**Knowledge Management Product**

Workshop Report 7 – 8th March, 2013

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| **Jointly Addressing Food and Nutrition Security**  **The experience of the MDG Achievement Fund** |
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# Introduction

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) due to expire in 2015, there is increasing attention towards the “Post-2015 Development Agenda”. Ending hunger and malnutrition is critical to sustainable development and must remain a priority. As stressed in the Rio+20 Outcome Document and the “Zero Hunger Challenge” launched by the United Nations Secretary General in June 2012, further and continued efforts are necessary to achieve food and nutrition security for all.

The Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F) was set up in 2007 through a major partnership agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the United Nations (UN) system and is one of the largest time-limited cooperation funds to advance the MDGs. Thanks to the contribution made by the Government of Spain[[1]](#footnote-1), the MDG-F has financed 130 Joint Programmes (JPs) in 50 countries, corresponding to eight Thematic Windows: (i) Children, Food Security and Nutrition, (ii) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, (iii) Environment and Climate Change, (iv) Youth Employment and Migration, (v) Democratic Economic Governance, (vi) Development and the Private Sector, (vii) Conflict Prevention and Peace Building, and (viii) Culture and Development.

The significance of Food Security and Nutrition in the MDG-F is reflected in the Thematic Window on **Children, Food Security and Nutrition** (CFSN), which has financed 24 Programmes in 4 regions. With a total contribution of US$ 134,5M, it is the largest Window, representing almost 20% of the MDG-F total portfolio.

As part of the mandate of the MDG-F to promote the generation of knowledge and its transference to improve development aid interventions, the MDG-F Secretariat organized a Workshop in Madrid in March 2013 on ¨Addressing Jointly Food and Nutrition Security ¨. This workshop gathered more than 40 experts from all around the world, with the main goal of analyzing and sharing lessons learned by the MDG-F Joint Programmes (JPs) and comparing them with other initiatives or experiences.

The issues selected for the workshop were based on the conclusions of the 2013 Rome Thematic Consultations. We chose the areas which are closest to the development programmes we have been working on and where we have the most valuable experiences to share. The issues discussed during the present report offer the main findings identified during the workshop through the panels and discussion groups on the following issues:

1. Jointly Addressing Food and Nutrition Security, the multi-sectorial approach and the challenges in Governance Models of Intervention. The link between Food Security and Nutrition as a means to ensure the realization of the “Zero Hunger Challenge”. The experience of the MDG-F in relation to governance of food and nutrition security interventions, especially the challenges and issues regarding its multi-sectorial nature.
2. Rural Development and Empowerment: Key Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security The relevance of using a rights-based approach aimed at empowering marginalized people to help fight hunger, poor nutrition and climate injustice.
3. Combining short-term interventions and long-term strategies. The need to ensure the sustainability of short and medium term interventions in order to tackle the drivers of recurrent Food Security and Nutritional crises.

The highlights of the workshop, have been framed and complemented with the main key points coming from the Post-2015 Food Security and Nutrition consultation process, as well as with further analysis of MDG-F’s lessons learned, in particular on gender and environment issues (final and mid-term evaluations as well as thematic studies were used for this end).

The workshop agenda, list of participants and presentations delivered are attached as annexes.

# Background



## Food Security and Nutrition in the MDG-F

The Thematic Window on **Children, Food Security and Nutrition[[2]](#footnote-2)** (CFSN), has financed 24 Programmes in 4 regions. With a total contribution of US$ 134,5M, it is the largest Window, representing almost 20% of the MDG-F total portfolio. The aim of the CFSN Window is to accelerate progress in the hunger target of MDG 1[[3]](#footnote-3) and to halt preventable deaths caused by child hunger and poor nutrition through the improvement of the health, nutrition and education status of the poor and vulnerable households.

With this goal in mind, the strategies followed by the MDG-F in the design and implementation of the JPs included:

1. Support to national and sub-national governments to develop specific food and nutrition security policies and programmes.
2. Incorporation of nutrition and Food Security objectives and actions into national, sectorial and integrated development plans and allocation of necessary human and financial resources so that these objectives may be achieved.
3. Capacity building to national institutions, local actors and communities, through technical support, raising awareness and training programmes, knowledge management and information systems, etc.
4. Community-based actions with active participation and ownership by the community to improve the Food Security and nutritional status. Integrated packages have been designed to address hunger and malnutrition in women and children that target nutritional and Food Security issues at the household level.

In addition, given the interconnectedness and multidisciplinary nature of the underlying factors and solutions towards the realization of food security and good nutrition, numerous JPs implemented under other Thematic Windows have positively contributed to the same goal.

The interventions in several of the programmes of the **Environment and Climate Change[[4]](#footnote-4)** Window, addressed Food Security and Nutrition issues by taking into account and working with sectors of society which are exposed to vulnerability factors, like population living in areas where environmental problems or climate change impacts are more severe than for others, indigenous groups, subsistence farmers, women groups, children and youth, for example. That is, in situations where the inequalities (social, gender, ethnic) make people more vulnerable to environmental degradation and environmentally related risk factors.

Some examples of the areas of intervention are the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices through technical support, the establishment of water storage and irrigation systems, the adaptation of crops to the new climatic patterns or the establishment of defensive and preventive measures to protect communities and their livelihoods from natural events, such as floods and droughts.

Also, the JPs of the **Development and the Private Sector[[5]](#footnote-5)** Window were designed to tackle extreme poverty and hunger through inclusive, pro-poor business development. Most of the Programmes were targeted at agricultural value chains[[6]](#footnote-6), working with local institutions and small producers with the objective of enhancing the livelihoods of poor households, increasing the availability of nutritious food, and encouraging a more sustainable use of resources by enhancing the productivity of agricultural activities and reducing the impact of external shocks.

The JPs in the Window on **Conflict Prevention and Peace Building[[7]](#footnote-7)** seeked to contribute to the achievement of the goals through interventions that tackled conflict prevention and violence reduction, livelihood improvements against youth violence, and the fostering of dialogue and equity. Some of the strategies for conflict prevention and peace building brought positive results in terms of enhancing Food Security. For instance, strategies that strengthened local capacities for peace building in the Department of Nariño (Colombia), achieved positive results on Food Security and Nutrition for conflict-affected communities (protection, assistance, support to nutrition, income generating activities). JPs in the Democratic Republic of Congo contributed to peace-building goals by means of increasing productivity and access to food, as well as improving nutritional diet through training courses targeted towards women.

The 13 JPs for the Thematic Window on **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment[[8]](#footnote-8)** were designed to address Millennium Development Goal 3 (“Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015”) in a broad and holistic manner. For the most part, the findings show that the JPs have contributed towards the realization of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls and also to the achievement of MDG 3as well as other MDGs. An interesting example within the experience of the Fund is the Ethiopian JP titled “Leave no Woman Behind”. In order to build their asset base and increase their income, women and adolescent girls were trained in income Generating Activities (IGAs) and provided with agricultural tools. A credit and savings scheme was put into place and training was also offered to participants. Furthermore, the JP invested in social mobilization of communities and transfer of literacy skills. These activities allowed to jointly address issues of income, food security and nutrition.

In addition to the sectorial work on gender, the MDG-F has counted on a strategy of gender as a crosscutting issue. Programmes from all Thematic Windows have included a crosscutting strategy for gender issues[[9]](#footnote-9) and in particular so did the one on Children Nutrition[[10]](#footnote-10) and Food Security. For example in Bolivia and Namibia JPs, targeted disadvantaged and excluded women and girls by training them on life skills and providing livelihoods and income generation schemes. As a result of the experience of the MDG-F, a Dual Strategy on Gender Equality 3 has been developed, which gathers good practices and lessons learned in this regard.

# Key findings from the panels and discussion groups



## 3.1. Jointly Addressing Food and Nutrition Security, the multi-sectorial approach and the challenges in Governance Models of Intervention.

Integrated Food Security Programmes have quite a long history. This approach was first developed in the context of emergency operations leading to large-scale food-for-works schemes. Between 1985 and 1991 poverty reduction became a more dominant aspect of Food Security measures to combat chronic food insecurity. Integrated Food Security Programmes as implemented today are a unique approach in the international aid system (1999, U.Kracht and M. Shulz).

