

Rural Livelihood And Food Security

This book focuses on the effects of rural livelihood and the impact of infectious diseases on health and poverty. It explores cultures and traditions in developing countries and their role in infectious-disease management and prevention. It highlights the associated healthcare systems and how these have contributed to some of the challenges faced, and goes on to elaborate on the significance of community involvement in infectious-disease prevention, management and control. It also emphasizes the importance of surveillance and setting up strategies on infectious-disease management that are

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favourable for poor communities and developing countries. Infectious Diseases and Rural Livelihood in Developing Countries allows students, researchers, healthcare workers, stakeholders and governments to better understand the vicious cycle of health, poverty and livelihoods in developing countries and to develop strategies that can work better in these regions. Facing new challenges with respect to sustainable agriculture and rural development strategies for low-income countries, related to global environmental change and globalization of markets, an interdisciplinary Wageningen University and Research Centre group set out to draw lessons from the DLO-IC projects of the last

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eight years. In discussing the way ahead and a future agenda, a number of major research challenges, as well as policy questions are outlined.

Rural Livelihood and Food Security New India Publishing

A well-known writer and speaker in forums all over the world, a list of Dr. Swaminathan's writings and speeches goes to over 50 . This book collects together some of his more recent observations, edited for publication. It is evident from the range of issues discussed that the author's mission in life is to foster a movement of hope and peace by eradicating hunger and poverty, for humankind to live in harmony with nature. Swaminathan stresses that sustainable development must be firmly

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rooted in the principles of ecology, social and gender equity, employment generation, and economic potential.

Note: T&F does not sell or distribute the hardback in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. This title is co-published with NIPA.

The Impact of Globalization

Diversity of Family Farming Around the World

Bangladesh – Shocks, agricultural livelihoods and food security

Livelihood and Food Security in Rural Bangladesh

Science for Agriculture and Rural Development in Low-income Countries

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition for Africa

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Monitoring report, January 2022

In recent years, several major drivers have put the world off track to ending world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. The challenges have grown with the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures. This report presents the first global assessment of food insecurity and malnutrition for 2020 and offers some indication of what hunger might look like by 2030 in a scenario further complicated by the enduring effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also includes new estimates of the cost and affordability of healthy diets, which provide an important link between the food security and nutrition indicators and the analysis of their trends. Altogether, the report highlights the need for a deeper

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reflection on how to better address the global food security and nutrition situation. To understand how hunger and malnutrition have reached these critical levels, this report draws on the analyses of the past four editions, which have produced a vast, evidence-based body of knowledge of the major drivers behind the recent changes in food security and nutrition. These drivers, which are increasing in frequency and intensity, include conflicts, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns – all exacerbated by the underlying causes of poverty and very high and persistent levels of inequality. In addition, millions of people around the world suffer from food insecurity and different forms of malnutrition because they cannot

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afford the cost of healthy diets. From a synthesized understanding of this knowledge, updates and additional analyses are generated to create a holistic view of the combined effects of these drivers, both on each other and on food systems, and how they negatively affect food security and nutrition around the world. In turn, the evidence informs an in-depth look at how to move from silo solutions to integrated food systems solutions. In this regard, the report proposes transformative pathways that specifically address the challenges posed by the major drivers, also highlighting the types of policy and investment portfolios required to transform food systems for food security, improved nutrition, and affordable healthy diets for all. The report observes that, while the

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pandemic has caused major setbacks, there is much to be learned from the vulnerabilities and inequalities it has laid bare. If taken to heart, these new insights and wisdom can help get the world back on track towards the goal of ending hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition in all its forms.

This report shares the results of a joint analysis by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) on the agrifood system in Myanmar based on an assessment conducted from August to September 2021. The report analyses the effects of a range of natural and human-induced shocks on the agrifood system in Myanmar and shares the results of a field assessment in which 2 708

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household interviews were conducted. The assessment covered 147 townships in nine states and regions: Mon, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Yangon; data were collected between August and September 2021, complemented by a survey of food traders and input retailers.

