

The role of the international community in addressing shocks to agricultural livelihoods

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CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

- Sustainably meet growing food demand
- Uneven growth of incomes and population is challenging food access
- Triple burden of malnutrition
- Climate change and transboundary pests and diseases
- Resolving productivity and employment paradoxes
- Conflict and protracted crises

INCREASE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS



MAIN SHOCKS



Natural disasters



Food chain emergencies of transboundary or technological threats



Socio-economic crises



Violent conflicts



Protracted crises

DIFFERENT SHOCKS

- **Natural hazards and climate-related disasters**

- Increased frequency, intensity and impact
- More than 80% disasters related to climate
- Agricultural sectors most hit:
 - 22% of total costs and damages
 - 25% in case of climate related disasters
 - 80% in case of drought
- Source of displacement: 22.5 million on average per year

- **Protracted crises and conflicts**

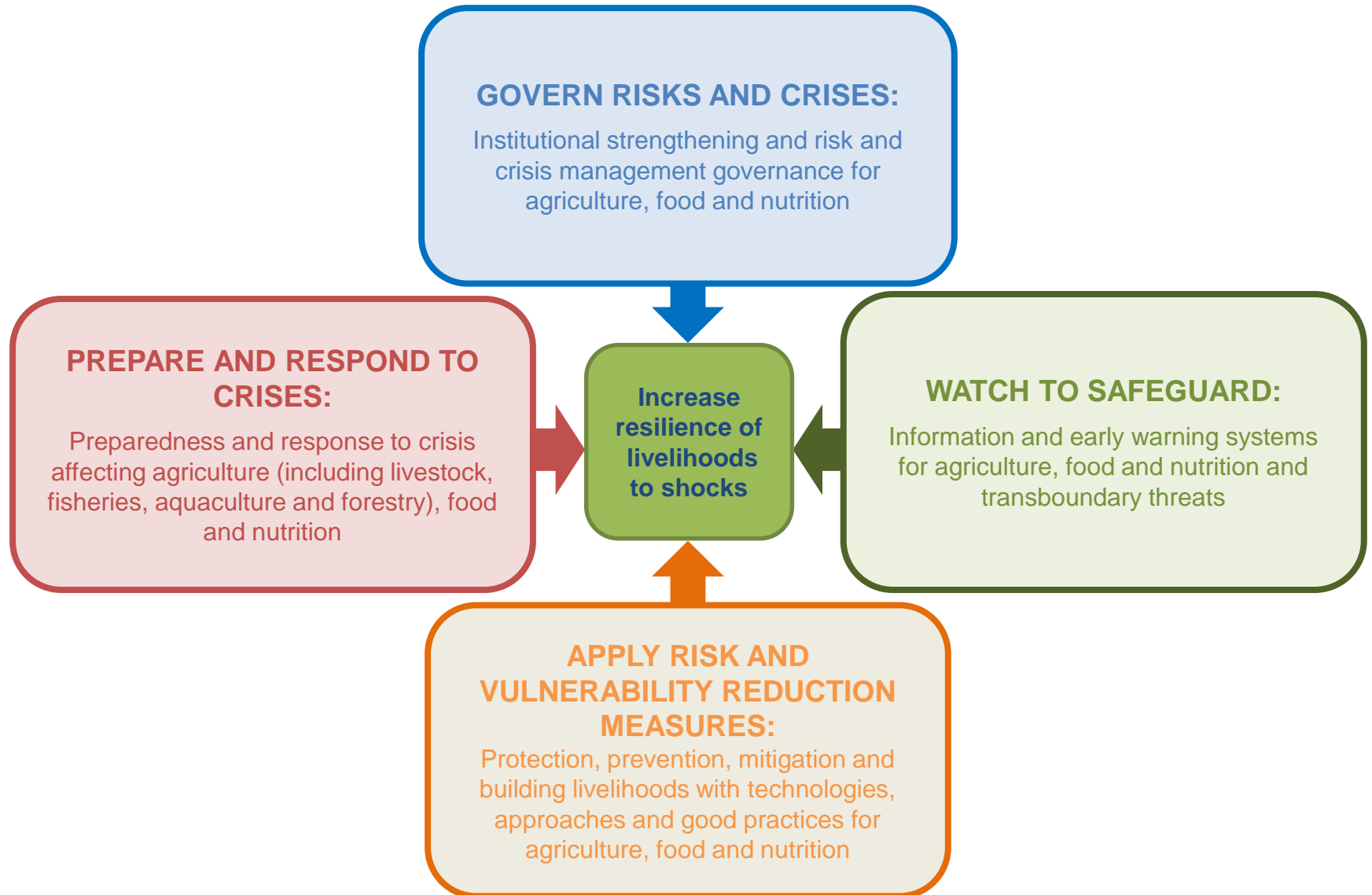
- Conflicts and strife are intensifying
- 40% of countries in protracted crisis relapse within 10 years
- In 2015: 65 million people displaced