Nowadays, there is broad consensus that the way to approach Food Security and Nutrition issues requires integrated action across sectors combining interventions on health, education, water, energy and natural resource management. In the recent years, several initiatives have been launched to promote the implementation of this multi-sectorial approach within the UN System, such as the “Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger” (REACH) partnership, the “Scaling-Up Nutrition” (SUN) movement, the Pan-American partnership for nutrition and development or the UNSCN - United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition.

However, an issue that arose after some years of implementation of integrated Food Security Programmes is that there is not a universal definition or formula for multi-sectorial interventions, but that it can have many different interpretations depending on the categories of sectors to include in the package. Contextual elements, such as cultural realities, political interests, and the priorities and capacities of the stakeholders involved will affect the combination of sectors to include; this will also affect planning and decision making processes.

In any case, the basic point made by the success stories is that multiple actions must be taken simultaneously in such a way that their effects are synergistic and long-term, establishing a certain momentum while also providing the necessary time for change.

**Water Governance has proved to be a key element in the multi-sectorial approach**. Taking this into account, water and sanitation components have been included in numerous interventions in Africa, Asia and Latin America under the Thematic Window of Food Security and Nutrition. The data obtained from the Joint Program in Panama (July 17 2009- March 31 2013) for instance, is evidence that when applying a multi-sectorial approach to Food Security, tackling diseases induced by contaminated water is key to success[[11]](#footnote-11).

The MDG-F exemplifies how the UN System working together to achieve good results with limited resources through a multi-sectorial approach. National leadership, local participation and transparent decision-making processes are essential to building medium-term and long-term processes, independently of short-term political agendas. Drawing on the experience gained through the MDG-F JPs, the following elements can be highlighted:

**A strong national leadership and adequate governance structure is required** to identify multi-sectorial common objectives and monitoring frameworks, while implementing sectorial activities and budgets. It is important to count on inclusive leadership models that balance involvement, transparency and functionality and make clear definitions of institutional roles. Fostering trust between partners also constitutes an important base for coordination. Moreover, incorporating the local level to the decision-making process, mainly municipalities and the traditional authorities of certain communities, is critical to the success and scale up of the MDG-F Joint Programmes.

Success in the implementation of a multi-sectorial approachdepends on the capacity of different actors and authorities to **join efforts and agree on common goals.** In order for actors to coordinate their individual interventions, strong political commitment and solid democratic and transparent governance structures are required. The MDG-F programmes governance and accountability systems have proved to be a very successful formula that could be used as reference for future interventions.

**Joint programmes that addressed target groups have allowed for a better coordination** **and a more efficient implementation of multi-sectorial approaches**. Targeting improves the efficiency and cost effectiveness of food and nutrition security Programmes by focusing resources on groups or individuals at the highest risk and those most likely to benefit from the Programmes. When malnutrition and food insecurity problems are widespread, geographic targeting may be adequate, but as the level of malnutrition decreases, it is necessary to use a combination of geographic, household, economic, socio/cultural and individual criteria. This is especially important, as mentioned before, in the context of high inequality situations where the problems of malnutrition are localized in very specific and vulnerable populations.

**Appropriate targeting** in the context of UN Jointly implemented Programmes, **offers** an additional benefit, which is the **facilitation of a common platform for operations** for the different actors involved. This allows activity synergies and accumulative impacts to happen, contributing to the achievement of more powerful outcomes. It also helps for smoother planning, coordination and evaluation of results.

In order to reach the food-insecure poor, **self-targeting approaches and participatory methods** have been employed by the JPs. These methods have also been used to identify project activities together with the target groups.

**Availability of data is essential in the design of relevant targeted interventions,** at the starting of the programme it is important to count with baselines data. On the basis of this data, experts can analyze to what extend food and nutrition insecurity is caused by availability of, access to or the physical use, physiological conversion of available foods, education and cultural issues, or any other factor. Surveys should be carried out at the beginning of the Programmes, which also will provide the necessary foundations for monitoring and evaluating project progress. The creation of base lines and surveillance systems through the Joint Programmes provided assistance in the process of designing more efficient interventions.

The recognition that household Food Security is integral to the process of social and economic development and is the basis for nutrition and well-being was stressed by the International Conference of Nutrition in 1992 and strongly reinforced by the World Food Summit, which was held in Rome in November 1996 (1999, U. Kracht and M. Schulz). When the target unit of the interventions is households, it will be critical to make a decision on **the definition** **of household** that is used**.** For instance, a household could be defined as a production unit (farm), a social unit (family, dowry, inheritance), a decision-making unit (shared cooking and feeding arrangements), or a residential unit (house, energy, water). Participants of **the workshop highlighted the crucial importance of applying a holistic approach to this definition, as well as taking into account context specific factors affecting its composition. Participatory, cultural and gender sensitive methodologies here are of great help.**

The **local level** has been crucial to articulate the different interventions and to ensure continuity and stability in spite of political turnovers. The common approach in the JPs was to deliver **community level integrated packages** to address under-nutrition in women and children. They have proved to be more efficient when putting the multi-sectorial approach into practice, as they encourage ownership, allow to better reflect the beneficiaries’ priorities and needs and promote sustainability, given that local governance systems are more stable.

To **guarantee the long-term sustainability of the interventions, the leverage of specific funding for food and nutrition security has proved to be essential**. The experience of the MDG-F provides many different examples on ways to leverage funds, including local funding, coordination mechanisms for sectorial budgets, or innovative ear marked income tax strategies and mobilization of private sector partners.

## 3.2 Rural Development and Empowerment and the link between Food Security and Nutrition

**A link between Food Security and Nutrition** needs to be ensured in order to help realize the “Zero Hunger Challenge”. To ensure that people not only have access to enough food, but also sufficiently nutritious food, it is necessary to acknowledge the inextricable link between Food Security and Nutrition security.

* **Increases in production do not necessarily involve improvements in nutrition.** It is important to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food-based strategies and to narrow the “nutrition gap” or the gap between current food intake patterns and those that are optimal in terms of macro and micronutrient content.
* **Scientific evidence on how agricultural policies can better contribute to improve nutrition is very limited**. Although there is room for developing further research, the experience of the MDG-F illustrates that the integration of nutritional objectives into agriculture interventions is key. Education, awareness, rural women empowerment, respect for familiar agriculture and traditional food systems, and crop diversification must be also complementary interventions.
* **The link between Food Security and Nutrition in a context of climate change requires emphasizing the need to build resilient ecosystems**. Reducing vulnerability to crises by developing coping mechanisms has resulted in the improvement of the skills and abilities of vulnerable groups to resist shocks and recover from their impact, especially at the local level. Successful experiences in providing support to national authorities to integrate environment and climate change aspects into government Food Security and Nutrition plans, policies and strategies at national, provincial and local level, by developing monitoring tools, trainings, warning and communication systems, crisis preparedness plans, etc. have been carried out in the framework of the Environment and Climate Change Window.

**Working with the most vulnerable and the poorest of the poorest requires applying a rights-based approach to development interventions**. The principles of rights-based approaches include (i) respecting people’s right to participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives; (ii) understanding and addressing the root causes of poverty and suffering; (iii) emphasising the equal dignity and worth of all people and promotion of tolerance, inclusion, nondiscrimination and social justice; and (iv) holding all development actors accountable for respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights — this is a shared responsibility (2013, P. De Schutter. et all)**.**

**The experience of the MDG-F shows how empowering marginalized people can help fight hunger and poor nutrition**. Empowerment helps people by ensuring they are better able to access the productive resources (such as land, water, infrastructure, and credit) they need, and can participate in the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

For people to become politically empowered they need an enabling environment in which they can influence policy, make demands and hold the state to account. This means bringing people into formal political processes through both representative institutions as well as through participatory governance. Equally important is building people’s capabilities to engage in and influence such processes. Making political processes accountable and participative, and improving the ability of poor and marginalised groups of people to influence them, is a key principle of climate justice and is crucial in reducing vulnerability to hunger, under-nutrition, and climate change (2013, L.Lee).

