



MODULE 4: FUNCTION 2

CLASSIFYING THE SEVERITY AND IDENTIFYING THE KEY DRIVERS

SESSION 4.2: PROTOCOL 2.1 REFER TO THE ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK TO BUILD CONVERGENCE OF EVIDENCE



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network



ICRC
International Committee of the Red Cross



OXFAM



WFP
Programme Alimentaire Mondial



unicef
pour chaque enfant



Save the Children.



PLAN

- OBJECTIVES
- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS
- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND FOOD SECURITY

OUTCOMES

- THE CH ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY
- CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND FNS OUTCOMES

- TAKEAWAYS



OBJECTIVES

At the end of this session, participants will be able to explain:

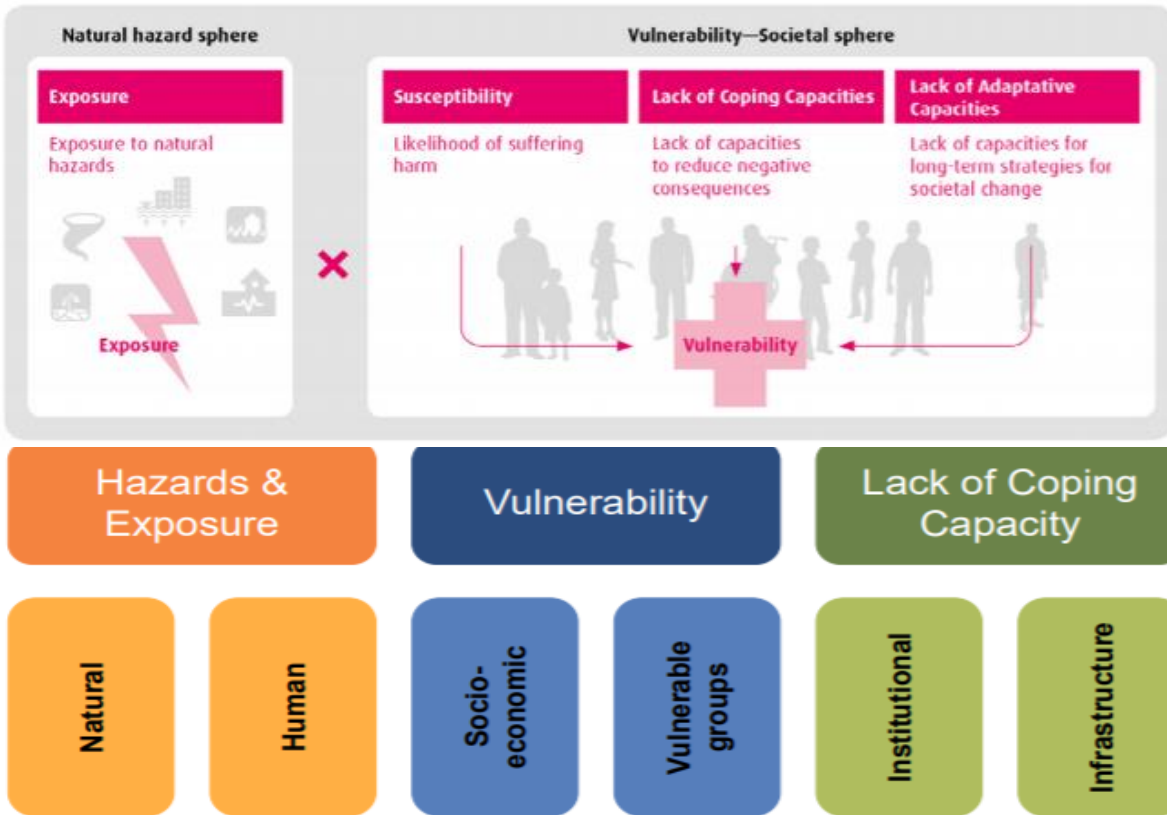
- basic concepts on the different conceptual frameworks that support the CH analytical framework;
- the diagram of the CH analytical framework and highlight the interrelations between the different elements;
- contributing factors and outcome indicators

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

Disaster risk analysis:

