



Leveraging social protection for poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and decent work

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eg5YcENCDEc>

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Leveraging social protection for poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and decent work

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Moderated by Natalia Strigin, IRC

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Juan Echanove on behalf of Michelle Nunn, CARE

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A JOINT EFFORT & INTEREST

- CARE, GAIN, FAO, ILO, IRC, Tufts, UNICEF, World Bank and WFP
- National governments: Bangladesh, Chile, Ethiopia, Germany, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru and the Netherlands
- Local governments and municipalities: Austin, Mexico City and Birmingham





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Opening Remarks from the Food Systems Summit Secretariat

Juan Echanove, CARE, on behalf of Michelle Nunn, CARE (AT4 Chair)

The purpose of the Food Systems Summit is to awaken the world with a powerful call to action. It's a Summit for everyone, everywhere.

Social protection speaks to all Action Tracks of the Food Systems Summit, covering game-changing solutions that have been developed in a participatory manner. In addition to emerging as a coalition of action in the Summit, social protection has been identified as a priority area in many national dialogues.

Despite the growing body of evidence showing that social protection can drive economic development,

acting as a potent tool to buffer against socio-economic crises, more than 70% of the world is not covered by social protection systems.

Social protection is a key pillar to promote equality in food systems, from food security and nutrition to resilience, leading to inclusive and sustainable transformation towards achieving the SDGs.

For this reason, we invite all stakeholders to join the emerging coalition.

Context and Relevance of linking Universal Social Protection (USP) and Food Systems

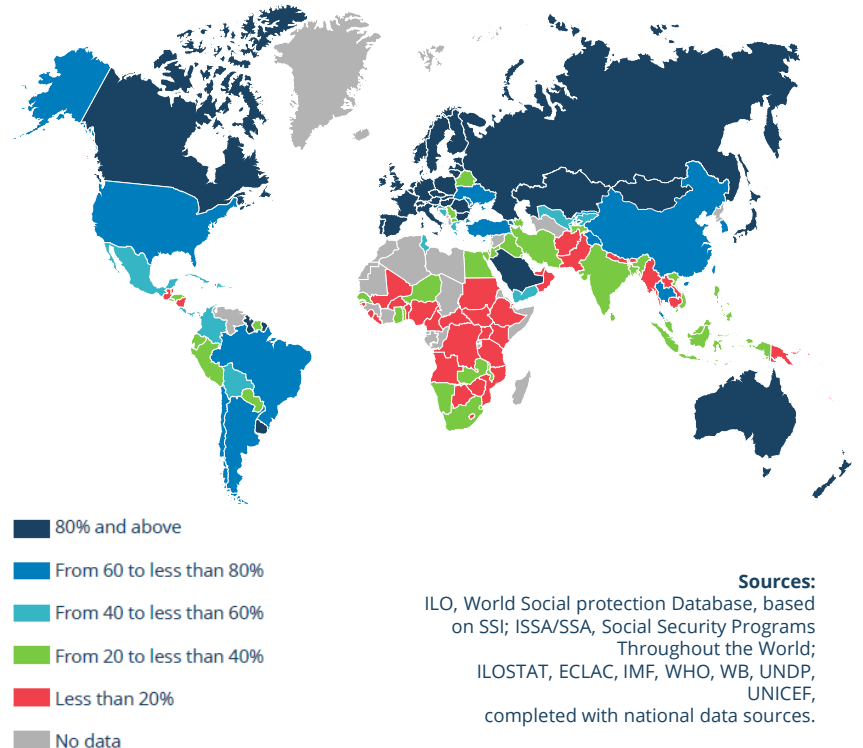
Universal Social Protection as a Human Right

Today, we face great challenges in terms of social protection coverage gaps, undermining poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and decent work.

COVID-19 brought unprecedented attention to SDG indicator 1.3 “Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable”. However, despite the wave of national responses following the outbreak, we are still very far from reaching this target.

USP2030 is a global multi-stakeholder partnership to promote universal social protection, reflecting a strong commitment to 5 core actions: 1) provide adequate protection throughout the life cycle, 2) provide universal access, 3) ensure national ownership, 4) prioritize sustainable and equitable financing, 5) promote participation and social dialogue.

Effective social protection coverage worldwide:
SDG indicator 1,3,1: Protection of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, latest year



Strengthening social protection systems for poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and decent work:

5 ACTIONS TO REALIZE THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE

Establish universal social protection systems, including floors, that provide adequate protection throughout the life cycle



2. UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

Provide universal access to social protection and ensure that social protection systems are rights-based, gender-sensitive and inclusive, leaving no one behind



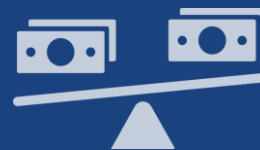
3. NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Develop social protection strategies and policies based on national priorities and circumstances in close cooperation with all relevant actors



4. SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE FINANCING

Ensure the sustainability and fairness of social protection systems by prioritizing reliable and equitable forms of domestic financing, complemented by international cooperation and support where necessary



5. PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

Strengthen governance of social protection systems through institutional leadership, multi-sector coordination and the participation of social partners and other relevant and representative organisations, to generate broad-based support and promote the effectiveness of services.

