Food security - what role for rural policy?

Colombian Case

Maria Jose Uribe
Department for Social Prosperity

Memphis
May 19, 2015
Food security policy is defined by 5 pillars

Food and Nutrition Security in Colombia is sufficient and stable food availability, access and permanent consumption of the same in quantity, quality and safety by all persons under conditions that permit adequate biological use, to lead a healthy and active life.

Source. CONPES 113 (2008)
The lines of action of the public policy define necessary and sufficient conditions to achieved food security

Contribute to improving the food and nutrition situation of the entire Colombian population, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.

- **Economic dimension**
  - Have an adequate supply of food priority group.
  - Ensure access to food priority group.

- **Well-being dimension**
  - Getting Colombians eat a complete, balanced, sufficient and adequate food.
  - Improve the level of utilization and biological utilization of food

- Implement the Health Policy and Food Safety (CONPES 3458 ans 3468 from 2007; 3514 from 2008; and 3676 from 2010).
  - Strengthen public health surveillance.

- Achieving intra and intersectoral coordinated action with the participation of all stakeholders.
Maximum level of management and coordination for the articulation of policies and programs

Established by the Safe Food Policy and established by Decree 2055 of 2009, then ratified by Law 1355 of 2009

11 entities conform and rotation of the Technical Secretariat amended by Decree 1115 of 2014 - DPS Technical Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</th>
<th>Ministry of Health and Social Protection</th>
<th>Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism</th>
<th>Ministry of Education</th>
<th>Ministry of Housing, City and Territory</th>
<th>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department for National Planning</td>
<td>Department for Social Prosperity</td>
<td>Colombian Institute of Family Welfare</td>
<td>INCODER</td>
<td>ACOFANUD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intersectoral Food Safety and Nutrition Commission - CISAN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency Area</th>
<th>Competent Entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Priority group bid foods                            | • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
• DPS  
• INCODER  
• Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| Priority access to food group                       | • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
• INCODER  
• DPS  
• Ministry of Education  
• ICBF  
• Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| Nutrition education and healthy lifestyles           | • Ministry of Health and Social Protection  
• Ministry of Education  
• ICBF  
• DPS |
| Prevent malnutrition and promote breastfeeding       | • Ministry of Health and Social Protection  
• ICBF |
| Quality and safety of food and water                 | • Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development  
• Ministry of health and Social Protection  
• Ministry of Water |
| Intersectoral coordination                          | • CISAN |
There is a relationship between poverty and hunger, which is why the actions must be aimed at breaking the vicious circle.

**FOCUS**
- Needs
- Human capacities
- Rights

**POVERTY**
- Unsatisfied basic needs
- Weakness in the development of basic skills
- Violation of socio-economic and cultural rights

**HUNGER**
- There is no access to a basic food basket
- Dropout and low labor productivity
- You do not have adequate food for all population

Source: Adapted from Feres Juan Carlos. ECLAC: Conceptual and methodological framework for measuring poverty, 2012.
In Colombia we can clearly see the relation between poverty and hunger, and actions are aimed at the most vulnerable areas.
Update **matrix actions** plan for food and nutrition security.

Completion and implementation of the technical annex to the National Plan as **ethnic focus**.

**Evaluation** of the National Policy on Food and Nutritional Security.

**Tracking** and **monitoring** the actions and indicators of the National Plan

Joint construction of **route for emergency care**
Developing productive and trade capacities of rural communities

- Strengthen farmers skills to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- Improve the living conditions of farmers and recreate social capital.
- Achieve integral interventions in the territories in order to have a greater impact on the rural poor.
- Find mechanisms to allow greater involvement of local authorities and communities in order to achieve more appropriate policies for those regions.

What guides the work of the CISAN for the next four years

- Security and Justice for Peace Construction
- Good Governance
- Green Growth
- Infrastructure and Strategic Competitiveness
- Social Mobility
- Rural Transformation
- Transverse strategies

Pilars

Developing productive and trade capacities of rural communities

- Strengthen farmers skills to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- Improve the living conditions of farmers and recreate social capital.
- Achieve integral interventions in the territories in order to have a greater impact on the rural poor.
- Find mechanisms to allow greater involvement of local authorities and communities in order to achieve more appropriate policies for those regions.

What guides the work of the CISAN for the next four years

- Security and Justice for Peace Construction
- Good Governance
- Green Growth
- Infrastructure and Strategic Competitiveness
- Social Mobility
- Rural Transformation
- Transverse strategies

Pilars

Developing productive and trade capacities of rural communities

- Strengthen farmers skills to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- Improve the living conditions of farmers and recreate social capital.
- Achieve integral interventions in the territories in order to have a greater impact on the rural poor.
- Find mechanisms to allow greater involvement of local authorities and communities in order to achieve more appropriate policies for those regions.

What guides the work of the CISAN for the next four years

- Security and Justice for Peace Construction
- Good Governance
- Green Growth
- Infrastructure and Strategic Competitiveness
- Social Mobility
- Rural Transformation
- Transverse strategies

Pilars

Developing productive and trade capacities of rural communities

- Strengthen farmers skills to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- Improve the living conditions of farmers and recreate social capital.
- Achieve integral interventions in the territories in order to have a greater impact on the rural poor.
- Find mechanisms to allow greater involvement of local authorities and communities in order to achieve more appropriate policies for those regions.

What guides the work of the CISAN for the next four years

- Security and Justice for Peace Construction
- Good Governance
- Green Growth
- Infrastructure and Strategic Competitiveness
- Social Mobility
- Rural Transformation
- Transverse strategies

Pilars

Developing productive and trade capacities of rural communities

- Strengthen farmers skills to improve their productivity and competitiveness.
- Improve the living conditions of farmers and recreate social capital.
- Achieve integral interventions in the territories in order to have a greater impact on the rural poor.
- Find mechanisms to allow greater involvement of local authorities and communities in order to achieve more appropriate policies for those regions.
Guide the **institutional supply** to areas with greater **food insecurity** and **poverty** gaps.

Provide **technical assistance** to the territories, in coordination with the institutions of the CISAN.


**Lead the redesign** of the policy on food and nutrition security.
THANK YOU

www.dps.gov.co
Twitter: @DPSColombia
Facebook: Prosperidad.Social