Civil society **participation**, **cultural sensitivity and preserving traditional customs that are beneficial for Food Security and Nutrition issues** (traditional agriculture) have been factors for success in the MDG-F´s JPs.

**Small and medium enterprises need to be supported as a means to contribute to ensure food and nutrition security**, since they represent the most important part of the agricultural sector. It is key to bolster and improve their productivity, for example through the transference of new technologies, the access to financial services, as well as to promote the diversification of products and their incorporation to the food chain and local markets. Also, the development of the agricultural sector at the **local level** **is   
crucial in order to increase food availability and access to food.** It is important to create and enable environment and increasing investments in agriculture, including good governance at the local level.

* **Land access and land planning**, as well as the country’s economic structure (e.g. combination exportation product and familiar agriculture) are other key issues to ensure sustainability and stability of the agricultural systems. Also in this line, traditional agriculture that is combined with the transfer and training of new technologies have been elements of success in many MDG-F Joint Programmes.
* **Focusing on the most vulnerable** is essential to develop more socially equitable food systems in rural areas and empower community groups. The JPs have addressed gender and inequalities through group targeting to reach most vulnerable communities, indigenous populations, and all women and children in program areas.

Even though women farmers are responsible for between 60 and 80 per cent of food production in developing countries, their rights and socioeconomic status are rarely equal to those of men, and this disempowerment undermines their ability to attain food and nutritional security. Rural women are highly dependent on subsistence agriculture to feed their families, however their access to natural resources such as land, water and wood is often limited. Discrimination, resulting from laws or social norms and customs, and lower levels of access to education (amongst other factors), restrict women’s access to credit, agricultural inputs, technologies and services (2013, L. Lee).

* **Water governance systems that regulate access to water are crucial to ensure the agricultural productivity** **needed for Food Security especially in a context of climate change.** Extreme droughts and changing waterfall patterns induced by Climate Change require specific policies that tackle all the factors conditioning water access, including land planning issues.

Disempowered people are also more vulnerable to the risks climate change increasingly poses to human health. Climate change is contributing to the global burden of disease. It is exposing people to water shortages and is a driver for malnutrition. All these factors undermine health. It is the poorest who are hardest hit, particularly young children. Many families with undernourished children do not have the means or capacity to adapt and cope with the multiple threats of climate change (2009, UN SCN).

**Some good experiences coming from the MDG-F´s JPs are:**

* **School and home gardens**, encouraging the adoption of more efficient production techniques, transferring productive assets such as seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, tools and machinery; poultry and livestock, providing access to grants and microcredit, developing business linkages (e.g. in Egypt and Ethiopia), encouraging certification processes (e.g. organic certification in Cuba and Bolivia), and supporting investment and better use of infrastructures to obtain good quality products through processing, storage and packaging. Capacity building activities have been also developed.

Home gardens complement the functions and output of field agriculture. Agriculture should provide the bulk of energy needed by the household; the garden supplements other essential nutrients minerals and vitamin-rich leafy vegetables and fruits, animal sources of protein and herbs and condiments. Home and school gardens contribute to Food Security in two fundamental ways. The first way is through the provision of a diversity of fresh foods that improve the quantity and quality of nutrients available to the family. Second, a large proportion of these gardeners sell surplus produce and animal products from their gardens. The income generated from garden sales, combined with the resultant savings in food and medical bills from home production might vary depending on the season, but the average contribution to the total house income is significant (1999, U. Karcht and M. Shulz).

* **The development of information and monitoring systems shows how knowledge and information can also empower people**. Informed institutions allow them for better decision making processes, and for the identification of tailored strategy interventions. Informed citizens have more opportunity to access services, engage in civic action, negotiate effectively, and hold officials accountable. For example, in an increasingly uncertain climate, supporting farmers with weather and climate information services for agricultural decision making is an important strategy for enhancing Food Security.

* **Good Experiences like strengthening Food and Nutrition Security by implementing regular monitoring systems** to assess high prices and seasonal changes affecting women and children’s nutritional status have been observed. This initiative will inform policy and improve social safety nets in the long-term. The setting up of production units for preparing complementary foods at the local level has addressed income poverty in women as well as promoted complementary feeding and strengthened community level organizations like the Mothers Support Groups (MSGs), which are sustainable strategies in improving long-term needs for continued advocacy and communication.

## 3.3 Combining short-term interventions and long-term strategies

**Short-term interventions and long-term strategies should be implemented simultaneously**, in order to achieve a good balance between responding to urgent needs on the one hand, and tackling the underlying causes of them on the other. Multi-sectorial approaches pursue a twin-track strategy: on the one hand they aim at balancing transitory food deficits and, on the other hand, they serve to create productive and social investments for sustainable Food Security. The combination of interventions chosen- be it cash/food for work, vaccination and nutritional complements distribution, training or extension services- will depend on the causes of prevailing food insecurity.

**Inter-sectorial dialogue based on strong government commitment and political will is indispensable** to encourage actions to improve nutrition and Food Security that are realistic and complementary, **recognizing the benefits and trade-offs or the short- and long-term priorities within the various sectors**. At local and regional levels some structure is needed to identify actions to be taken by various sectors that can improve nutrition and to foresee obstacles and better formulation of operational objectives for such actions. Time is needed to achieve positive outcomes from development policies, particularly those aimed at behavior change and hard-to-reach groups. Feasibility related to financial and resource costs and political costs, as well as institutional and human capacity will determine the appropriateness of various policy interventions.

**In tackling malnutrition in children, evidence is clear that addressing under-nutrition in children must start early**. It should ideally start during pregnancy and continue until children reach 2 years of age. Under-nutrition before age 2 has long-term and irreversible consequences for brain development and growth, the consequences of which extend into adulthood. Children with restricted development of these skills during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school dropout, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children, thus contributing to the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Therefore short-term efforts must focus on this critical Window of development, while also pursing longer development goals.

**Improving Food Security in the context of protracted crises requires going beyond short-term responses in order to protect and promote people’s livelihoods over the longer term**. Making a decision about when to go from humanitarian help to early recovery is very difficult. But it is important to bear in mind that people living in protracted crises are often forced to make radical adjustments in their way of life that require longer-term responses, even if they also require immediate food assistance to build the basis for long-term Food Security.

In the experience of the MDG-F, Food Security and livelihoods programmes have helped communities enter an early recovery process, where they become more stabilized and can start peace-building processes, therefore making them less vulnerable of recurring into conflict. Involving civil society proved to be an essential way of reinforcing and increasing the sustainability and possibilities of scale up and continuity, as their tendency will be to continue to demand government action in the needed areas after the development programmes come to an end.

**Involving civil society has been essential way to reinforce sustainability and increase the possibilities of continuation and scaling up**. This is because after the programmes are finished, it’s members will continue to demand action on the needed areas.

**Lessons learned from the MDG-F on how to balance priorities and timing of multiple actors.** Multi-sectorial and multi-partner initiatives such as the MDG-F Joint Programmes, involve a high number of stakeholders that operate with different timings and have different urgency and political priorities. Combining them has been a highly complex challenge that the JPs had to face to comply with work time tables and meet the expected outcomes. This has influenced the consolidation of the promoted social changes and their long term contributions. MDG-F Joint Programmes have shown the relevance of taking into account the following matters:

* Flexible planning is required to adapt to the reality of the areas of intervention, their Cosmo-visions and timing of endogenous social changes. Planning and design of the programmes based on a good understanding of the local reality in the design phase of the programmes, is especially important when working in isolated and very different areas to the national average. Political priorities and bureaucratic processes should adapt to the local context, meaning the times for the operational and administrative procedures of donors, governments or other agents, should not jeopardize the ultimate goal of the activities and their natural timeframes. The experience of the MDG-F also shows that despite broad consensus, limitations of time and resources, can jeopardize the involvement of communities in the early stages of program design.
* A relatively long launching time should be included in the design of the programmes to: 1) agree with the local communities and authorities an strategy of intervention, 2) Clear up priorities and sense of urgencies, 3) local consultation and participation is critical to validate the initiative, 4) build up trust relationships and 5) involve micro-median-macro levels from the beginning of the planning process.
* Make use of previous experiences and lessons learned to accelerate the process of implementation. Knowledge management and systematization of lessons learnt is key to accelerate processes and be more efficient in the use of limited time and financial resources.
* Recognizing the long-term nature of development interventions is important as continuity is essential for their effectiveness. People and institutions will not change their behavior in response to a change in policy if they have confidence that the new situation will continue and last in time. The long-term feasibility and economic sustainability of a policy or programme must be realistically evaluated before deciding to implement it. The need for continuity in developing policy has implications for the international donor community as well, and the assurance of long-term support should be part of a governments’ decision to implement a programme or policy with outside funding.