Aquaculture for both finfish and shellfish is expanding rapidly throughout the world. It is regarded as having the potential to provide a valuable source of protein in less developed countries and to be integrated into the farming systems and livelihoods of the rural poor. This book addresses key issues in aquaculture and rural development, with case studies drawn from several countries in South and South-East Asia. Papers included

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cover topics ranging from production and technical issues (such as pond culture and rice field fisheries) to social aspects and research and development methodology. The book has been developed from a meeting of the Asian Fisheries Society. It is aimed at all concerned with aquaculture and rural development. There is an urgent need to anticipate and mitigate the threat posed by COVID-19 to Myanmar's agricultural sector and to rural households that depend on farming for income and for food and nutrition security. We evaluate options to address the threat and to support farmers to prepare their land and plant their crops on time in the short window before the start of the 2020 monsoon cropping season. Recognizing that no single

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intervention can address the full range of vulnerabilities faced by rural households, we recommend a combination:

- Expansion of access to seasonal farm credit with extended loan repayment schedules;
- Limited agricultural input subsidies targeting certified seed; and
- Implementation of a cash transfer program to smallholder farmers.

Despite the high cost of a cash transfer program, there are good reasons to expect that the benefits of such support to farm households will outweigh program costs in monetary terms – even more so if the economic benefits from the consequent lower incidence of malnutrition to which the program would contribute can be measured.

Existence, Transformations and Possible Futures of

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Family Farms

Impact of Rural Distress on Women

Seasonality, Rural Livelihoods and Development

Monitoring report, June 2022

Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software

Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19

Remember Your Humanity

Innovations in Achieving Sustainable Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa addresses roles and issues related to social and institutional innovations and approaches in food security in Southern and Eastern Africa. They include implementation of food security policy, rural livelihood and

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agricultural innovation, land consolidation for food security, interdisciplinary school-based health for food security, harnessing indigenous and modern knowledge for food security, household food resource handling for food security, institutions for technological innovation, role of land tax in food security, trade protectionism and food security, and gender-power relations in food security.

This report shares an analysis of the effects of natural and man-made shocks in Yemen's agri-food system. It analyses the results of a field assessment conducted from November 2020 to February 2021 . The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing a project to contribute to data collection and analysis linked to shocks

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affecting agricultural livelihoods and food security, in order to inform evidence-based programming in selected countries. The objective is to assess the effects of these shocks on the agri-food system, which includes crops, livestock and fishing, food supply, livelihoods and food security of rural populations. Information is collected from primary sources of the production process: producer households, traders or marketers, inputs suppliers, extension officers and other key informants. This report covers the second round of data collected through the FAO monitoring system in Yemen. A first round was collected earlier in 2020, followed by an initial report published in March 2021. The report was made possible by the support of the American People through the United States

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Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of FAO and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States of America Government.

Based on lectures delivered at a winter school on Resource conservation technologies : conserving resources for enhancing productivity, sustainability, food security and improvement of rural livelihoods, held during 5-25 November 2009.

This book aims at explaining the nature and strength of the links between the families and their farms looking at their diversity throughout the world. To do so, it documents family farming diversity by using the sustainable rural livelihood

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(SRL) framework exploring their ability to adapt and transform to changing environments. In 18 case studies in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, it shows how family farms resist under adverse conditions, seize new opportunities and permanently transform. Family farms, far from being backwards are potential solutions to face the current challenges and shape a new future for agriculture taking advantage of their local knowledge and capacity to cope with external constraints. Many co-authors of the book have both an empirical and theoretical experience of family farming in developed and developing countries and their related institutions. They specify «what makes and means family» in family farming and the diversity of their expertise draws a

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wide and original picture of this resilient way of farming throughout the world.

Development Strategies and Food and Nutrition Security in Africa

Strengthening smallholder agriculture is essential to defend food and nutrition security and rural livelihoods in Myanmar against the COVID-19 threat: Elements for a proactive response

The Role of Social Capital

Rural livelihood systems: Conceptual framework.

Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all

Disentangling the Diversity of Rural Livelihood Strategies

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Across Uganda

Pathway to Sustainable Food Security

A joint FAO and World Bank study which shows how the farming systems approach can be used to identify priorities for the reduction of hunger and poverty in the main farming systems of the six major developing regions of the world.

