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 up to 100% of crops
    - Plant diseases (e.g. wheat rust) can cause up to 80% of yield losses
**Resilience: Four Actions**

1. **Govern Risks and Crises:**
   - Institutional strengthening and risk and crisis management governance for agriculture, food and nutrition.

2. **Prepare and Respond to Crises:**
   - Preparedness and response to crisis affecting agriculture (including livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry), food and nutrition.

3. **Increase Resilience of Livelihoods to Shocks:**

4. **Watch to Safeguard:**
   - Information and early warning systems for agriculture, food and nutrition and transboundary threats.

5. **Apply Risk and Vulnerability Reduction Measures:**
   - Protection, prevention, mitigation and building livelihoods with technologies, approaches and good practices for agriculture, food and nutrition.
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 CRISIS

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

- 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

- 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.

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

FAO Facility funding needs 2015–2016: USD 10 million
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)
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
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, ...)

Resilience: Outcome 3
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 CRISIS

COUNTRIES AND REGIONS AFFECTED BY DISASTERS AND CRISIS 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 CRISSES

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