# Summary of Key Points

The MDG-F has played an important role in promoting innovative approaches and bringing forgotten issues to the table. The following relevant issues can be useful references for an efficient implementation of the main topics included in the discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

1. It is broadly accepted that a comprehensive approach to the eradication of food insecurity and malnutrition is needed, reflecting the interconnectedness and multidisciplinary nature of the underlying issues and solutions towards the realization of Food Security and good nutrition for all.
2. Coordination has been crucial to implement the multi-sectoral design of the programmes. In this regard, the UN strategy of ‘Delivering as One’ was useful. The implementation of the JPs was a learning process for all the partners to strengthen harmonization and coordination
3. Strong national leadership and an adequate governance structure is required to identify multi-sectorial common objectives and monitoring frameworks, while implementing sectorial activities and budgets.
4. Strengthening policy, legal and institutional frameworks at national level, and implementing simultaneously targeted interventions at local level, has proved to be a way of promoting ownership and sustainability in food and nutrition security interventions.
5. The **local level** has been crucial to articulate the different interventions and to ensure continuity and stability in spite of political turnovers. They have proved to be more efficient to put in practice the multi-sectorial approach, as they encourage ownership, allow to better reflect the beneficiaries’ priorities and needs and promote sustainability, given that local governance systems are more stable.
6. Given that increasing production does not necessarily involve nutrition improvements, the **integration** of **nutritional objectives** into agriculture interventions is Key. Education, awareness, rural women empowerment, respect for familiar agriculture and traditional food systems, and crop diversification must be also complementary interventions.
7. Focusing on the **most vulnerable** isessential to develop more socially equitable food systems in rural areas and empower vulnerable groups (for instance by enforcing land ownership-rights, encouraging dialogue with communities’ representatives, etc.). The fight against hunger and malnutrition can be enhanced by using the normative content of the right to food as a guide.
8. **Gender inequalities** have been addressed through targeting to reach women and children in program areas. Good practice examples such as strengthening FSN assessment systems to regularly monitor high prices and seasonal changes on nutritional status of women and children, or setting up production units for preparing complementary foods at the local level have been observed.
9. Integrating **environment** and **climate change** aspects into government Food Security and Nutrition plans, policies and strategies at national, provincial and local level, by developing monitoring tools, trainings, warning and communication systems, and crisis preparedness plans seems to be a good approach to enhance **resilience**.
10. The combination of medium-term effective technical food and nutrition security interventions, together with a long-term approach to improving institutional and legal reforms to improve food and nutrition security governance makes it possible to respond to the urgent needs and, at the same time, to fight the underlying causes of the problem. However, this approach requires flexibility in planning. Long-term objectives should be clearly established but adaptability is needed to reach them.
11. To guarantee the long-term sustainability of the interventions, the leverage of specific funding for food and nutrition security has proved to be essential

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# Annexes

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**ANNEX I: Workshop Agenda**

**Workshop on Jointly Addressing Food and Nutrition Security**

7- 8 March 2013

**Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales** Plaza de la Marina Española, 9 - 28071 Madrid.

**DAY 1 Thursday, 7 March 2013. Discussion Groups.**

**Multi-sectorial approaches to Food Security and Nutrition. Experiences from the field: Challenges and Opportunities.**

8:30 – 9:00 Sign-in and Registration

9:00 - 9:30 **Opening remarks**

* Government of Spain Representative
* MDG- F Secretariat
* Brief explanation of the Agenda

9:30 -11:00 **Panel: Jointly Addressing Food and Nutrition Security, a multi-sectorial approach.**

* UNICEF: Werner Schultink. Chief of Nutrition, HQ.
* FAO: Mark Smulders. Economist (ESAE)
* PAHO: Adrian Diaz. Coordinator of the Panamerican Alliance for Nutrition and Development.
* UN REACH: Nancy Walters. Global Coordinator for REACH Initiative
* MDG- F Secretariat

Moderator: Pablo Mandeville. UN Resident Coordinator, Nicaragua.

11:30- 13:00 **Discussion Group I**. **Food and Nutrition Security Governance: Models of Interventions**

1. **Brief presentations**

* Abderrahmane O. Jiddou. Director of Basic Health and Nutrition. ISAN/REACH. **Mauritania** (to be confirmed):

*Multi-sectorial coordination. Lessons learned from the Joint Programme Experience*

* Daysi de Márquez. Executive Secretary of CONASAN. **El Salvador**

*The experience of the JP on Institutional and Policy Framework Development. Lessons learned.*

* Diego Molano, Director, Family Welfare Colombian Institute (ICBF), **Colombia**.

*Integrated interventions delivered to communities*

1. **Open Discussion.** Moderator: James Levinson, Tufts University

14:00- 15:45 **Discussion Group II**. **Rural Development and Empowerment: key drivers of food and nutrition security**

1. **Main presentation**:

* Bettina Prato. Research Coordinator Strategy and Knowledge Management Department, **IFAD**.

*How can small and medium-size food producers/processors be better supported so as to improve their livelihoods and foster food and nutrition security? How can the development of the local private sector contribute to increasing the availability and affordability of food?*

1. **Brief presentations**:

* (Presenter to be confirmed) **Cuba**. *Lessons learned from 2 Joint Programmes: Support for new decentralization initiatives and production stimulation through Increasing and diversifying private sector production.*
* Daniela Frozi. Senior Adviser at CONSEA. National Council on Food and Nutritional Security. **Brasil**.

*How can national and local governments support the right to access to food for vulnerable populations, specifically indigenous people?*

* Andrew Mattick, FAO. Former Coordinator of MDG-F Environment and Climate Change in **Mozambique**.

*How can local governments support a more sustainable development of the agricultural sector? What´s the role of governments and development actors in: the consolidation of a more stable, resilient, socially equitable and sustainable food system?*

1. **Open Discussion:** moderator: Leonardo Vivas. Director. LATAM Initiative, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy Harvard Kennedy School Harvard University.

16:00- 17:30 **Discussion Group III**: **Combining short-term interventions and long-term strategies**

1. **Main presentation**: Special Guest: Luz Maria Salazar. Coordinator of the Multilateral Issues for International Cooperation Agency. **Colombia.**

*With limited development resources what would be the most efficient balance between short-term versus long-term efforts?*

*How to best articulate donors’ agenda and national priorities/ national ownership?*

1. **Open Discussion:** Moderator: Jose Antonio Alonso. Professor of Applied Economics at the Faculty of Economic Science of the Universidad Complutense of Madrid

17:30 **Wrap up and indications for following day**

DAY 2 Friday, 8th march 2013: Open Session on:

**MDGs, the MDG-F, “Zero Hunger Challenge”, Food Security and Nutrition strategies, and the International Development Agenda**

9:00 - 9:15 **Opening remarks**

Government of Spain representative

MDG- F Secretariat.

9:15-10:30 **Keynote Speaker:** Leonardo Vivas. Director. LATAM Initiative, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy Harvard Kennedy School Harvard University.

*MDGs and Human Rights*

**Keynote Speaker:** Milton Rondó Filho. Minister. International Interventions against Hunger. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Brasil

*Food and Nutrition Security. Insights from the experience of Brasil*

11:00- 12:30 **The MDG-F: A glimpse of the MDG-F Globally and particularly on its Food and Nutrition Security efforts.**

Panel: The MDG-F Globally:

MDG-F Secretariat. A glimpse of the MDG-F Globally

Pablo Mandeville: UN System Resident Coordinator Nicaragua

Bruno Moro: UN System Resident Coordinator Colombia (moderator)

Panel: The MDG-F multi-sectorial approach to Food Security and Nutrition:

Rahman Mustafisur. Program Manager. National Nutrition Services (NNS). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. B**angladesh**

*Gender as a crosscutting issue*

Javier Sanz Alvarez. FAOCD. **Congo**

*Peace, Conflict and Food Security*

Dra. Deborah Goddard. Health Center Director, Ministry of Health. **Panama.**

*Water and sanitation, Food Security and Nutrition*

Moderator: Regina Gallego (MDGF-Secretariat)

12:30- 13:15 **Panel**: **Conclusions of Discussions** groups of the 7th of March.