- **Food chain crises**

- Alarming increase in outbreaks of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases
- Enormous impact on human health and livelihoods
 - 70% of emerging diseases affecting humans originate in livestock and wildlife
 - Economic losses from animal disease US\$ 2.1 billion per year
 - Locust plagues can destroy upto 100% of crops
 - Plant diseases (e.g. wheat rust) can cause upto 80% of yield losses



RESILIENCE: FOUR ACTIONS



INTERNATIONAL POLICY PROCESSES

- 2030 Agenda (SDGs 1, 2, 13, 14, 15 and 16)
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises
- One Health

Challenges:

- Response capacity limited (e.g. Ebola)
- Finance for humanitarian aid has increased 550%, share and attention for agriculture has decreased
- Developmental dilemmas in conflict situations

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 1

GOVERN RISKS AND CRISES

COUNTRIES AND REGIONS ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR RISK REDUCTION AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

EXAMPLES:

- PROMOTE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS
- DEVELOP SPECIFIC DRR ACTION PLAN FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

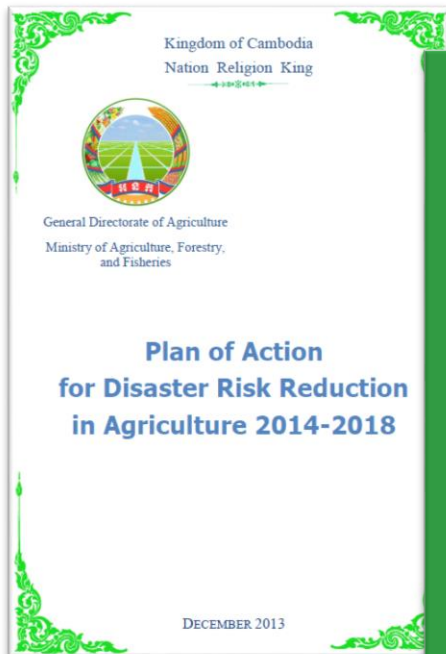


PILLAR 1 - GOVERN RISKS AND CRISIS

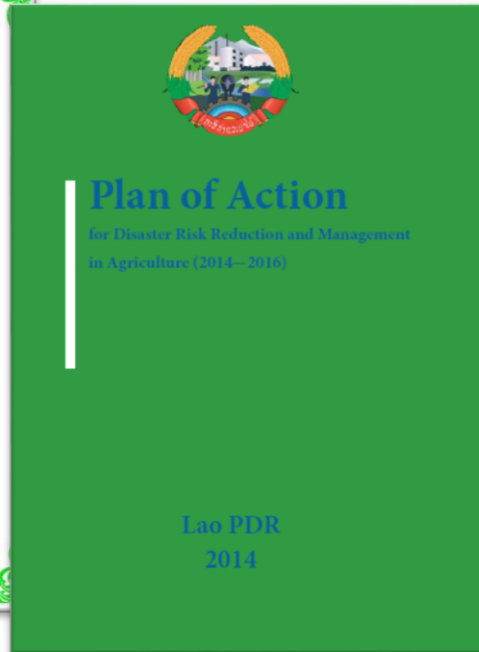
SUPPORT FOR THE FORMULATION OF AGRICULTURE-SPECIFIC PLANS FOR DRR

› DRR PLANS FOR THE AG-FO-FI SECTORS ARE NECESSARY TO DESIGN SECTOR-SPECIFIC STRATEGIES, MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES IN RISK REDUCTION