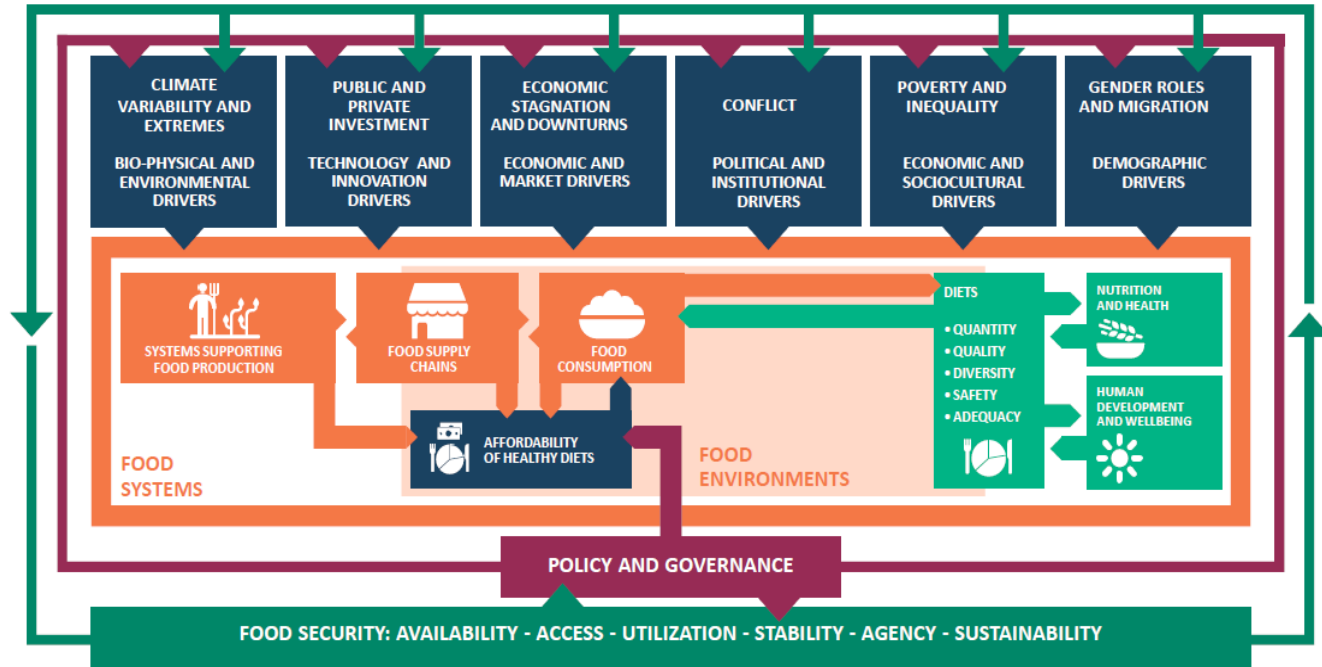


Social Protection & Food Systems: A common framework for action

Food systems define the quality of our diets and are a major driver of food security, nutrition wellbeing and human capital development outcomes.

The performance and resilience of food systems is determined by a number of factors, from climate change to technology and innovation to inequalities.

Social protection contributes to all dimensions affecting our food systems, having the potential to lead to improvements in food security, nutrition and livelihoods.



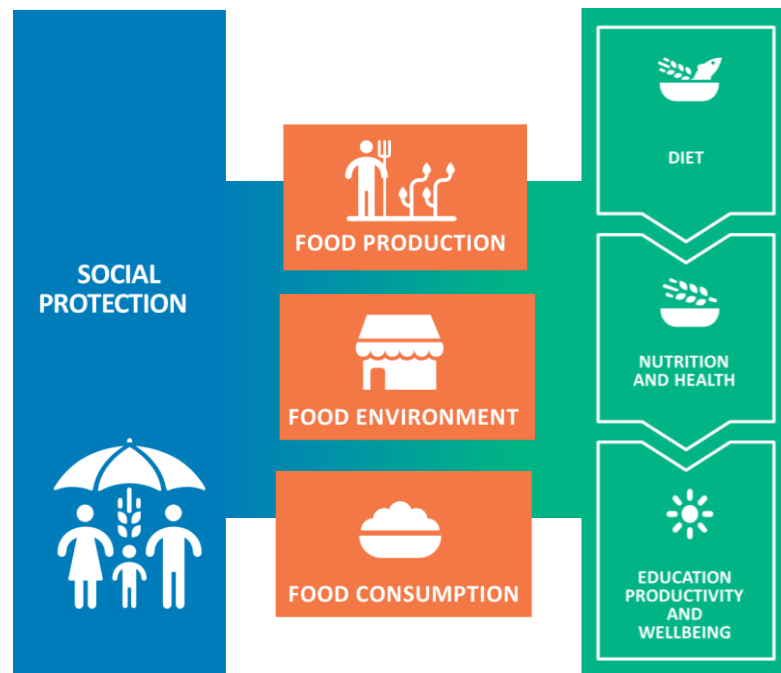
Most notably, based on a growing body of evidence showing social protection's key role in addressing unmet essential needs, risks and vulnerabilities, it can substantially help buffer and recover from economic stagnation and downturns as well as addressing structural poverty and inequality.

FROM FARM TO FORK: OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION TO CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

We have identified the opportunities to seize, and the challenges to overcome in order to further unlock, scale-up and harness social protections contribution to food systems.