13:15- 13:30 **Wrap up and closure:** Government of Spain Representative, MDG- F Secretariat representative

**ANNEX II: List of Participants**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Name** | **Last Name** | **Position** | **Institution** |
| **Afghanistan** | Dr. Najia | Tareq | Deputy Minister Public Health | **Ministry of Health** |
| **Bangladesh** | Mustafisur | Rahman | Program Manager. National Nutrition Services (NNS) | **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** |
| **Bolivia** | German Nicanor | Gallardo Aparicio | Director of Planning | **Ministry of Rural Development and Land** |
| **Brasil** | Daniela | Frozi | Senior Adviser at CONSEA | **National Council on Food and Nutritional Security** |
| **Colombia** | Bruno | Moro | Resident Coordinator | **UN System** |
| Beatriz | Arismendi | CHFN JP Coordinator | **WFP** |
| Diego | Molano | Director | **Inst. colombiano de Bienestar Familiar** |
| Lus Maria | Salazar | Coordinadora Asuntos Multilaterales de la Agencia de Cooperacion Internacional |  |
| Riaz | Lodhi | Director Adjunto del PMA | **WFP** |
| **Congo** | Javier | Sanz Alvarez |  | **FAOCD** |
| **Cuba** | Willliam | Díez Menéndez | Director Programa Conjunto Ventana temática Sector y desarrollo y Coordinador de la Oficina Nacional de Programas. | **Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales, MINCEX (Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera)** |
| Claudio | Tomasi | Representante adjunto del PNUD | **UNDP** |
| **El Salvador** | Daysi | de Marquez | Executive Secretary of CONASAN | **CONASAN** |
| **Ethiopia** | Abebe | Hailemariam | JP Coordinator and Programme Officer Nutrition | **UNICEF** |
| **Guatemala** | Jaime | Gomez | JP Coordinator and Ex Vice Minister of Health | **MDG-F JP and WFP** |
| **Guinea Bissau** | Chrisostima | da Conceicao Aires dos Reis Fernandes | Acting Director | **National Nutrition Service of the MoH** |
| **Mauritania** | Abderrahmane | O. JIDDOU | Directeur Sante de base et Nutricion | **ISAN/REACH** |
| **Mozambique** | Andrew | Mattick | Former JP Coordinator | **MDG-F JP ENV** |
| **Nicaragua** | Pablo | Mandeville | Resident Coordinator | **UNDP** |
| **Panama** | Deborah | Goddard | Directora del Centro de Salud MINSA Bisira | **Ministerio de Salud** |
| **Peru** | Alfonso | Tolmos | General Director of Politics and Strategies. Co-Chair of the management Committee of the JP on Children, Food Security and Nutrition | **Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS)** |
| **Canada** | James | Levinson | Former director of International food and nutrition centers at MIT and Tufts University, and former director of the Office of Nutrition of the U.S Agency for International Development in Washington | **Tufts University** |
| **NY HQ** | Werner | Schultink | Chief of Nutrition at the HQ | **UNICEF HQ** |
| **NY HQ** | Yarlini | Balarajan | MDG-F KM Strategy Coordinator for Food Security and Nutrition Window | **UNICEF HQ** |
| **Italy** | Florence | Egal | Fonctionnaire principal, Securite alimentaire, Nutrition et Moyens d'existence | **FAO** |
| **Perú** | Adrian | Diaz | Coordinator of the Alianza Panamericana of Nutrition and Development | **PAHO** |
| **IFAD, Italy** | Bettina | Prato | Research Coordinator Strategy and Knowledge Management Department | **IFAD** |
| **WFP Spain** | Antonio | SALORT-PONS | Madrid Area, Spain - Head of the WFP Office at World Food Programme | **WFP Liason Office Madrid** |
| **REACH** | Nancy | Walters | Global coordinator | **REACH-Hosted by WFP** |
| **Irland** | Christine | Hadekel | Nutrition Advocacy Officer | **Concern** |
| **UK** | Richard | King | Policy Research Adviser | **Oxfam** |
| **Spain** | Amador | Gomez | Technical Director | **Accion contra el hambre** |
| **EU** | Francisco | Fonseca Morillo | Head of Representation in Spain | **European Commission** |
| **Brasil** | Milton | Rondó Filho | Coordinador General, Acciones Internacionales contra el Hambre, | **Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de Brasil** |
| **FAO, HQ (Italy)** | Mark | Smulders | Economist/ESAE | **Agricultural Development Economics Division at FAO** |
| **FAO, HQ (Italy)** | Dominique | DiBiase | Programme Officer | **FAO** |
| **Harvard University** | Leonardo | Vivas | Fellow | **Carr Center for Human Rights Policy Harvard Kennedy School Harvard University** |

