

WHAT IS THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FAMILY LIVESTOCK FARMING AND FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY?

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium wants to strengthen the capacities of disadvantaged livestock-dependent populations in the South, in order to improve their well-being, contribute to their socio-economic development, and fight against hunger and poverty.

POVERTY, BOTH A CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE OF FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY



Poverty is defined as the deprivation of basic capabilities, in different societies and contexts. Seven fundamental capacities refer to the different dimensions of poverty: human, political, economic, socio-cultural, defensive and environmental capacities, but also gender equality.

FROM FAMILY LIVESTOCK FARMING TO FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES BELGIUM Improvement of livestock farming

THE 6 RESOURCES OF A HOUSEHOLD

THE 5 FUNCTIONS OF LIVESTOCK FARMING

THE 4 DIMENSIONS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Installation of **local and private veterinary services**
Herd management

Physical

- access to veterinary services, mini-dairies and local markets
- healthy livestock and arable land



Pasture and cattle feed management

Natural

- secure and sustainable use of natural resources
- appropriate livestock breeds



Awareness raising and training of livestock keepers

Human

- knowledge and skills
- sufficient work capacities and work force



Access to **credit, markets and value chains**

Financial

- increased revenues, spread over the year
- access to inputs, credits and investments



Support to farmers' groups and organizations

Social

- alliance and solidarity network
- equal division of work between men and women and equal access to and use of goods



National and international **advocacy**

Political and institutional

- political and legal frameworks in favour of family livestock farming
- land rights



Food

- self-consumption of livestock products
- sale of livestock products in local markets



Economic

- source of income throughout the year
- purchase of staple food (rice)
- available resources (wallet on legs)



Savings, resilience

- mobile and multi-species herd
- access to credit thanks to livestock (used as a guarantee)



Agricultural, environmental

- labour force for transportation and field work
- manure to enrich the soil and produce biogas
- upgraded ecosystems



Sociocultural

- social identity and human dignity
- gender equality (ownership of animals, control of activities and benefits)
- network (via exchange, bartering, gifts)
- social status (ceremonies and respect of socio-cultural obligations)



Availability

- improved productivity and superior production
- busier markets



Accessibility

- increased number of meals consumed per day for the whole family



Use

- diversified and balanced food ration
- common use of drinking water



Stability

- purchase and consumption of food all year long (including during the lean season)
- improved management of exchanges between livestock and grain
- diversification of income-generating activities
- food supplies