Based on a growing body of global evidence we have identified that social protection has a role to play at various stages across the food system. From supporting farmers to produce more and better quality of foods, spurring local economic development and helping families to diversify their livelihoods to mind the gap, bridging the affordability gap of families to buy healthy and nutritious foods which are often costly and of limited availability in remote and marginalized areas. Moreover, we have seen how as a demand-side intervention, social protection can facilitate effective access and use of essential services like health and education underpinning people's food consumption and ability to make the most out of the food they eat to live full and healthy lives.

However, these opportunities don't come without their own challenges such as ensuring that social protection's benefits are of adequate size, are timely and predictable as well as linked to a set of complementary services of high quality, taking into account the various and changing needs and risks people face.



FROM FARM TO FORK: OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION TO CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS



FOOD PRODUCTION

- Enhance productivity of farmers
- Availability of nutritious foods
- Investments in and diversification of livelihoods and assets
- Support higher risk-higher return ventures
- Multiplier effects in local rural economies

SP can raise productivity at various stages across the food production systems- from supporting farmers to helping families diversify their livelihoods.



FOOD ENVIRONMENT

- Facilitate physical access to markets
- Increase affordability to nutritious food AND other inter-related needs
- Complementary interventions supporting food safety, regulation, quality including fortification
- Schools as important entry points in food environment: links to production/consumption

SP helps mind the affordability gap of families to buy nutritious foods, which are often costly and can be of limited availability, especially where demand and access to markets is low.



FOOD CONSUMPTION

- Improvement in diversification, size, frequency and sustainability of nutritious choices
- Empower public to demand nutritious foods through transformational social behavior change
- Consumption is sustained over time meeting changing needs

SP can facilitate effective access to essential services like health and nutrition that underpin people's food consumption and ability to make the most of the food they eat to live full and healthy lives.

FROM FARM TO FORK: CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION TO CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

CHALLENGES



FOOD PRODUCTION

- Size of the benefits to ensure affordability of food, savings and investments
- Create explicit incentives for the production of nutritious foods
- Manage risk of crop failure and natural hazards
- Establish links to insurance and advisory services

Encouraging the production of nutritious food can be high risk for farmers, and therefore would require SP programs to be complemented with risk management, insurance, and technical support for producing new crops.



FOOD ENVIRONMENT

- Benefits partially cover needs
- Essential needs compete for allocation of resources
- Insufficient quality of essential complementary services
- Unhealthy foods and drinks are cheaper than healthy foods and often easily available

Along the food supply line, SP programs need to be complemented with necessary regulations, quality control, taxes, nudges to encourage healthy food choices and food fortification in places with high levels of malnutrition.



FOOD CONSUMPTION

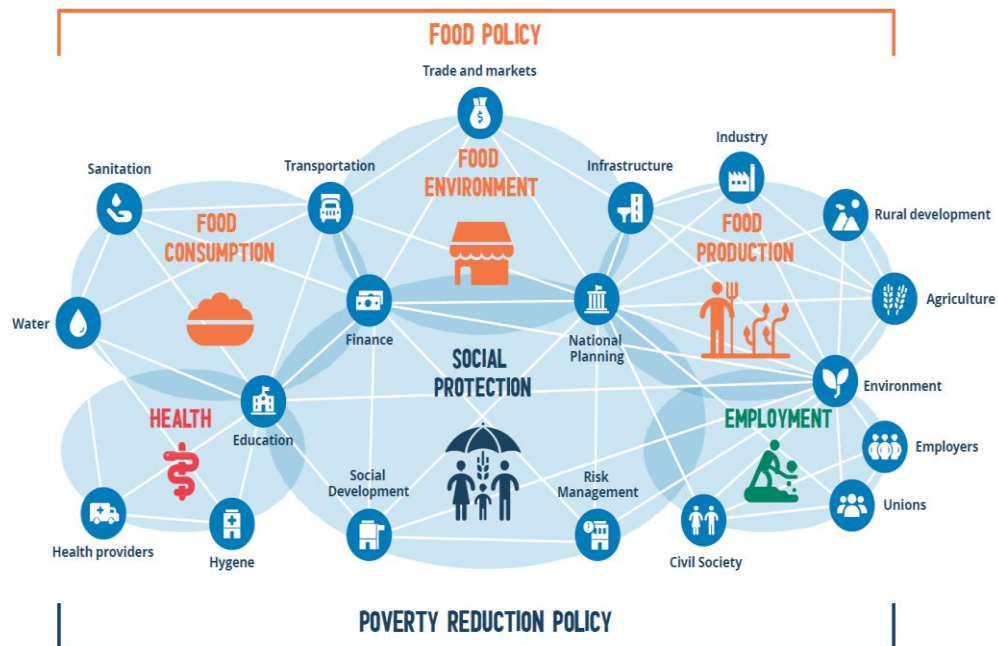
- Nutritional needs change throughout the lifecycle requiring adequate transfers, tailored to meet changing needs and risks
- Suboptimal food preparation and consumption practices
- Nutritional status also affected by environmental hygiene and other disease risks

SP benefits can lead to increased access to nutritious diets, but they must be complemented with high quality social change programs to achieve impact.