This open access book approaches the anxieties inherent in food consumption and production in Vietnam. The country's rapid and recent economic integration into global

agro-food systems and consumer markets spurred a new quality of food safety concerns, health issues and distrust in food distribution networks that have become increasingly obscured. This edited volume further puts the eating body centre stage by following how gendered body norms, food taboos, power structures and social differentiation shape people's ambivalent relations with food. It uncovers Vietnam's trajectories of agricultural modernisation against which consumers and producers

manoeuvre amongst food self-sufficiency, security and abundance. Food Anxiety in Globalising Vietnam is explicitly about 'dangerous' food - regarding its materiality and meaning. It provides social science perspectives on anxieties related to food and surrounding discourses that travel between the local and the global, the individual and society and into the body. Therefore, the book's lens of food anxiety matters for social theory and for understanding the embeddedness and discontinuities of food

globalizations in Vietnam and beyond. Due to its rich empirical base, methodological approaches and thematic foci, it will appeal to scholars, practitioners and students alike.--

Over the past few years, large-scale land acquisitions in Africa have stoked controversy, making headlines in media reports across the world. Land that only a short time ago seemed of little outside interest is now being sought by international investors to the tune of hundreds of

thousands of hectares. Private-sector expectations of higher world food and commodity prices and government concerns about longer-term national food and energy security have both made land a more attractive asset. Dubbed 'land grabs' in the media, large-scale land acquisitions have become one of the most talked about and contentious topics amongst those studying, working in or writing about Africa. Some commentators have welcomed this trend as a bearer of new livelihood opportunities.

Others have countered by pointing to negative social impacts, including loss of local land rights, threats to local food security and the risk that large-scale investments may marginalize family farming. Lorenzo Cotula, a leading expert in the field, casts a critical eye over the most reliable evidence on this hotly contested topic, examining the implications of land deals in Africa both for its people and for world agriculture and food security. The book is the compilation of the research

work conducted at macro/micro levels by eminent scientists and teachers of the country with diverse specializations. These scientists/teachers have willingly contributed their work in the form of the articles to this volume addressing various dimensions of the food security and livelihood scenario in various states of the country and the country as a whole. The book is most relevant in the present day owing to the fact that the food security and livelihood is the priority issue confronting the country, as also it

demonstrates the use of quantitative techniques in estimating demand and supply gaps. The strategies for conservation of the food energies through proper processing and their value addition for enhancing livelihood options has been taken care of. The nutritional demand-supply gaps, malnutrition and other related issues are also addressed comprehensively. The book is expected to serve as a reference material for the researchers, planners and the public representatives for understanding the

conceptual frame of livelihood and food security besides devising pragmatic policies in achieving the food security through attainment of livelihood security at macro and micro levels.

Results from household surveys in 11 countries with high pre-existing levels of food insecurity - Cross-country monitoring report, May 2021

***Recent Trends in Agriculture towards Food Security & Rural Livelihood Volume II
Somalia | Agricultural livelihoods and food***

***security in the context of COVID-19
Infectious Diseases and Rural Livelihood in
Developing Countries
Analyzing Food Security Using Household
Surveys
A History since 1945
Monitoring report, December 2021***

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a global economic crisis from which very few countries will be spared. As a result of few COVID-19 cases, a relatively short-lived lockdown, and economic momentum prior to COVID-19, Myanmar is one of

the few developing countries that the World Bank (2020) forecasts will not go into recession in 2020 – a very modest expansion of just 0.87 percent is forecast. A Social Accounting Matrix multiplier analysis by IFPRI projected a 0.50 percent expansion under a fast economic recovery scenario, but a 2.00 percent contraction under a slow economic recovery scenario (Diao et al., 2020). The IFPRI study projects massive declines in GDP across a range of sectors during lockdown periods, including large increases in unemployment (5 million during the lockdown period) and declines in household income of 20 to 30 percent for April to

June, albeit with fast recovery thereafter.