**ANNEX III: Participant’s Biographies and Contact Details**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Beatriz Arismendi | **CHFN JP Coordinator, WFP Colombia**  [betty\_arismendi@yahoo.com](mailto:betty_arismendi@yahoo.com) |  | |
| Yarlini Balarajan | **MDG-F KM Strategy Coordinator for Food Security and Nutrition Window, UNICEF HQ, NY.**  [ybalarajan@unicef.org](mailto:ybalarajan@unicef.org) |  | |
| Chrisostima da Conceicao Aires dos Reis Fernandes | **Acting Director, National Nutrition Service of the MoH, Guinea Bissau** |  | |
| Adrián Alberto Díaz  Macintosh HD:Users:analuciaorozco79:Downloads:Adrian Diaz (2).jpg | **Coordinator of the Panamerican Alliance for Nutrition and Development.**  **PAHO/WHO**    Office phone: (511) 319-5770  cel  963 749 711  [adiaz@paho.org](mailto:adiaz@paho.org) | Pediatrician, graduated from the University of Buenos Aires (UBA) and Member of the Argentina Society of Pediatrics. Diploma in Tropical Medicine at the "Prince Leopold" (Antwerp, Belgium) and Community and Public Health, University of Nancy II (France). Resident International Health Pan American Health Organization (PAHO / WHO), Washington DC. He has developed postgraduate teaching in public health at the University of Buenos Aires, in the Juan Lazarte Institute / National University of Rosario (Argentina) and the University of Belgrano (Argentina). Consultant and collaborator of various international organizations and NGOs. Author of several articles and scientific publications in the field of maternal and child health, with emphasis on nutrition and development of children. He is currently Advisor on Family and Community Health of PAHO/WHO in Peru and focal point of this organization for the project Bethlehem-Iquitos and the initiative "Art a Bridge to Health and Development" launched in August 2008. | |
| Yarlini Balarajan | **Nutrition Specialist, UNICEF New York** | Yarlini Balarajan is a Nutrition Specialist in the Nutrition Section, Programme Division at UNICEF Headquarters in New York. She is the Knowledge Management Focal Point for the Children, Food Security and Nutrition thematic window of the Spanish Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund. Prior to taking up this position, she completed a doctoral degree from Harvard University from the Department of Global Health and Population (Health Systems) at the graduate School of Public Health. Before working into global health research, Yarlini worked as a physician (internal medicine), and is a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. | |
| Paloma Duran | **Senior Adviser**  **MDG- Fund** | | Dr. Paloma Duran holds a Master and PhD in Law as well as a Master and PhD in Political Science from UNED University in Spain. In addition she has completed a Certificate in International Affairs at New York University in New York. She is a member of the Valencia and Madrid Lawyers Association and a member of the Legislation and Jurisprudence Academy of Madrid.  Dr. Duran also has extensive professional experience in government and international organizations. Her appointments include: Vice Director of the Women’s Institute of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; Chief of Staff of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs also part of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs; and Counselor for Social Affairs and Human Rights at the Spanish Permanent Mission to the United Nations. She has been a member of the group of specialists on Affirmative Action of the Council of Europe; a member of the Committee of the European Union on equality; panelist in the CSW, United Nations; and Vice-President of the Commission for Social Development (UN).  Dr. Duran is the author of numerous journal articles, book chapters, and books in the area of human rights, gender issues, development and equality. |
| Florence Egal | **Fonctionnaire principal, Sécurité alimentaire, Nutrition et Moyens d’existence**  **FAO**  +39 349 2375749  [florence.egal@gmail.com](mailto:florence.egal@gmail.com) | Dr. Florence Egal initiated her carrier in emergency contexts in Africa and Latin America. She then moved from NGO to consultancy work and from public health to community development. She joined FAO in 1990 where she has been working on food security, nutrition and livelihoods in Africa, Asia and Latin America in both rural and urban areas, and humanitarian and development contexts. She has followed inter-agency matters on nutrition since 2004 and has been actively engaged with the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition, the REACH initiative, UN Joint Programming on nutrition in general, and since June 2010, the Scaling up Nutrition movement. She has been the FAO task manager for the MDG-F thematic window on Children, Food Security and Nutrition since its inception and is presently engaged in the FAO/WFP-led Post-2015 Thematic consultation on Food Security and Nutrition. | |
| Daniela Frozi  Macintosh HD:Users:analuciaorozco79:Desktop:550867_387932767948154_1270095836_n.jpg | **Senior Adviser at CONSEA, National Council on Food and Nutritional Security Brasil**  @danielafrozi (twiter) / [danielafrozi@gmail.com](mailto:danielafrozi@gmail.com) (email) / +55 61 91048777 | Dr. Daniela Sanches Frozi has the Doctorate Degree in Nutrition from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. She is currently pursuing a second doctorate degree in Anthropology of Nutrition at the University of Barcelona. Dr. Frozi is a member of the National Council and Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), of the FALE Network (civil society human rights institution). Dr. Frozi is moreover at the National Observatory on Education and the Center of Food and Nutritional security. She coordinates the Working Group on Public Policies in Food and Nutritional Security of Indigenous Population at the National CONSEA. | |
| Regina Gallego | **Knowledge Management Specialist**  **MDG-Fund** | | Regina has 10 years of international experience in development with a focus on rural development and environmental issues. She has worked in both developed and developing countries with the United Nations as well as national development agencies such as the German GTZ and the Spanish AECID. She has also worked in civil society, consulting companies and academic institutions.  Her areas of substantive knowledge are issues related to environment, climate change, water management and food nutrition. Her Technical knowledge relates to the areas of knowledge management, project management and monitoring and evaluation.  Since November 2012, Regina has been Knowledge Management Specialist for the MDG-F. During the previous 4 years, she held a position as regional portfolio manager of 31 UN Joint Programmes involving 10 countries in Central America, Mexico and Caribbean region with a total budget of approximately $184 million  She has been a research Assistant at the University of Alcala de Henares in Spain and in Johannes Gutenberg University in Germany  Regina holds a first postgraduate diploma in Integrated Water Management and a second one in Environmental Economy. She also holds a Master Degree of Advanced Studies in Sustainable Development and Global Change and a BA in Environmental Sciences. |
| Viridiana García  image002 | **Programme Analyst**  **MDG-Fund** | Viridiana Garcia works as a Programme Analyst with the MDG Achievement Fund, supporting the oversight of 35 Joint Programmes in Africa and the Arab States. Prior to joining the Fund, Viridiana worked with the UNDP Executive Office/Office of Development Studies as a Policy Analyst. She contributed to the first Human Development Report for Sub-Saharan Africa on Food Security (2012) as well as to UNDP’s “Triple Wins for Sustainable Development” Rio+20 Report (2012). Prior to UNDP, Viridiana worked as an economist for the French Ministry of Finance, where she was in charge of the IMF and European Commission Consultations, and as a Senior Consultant for PwC. She also participated in Programme Evaluations with the Jameel Poverty Action Lab (Jpal). Her research interests include poverty reduction strategies, horizontal inequalities and the measurement of human development. Viridiana holds a Master degree in Population and Development from the London School of Economics, and a Master Degree in Development Economics from the Paris School of Economics. | |
| Jaime Gomez | **MDG-F JP Coordinator and former Viceminister of Health, and WFP**  Tel: +502-40073681 and 77661800 Email:    [jgmezson@yahoo.com](mailto:jgmezson@yahoo.com)                 jaimegomez1257@gmail.com | Guatemalan indigenous Maya K'iche, physician and surgeon who specializes in issues of public health and community health management. Technical Deputy Minister of Health of Guatemala from 2004 to 2007, member of the Interagency Technical Group SAN United Nations System in Guatemala (2007-2010) and Coordinator Joint Programme "Alliances for improving the situation of Children, Food Security and nutrition "(2010-2012) | |
| Deborah Goddard | **Director, Ministry of Health. MINSA Bisira, Ministry of Health, Panama**  [betty\_arismendi@yahoo.com](mailto:betty_arismendi@yahoo.com) |  | |
| Christine Hadekel  Macintosh HD:Users:analuciaorozco79:Downloads:Christine Hadekel.jpg | **Nutrition Advocacy Officer, Concern**  **+353 14178071**  [**christine.hadekel@concern.net**](mailto:christine.hadekel@concern.net) | Nutrition policy adviser with Concern Worldwide and a Leland International Hunger Fellow with the Congressional Hunger Center. She specializes in integrated agriculture and nutrition programming and provides technical assistance to Concern’s flagship programme focused on prevention of under-nutrition.  She also provides advocacy support to field programmes engaging in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and post-2015 consultations. Prior to joining Concern, Christine held a fellowship at the Cornell Institute for Public Affairs at Cornell University where she earned an MPA specializing in nutrition and agriculture policy.  A native of Montreal, Canada, she holds a BA in Global Studies from Trent University | |
| Abebe Hailemariam | **JP Coordinator and Programme Officer Nutrition**  **UNICEF Ethiopia**  Tel: 251 911147706  abhailemariam@unicef.org | Nutrition specialist working for UNICEF since 2002. Area of focus on Community Based Nutrition, within a program that is part of the Government Health Extension Program (HEP). The major complement is building the capacity HWs at all levels, as well as to mothers with children under two years of age and pregnant mothers. The program encouraged growth monitoring sessions at village level to increase contact with mothers and provide one to one counseling to enhance their knowledge and improve practices on child feeding. He is a focal person for the Spanish MDG- F since 2009. | |
| Abderrahmane O. Jiddou | **Director of Basic Health and Nutrition. ISAN/REACH. Mauritania**  [ajjidoue@sante.gov.mr](mailto:ajjidoue@sante.gov.mr) | Dr Abderrahmane Ould Jiddou, born in 1958 in Mauritania, Doctor of Public Health (health economics, health services management, health insurance, community health and primary health care, welfare ...)  Director of basic health and nutrition to the Ministry of Health in Mauritania  Former Director of Social Affairs, and former Director of the fight against disease at the same Ministry. | |
| Richard King | **Policy Research Adviser, Oxfam**  [**rking@oxfam.org.uk**](mailto:rking@oxfam.org.uk) | Richard works in Oxfam Great Britain’s research team on issues related to economic, environmental, and social justice. He specializes in food and rural livelihoods, particularly in the contexts of climate change, resource constraints and market volatility. He is currently coordinating a 10-country research project undertaken in partnership with the Institute of Development Studies to monitor the impacts of, and responses to, volatile food prices in poor communities. It aims to inform short-term efforts to help people cope with high and fluctuating food prices, and to influence the design of food security and social protection responses over the longer term. | |
| James Levinson | **Tufts University**  [james.levinson@gmail.com](mailto:james.levinson@gmail.com) | Dr. Levinson is the former director of international food and nutrition centers at MIT and Tufts University, and former director of the Office of Nutrition of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Washington. He presently teaches at the Boston University School of Public Health, as well as a unique online course in international nutrition. Research focus on the design of monitoring and evaluation systems for nutrition projects in developing countries, studies on the effectiveness of nutrition interventions addressing child growth, pregnancy outcomes and adolescent girls; studies on the effect of income generating activities on household food security and nutritional status. | |
| Riaz Lodhi | **Deputy Director WFP Colombia**  [**Riaz.lodhi@wfp.org**](mailto:Riaz.lodhi@wfp.org) |  | |
| C:\Documents and Settings\g_altamirano\My Documents\Pablo Mandeville\Foto 2 - Pablo Mandeville1.jpgPablo Mandeville | **UN Resident Coordinator, Nicaragua**  Cel phone: 505 8810 3737  pablo.mandeville@[one.un.org](http://one.un.org/) | Mr. Pablo Mandeville was born in 1954, in Madrid (Spain).  He has a Masters Degree in International Affairs and Public Administration from the Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium).  Since 1980, he has been working for the United Nations System (UNDESA, UNOPS and UNDP) at Headquarters in New York, in Africa (Burkina Faso and Mozambique) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama and Uruguay).  From 2004 to 2009, he has been the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative, and UNFPA Representative in Uruguay, “Delivering as One” pilot country for the Reform of the UN.    Since January 2010, he is the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Nicaragua. | |
| Ana Daysi Cardoza de Marquez  C:\Users\Public\Pictures\Sample Pictures\IMG_2640.jpg | **Executive Secretary CONASAN. El Salvador**  Office: (503)25367300  Cel: (503)78447674  daysi.demarquez@gmail.com | Degree in Dietetics and Nutrition. Master in Business Administration and Management and a graduate degree in food planning. From the year 2012 to date, Executive Director of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council of El Salvador. From 2010 to 2011 Program Coordinator Regional Information Systems in Food Security and Nutrition of Central American Integration System SICA. From 1989 to 2010 Chief of Program at the UN World Food Programme. Formerly Professor of Human Nutrition and Public Health Nutrition at the University of El Salvador. Awarded Dietitian of the Year in 2004-2005 and World Award of Merit from WFP, United Nations in 2007. | |