Food and social protection systems are woven by complex interactions and a variety of actors from different social and economic sectors. This network that dynamically changes as different sectors and stakeholders interact to enable SP's contribution, is not static, as per the figure, but quite dynamic, enable social protection's contributions across food systems *from farm to fork adapted*.

Fostering the linkages between social protection and food systems for better food security, nutrition and livelihoods requires reaching across the aisle and building bridges with a variety of actors beyond the usual suspects.

As such, we need to work together in order to build those complementarities and synergies and ensure that these complex systems with such variety of interactions come together for similar goals.

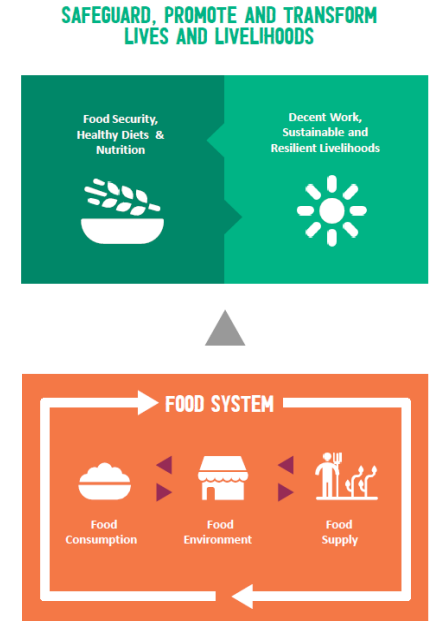
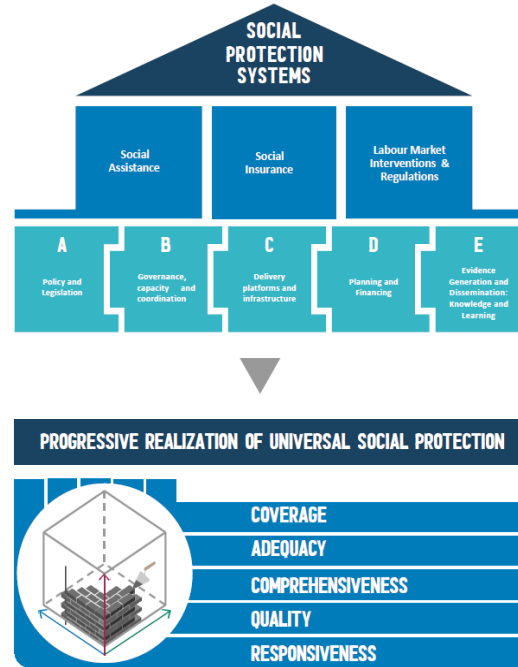


Leveraging social protection for poverty reduction, food security, nutrition and decent work

To seize the opportunities and overcome the challenges to improve the linkages between social protection and food systems, we need to foster collaboration among a variety of actors from different social and economic sectors across the social protection system, including the areas of social assistance, social insurance and labour market interventions & regulations.

As a first, the coalition looks to strengthen **five essential building blocks** of national social protection systems, from policy and legislation; governance, capacity and coordination; planning and financing; to improving delivery platforms; as well as evidence generation and dissemination.

The aim to safeguard, promote, and transform lives and livelihoods within the context of the food systems summit can only be achieved **through linkages** of social protection system building processes to food systems. Such linkages can be made through progress towards the realization of **universal social protection (USP)**.

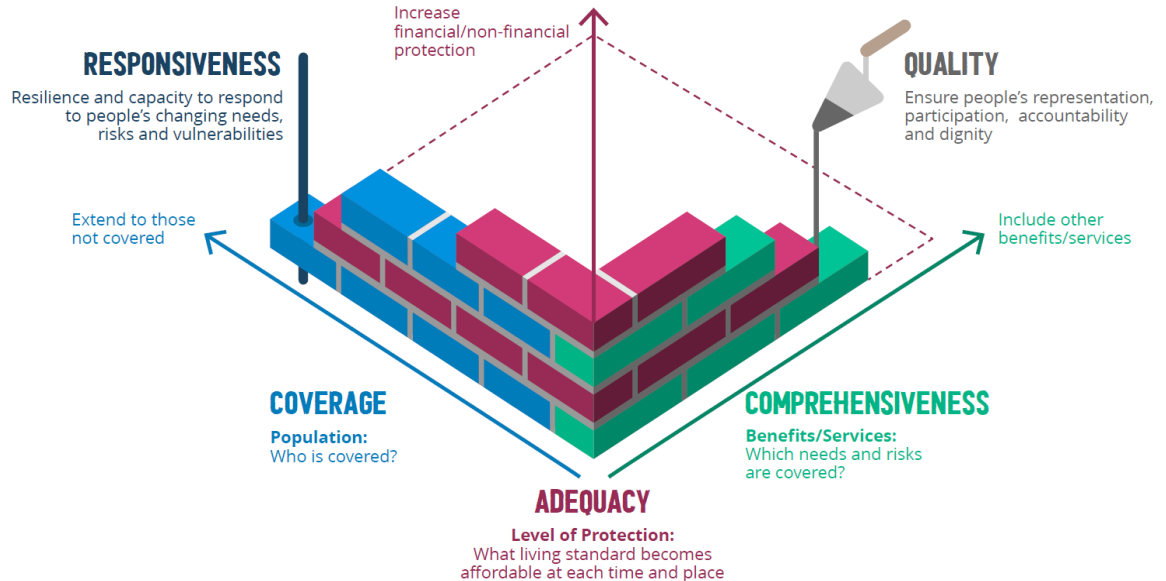


Making progress towards USP

The progressive realization of universal social protection at the country level means building national social protection systems in a way that enhances their **coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness, quality, and responsiveness**. Improvements in these five dimensions will allow to better meet people's essential needs and address the risks and shocks they face throughout their lives.