This report shares the analysis on the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the agri-food system in Somalia based on the assessment conducted during August–September 2020. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing a project to contribute to data collection and analysis linked to COVID-19 to inform evidence-based programming in selected countries. The objective is to assess the effects of COVID-19 in the agri-food system, which includes livestock and

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fishing, food supply, livelihoods and food security of the rural population at national level. Information is collected from primary sources of the production process: producer households, traders or marketers, inputs suppliers, extension officers and key informants. The first round of data collection has been completed, with rounds II and III foreseen in 2021.

This edited volume “Food Security in Africa” is a collection of reviewed and relevant research chapters offering a comprehensive overview of recent developments in the field of food safety and availability, water issues, farming and nutrition. The

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book comprises single chapters authored by various researchers and edited by an expert active in the public health and food security research area. All chapters are complete in itself but united under a common research study topic. This publication aims at providing a thorough overview of the latest research efforts by international authors on Africa's food security challenges, quality of water, small-scale farming as well as economic and social challenges that this continent is facing. Hopefully, this volume will open new possible research paths for further novel developments. For the last decades problem of food insecurity has

been outstanding challenge for most Sub Saharan countries. As a result of which these countries were forced to design strategies that they alleged it would enable their people to come out of the problem of food insecurity. Hence enhancing agricultural production and productivity is opted as the best alternative since it is believed that the rural community drives their income from their small farms. Informed by the above idea these countries are used to allocate huge amount of their annual budget to reverse the situation. Because the strategy neglected resource poor farmers, landless rural households and their livelihood strategies,

failed to reduce hunger and rural poverty in those countries. Therefore, this book clearly identified what livelihood strategies rural households employ that enable them to be food secure or not and what factors determine their participation in the given livelihood activities The book provide valuable information to research and extension, rural development, institutions, policy and decision makers about how to improve rural livelihood and livelihood strategies.

World Food Security

The Experiences of Gedeo Farmers in SNNPR: Case Studies of Two Rural Villages

**Food Security and Livelihood in Rural Africa
Farming Systems and Poverty**

**Myanmar | Agricultural livelihoods and food security
in the context of COVID-19**

An Assessment

**Myanmar | Shocks, agricultural livelihoods and food
security**

Master's Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject

Economy - Environment economics, grade: 4.00, Arba

Minch University (business and aeconomics), language:

English, abstract: This study was undertaken to assess

and analyze the impact of resettlement on food security

status of resettled households in the study area; assessing the determinants of household food security differentials; assessing the determinants of the program on the food security; and forwarding certain suggestions for ways of improving the program should the need arise. To this end, Descriptive statistics, and binary logic model were used. Both primary and secondary data were also employed in getting the necessary information for the analysis of the study. A total of 92 sample respondents were identified using proportional random sampling technique. The study gives due attention on empirical assessment of potential research gap of

knowing the extent the livelihood strategies attain on food security; reduced poverty and how it is sustainable in ensuring development. To study a specific resettlement program, therefore, provides the opportunity to study aspects of resettlement in relation to people's livelihoods and food security in general. Finally evaluating the determinants of resettlement on food security of Chewaka resettlement scheme will serve as a base for future since no studies has been conducted in this area regarding determinants of resettlement on food security. This study is limited to the determinants of resettlement on food security in Chewaka resettlement scheme on the

information that obtained from resettled households of the Woreda in the year 2015/2016. Of the resettlements undertaken in different tabias of Chewaka Woreda, four Villages were selected. In selecting the tabias and resettlement sites, special attention is paid to impact of resettlement on food security and its determinants with respect to general socio-economic conditions at a household level. One of the limitations is the difficulty in getting proper responses from respondents regarding their status of food security because respondents are not willing to give true information on the amount of crop they produce annually. The availability and accuracy

data can also affect the study. There are many terms, which involved the respondents estimating quantities. These estimates should be treated as having high error terms.

