Life in all its fullness through God as the agent of change

Sustained well-being of children within families and communities, especially the most vulnerable

Children are educated for life

Children enjoy good health

Children are cared for; protected and participating

Children experience love of God and their neighbour

Children are well nourished

Parents provide well for their children

Foods are available

- Food Assistance is provided to HHs
- Male and female Farmers/HHs improve their food production practices
- Male and female Farmers/HHs have access to productive technologies & practices
- Male and female Farmers/HHs have access to resources, labour, finance, agricultural inputs
- Male and female Farmers/HHs have secure and timely access to fertile land, water & ecosystem services
- Male and Female Farmers/HHs have knowledge & skills to improve food production

Foods are accessed

- Fair intra-HH allocation of food
- Increased HH income
- HH have assets that can be mobilised
- HHs purchase foods in local markets
- HHs produce their own foods
- HHs access/provide food safety nets in times of stress
- Women have a strong say in HH economic decision making
- Urban/rural/international remittances
- HHs engage in secure employment and income generating activities
- HHs have sufficient knowledge and skills to improve food production

Foods are utilised effectively – adequate dietary intake

- Boys and Girls consume nutritious diets.
- Good sanitation and food safety practices
- Access to clean water
- HHs have skills & knowledge to ensure good nutrition, food safety, sanitation
- HHs are willing to change diet
- Women have a strong say in HH food purchases and consumption
- HHs are well nourished

Foods are accessed

- HHs are resilient in the face of shocks
- HHs have coping strategies
- HHs have & implement preparedness plans to protect lives and assets
- HHs have assets that can be mobilised by HHs
- HHs adapt to seasonal variations in climate/environment
- HH are energy efficient
- Land Restoration including soil and water conservation and management
- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Farmers grow climate adapted crops
- HH climate adaptation
- HHs have & implement preparedness plans to protect lives and assets
- HHs are aware of potential shocks and stresses
- HHs have secure and timely access to fertile land, water & ecosystem services
- HHs purchase foods in local markets
- HHs produce their own foods
- HHs have assets that can be mobilised
- HHs have sufficient knowledge and skills to improve food production
- HHs have a strong say in HH economic decision making
- Urban/rural/international remittances
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- HHs are well nourished

Food & Livelihood Security Theory of Change
Local enabling conditions

Social
- Vibrant civil society engages in learning/improving/advocating for food security, nutrition and economic development
- Community institutions protect the rights of the community (including urban poor)
- Farmers form cooperatives
- Community organizations/institutions run on principles of equity and democratic governance
- Community monitoring & surveillance for early warning
- Community groups/institutions support vulnerable HHs
- Local culture and practices support change in food production and nutrition practices
- Community has own effective information networks so can establish new products and services

Political
- Mechanism for stakeholders’ consultation, participation and planning
- Communities are stable and secure
- Local governance and institutional arrangements for land and resource management and access
- Community institutions are allowed to operate democratically free from political influence

Environmental
- Enabling environment for natural resource protection and preservation
- Best practice water shed management, soil management, biodiversity management
- Community adaptability to climate change variability
- Good sanitation and waste management facilities prevent contamination of food and water

Economic/Technical
- Food assistance is available locally especially for the marginalised and most vulnerable
- Enabling local infrastructure (roads, IT, communications, warehousing, weather forecasting, information, waste management etc)
- Secure labour is available (skilled and unskilled)
- Efficient local markets (access to market, fair play in the market place)
- Access to wage employment
- Local economic development (market, credit, insurance, technical services, input etc)
- Access to non agricultural products and services
- Effective storage/cooling systems for food products
- Commercial food producing companies invest in local level development

National enabling conditions

Social
- Social protection and safety nets
- Connections between rural and urban areas facilitate food security
- Access to basic healthcare and clean water
- Protection of traditional agriculture

Political
- National security-wage policy, policy for food distribution and stability
- Security of land tenure and resource access - specially loan and crop insurance & property rights
- Rights of the urban poor and slum dwellers are protected (eg labour, tenancy, etc)
- Good governance
- Policies that support access to food by the most vulnerable and marginalised
- Policies promote national food security (food standards, agriculture diversity, reform, markets)
- Policies promote price stability
- Policies promote disaster preparedness and resilience and early warning systems
- Policies promote climate smart agriculture and rehabilitation/restoration of degraded landscapes
- Policies promote sustainable and resilient agricultural practices that are critical to long term productivity and returns to labour
- Government policies promote commercial investment in sustainable food production
- Policies encourage improvement in sanitation and waste management
- Government promotes good nutrition and fortification
- Alignment and integration of DRR & CCA with agriculture.

Environmental
- Climate-smart agriculture is promoted and includes focus on soil and water conservation practices
- Rehabilitation/restoration of degraded landscapes is promoted through a concurrent emphasis on resilient, sustainable and productive agricultural (including pastoral) systems
- Incentive for building innovative measures to restore and protect natural resources
- Innovation for climate resilient development
- Effective sanitation and waste management policies (including for urban areas)

Economic/Technical
- Food assistance (cash or in-kind) is available during times of stress
- Efficient and transparent markets
- Financial services are available
- Efficient insurance - both life and non life
- Inputs to food production available
- Private sector investment in sustainable food production
- Aggregation facility for the farmers (supply chain management for both input and output)
- Integrated approach to agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry

Education, Training & Research
- Governments provide education on nutrition and food security
- Education curriculum on agriculture takes an eco-agriculture approach to land stewardship and agricultural livelihoods
- Special education on nutrition for adolescent girls
- Demystification of biotechnology and genetic engineering in agriculture
- Agricultural extension & research capacity

International enabling conditions

Social
- International aid and food assistance is made available without distorting local markets
- Food Aid is fully directed towards the marginalized and most vulnerable segments of the society
- Food aid and Farm production are linked through programming strategy
- Donors support food security, nutrition, provision for safe drinking water, sanitation, water harvesting and management for rural and urban communities
- Donor support for urban and rural communities institutional development and strengthening

Political
- Enforcement of international human rights to food, water & environment (including the right of the urban poor)
- Global security and stability

Environmental
- Climate adapted strains are developed
- Provision of renewable energy and modern energy services in rural areas
- Climate change adaptation and climate resilient development
- Disaster risk management as well as food security as integral part of climate change adaptation

Economic/Technical/Commercial
- Favourable and efficient trading regimes
- Efficient global international infrastructure for moving food
- Inputs to food production are cheap and available
- International seed banks for storage
- Technologies which simultaneously increase food system production, sustainability and resilience are developed/promoted
- Harmonization of tariffs on food commodity
- Policy and international understanding to arrest volatility of food commodity prices
- International strategy for promoting fair trade, minimising exploitation, improving market access, organic agriculture etc.

Education/Training/Research
- Knowledge sharing for agro-biodiversity and climate change
- Create a value chain to adapt to more sustainable production practices
- International networks for dissemination of knowledge and good practices in farm sector
- Management in agriculture focussing on small and marginal farmer segments within the farm community
- Simplifying farm technology, promoting para skillsing, creating community of practices

Change is ultimately the work of God, the work of the Holy Spirit. God has given us the tools of science and technology, conventions on human rights, public policies, civil and political structures and prayers as vital tools to use in our participation in God’s transformation in the world, God’s Kingdom on earth.