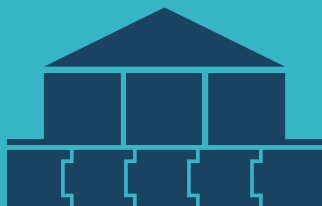
This, in turn, can help support progress to safeguard, promote and transform lives and livelihoods, if inter-sectoral linkages, particularly to food systems, are effectively established.

Progress towards universal social protection is therefore both an objective to build more robust and solid social protection systems and a means to foster linkages and enhance the impact of social protection in other systems and sectors, such as the food system, to yield better and more sustainable results addressing poverty, risk and vulnerability



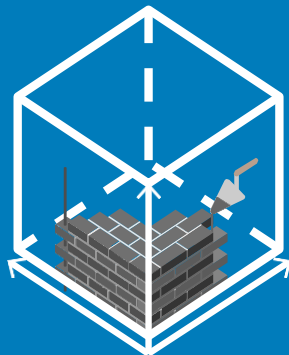
OUR COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION: SOCIAL PROTECTION COALITIONS FOR FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

BUILD AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS



Enable social protection (SP) to better meet people's needs and address risks via improvements in...

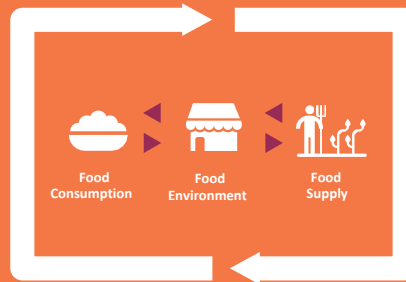
MAKE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF 'UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION' (USP) OBJECTIVES



COVERAGE
ADEQUACY
COMPREHENSIVENESS
QUALITY
RESPONSIVENESS

Promote the sustainability, inclusiveness and resilience of food systems through SP's contributions

FOOD SYSTEM



SAFEGUARD, PROMOTE, AND TRANSFORM LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS



Outcomes are synergistic:

- Ensuring healthy diets will improve human capital
- Promoting sustainable, resilient livelihoods and decent jobs will enable people's capabilities to achieve food security and nutrition (FSN)



ENTRY POINTS AND PATHWAYS TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, DECENT WORK, AND LIVELIHOODS

As reflected in our common framework for action, we believe as a collective that first and foremost, we need to build and strengthening national social protection systems and enable them to better meet people's needs and address risks via improvements in the USP agenda. As mentioned, this is not an end in itself, but progress made in this way will allow governments to promote the sustainability, inclusiveness, and resilience of food systems through social protection's contributions across the food value chain from farm to fork.

Thus, the progressive realization of a USP agenda will help **safeguard, promote, and transform lives and livelihoods**, by ensuring that healthy diets and improvements in human capital can, in turn, promote sustainable livelihoods, resilience, and decent work. As two mutually reinforcing and synergistic outcomes, good nutrition, diverse and resilient livelihoods, will further enable people's capabilities to sustainably ensure food security and nutrition over time, living full, productive and healthy lives.

The following slides provide details and practical examples of how focusing on enhancing the five components of the USP agenda, i.e., the **coverage, adequacy, comprehensiveness, quality, and responsiveness** of social protection systems can contribute to achieving outcomes for **food security and nutrition, decent work, and livelihoods**.



BUILDING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION–SENSITIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION

DIMENSION

ACTIONS

EXAMPLES

1. COVERAGE

Extension to or prioritization of populations least able to adequately and consistently meet essential needs for nutritious foods

Deteriorating FSN indicators and nutritional vulnerability:
 - Rural informal, urban dwellers, migrants;
 - Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and Children under 2;
 - Adolescent girls

2. ADEQUACY

Mind the Affordability Gap between what people can buy and what a healthy diet costs
 - Design transfers to close as much of the cost and nutrition gap as possible

Focus on nutritious food:
 - Healthy Deliveries Program (Chile);
 - Specialized Nutritious Food – first 1000 days (Pakistan);
 - Fresh Food Voucher - PLW (Ethiopia)

3. COMPREHENSIVENESS

Reinforce social protection's food security and nutrition outcomes by linking to and bundling benefits with key services

Ensure access to health and agricultural sectors:
 - Uptake of Antenatal Nutrition (ANC), immunization, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) (Kenya and Pakistan);
 - Strengthening food producers' livelihoods (Chile)

4. QUALITY

Inclusive social protection design and delivery, by safeguarding and empowering people, and providing quality of benefits, assistance and services

- Mobile money to reduce opportunity costs (Haiti, Dominican Republic);
 - Effective complaints, feedback and accountability mechanisms (India);
 - Consultation and participatory processes (Egypt)