Seasonality is a severe constraint to sustainable rural livelihoods and a driver of poverty and hunger, particularly in the tropics. Many poor people in developing countries are ill equipped to cope with seasonal variations which can lead to drought or flood and consequences for agriculture, employment, food supply and the spread of disease. The subject has assumed increasing importance as climate change and

other forms of development disrupt established seasonal patterns and variations. This book is the first systematic study of seasonality for over twenty years, and it aims to revive academic interest and policy awareness of this crucial but neglected issue. Thematic chapters explore recent shifts with profound implications for seasonality, including climate change, HIV/AIDS, and social protection. Case study chapters explore seasonal dimensions of livelihoods in Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi), Asia (Bangladesh, China, India), and Latin America (Peru). Others assess policy responses to adverse seasonality, for example through irrigation, migration

and seasonally-sensitive education. The book also includes innovative tools for monitoring seasonality, which should enable more appropriate responses. This book is the first comprehensive account of the numerous attempts made since the Second World War to provide food security for all. It provides a reference source for all those involved and interested in food security issues.

This report shares an analysis of the effects of natural and man-made shocks in the agri-food system of Bangladesh. It analyses the results of a field assessment conducted in April and May 2021. The Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing a project to contribute to data collection and analysis linked to shocks affecting agricultural livelihoods and food security, in order to inform evidence-based programming in selected countries. The objective is to assess the effects of these shocks on the agri-food system, which includes crops, livestock and fishing, food supply, livelihoods and food security of rural populations. Information is collected from primary sources of the production process: producer households, traders or marketers, inputs suppliers, extension officers and other key informants.

Basic Conditions and Current Trends

Home Gardens for Improved Food Security and Livelihoods

Food Anxiety in Globalising Vietnam

Improving Farmers' Livelihoods in a Changing World

Poverty, Food Insecurity and Livelihood Strategies in Rural Ethiopia

Recent Trends in Agriculture towards Food Security and Rural Livelihood- Vol.1

Resource Conservation Technologies for Food Security and Rural Livelihood

This book refutes the rising general perception that the

gender gap in India is decreasing. The argument is strengthened by calculating the gender gap index at two time periods and providing quantitative information along with information pertaining to numerous case studies. Selecting relevant welfare indicators and focusing on the neglected dimensions of gender equity, Bearing the Brunt: Impact of Rural Distress on Women discusses the gendered impact of rural economic distress with respect to employment, agricultural production, natural resource management and food security. It shows that women are bearing the brunt of the increase in rural economic distress at the turn of the century, with spillover effects on their physical and social wellbeing. The gender gap index shows

a widening of the gender gap in welfare between mid-nineties and this decade. The discourse is based on official statistics obtained mainly from the National Sample Survey and the Census of India. This book will be an excellent reference source for researchers working in the fields of development economics, health, education and welfare economics and gender studies. It will also add value to the programmes of government departments, NGOs, and other institutions that are working in the fields of women and child welfare, rural development, equitable growth and gender parity.

Poverty and food insecurity are overwhelming problems of rural Ethiopia. This book argues for approaching poverty

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and food insecurity as the two sides of the same coin in the areas where the two ideas cannot be separated. The book begins with an exposition of the concepts of poverty and food insecurity and shows that being rural means being at risk of limited livelihood opportunities. This piece of work is an exploratory one and preferred to triangulate quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. It argues that applying sustainable livelihood framework combines rural livelihood strategies to promote rural development through growth in agriculture and rural off-farm activities with non-rural strategies that provide people with diversified livelihood sources. It goes on to argue that that there are both natural and human

factors that intensified the existing poverty and food insecurity in the area. Evidence is presented to substantiate this argument. The book concludes by discussing the implications of applying holistic approach to poverty reduction and food security; and also the danger of overlooking indigenous knowledge of the local people. Bibliography p. 41-48.