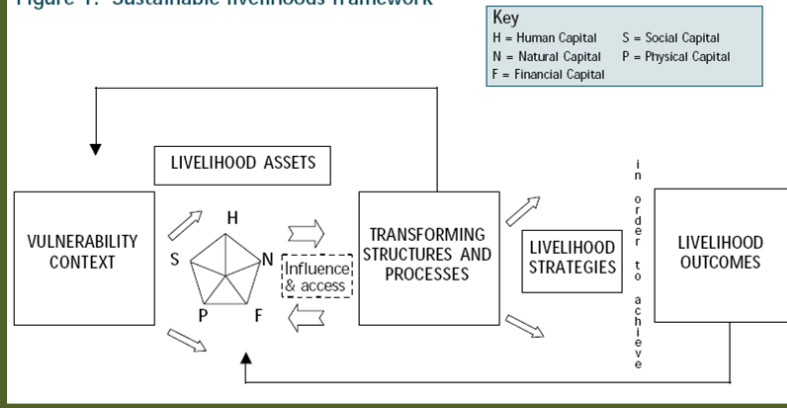
$$\text{Risk} = f(\text{hazard, vulnerability})$$

Source: White 1975 Turner *et al.* 2003



Sustainable Livelihoods
(Sen, 1981; Frankenberger, 1992; SCF-UK, 2000; DFID, 2001)

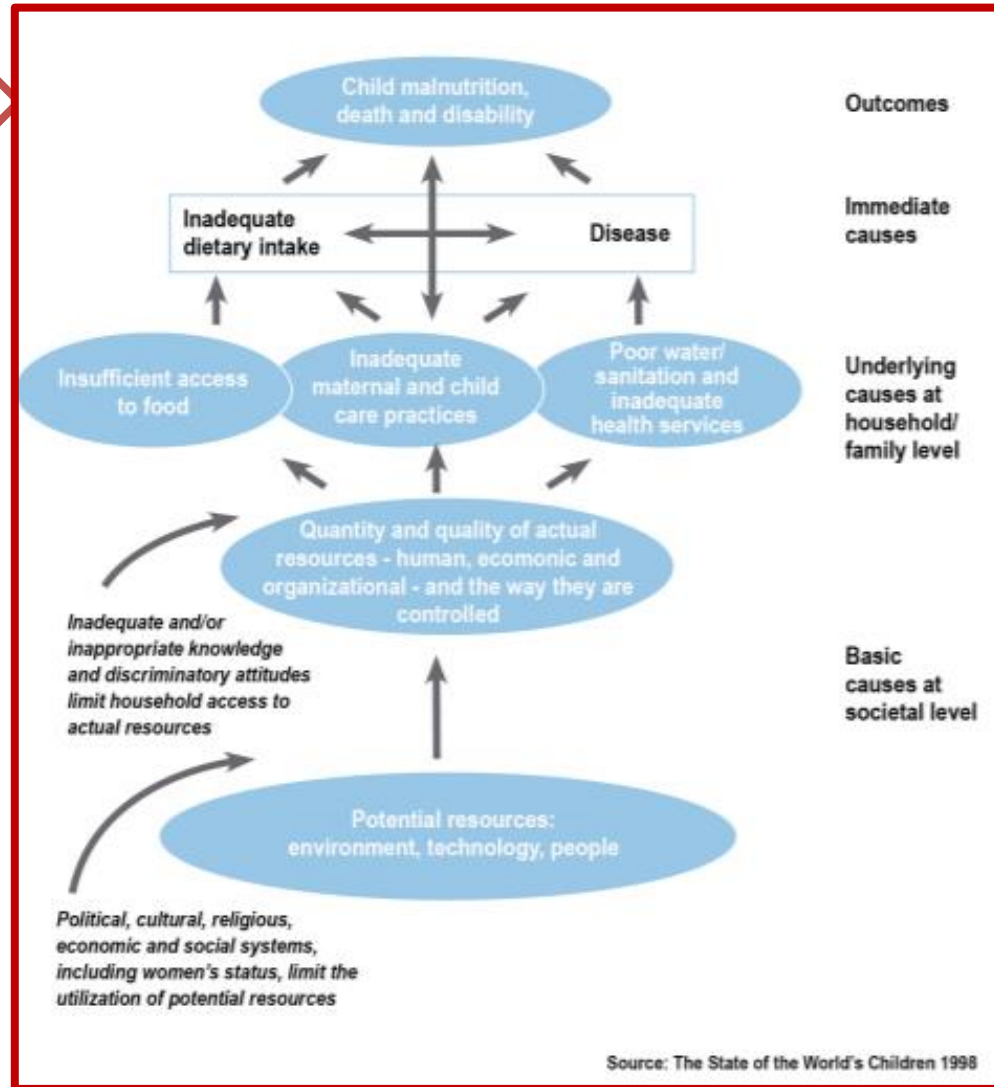
Figure 1. Sustainable livelihoods framework