5. RESPONSIVENESS

Agile social protection design and implementation in the face of changing needs

- Connect social protection with early warning systems to enable a timely and appropriate response (Mauritania, Malawi, Dominican Republic, Madagascar)
 - Connect to social insurance and livelihood schemes

PROMOTING DECENT WORK – SOCIAL SECURITY TO AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM WORKERS

DIMENSION

ACTIONS

EXAMPLES

1. COVERAGE

Establish legal frameworks for legally enforceable rights, define responsibilities and complementarities between contributory and non-contributory (NC) schemes

Specific social security legislation for rural workers (Algeria, Brazil and others), or integrated into a general regime (Ecuador's Peasants Social Insurance Scheme)

2. ADEQUACY

Legislation and modalities for adjusting contributions and benefits (by livelihoods), information on rights and obligations, and ensuring compliance and incentives

Adjust legal frameworks to specific risks and vulnerabilities. Contributions based on size of farm (France, Italy), time basis & seasonality (Brazil, Mongolia) with digital technology (Mongolia); Subsidized (Ecuador). Awareness and incentives (Kenya, Zambia, Egypt, Tunisia), compliance (Costa Rica)

3. COMPREHENSIVENESS

Social protection's floors progressively higher in terms of protection/contribution – including NC schemes and Economic Inclusion (EI) to incentivize transition to the formal economy and avoid perverse incentives

Complementarity between contributory/NC schemes with labour market and employment policies, formalization with just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies/societies – Hilsa program (Bangladesh), graduation programmes, and others

4. QUALITY

Streamline services by simplifying registration and access; ensuring transparency and participation (e.g., from association and cooperatives) in design and delivery

Mobile offices (Brazil, South Africa), social security officers visits in remote areas (Brazil); "one-stop-shops" or "single-window services" (Mongolia); use of digital technologies (Tunisia, Mongolia)

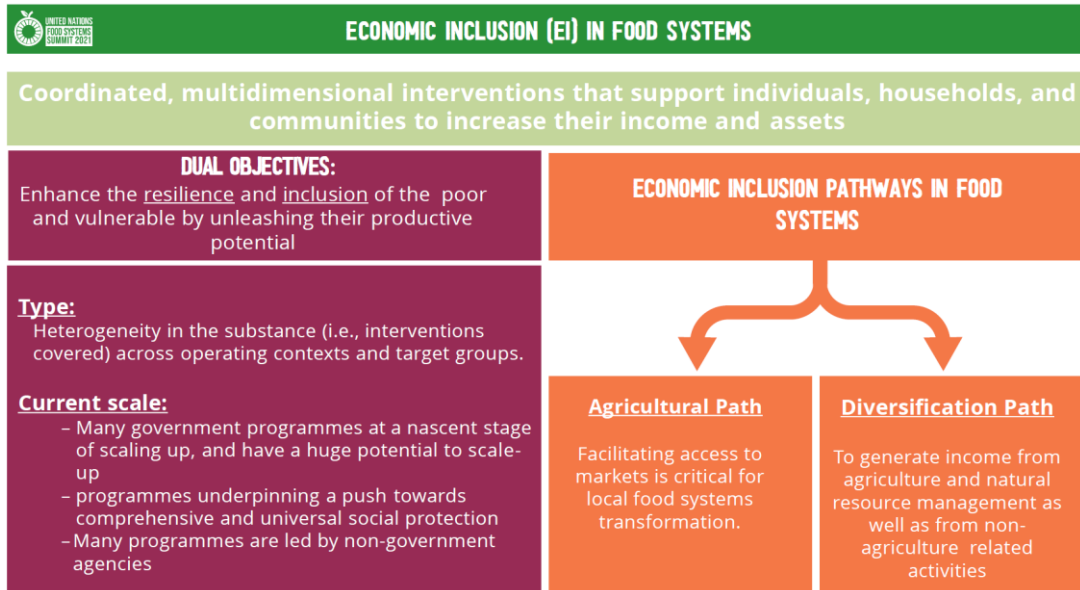
5. RESPONSIVENESS

Ensure system flexibility to economic shocks and harvest failures through vertical expansion (i.e., amount top-ups based on period) or horizontal expansion (i.e., by relaxing eligibility conditions)

Income guarantee to formal workers (Jordan), 3-month cash transfers for informal workers (Morocco), unemployment benefits for Financial Inclusion (Italy, Scotland), additional income to pensioners (Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine)

Agri-food systems are not inherently inclusive and are currently going through radical transformations exacerbated by the effects of climate change. This provides an entry point for all parts of social protection and economic inclusion programs, including social assistance, insurance, and labor market programs and regulations.

Economic inclusion (EI) refers to multifaceted programs that include at least some income support, along with one or more of several other possible components. Those components can be trainings, coaching, or extensions services, and can also be asset transfers in cash or kind, help with market development, behavioral aspects, entrepreneurship, etc. Thus, a range of different components that come in different intensities from different programs.



PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION

DIMENSION

ACTIONS

EXAMPLES

1. COVERAGE

Economic Inclusion (EI) (or “graduation”) often builds on social assistance interventions. EI coverage, however, is modest compared to social assistance coverage.

Expansion of EI programmes by piggybacking on existing social assistance programmes in agri-food value chains for supporting the poorest and the vulnerable (vertical expansion) or those with potential to increase productivity (horizontal expansion), e.g., youth, women and micro-entrepreneurs.

