



3 People have Food and Nutrition Security

Why this Goal?

Globally, nearly 800 million people do not have enough food to meet their basic nutritional needs. This has deleterious human and economic costs. The global community increasingly acknowledges that food and nutrition security play a critical role in development and must be addressed together, rather than through siloed interventions. Ensuring food and nutrition security is critical for the fulfilment of GOAL's Mission and for the achievement of the broader SDGs.

As the world's demand for food increases against a background of population growth, conflict, migration and climate change, it is more important than ever to focus on innovative and sustainable ways of achieving food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable. Given that 500 million small farms worldwide, most of them still rain fed, provide up to 80% of food consumed in a large part of the developing world, investing in smallholder farmers and fishers is an important way to increase food and nutrition security for the poorest, as well as providing food for local and global markets.

Food security is one of the key underlying determinants of good nutrition, focused primarily on the availability of food, the economic and physical access to food, and the stability of food supply. Nutrition security results not just from having an adequate quality, quantity and diversity of safe foods, but from a host of intertwined factors such as access to safe water, health services, care and hygiene practices, and having women playing a key role in decision-making at community level.

How will GOAL achieve this?

GOAL's work to strengthen people's food and nutrition security will be achieved through improved subsistence production, improved commercial production (linked to better market access and availability of nutritionally diverse foods for the community at large) and improved consumption of an adequate diet by all. GOAL will achieve this by:

- strengthening systems that enable farmers, particularly women and young people, to access services, inputs and a range of products which increase production and productivity;
- supporting diversified production and opportunities for improved food access, to reduce seasonal food insecurity;
- promoting the production of nutrient-dense foods, including the use of biofortified crops and increased production of animal and fish protein that can address either generalised or localised nutrition issues; and
- supporting the management of natural resources to improve productivity, resilience to shocks and adaptation to climate change.

What will GOAL achieve by 2021?

Improved sustainable and resilient food production systems.

- Increase the food and nutrition security of the vulnerable urban and rural communities using market-system strengthening approaches focused on sustainable fisheries, agriculture and agro-forestry.
- Identify the root causes of malnutrition and food insecurity, as part of any context analysis on food systems.

Increased production and income of farmers.

- Support farmers to increase food production, for household consumption and selling on-market, through improving access to inputs.
- Increase access and opportunities for farmers to increase productivity by introducing improved technologies and enhanced skills.

Increased access to and availability of an adequate quantity, quality and diversity of foods.

- Promote diversification of crop and livestock production to increase availability of diverse food sources to households.
- Ensure conflict and climate affected populations have safe and sufficient access to nutritious food (including in acute and chronic emergencies) through the promotion and support of local markets.
- Increase the resilience of households to food insecurity and malnutrition during lean seasons by improving knowledge and practice of food processing, preservation and storage techniques.

Increased consumption of an adequate quantity, quality and diversity of foods.

- Use social and behaviour change approaches to enable communities to understand and address malnutrition themselves through appropriate care and feeding practices

Increased use of natural resource management practices to improve productivity, resilience to shocks and adaptation to climate change.

- Enable farmers to adopt climate-smart approaches to food production.
- Incorporate natural resource management into agricultural market systems strengthening.