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

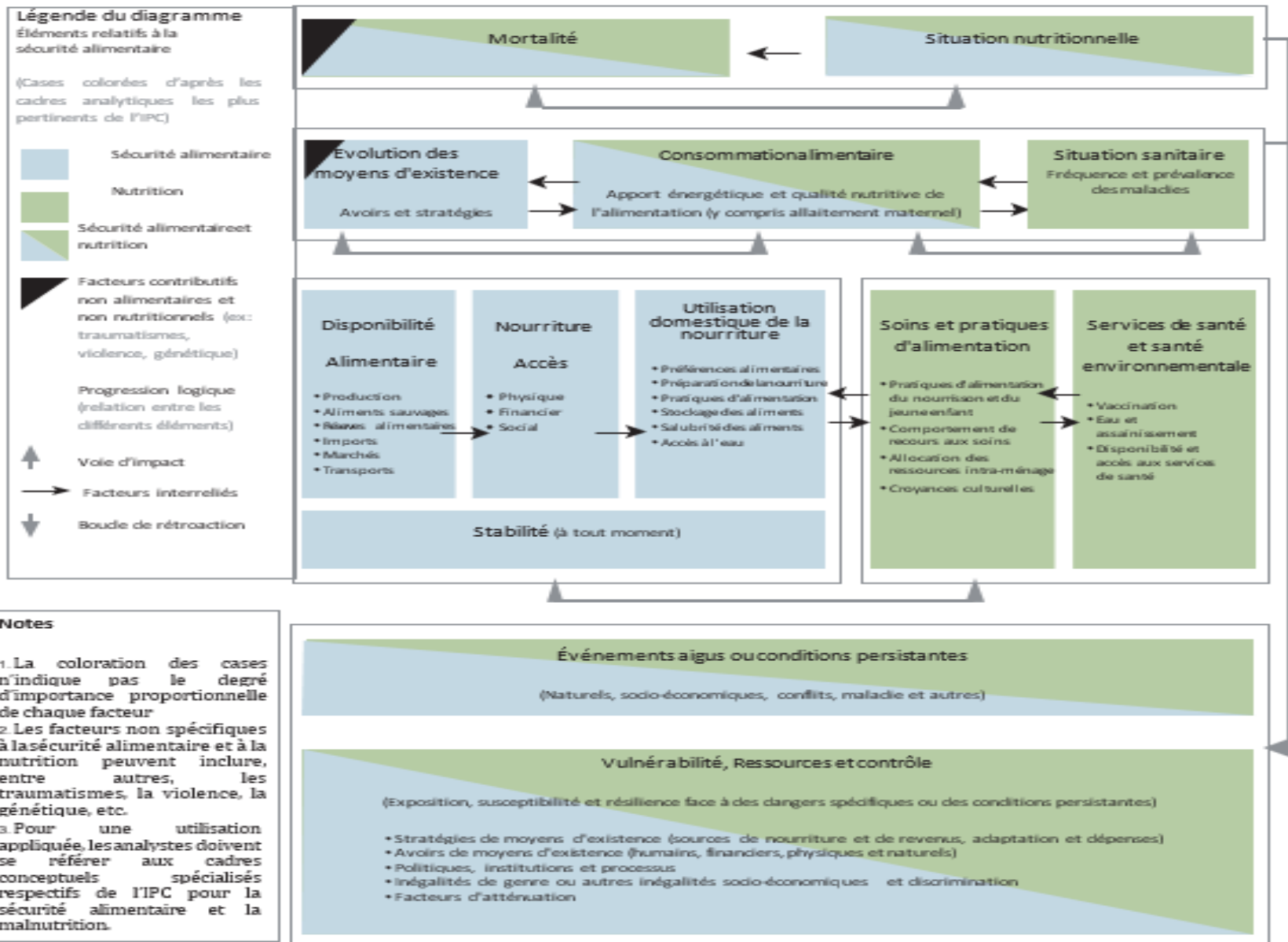
Malnutrition Conceptual Framework (UNICEF 1998).

