Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)

AFS_TRI_1 Prevalence of food insecurity

Percentage of food insecurity measured in the area (district, region, country) corresponding to SDC's interventions (Similar to SDG indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES))

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Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	Sub-objective 6: Preventing disasters and ensuring reconstruction and rehabilitation
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 2.1.: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	Food insecurity: The state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. (FAO 2019: "More than 800 million people live every day with hunger or food insecurity as their constant companion").
	The Indicator in a country/region/district is usually measured by the country institutions in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP) and with the (Food and Agriculture Organisation) FAO and published and distributed by FAO/WFP in regular reports. The changes of food security reflects the relative agricultural capacity of a country , a region or a district to be
	food self-sufficient (= 100%) i.e. to produce enough food to feed its popu-
	 lations; to produce less food than necessary (< 100%) and thus be in need of food
	 imports; or to produce more food than necessary (> 100%) and therefore to be able to export for food trade.
	For this TRI, please use the data of food insecurity in the intervention area of SDC's programmes and projects which can be either at district, region or country level.
	Specify the area of intervention in the field of comments available for this indicator
	Food security: Food security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, <u>safe and nutritious</u> food to meet their dietary needs and <u>food preferences</u> for an active and healthy life.
Measuring unit	Percentage (%) of food in-security measured in the area (district, region, country) corresponding to SDC's intervention
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	 a) Number of food in-secure females in LNOB target group b) Number of food in-secure females in non-LNOB target group c) Number of food in-secure males in LNOB target group d) Number of food in-secure males in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed
	(The data sources below will in most cases not provide numbers for LNOB groups, it is however very probable that LNOB groups are the most food-in-secure).
Data source	Periodic food (in-)security reports/updates of government in partnership with FAO and/or WFP (national distribution lists), annual global State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Reports (SOFI) http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition

Rationale	Theory of change
	If more people in a district, a region or a country are food secure,
	then more people are able to lead a healthy and active life
	because their brains and muscles are fit and receive adequate energy and nutrients.
	If food security is higher than 100 percent, there is an objective potential for Smallholder farmers to participate in national or international food trade.
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	Thanks to the distribution of cash for food vouchers and resilience measures (cash for work programme), the food insecurity was diminished from uu% in 202X to uu% in 202Y in region U and from vv% in 202X to vv% in 202Y in region V, and undernourishment in the country dropped in country A z% percent respectively.
Thematic responsibility	Agriculture and Food Security Network