Community-led Development: Key to Ending World Hunger

Global Call

May 25, 2022
Agenda

● Introduction to MCLD
● World Hunger Day - May 28!
● Unpacking CLD and Ending Hunger
● Special Guest: Asma Lateef, SDG 2 Advocacy Hub “New Consensus”
● Updates: National Chapters
● Upcoming Events

Photo credit: Jon Warren, World Vision
Lethal chemicals
Poaching
Wildlife trafficking
Trophy hunters

Launched in 2015
1500+ local CSOs
70+ INGOs
17 National Chapters

Development is Local!
GOALS OF MCLD

Community-Led Development

- Voice & Agency for Women, Youth, Marginalized Groups
- Adequate Community Finance: 20%+
- Good Local Governance
- Quality Public Services
- Resilience
THEORY OF CHANGE

- Evidence
- Advocacy Partnerships
- MCLD National Chapters
  - Shared Agenda, Constant Comms.
  - Facilitation Partnerships
- National Engagement and Mobilization
- Decentralization and Devolution
- Convergence: Systems Change
  - Early: Capacity & Commitment
  - Country-owned programs of CLD
- RESULTS
  - Healthy, Productive, Resilient, Self-reliant Communities
  - Community-led Development

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Coming to Terms: CDD, CLD, LLD and More

New on mclld.org

- Localization?
- Locally-led?
- Community-led?
- Decolonizing?
The Role of Youth in Ending Hunger

#YouthEndingHunger
UKRAINE CRISIS: ‘FAILURE TO OPEN BLACK SEA PORTS IS A DECLARATION OF WAR ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY’
Ending Hunger and Community-Led Development: What are the causal links?

May 19, 2022
Building an Enabling Environment

1. Rigorous evaluations
2. Advocacy strategies
3. Horizontal and vertical coordination
4. Accountability, incentives, regulations, legislation
5. Leadership programmes
6. Capacity investments
7. Domestic resource mobilization
Nutrition Sensitive Programmes & Approaches

1. Agriculture and Food Security
2. Social safety nets
3. Early child development
4. Maternal mental health
5. Women’s empowerment
6. Child protection
7. Classroom education
8. Water and Sanitation
9. Health and family planning services
### Nutrition Specific Interventions & Programmes

1. Adolescent health & preconception nutrition
2. Maternal dietary supplementation
3. Micronutrient supplementation or fortification
4. Breastfeeding and complementary feeding
5. Dietary supplementation for children
6. Dietary diversification
7. Feeding behaviours and stimulation
8. Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
9. Disease prevention and management
10. Nutrition interventions in emergencies
A NEW CONSENSUS WITH SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS
Good food begins with farmers. Small-scale food producers are at the heart of local and regional food systems, particularly in low and middle-income countries and they will be decisive in transforming food systems to deliver healthy, nutritious diets, sustainably and equitably. Yet by every measure, they are being left behind. The majority live with hunger and poverty and suffer poorer health outcomes. This is simply unacceptable.

The consensus aims to reinvigorate partnerships and coordinate efforts across all stakeholders to stand with smallholder farmers and to be accountable for tangible results.
CERES 2030

Empower the Excluded
Interventions related to social protection, institutions such as farmers’ organizations, and education through vocational training.

On the Farm
Interventions provided directly to farmers, including farm inputs, R&D, improved livestock feed, and irrigation infrastructure.

Food on the Move
Interventions to reduce post-harvest losses, including storage, to improve returns from sales, and to support the mix of services provided by SMEs, such as cooperatives, traders, and processors.
Strengthen policies, financing, regulations, research, and data to support small-scale producers, and promote responsible agricultural investments.

Enabling Environment

BUILD SYSTEMS

RESILIENCE

- Health and Nutrition
- Resilience to shocks
- Land Tenure
- Political Stability
CALL TO ACTION

Power and Priorities:

1. Center small-scale producers in policymaking, advocate for their right to food and their role and voice in policy decisions and scale up the science and evidence-based solutions outlined above through transparent, inclusive policy mechanisms.

2. Rebalance the risks and benefits throughout the value chain to ensure small-scale producers receive decent wages and fair prices for their crops.

3. Align data, research, and policy decisions to the needs of small-scale producers and address the specific challenges faced by women, youth, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups who are engaged in agriculture.

Financing:

4. Increase longer-term public and private investment and financing to enable small-scale producers to increase incomes and productivity in a sustainable way, including by providing direct and rapid support to small-scale producers and their organizations through multilateral or national mechanisms and ensuring that the repurposing of agricultural support benefits them.
CALL TO ACTION

Inclusive, Meaningful and Accountable Partnerships:

5. Strengthen mechanisms for coordination and accountability across partners (donors, NGOs, multilateral agencies, research institutions) to leverage strengths, align financing, expand coverage, and scale up impact.

6. Build and strengthen partnerships with small-scale farmer organizations, subnational governments, and rural institutions to improve alignment, capacity, knowledge sharing, and accountability across stakeholders.

Resilience:

7. Strengthen the adaptive capacity of small-scale food producers to respond to the impact of climate change by, for example, channelling a greater share of climate adaptation financing directly to them.

8. Invest in small-scale food producers’ resilience and human capital by expanding the reach of social protection programs, improving access to health and nutrition services, and taking anticipatory action to protect and restore livelihoods and agricultural production when responding to emergencies and climatic shocks.
Donors must spend an additional USD 14 billion a year on average to end hunger sustainably.

Additional public spending and donor contribution

- Donor share: USD 14 billion
- Country share: USD 19 billion

An additional USD 33 billion is needed per year.

Source: Authors’ calculations.
Decolonizing Evaluation: Let’s walk the talk

Last day to submit your organizational or personal commitment to Decolonizing evaluation for The Journal of Multidisciplinary Evaluation’s special issue on Decolonizing evaluation, edited by Bagele Chilisa, Professor of Evaluation, Theory and Practice, University of Botswana and Nicole Bowman (Lunaape/Mohican), PhD from University of Wisconsin Madison – WCER. Make your commitment here: https://forms.gle/NEwoJ3xqgwHxibcp6 or write to gunjan.veda@thp.org (all languages welcome!)
Upcoming Events & Activities

- **European Evaluation Society: MCLD Workshops:**
  - Community led Monitoring and Evaluation: Principles and Tools (Full day Professional Development Workshop) on June 7
  - In Search of Equity: Two tools for Centering community Voice in Evaluative Practice. June 8, 11:25-12:55 am
  - Illuminating the Global Practice of Community-led Development: Do we Practice what we Preach? June 10, 10:20-11:50 am

- **MCLD Global Call:** June 29: Community-led SDGs (prep for HLPF)

- **July 5-15:** UN High-Level Political Forum - SDG 4, 5, 14, 15, 17

- **Upcoming:** Course on Domestic Resource Mobilization, hosted by Change the Game Academy