



Protecting and Promoting Adequate Nutrition in Crisis and Recovery

United Nations
Food and Agriculture Organization

World Conference on Disaster Reduction
Kobe-Hyogo, January 2005



Hotspots

(Quick, slow onset, complex)

- Tsunami-affected countries
- Drought prone areas of Africa
- Post conflict situations (Afghanistan, Angola)
- Great Lakes: protracted armed conflicts
- Fast growing cities
- Areas of high prevalence of HIV/AIDS...

Quick Onset: Tsunami

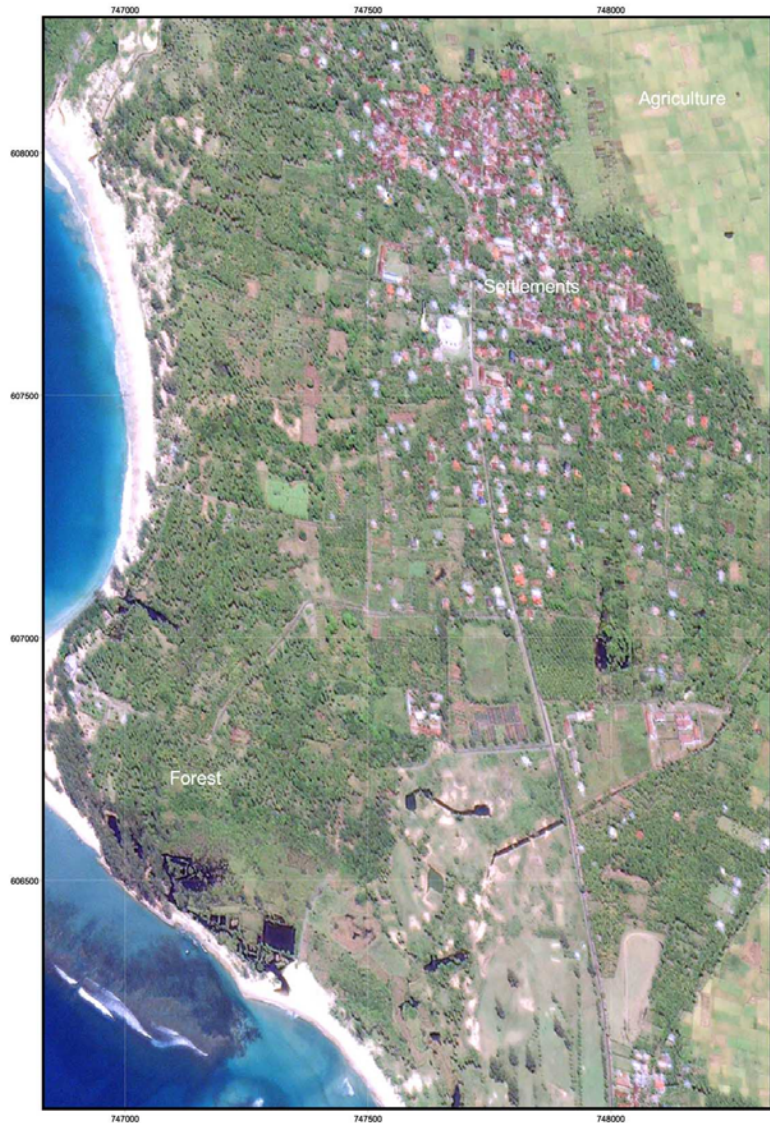


Indonesia - Banda Aceh Subset 3

1 : 5000

IKONOS - January 10, 2003 - PRE-DISASTER IMAGE

IKONOS - December 29, 2004 - POST-DISASTER IMAGE



Center for Satellite based Crisis Information
- Emergency Mapping & Disaster Monitoring -
German Remote Sensing Data Center
German Aerospace Center



Interpretation

The map shows an area north of the village of Lho-nga on the northwestern coast of Sumatra (Indonesia) before and after the devastating Tsunami flood wave, which struck many countries in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004. The IKONOS images were taken on January 10, 2003 and December 29, 2004, respectively.

The region of Banda Aceh is one of most severely damaged areas. The Tsunami swashed up to two kilometers inland and destroyed major parts of the coastal plains, including settlements, forests and farmland.

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500m

1 : 5000

Projection: UTM Zone 46 N
Spheroid: WGS84
Datum: WGS 84

Data Source

IKONOS imagery provided through

Centre for Remote Imaging, Sensing and Processing (CRISP)





Impact of disasters on livelihoods and household food security

- Least resilient households most affected
- Decreased food production, availability
- Assets/stocks destroyed or stolen
- Coping strategies (good and bad)
- Higher prices, lower incomes
- Breakdown of local marketing systems, public services



Impact of disasters on health

- unhygienic living conditions
- disrupted or inaccessible health services
- breakdown of family and social network
- time constraints
- changes in food habits, preparation, allocation
- adoption of risk-inducing behaviours

Disasters and health, Angola



Nutrition in Disaster Response



- **immediate humanitarian response** to save lives and ensure survival of affected population, and
- **a broader response** to rehabilitate livelihoods, promote resilience, and protect right to food

Nutrition assessment, DRC





Nutrition assessments – how, why?

- participatory, joint
- essential to appropriate planning and implementation
- strengthen capacity of institutions involved
- lead to appropriate institutional framework
- facilitate transition from emergency to rehabilitation



Principles of broader response

- Rehabilitation a right, not a charity
- Focusing on sustainable livelihoods
- Coupling rehabilitation and reforms
- Relying on, strengthening local capacity
- Coordinated/collaborative approach (UN agencies, local institutions, CSOs)

Monitoring nutritional status



- Surveillance systems in affected areas:
 - to monitor the situation
 - to facilitate timely response
 - to gauge the effectiveness of emergency operations
- Indicators:
 - food consumption/diversity anthropometry
 - anthropometry
 - area specific, jointly defined

Nutritional Status is:



- A proxy for poverty
- An indicator or outcome of unsustainable livelihoods
- A targeting device
- An entry point for integrated assessment and action:
- Determinants of nutritional status are critical indicators of constraints in various aspects of livelihood systems (agriculture, livestock, NR management, education, health, etc.)