

The effect of peace processes and diplomacy on Food Security, Nutrition & Health Security

Effect: Positive (The presence of United Nations involvement was crucial in achieving lasting peace in Mozambique which had a direct effect on the outcome)

Confidence in study findings: Low (one study, low confidence)

Short summary

The United Nations (UN's) multilateral approach, encompassing DDR, humanitarian aid, and post-war reconstruction, played a crucial role in Mozambique's successful transition from civil war to relative peace and stability. The UN's involvement was instrumental in achieving lasting peace in Mozambique, with the DDR program, decentralised relief efforts, and financial support for political parties being key strategies

Long summary

The intervention

Demonstrates that any evaluation of the UN's and the international community's roles in supporting sustainable peace in Mozambique necessitates a thorough understanding of four crucial mechanisms or instruments: (1) Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) before democratisation; (2) Humanitarian assistance; (3) political and electoral assistance; and (4) budget support (p.2-3). All of these components overlapped to achieve the outcome.

How is the intervention expected to work

- 1) **Humanitarian Assistance:** this encompassed food aid as one of its components, thus suggesting that food security was at least partially addressed through emergency relief efforts.
- 2) **Budget Support:** The important role of budget support in funding key sectors relevant to peacebuilding, including agriculture and human and social development. This is grounded in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Document (PARPA). While not explicitly mentioned, these sectors likely encompass programs and initiatives related to food security, nutrition, and health.

The evidence base

There is one qualitative study assessing the effect of **Peace Processes and Diplomacy on Food Security, Nutrition & Health Security in Mozambique**. This study is by *Adedokun, A. (2019). Transition from civil war to peace: The role of the United Nations and international community in Mozambique. Peace and Conflict Studies, 26(1), 4.* All references are from that study.

The evidence

It is important to note that the sources do not provide detailed information on the specific component in the program implemented. While we can infer some contributions from the broader intervention focusing on the peacebuilding context, we cannot achieve a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness in achieving these specific outcomes on food, nutrition, and health security. Further research specifically on these areas is needed.

As a result of budget support and peacebuilding initiatives, there is evidence of significant progress in education and health outcomes. The interconnectedness of development outcomes suggests that progress in education and health in Mozambique is a result of peacebuilding efforts and budget support. Improved health outcomes can be seen as a direct contribution to health security. Moreover, better education can indirectly contribute to food security and nutrition by empowering individuals with knowledge and skills related to agriculture, health, and economic opportunities

Confidence assessment

Overall confidence: Low Confidence Qualitative Study (No explanation and justification for sample/case selection strategy)