2. ADEQUACY

Adequate level of income support (when required) or protection, through different social protection’s instruments to facilitate economic inclusion pathways

Provide adequate benefits to cover risks and vulnerabilities and allow investments into sustainable livelihoods

3. COMPREHENSIVENESS

Combination of interventions (e.g., transfers, skills training or coaching, access to finance, links to market support) that are context-driven coupled with policy coherence to promote synergies and reduce trade offs

Deliberately customize interventions to needs of target population, e.g., cash/asset transfer for agricultural activities, public works during the lean season. Demand side intervention and investment in value chains are also essential (Ministry of Investment and Trade, Agriculture, etc.)

4. QUALITY

Build on government delivery systems to facilitate effective design and coordination of EI programming (programmatic coherence)

Use of social delivery (and others) for quality and efficiency of implementation, as well as strengthen program management. Digital innovation is also critical to leapfrog capacity constraints. Strengthening institutional structures, coordination and HR is key

5. RESPONSIVENESS

EI programmes provide considerable adaptiveness to covariate shocks, by offering better self employment opportunity, income diversification, and resilience

EI already have a strong rural focus and a growing focus on climate change mitigation, which can be further expanded (e.g., climate shock sensitive and green public works, payment for ecosystem services)

Concluding Remarks

We need to highlight and revamp the message that social protection systems are an adequate and robust investment that reduces the affordability gap of healthy foods and caters to the different needs of different groups, while being adaptive and responsive to risks, as we have seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The examples highlighted prove that social protection is successful when linked to other sectors, providing opportunities and entry points that impact food systems from production to consumption, including the food environment.

Social protection can bring transformative change well beyond poverty reduction, impacting food security and nutrition, as well as the livelihoods of those working in the food system.

It is time to act now. Governments have recognized the cruciality of social protection and are championing this issue, there is a growing body of evidence, and a new collective calling for true transformation.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are finally changing the narrative: social protection is not only for the poor and the most vulnerable, but benefits all of us.



Questions and Answers

Could you elaborate on the Coalition for Social Protection in Food Systems? What stage is it at, how will it be led and managed, how can it be joined, and how to get more information?

We're growing the Coalition organically and linking it to USP2030. We do not wish to create a new structure, but rather come together with interested governments (Bangladesh, Chile, Ethiopia, Germany, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Peru and the Netherlands, as well as Austin, Mexico City and Birmingham), agencies (CARE, GAIN, FAO, ILO, IRC, UNICEF, World Bank and WFP), universities (Tufts University) and other actors.

There is a dedicated email address for communications, please contact socialprotection4foodsystems@gmail.com to express interest in joining the coalition and receive more information.

What is your 'take' on the strength of the current evidence and lessons learned on 'what works' to achieve nutritional improvements from social protection interventions, via adequacy, comprehensiveness etc.? Is this something we could look at further in the context of the Coalition?

There is a need for more evidence and learning for what works in terms of these dimensions (comprehensiveness and adequacy). What is important is that learning is focused on the "how" more than the what.

We know what nutrition interventions are effective but these will be context-specific, so we do not want to conclude that there is a blue print approach to what needs to be linked and integrated into social protection. Rather, the emphasis must still be placed on good context-specific situation analysis on the determinants to design appropriate interventions that involve relevant sectors, and the focus of learning should be on the how in linking ,finding synergies, building a shared vision, and collaborating to connect relevant actors across sectors etc.

Could you elaborate on the need to build upon traditional solidarity mechanisms and networks (which national mechanisms often ignore and undermine)?

Traditional solidarity mechanisms and networks are important, and It is possible for governments and civil society to work together to support them.

In Chile, communities often come together at "ollas comunes" where people make meals to share with others in their neighbourhoods. The Ministry of Social Development and Family through the Elige Vivir Sano Secretariat is working with an organization called Red de Alimentos to donate healthy foods to these places to ensure that low-income families can access healthy products including fresh fruits and vegetables during the pandemic.

More information is available in Spanish [here](#).

Questions and Answers

How do you get governments to commit to social protection?

It is important to understand social protection as a core investment and not only as a cost. Governments increasingly understand that social protection systems are key for sustainable economic and social development, and that investments in social protection are indispensable contributions for human development and economic productivity. Governments cannot afford to not invest in social protection, so developing social protection policies and strategies, including sustainable financing strategies, based on a broad national dialogue and the participation of relevant stakeholders, are essential.

Many countries (including middle and low income countries) have recognized this role, and thus protected the critical fiscal space for social protection. Evidence, advocacy and critical examples on the impact of social protection across key sectors - poverty, food security and nutrition, local economic development through increased productivity - are critical to achieve this.

For more information, visit USP2030 [website](#). See also the [conclusions](#) on social protection adopted at the recent International Labour Conference in June 2021.

Do these actions apply to countries whose majority of workers in the agri-food system are self employed or smallholder farmers?

Those measures apply to all workers in agri-food systems - including self-employed workers. Small-scale farmers are a hugely important part of food systems and it is

vital that they receive the support they need. In the context of the pandemic, some national governments have implemented flexible payment systems and special credits for small-scale farmers. See more examples on this [publication](#).

Is there the possibility of distributing different types of millets which are highly nutritious and easy to grow on a wider scale?

