverty and underdevelopment. For this, piloting new ideas, innovations and learning is needed.

L'agriculture, une réponse au « chômage » des jeunes ruraux ?

Grain de Sel n.71, Jeunesses rurales africaines : contours, aspirations et perspectives. 2016.

L'agriculture est à la fois présentée comme une des principales solutions face au défi de l'emploi en Afrique et comme une activité qui ne parvient plus à « attirer » les jeunes. Constitue-t-elle vraiment une réponse au « chômage » des jeunes? À quelles conditions? Plusieurs acteurs livrent ici leur point de vue.

portrayed as a key driver of economic growth and the foundation of food security. During the last 10 - 15 years the awareness of the potential of agriculture for a balanced, diversified and nutritious diet gradually increased in the policy debates; however, deeply - rooted beliefs and perceptions about agriculture remain and may hinder the development of more nutrition -sensitive agricultural programmes and policies". One of the potential ways of tackling persistent undernutrition in India is strengthening the role of Agriculture. Agriculture can help to improve diets (qualitatively and quantitatively), generate income and employment, empower women and improve female health.

Créer et diriger un jardin scolaire - Boîte à outils éducative.

FAO, 2016.

Les jardins scolaires peuvent aider à fournir des repas scolaires bons pour la santé et des revenus pour financer l'école, mais ce sont avant tout des plateformes pour l'apprentissage, pour apprendre comment cultiver des aliments pour bénéficier d'un régime alimentaire sain, améliorer le sol, protéger l'environnement, vendre les aliments pour en tirer des bénéfices, apprécier les aliments du jardin et en plus les recommander à d'autres. Une boîte à outils.

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Comments, remarks, suggestions ?

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