Four dimensions of food security: Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability (FAO, 2006)



Source: The State of the World's Children 1998

INTEGRATED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CH

Causal factors

Vulnerability, resource and control

- Exposure, susceptibility and resilience to specific hazards or ongoing conditions
- Livelihood strategies (food and income sources, coping and expenditures)
- Livelihood assets (human, financial, social, physical and natural)
- Policies, institutions and processes
- Gender and other socio-economic inequalities and discrimination
- Mitigating factors

&
Acute events or ongoing conditions
 (natural, socio-economic, conflict, epidemics, and others)

Impact ↓

food security dimensions

Availability

- Production
- wild food
- food reserves
- Imports
- markets
- transport network

Access

- physical access
- financial access
- social access

Household Utilization

- food preferences
- Food preparation
- feeding practices
- Food storage
- Food Safety
- Access to water

Stability (At all times)

Food Security Outcomes

(Directly measured with the impacts of the contributing factors)

Non-Food Security Specific contributing factors (Factors directly affecting outcomes)

- Disease
- Water / Sanitation
- Conflicts
- Others

2nd Level Outcomes

Nutritional Status

Mortality

1st Level Outcomes

Food Consumption
 Quantity and nutritional quality

Livelihood Change
 Assets and Strategies

feedback

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Contributing Factors

Causal Factors

Vulnerability, resource and control

- Exposure, susceptibility and resilience to specific hazards or ongoing conditions)
- Livelihood strategies (food and income sources, coping and expenditures)
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Acute Events or ongoing conditions

natural, socio-economic, conflict, epidemics, and others)

Impact ↓

food security dimensions

Availability

- Production
- Wild foods (gathering, hunting)
- Food reserves
- Markets
- Transportation

Access

- Physical access
- Financial access
- Social access

Household Utilization

- Food preferences
- Food preparation
- feeding practices
- Food storage
- Food Safety
- Access to water

Stability (at all times)

Causal factors — use of conceptual frameworks on risk and sustainable livelihoods, including:

- Vulnerability
- Hazards

Dimensions of food security — are directly affected by interactions between vulnerabilities and hazards and include:

- Availability
- Access
- Utilization
- Stability

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION OUTCOMES

Food Security Outcomes

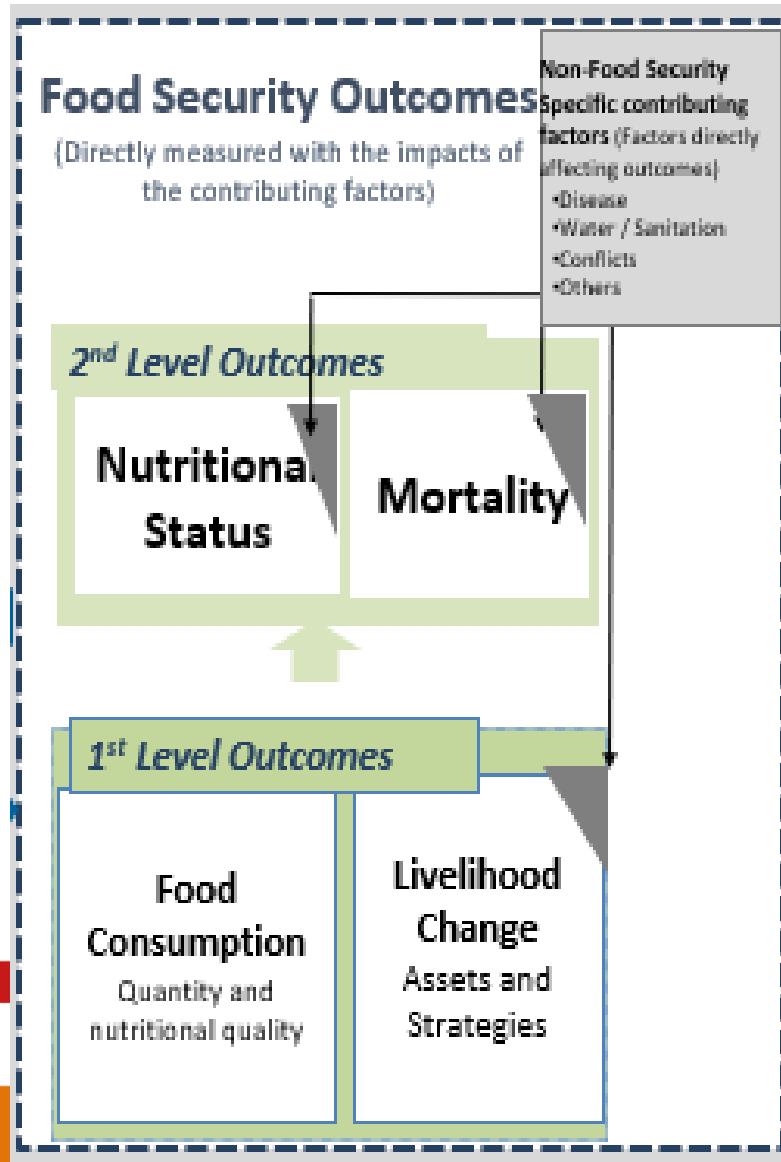
1st Level outcomes: Any food insecurity should be expressed in terms of food consumption and / or livelihood change