| Andrew Mattick | **Former Coordinator of MDG-F Environment and Climate Change in Mozambique.**  [andrew.mattick@fao.org](mailto:andrew.mattick@fao.org) | Beginning his career on the family farm in Somerset, England, Andrew Mattick moved to Mozambique in 1993. As a livestock specialist he has managed a number of NGO livestock and agricultural development projects and carried out numerous development-related consultancies. Between 2008 and 2012 he was national coordinator of the MDG-F United Nations Joint Programme (UNJP) on environmental mainstreaming and adaptation to climate change in Mozambique. | |
| Diego Molano  http://www.eldiario.com.co/uploads/userfiles/20120504/image/diego_molano_aponte-copia.jpg | **Director. Family Welfare Colombian Institute (ICBF)** | Diego Molano studied Business Administration at Rosario University, where he specialized in International Integration. He also holds a Master in Public Administration from Columbia University, New York.  He is currently the director of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare, where he is in charge of policies and programmes directed at development and protection of early childhood, childhood, adolescence and the welfare of Colombian families.  He was previously High Presidential Counselor for Social Action and International Cooperation, where he led government programmes related to extreme poverty, such as Families in Action and Red United.  He has also been Deputy Director to the MIDAS programmes of USAID, promoting alternative development programmes in areas of violence and fostering generating-income projects for vulnerable communities. | |
| Bruno Moro | **Future Director of the MDG-Fund**  [**Bruno.moro@undp.org**](mailto:Bruno.moro@undp.org) | Bruno Moro was until recently United Nations Resident Coordinator in Colombia and Permanente Representative of UNDP in the same country. He counts with more than 20 years of professional experience in UNDP. Before arriving in Colombia, he accomplished missions in Mexico, Kenya, Uganda, El Salvador and Cuba. He has also held appointments in the Regional Directorate for Latin America and the Caribbean at UNDP in New York, where he was chief of Divison for Latin America with the responsibility to coordinate, control and support programmes as well as the implementation of corporate policies for 20 offices in the subcontinent.  Some of the main challenges faced during his career included the mission of good offices for the Secretary for Peace Agreements in El Salvador, providing implementation support, strengthening of new institutions and programmes for ex-combatants. In the same way, he coordinated the UN response to disasters such as Hurricane Mitch in Central America and the hurricanes that affected Cuba in the last years.  Mr. Moro holds a Master in Public Policy from the Kennedy School of Governance, University of Harvard, MA-USA and a Master in International Relations and International Economy from the School of International Political Affairs of the University of Florence, Italy. He is a graduate in Political Science from the University of Padua, Italy. | |
| Bettina Prato | **Research Coordinator**  **Strategy and Knowledge Management Department**  **IFAD**  Tel. [+39 06 5459 2122](tel:%2B39%2006%205459%202122), [b.prato@ifad.org](mailto:b.prato@ifad.org). | Bettina Prato currently serves as Research Coordinator in the Office of the Chief Development Strategist of IFAD, with responsibility for facilitating corporate coordination and coherence in international policy engagement and for managing IFAD’s participation in a number of global policy processes – including as agency focal point for the post-2015 development debates. A political theorist by training, she worked for a few years in the policy research realm – with a focus on Middle East affairs – before starting work in the area of rural development in 2000, initially as a gender specialist and later working on strategic planning, innovation, partnerships, and policy dialogue. In 2010 she co-authored the IFAD Rural Poverty Report, and in the past two years she has led IFAD’s contribution to international organizations’ joint reports to the G20 on food security issues (including food price volatility and agricultural productivity growth), as well as to the work of the Committee on World Food Security on smallholder-inclusive investment and on food security in protracted crises. | |
| Dr. Mustafizur  Rahman | **Program Manager**  **National Nutrition Services (NNS), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Bangladesh** | Dr. Mustafiz brings with him several years of experience in Nutrition in Bangladesh. He was involved in the design of the recently launched National Nutrition Services which will implement nutrition programmes in the country. Dr. Rahaman is responsible for the NNS implementation and knows the Joint Programme well. He was involved in the consultations during the design phase of the Joint Programme. Currently, he is guiding the sustainability of the Joint Programme, by integrating components with the National Nutrition Services. | |
| Minister Milton Rondo Filho | **General Coordinator, International actions against hunger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil**    [+ 55](mailto: + 55) 61 20309613  [milton.rondo@itamaraty.gov.br](mailto:milton.rondo@itamaraty.gov.br) | Mr. Milton Rondó, Minister with a diplomatic career background, is the Coordinator-General of International Actions in the Fight Against Hunger in the Ministry of External Relations. In that position since 2003, he reports directly to the Secretary-General of External Relations and oversees Brazilian foreign policy for food security, rural development and nutrition, including humanitarian action. In so doing, and as a member of the National Council of Food Security and Nutrition (CONSEA), Mr. Rondó articulates actions and policies with several government ministries, agencies and forums, including the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others, aside from the Foreign Ministry’s own Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC). In the year of 2010, Minister Milton Rondó was appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to the Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) which provides the Secretary-General with periodic policy guidance and expert advice on the use and impact of the Fund through the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. In his career, Mr. Rondó has occupied several positions in the Ministry, both in the capital and abroad. He has also occupied lead positions in the Presidency of the Republic and in the State of Rio Grande do Sul related to international cooperation and grass roots communication with civil society. | |
| Luz Maria Salazar | **Coordinator of the Multilateral Issues for International Cooperation Agency of the Presidency, Colombia**  [**lmsalazarv@hotmail.com**](mailto:lmsalazarv@hotmail.com) | From 2002 until the present, Coordinator in Charge of the Group of Multilateral Issues of the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, leads, negotiates and delivers Country Strategies of the UN Organisms, IDB, WB and CAF. President of the Coordinating Mechanism of the Fund against HIV, malaria and TB. Advisor for the negotiations of different stakeholders in pursuit of national development agenda goals and international cooperation strategy. Has also broad experience in the struggle against narcotics as Director in the National Narcotics Direction, Alcaldia Mayor de Bogota, Alcaldia de Cali, Corporacion Caminos Cali, amongst others. | |
| Antonio Salort-Pons | Chief of Office, WFP, Madrid  Office: +34-913956385 **|** Mobile: +34697849692  Skype: asalortpons **|** [**antonio.salort-pons@wfp.org**](mailto:antonio.salort-pons@wfp.org) **|** [**http://www.wfp.org**](http://www.wfp.org/)**/spanish** | Masters degree in Law at the Diplomatic School, College of Europe and National School for Administration (ENA). With over 11 years of professional experience in the World Food Programme and Public Administration (European Commission, Ministries of Foreign Affairs Spanish and French). Since September 2012, Chief of the World Food Program in Madrid with the responsibility to strengthen relations between Spain (public, private and civil society) and WFP.  <http://www.linkedin.com/profile/view?id=16674509&trk=tab_pro> | |
| Javier Sanz Alvarez | **FAOCD, Congo**  Tel: 00 243 810404567  [javier.sanzalvarez@fao.org](mailto:javier.sanzalvarez@fao.org) |  | |
| Werner Schultink    © UNICEF/NYHQ2008-  0933/Markisz | **Chief of Nutrition at the HQ**  **UNICEF**  [wschultink@unicef.org](mailto:wschultink@unicef.org) | Mr. Schultink joined UNICEF in April 1999 and has held a number of senior positions both at Headquarters in New York, where he was a Senior Nutrition Advisor, and in the India Country Office, where he led the Child Development and Nutrition Section. Before joining UNICEF, Mr. Schultink had extensive experience working with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation from 1990 to 1999. He served as an advisor on issues of curriculum development of post-graduate courses and research management in community nutrition. Mr. Schultink has written extensively about nutrition issues in the developing world in both academic journals and specialized books. He assumed his duties as Chief, Nutrition Section at UNICEF’s Programme Division in New York in June 2007. | |
| Mark Smulders  cid:6DA42559-ECA6-4D2C-89F0-66BE6B1FDA96 | **Economist (ESAE) FAO**  tel: +39 06 570 53272  [mark.smulders@fao.org](mailto:mark.smulders@fao.org) | Mark Smulders is a Senior Economist at the Agricultural Development Economics Division at FAO. He has 25 years of experience in the development of food security policies, strategies and programmes, with a particular interest in the development of information systems for food and nutrition security. As Coordinator of the FAO FIVIMS Programme during 2005-09, he was also a contributor and co-editor of the *State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)* and has led the development of the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) moderated by FAO. Most recently, Mark worked with colleagues at FAO and the UN-SCN on a document for the Committee and World Food Security (CFS) discussing food security and nutrition terms called *“Coming to terms with terminology”.* Mark is also engaged in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process, in particular the Global Thematic Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition, co-led by FAO and WFP. During his career with FAO, Mark has lived and worked primarily in eastern and southern Africa, and conducted many missions to other parts of the world. | |
| Alfonso Tolmos | **General Director of Politics and Strategies. Co-Chair of the management Committee of the JP on Children, Food Security and Nutrition Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), Peru**  [**atolmos@midis.gob.pe**](mailto:atolmos@midis.gob.pe) | Alfonso Tolmos is the General Director of Politics and Strategies at the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of Peru. He is also Director at COFIDE (Financial Corporation for Development).  Formerly, he has been Director General of Investment Politics at the Ministry of Economy and Finance.; Rural Development and Disaster Risk Management Specialist at the Inter-American Development Bank and  Advisor for the Secretary of Public Management for the Office of the Prime Minister of Peru. He has also been Consumer & Market Knowledge Department Manager of Procter & Gamble  Mr. Tolmos holds a Master in Public Administration in International Development, Development Economic from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and from the University of the Pacific. | |
| Claudio Tomasi  Macintosh HD:Users:analuciaorozco79:Downloads:repersonalinfoforworkshopinformacinpersonalparatal:Claudio Tomasi.jpg | **Deputy Representative UNDP Cuba**  Office: (53 7) 204 1493, and (53 7) 204 1513  E-mail:  [claudio.tomasi@undp.org](mailto:claudio.tomasi@undp.org) | Born in Italy, UNDP Deputy Representative since 2012, previously he served as Deputy Representative at UNDP Nicaragua (2008-2012), and at UNDP Dominican Republic (2002-2007) and Assistant Resident Representative (ARR-P) at UNDP Panama (2002). He has also been Manager for Civil Society Project, European Commission in India, and worked as a consultant for ODI Sustainable Livelihoods, for the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK, and investigation on Human Rights for Amnesty International (AI), International Secretariat, UK. Mr. Tomasi holds a Master in Development Studies, from the University of London, and Social Planning Degree from University of Sociology, Italy. | |
| Leonardo Vivas | **Director LATAM Initiative, Carr Center for Human Rights Policy Harvard Kennedy School. Harvard University**  [leonardo\_vivas@harvard.edu](mailto:leonardo_vivas@harvard.edu) | Leonardo Vivas is the director of the Latin America Program in the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at the Harvard Kennedy School. His career has always been connected to development, either in government (he was director of industry in the Development Ministry of Venezuela), in the non-profit world (founder of Venezuela Competitiva and Latin Roots in Boston, MA) or lately in the Kennedy School where he conducts research about different issues, such as the impact of drug trafficking in Mexico in governance of border cities and about human rights and development. | |
| Nancy Walters | **UN REACH**  **Global Coordinator**  [nancy.walters@wfp.org](mailto:nancy.walters@wfp.org)  Work: +39 06 6513 2988 | Nancy Walters is Global Coordinator for REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition). REACH is an inter-agency initiative, initiated by FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO to support the scale up of efforts to end child under-nutrition. Ms. Walters, a Canadian, has over 25 years of experience on a range of international development and humanitarian programmes with a special interest in results management, strategic partnerships and food and nutrition security. She has worked most recently as WFP Country Director in Mali and over her career has served as Senior Regional Programme Adviser for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Iran, and as Programme Officer in Ghana and Lesotho. She has served in a number of corporate roles, most recently as the WFP Chief of the School Feeding Service in the Policy, Planning and Strategy Division developing policy, strategy and global partnerships in school based meals, health and nutrition and also served as Chair of the UNSCN School Age Children Working Group. | |