**This book focuses on the theory, methodology, and analysis of food security indicators derived from food consumption data collected in household surveys. These indicators are produced by the software, ADePT-Food Security Module. Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security
Somalia – Shocks, agricultural livelihoods and food**

security

**Agricultural Investments and the Global Food System
Innovations in Achieving Sustainable Food Security in
Eastern and Southern Africa**

Yemen – Shocks, agricultural livelihoods and food security

**The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
2021**

A Resource Book for Teachers of Agriculture

This report shares an analysis of the effects of natural and man-made shocks in Somalia's the agri-food system. It analyses the results of a field assessment conducted in August 2021. The Food and Agriculture Organization

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of the United Nations (FAO) is implementing a project to contribute to data collection and analysis linked to shocks affecting agricultural livelihoods and food security, in order to inform evidence-based programming in selected countries. The objective is to assess the effects of these shocks on the agri-food system, which includes crops, livestock and fishing, food supply, livelihoods and food security of rural populations. Information is collected from primary sources of the production process: producer households, traders or marketers, inputs suppliers, extension officers and

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other key informants. This report covers the third round of data collected through the monitoring system in Somalia. A first round was collected in 2020, followed by an initial report published early in 2021. The report on the second round was published in September 2021. The report was made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of FAO and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States of America Government. Sustainable agriculture is based on the

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sustainable use of natural resources land, water and agricultural biodiversity, including that of plants and animals. The sustainable use of these, in turn, requires that their ownership and control lie with decentralised agricultural communities to generate livelihoods, provide food and conserve natural resources. These three dimensions of ecological security, livelihood security and food security are the essential elements of an agriculture policy which is sustainable and equitable. This book shows how the processes of globalization threaten to undermine all three dimensions, and calls

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for immediate action.

This book shows how home gardens are particularly significant for resource-poor and marginalized communities in developing countries and how they offer a versatile strategy towards building local and more resilient food systems.

The assessment presented in this report uses livelihood survey data collected by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from June to November 2020 in 11 highly food insecure countries. These efforts have led to the assembly of the survey data into one of the largest datasets

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so far used to look at coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)-related impacts on rural and agricultural livelihoods. It contributes to the growing body of evidence by focusing specifically on agricultural households, and sheds new light on the impact of COVID-19 and other shocks on the lives and livelihoods of these households. All countries selected appear in the list of “food crisis countries” published annually by the multi-agency Food Security Information Network (FSIN). These countries are Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra

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Leone, Somalia, Yemen and Zimbabwe. This report shows that the enforcement of COVID-19-related restrictions has reduced the incomes of agricultural producers as well as their food security with an impact comparable to that of major shocks, such as conflict or natural disasters. The overall decrease in income was particularly high for vegetable and fish producers whose products are highly perishable, highlighting how movement restrictions and consequent transportation delays of agricultural goods affected these groups the most, causing severe losses that could not be compensated once restrictions

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were lifted. Livestock producers were also among the most severely affected by the restrictions, however the impact for many of them has been cushioned through either delayed sales or through asset depletion, which can lead to a cycle of poverty. As the pandemic and associated restrictions continue, both supply and demand-side measures are necessary. This report is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of FAO and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID

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or the United States Government.

Rural Aquaculture

The Great African Land Grab?

Rural Livelihood and Food Security

Monitoring Report – January 2021

Monitoring report – May 2021

Analysis of Livelihood Strategy and Food
Security

This report shares the results of a joint analysis by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) on the agri-food system in Myanmar based on an assessment

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conducted from August to October 2020. The analysis was part of a broader initiative to contribute to data collection and analysis linked to COVID-19, informing evidence-based programming in selected countries. Its objective was to assess the effects of COVID-19 on Myanmar's agri-food system, which includes livestock and fishing, food supplies, livelihoods and the food security of rural people at the national level. Information is collected from primary sources of the production process: producer households, traders or marketers, inputs suppliers, extension officers and key informants. The first round of data collection has been completed, with Rounds II and III taking place in 2021. This assessment

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covered 75 townships in eight states and regions: Mon, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan and Yangon; data were collected between mid-August to mid-October 2020, complemented by a survey of input vendors. This report was made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of FAO and WFP, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Food Security in Africa

Determinants of Food Security. The Case of Chewaka Resettlement Scheme, Iluababor Zone

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Monitoring report – November 2021

Bearing the Brunt

Food Security in a Changing World

Poverty and food insecurity during COVID-19: Evidence from the COVID-19 Rural and Urban Food Security Survey (RUFSS) - June and July 2020 round