

An Integrated Intervention Framework for Fighting Seasonal Hunger



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Why seasonality and hunger?

- Most of the world's acute hunger and undernutrition occurs not in conflicts and natural disasters but in the annual “hunger season”
- We know what works in fighting seasonal hunger and undernutrition, but they often operate on a small scale and in isolation.
- Global scale-up would cost around 0.1% of global GDP and save millions of lives, while protecting millions more from severe illness.
- Focusing on seasonal hunger would be an effective way to leverage resources for the attainment of the hunger-related Millennium Development Goal.



Linking long and short term

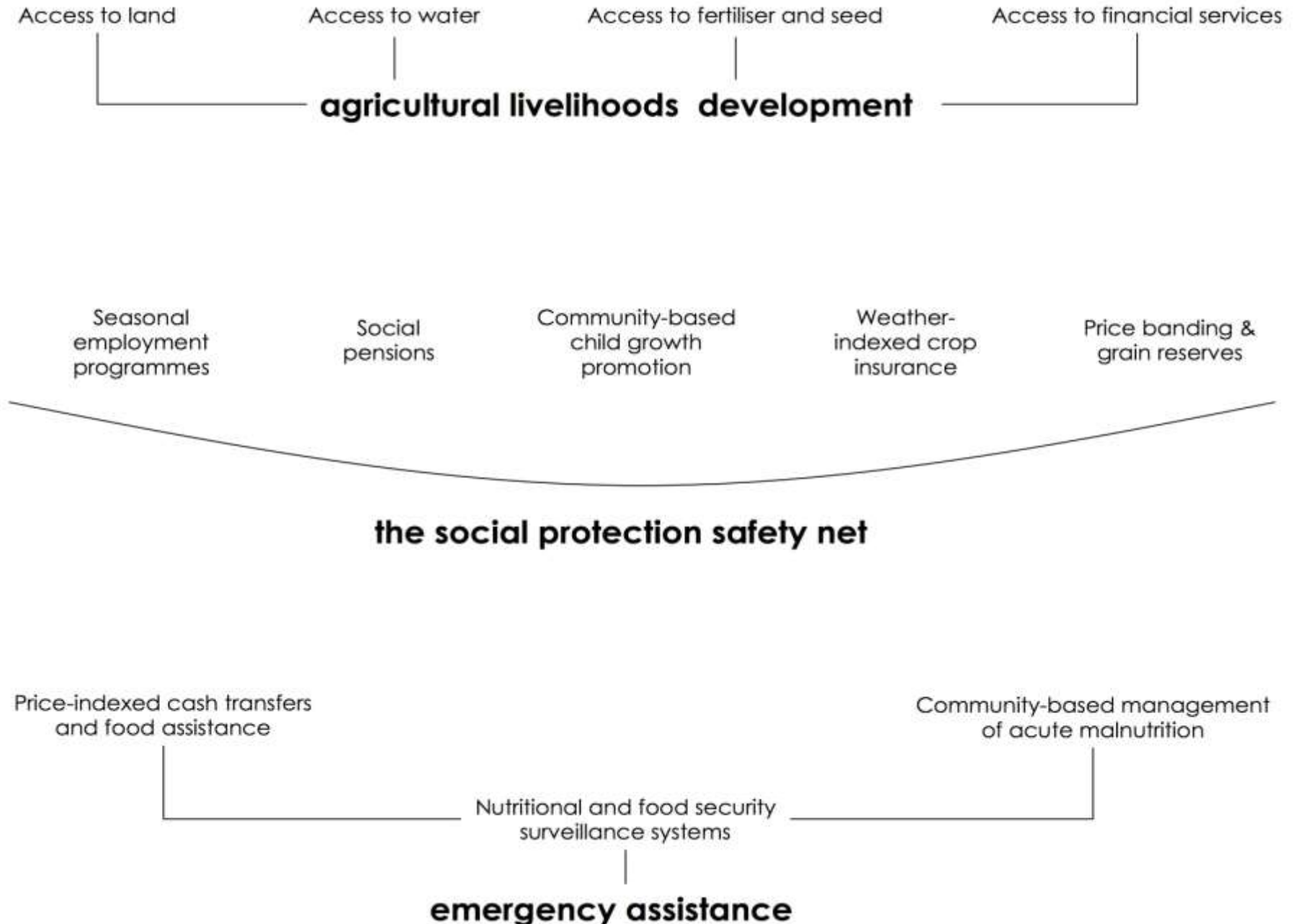
- Nutrition and food security surveillance systems, cash/food transfers, and community-based management of child malnutrition (CMAM) can work synergistically in emergency assistance efforts.
- Although effective implementation of emergency programmes is critical to save lives in the hunger season, a preventative social protection safety net can reduce the need for those emergency interventions in the first place.



Conceptualizing an intervention framework for fighting seasonal hunger

- Emergency assistance
- Social protection safety net
- Rural livelihoods development

Intervention framework for fighting seasonal hunger





Building a common foundation for fighting seasonal hunger

- **Community-based management of acute malnutrition programs (CMAM)**
- **Child growth promotion programs (maternal and child nutrition, especially from pregnancy to age 3)**
- **Seasonal employment programs**
- **Social pensions for those unable to work**

A “minimum essential package ”



How much would universalizing a minimum essential package cost annually?

1.	Scale up of (CMAM)	0.96 – 1.87 £ billions
2.	Employment schemes	15 – 27 £ billions
3.	Social pension	6.03 – 12.21 £ billions
4.	Child growth promotion	3.82 – 7.44 £ billions
	Global Annual cost	25.81 - 48.52 £ billions



How to ensure impact: What next ?

- Formulate a common plan of action a way to “smarter” development and key in a strategy to re-energise efforts to achieve the MDGs
- Inform and reform global hunger architecture responsive to household needs
- From Policies to Rights: Enforcement of the right to food must have the effect of converting discretionary policy into legal entitlements
- Pre-positioning of nutritional and health resources during hunger gap
- Underpin development action with season sensitive social protection safety (index linked cash, food or kind)



“not all food shortages
lead to hunger;
not all hunger leads to
starvation;
not all starvation causes
death”.

Kates and Millman (1990).



“We can afford it, they can’t!” USAID Representative