**Annex IV: Participant’s Presentations**

1. In 2009, the Government of Spain made a total contribution of $US 900M, of which $US 699,7M where directly invested in the programmes.

   <http://www.mdgfund.org/page/ourprogrammes> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Please find the MDG-Fs Thematic Study on Children, Food Security and Nutrition in the following link to our website: <http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Nutrition_Thematic%20Study.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG 1):** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. It has two associated indicators for its hunger target: 1) Prevalence of underweight among children under five years of age measures under-nutrition at an individual level, collated by WHO and maintained in a global database on nutrition that allows comparability across countries. 2) Proportion of the population below a minimum level of dietary energy consumption measures hunger and Food Security, and is measured only at a national level (not at an individual level) through national food balance sheets based on aggregate data on food availability and assumed patterns of food distribution in each country. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Please find the MDG-Fs Thematic Study on Environment and Climate Change in the following link to our website: <http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Environment_Thematic%20Study.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Please find the MDG-Fs Thematic Study on Development and the Private Sector in the following link to our website: <http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Private%20Sector_Thematic%20Study.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Panama, Peru. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Please find the MDG-Fs Thematic Study on Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in the following link to our website: <http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/CPPB_Thematic%20Study.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Please find the MDG-Fs Thematic Study on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the following link to our website: <http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/default/files/Gender_Thematic%20Study.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Click here to find the MDG-F’s report “Two Roads, One Goal: Dual Strategy for Gender Equality Programming in the Millenium Development Goals Achievement Fund <http://www.mdgfund.org/story/Sharingsuccessesongenderequality> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Guidance for the development of gender responsive JPs. <http://www.mdgfund.org/content/managementtools> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Access to clean water consistently reduces gastrointestinal diseases. In Kusapín, district of the indigenous county of Ngobe Bugle in North Panama, indicators of the final monitoring evaluation render evidence that the prevalence of diarrhea in children younger than 5 years was reduced from 17% to 6%, from 56% to 20% in Kankintú and from 52% to 27% in Bisira. Similar reductions were also found in skin diseases on children. The implementation of practices that improve hygienic uses of water, personal care and treatment of food are equally important.( Oscar Huertas, 2013. Final Evaluation Economic Democratic Governance Joint Program in Panamá.) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Please visit the MDF-G website to view our full reports: http://mdgfund.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)