NEPAL, BANGLADESH, BELIZE, SAINT LUCIA, JAMAICA, PHILIPPINES, DOMINICA, CAMBODIA, LAOS



Kingdom of Cambodia



Lao PDR

- Provide the overall sectoral vision
- Give strategic guidance
- Set priorities for key DRR actions within the country's agricultural sector
- Promote the application of appropriate and proven farming practices and agricultural technologies

PILLAR 1 - GOVERN RISKS AND CRISIS

FAO FACILITY FOR MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

- › A PLATFORM TO HELP COUNTRIES ACCESS TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO FULLY INTEGRATE RISK REDUCTION PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE



Areas of support



- Capacity needs assessment
-
- Risk-sensitive investment programming
-
- Policy and planning advice
-
- Capacity development
-
- Knowledge management, communication & advocacy
-
- Risk reduction technologies
-
- Partnership & RM

- Helping countries rapidly progress in meeting DRR goals post-2015.
- Creating an enabling environment to mainstream DRR in agriculture, with focus on developing countries regularly exposed to natural hazards.
- FAO is committing catalytic funds, and technical and administrative staff time.

FAO Facility funding needs
2015–2016: **USD 10 million**



RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 2

WATCH TO SAFEGUARD



COUNTRIES AND REGIONS PROVIDE REGULAR INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING AGAINST POTENTIAL, KNOWN AND EMERGING THREATS

EXAMPLES:

- EMPRES (LOCUST AND ANIMAL DISEASE) SURVEILLANCE, INFORMATION SHARING AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
- INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC)
- GIEWS : GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM ON FOOD PRICES
- RESILIENCE INDEX MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS (RIMA)

PILLAR 2 - WATCH TO SAFEGUARD



- Cassava Mosaic Disease
- Pest of small ruminants
 - Impact on Food and Nutrition Security

ACTION:

1. Surveillance and control
2. Capacity development and support to veterinary services
3. Coordination support to local authorities

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 3

APPLY RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION MEASURES



COUNTRIES REDUCE RISKS AND VULNERABILITY AT HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY LEVEL

EXAMPLES:

- AGROFORESTRY: TREES CAN BE USED AS SHELTERBELTS AND WINDBREAKS. THEY CAN STABILIZE RIVERBANKS, MITIGATE SOIL EROSION, PROTECT AGAINST LANDSLIDES AND FLOODS.
- RAINWATER HARVESTING: TECHNOLOGIES & PRACTICES THAT USE LESS WATER, REDUCE WATER LOSS, AND INCREASE OVERALL WATER PRODUCTIVITY DURING DROUGHTS.
- CONFLICT SENSITIVE MEASURES:
- TENURE, ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES (WATER, LAND, TREES, PASTURE, TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES, ...)

PILLAR 3 – APPLY RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION MEASURES



- **GARDENING ACTIVITIES** implemented in the *ouaddis* have significantly increased food production for household consumption
- **WOMEN** are now able to access land and derive income throughout the year

RESILIENCE: OUTCOME 4

PREPARE AND RESPOND TO CRISES



COUNTRIES AND REGIONS AFFECTED BY DISASTERS AND CRISES PREPARE FOR, AND MANAGE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES

EXAMPLES:

- SEED RESERVES
- FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT TRAINING
- FISHERIES EMERGENCY GUIDANCE & GOOD PRACTICES
- LIVESTOCK SHELTERS



PILLAR 4 - PREPARE AND RESPOND TO CRISES



ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2014

- 3.2 million people reached with emergency livelihood kits
- 549 545 kits distributed (crop kits, vegetable kits, fishing kits)
- 2.4 million livestock vaccinated, 1 million treated

OUTCOMES

- Improved food availability in conflict-hit and IDP hosting areas
- Improved access to nutritious foods among displaced and hosting communities