An assessment of the gap in diets (food security and nutrition) and the food environment for good, cost-efficient, solutions to reduce the intake gap should guide the design of transfers in a way that makes a strong connection with food system solutions. More information is available [here](#).

How can public television help these goals?

One example is TV Educa Chile, a nation-wide channel created by the Chilean government to share educational material designed for children and their families during the pandemic. This includes cooking shows with easy recipes using cheap and healthy foods. For more information, read [here](#) and [here](#).

How can we protect traditions?

One way is to share and promote healthy recipes using traditional and accessible products, so that consumers can follow healthy diets using local and ancestral foods. See this [link](#) for a book of recipes using foods from indigenous communities in Chile.

Questions and Answers

We could observe that most of the programmes are led by non-government agencies. Is there a hope to apply a system that incentivizes governments to support the poor, even when resources are scarce?

Yes, some programmes have been led by non-government agencies, but we have increasingly seen their adoption and scale-up in the last decade by governments across the globe. Progress has been made in the institutionalisation of these programmes but much more needs to be done and therefore this coalition and the framework it introduces drives home a key and simple message: first and foremost, build and strengthen national systems that are such are led, owned and driven by governments in the progressive realization of universal social protection objectives. Achieving SDG target 1.3 is possible and financially feasible and we acknowledge the various public financial options at hand for governments to support the poor as outlined by [Ortiz et. al \(2017\)](#)

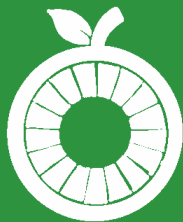
How economic inclusion programmes could support transition from social assistance into social insurance programmes? Are there experiences where this process has taken place?

Economic inclusion programmes can support transition from social assistance into social insurance programmes through the adoption of deliberate and systematic actions as outlined in slides 18 to 20, but that

quite importantly, get the basics covered, helping to consistently meet people's essential needs in a way that promote and human capital development in a sustained fashion over time, allowing households and individuals to invest, save and devote their attention to new economic and productive ventures. Good examples of programs that bridge social assistance and social insurance interventions come from South-East Asia such as the renowned BRAC Ultra poor graduation programme.

Could you please share any examples of informal/community social protection initiatives and your insight on how they can best be supported?

Informal social protection mechanisms need to be supported through the active involvement of local actors and community members, to ensure that formal mechanisms do not undermine institutions that have traditionally played a protective role. This is an area that needs to be explored further through more interdisciplinary research, yet there are valuable [pieces of evidence put forward by donors as DFAT](#).



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26 JULY 2021



LEVERAGING SOCIAL PROTECTION
NUTRITION & DECENT WORK

FOR POVERTY REDUCTION, FOOD SECURITY

SOCIAL PROTECTION
KEY PILLAR

POSSIBLE ACTION

DRIVING DEVELOPMENT

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

75% of Global Population Have No Social Protection

NATIONAL DIALOGUE

DECENT WORK

USP 2030

Global Partnership

FINDING CORE ACTIONS

- Participation & social dialogue
- Protection throughout the life cycle
- Universal coverage
- National ownership
- Sustainable & equitable financing

DRIVERS OF CHANGE in food system

- CONSUMPTION
- FOOD ENVIRONMENT
- PRODUCTION

DIET - NUTRITION & HEALTH

POLICY & GOVERNANCE

EDUCATION PRODUCTIVITY WELL-BEING



JUAN GONZALO JARAMILLO MEJIA



SASKIA DE PEE



JUAN ECHANOVE



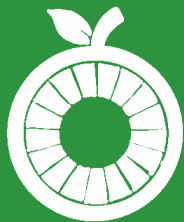
NATALIA WINDER-ROSSI



CHRISTINA BEHRENDT

THIS IS A DIFFICULT SECTOR FOR ALL OF US

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021

PRE-SUMMIT

26 JULY 2021



**SOCIAL PROTECTION
FOR REDUCING
POVERTY**

Level
of CONTRIBUTION



often associated
to season
PRODUCTIVITY

SAFEGUARD PROMOTION
TRANSFORMATION
**IMPROVING
LIVELIHOODS
of AGRI-FOOD
WORKERS**

**COORDINATED
MULTI-DIMENSIONAL
INTERVENTIONS**

SUPPORTING
INDIVIDUALS,
HOUSEHOLDS,
COMMUNITIES
TO INCREASE
THEIR INCOME
& ASSETS



NATALIA STRINGIN



OMAR BENAMMOUR



MARGARETH GROSH

**PROMOTING
DECENT
WORK** Schemes
Access
& Coverage

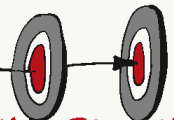


**AGRICULTURE
PATHS
DIVERSIFICATION
PATHS**



ANNALIES BORREL

COMBINATION OF GOALS



COMMUNICATION PROGRAMMES



Representatives of governments, civil society, academia and the private sector who are interested in supporting the formation of the **Social Protection Coalition for Transforming Food Systems** and its effort are invited to join the group.

Please contact us at [**socialprotection4foodsystems@gmail.com**](mailto:socialprotection4foodsystems@gmail.com) and learn more about how we can work together towards the United Nations Food Systems Summit and beyond.

Affiliated session recording available here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eq5YcENCDEc>

