

CH

Cadre Harmonisé



MODULE 1: REVIEW OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY CONCEPTS AND OVERVIEW OF THE CH APPROACH

SESSION 1.1: BASIC CONCEPTS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network



OXFAM



Programme Alimentaire Mondial

unicef
pour chaque enfant



Save the Children.



PLAN

- **GOALS**
- **INTRODUCTORY EXERCISE**
- **DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**
- **EXERCISE**



Session objective

At the end of the session, the participants are:

- familiar with the key concepts of food and nutritional security and the Cadre Harmonisé approach;
- able to use these key concepts and approach appropriately.



Introductory exercise

What does food and nutrition security mean to you?



Summary of the exercise

Food and nutrition security refers to:

- key concepts;
- A wide range of concepts;
- needs for clear and precise communication on concepts in CH.



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Food safety** exists when all human beings have, at all times, physical, economic and social access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their energy needs and dietary preferences for a healthy and active life (FAO, 1996/ 2001).
- **Nutritional security** exists when food security is associated with a satisfactory sanitary environment, adequate health services and appropriate care and feeding practices that enable all people in a household to lead a healthy life (WB 2006, SUN 2010, WHO 2013)

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

“Food and nutritional security is achieved when adequate food – sufficient, healthy and socio-culturally appropriate – is available and accessible to all members of a society, consumed and used correctly by all individuals at all times. moment, allowing them to lead a healthy and active life”

This definition refers

- **Four main dimensions:** *Availability, Access, Usage, Stability*
- **Nutritional security:** *Practices, Usage etc.*

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Four interrelated dimensions of SAN:**
 - ***Availability:*** Food availability relates to the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, provisioning levels, and net trade.
 - ***Access:*** Good food supplies at the national or international level do not in themselves guarantee household food security. Concerns about insufficient access to food have led to a serious policy focus on income, expenditure, markets and food prices to achieve food security goals.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Four interdependent dimensions:**

- ***Use:*** Utilization focuses on how the body optimizes different nutrients found in food. Good practices in care and feeding, food preparation, diet diversity, and distribution of food within the household result in adequate energy and nutrient intake. This adds to a good biological use of the foods consumed, and determines the nutritional status of individuals.
- ***Stability:*** Even if your dietary intake is adequate today, you are still considered at risk of food insecurity if on a regular basis you have inadequate access to food, and you risk a deterioration in your nutritional status. Adverse climatic conditions (droughts, floods), political instability (social unrest), or economic factors (unemployment, increased food prices) could have an impact on your food security status.



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Acute food insecurity:** food insecurity observed in a given area at a given time and of a severity threatening lives or livelihoods, or both whatever the causes, context or duration.
- **Chronic food insecurity:** Prevalence of persistent food insecurity – even in the absence of risks/shocks and high frequency of years of acute food insecurity.



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Meta-analysis: Set of protocols allowing “**overall analysis**» of food and nutritional insecurity situations, also called meta-analysis with reference to CH/IPC. Meta-analysis draws on diverse information that comes from a wide range of contexts and provides essential and comparable information in a coherent manner.



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Vulnerability?

Exposure: does the hazard affect a population?

Susceptibility: how does the hazard affect the livelihoods of a population, and to what extent?

Resilience: what is the population's capacity to adapt?



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Contributing factors?

These are causal factors (**determinants**) and impacts on the dimensions of food and nutritional security (**limiting**) that lead to negative or positive changes in food security outcomes



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Direct evidence:** these are elements which provide precise and direct information on the status of a food and nutritional security result. They directly measure the indicators in the reference table for the 4 food and nutritional security results.
- **Indirect evidence:** these are elements making it possible to approach the level of direct evidence of food and nutritional security results. They do not measure directly but provide “indicative” evidence of these results and can be used to infer results.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Convergence of evidence:** an exercise which must lead to a technical consensus between analysts and which requires that each participant has reviewed as objectively as possible all the evidence available for analysis. Through the convergence of evidence, analysts must be able to explain the outcomes and severity of food and nutrition insecurity based on developed consensus arguments. depending on the convergence of evidence, a majority of evidence converges towards a very precise conclusion, even if some indicators may deviate from it.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Technical consensus:** it consists of agreeing on common objectives, then gradually shaping proposals based on objective analysis focused on reliable evidence. Consensus is not about agreeing on everything. Nor does it aim to refuse conflicts of ideas or the abuse of power. The more diversified the partnership is in the composition of the national analysis units coming from the different groups of stakeholders, the more acceptable the consensus is.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Results indicators:** these are basic indicators on which the assessment and classification of food and nutrition security results are based.
- **Food safety outcome:** these are the basic elements on which the assessment and classification of acute food insecurity are based. There are four of them, namely food consumption, changes in livelihoods, nutritional status and mortality.

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

- **Reliability score:** represents the level of assessment of the quality of the data, established on the basis of temporality and validity (source, methodology used).
- **Priority intervention objectives:** Actions required by severity phase of food and nutrition insecurity to build resilience, reduce disaster risks, protect livelihoods, prevent and treat malnutrition, save lives, prevent large-scale deaths.

EXERCISE ON CONCEPTS

Link the concepts to their definition and/or complete the ***Word document*** which was shared with you.



Correction

Technical consensus

changes in assets (capital) and coping mechanisms –**Evolution of livelihoods**

causal factors and impacts on dimensions of food and nutrition security that generate negative or positive changes in food security outcomes.

Contributing factors

elements that provide precise and direct information on the status of a food and nutritional security result

Direct evidence

agree on common goals, then gradually shape proposals based on objective analysis focused on reliable evidence

Reliability Score

Defined based on exposure, susceptibility and resilience

Vulnerability

complex exercise which must lead to a technical consensus between analysts and which requires that each participant has reviewed as objectively as possible all the evidence available for analysis -

Indirect evidence

the level of assessment of the quality of the data established on the basis of temporality, source, methodology used, validation

WHAT YOU MUST REMEMBER

- The concepts are the basis of all CH discussions and analyses;
- Need to share a common repository;
- Many key concepts for understanding and conducting CH analyses;
- Difference between acute food insecurity (subject of CH) and chronic food insecurity.

END