2nd Level outcomes: nutrition and / or mortality are only used to support the classification of the primary outcomes

exclusive and non-exclusive outcomes:

Exclusive to food security: Food consumption (represented by the white box)

Not exclusive to food security: livelihood change, nutrition and mortality (represented by the gray box)



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES

The analytical framework is broadly divided into contributing factors and outcomes

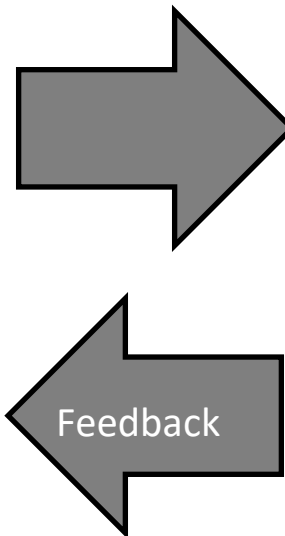
Contributing factors:

Key Drivers

- Drought/Floods
- Civil insecurity
- etc

Limiting Factors

- Low agricultural production
- Rise in prices of main foodstuffs
- Etc



Outcomes observed at household and area level

Household level

- FOOD CONSUMPTION
- Livelihoods Change

Area level

- Nutritional situation
- Mortality

TAKE AWAY

- The CH analytical framework is built on 4 conceptual frameworks;
- The CH analytical framework is subdivided into contributing factors and outcomes;
- Contributing factors are divided in two categories: key drivers and limiting factors;
- The outcomes are divided in two categories: primary (1st Level) and secondary (2nd Level);
- While Food Consumption is exclusive to food security the other outcomes (LC, NUT and MORT) are not exclusive to food security
- There is a feedback between Outcomes and Contributing factors

Exercise: identify each element if it is a Outcome or a Contributing Factor

outcomes

Overall typical seasonal calendar of the area and seasonal calendar of women's activities

Water prices

Natural disasters

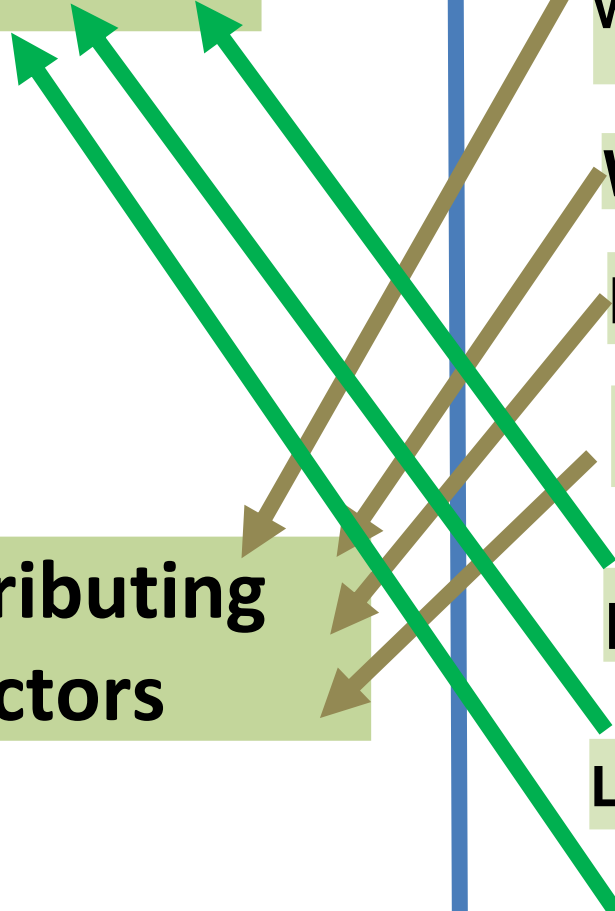
Food assessment

Contributing factors

Food Consumption

Livelihoods Change

Nutritional Status



END