Partnership on resilience in Somalia

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Resilience in the new FAO strategic framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Global Goal</th>
<th>Strategy Objective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Global Goal: Elimination of poverty through economics and social progress</td>
<td>Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Resilience as an institutional condition for reducing hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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Resilience in terms of social poverty dimension

Resilience in terms of market and food chain dimension

Resilience as an institutional condition for reducing hunger

Resilience to stresses

Resilience to shocks
Resilience to shocks

The ability to **prevent and mitigate disasters and crises** or to **anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt** from shocks impacting nutrition, agriculture, food security and safety and specific related public health risks in a **timely, efficient and sustainable manner**.

- Ability to withstand threats
- Ability to adapt to new pathways in times of crises
Beyond the Hyogo Framework for Action-HFA: 5 types of crisis

- Natural disasters
  - Extreme weather events
  - Geo-hazards (e.g., earthquakes, landslides, etc.)
- Food chain emergencies/transboundary threats
- Socio-economic crises (e.g. high food prices)
- Violent conflicts
- Protracted crises
Resilience - Four thematic pillars

1/ GOVERN RISKS AND CRISIS:
Institutional strengthening and risk and crisis management governance for agriculture, food and nutrition

2/ WATCH TO SAFEGUARD:
Information and early warning systems for agriculture, food and nutrition and transboundary threats

3/ Apply PREVENTION AND MITIGATION measures:
Protection, prevention, mitigation and building livelihoods with technologies, approaches and good practices for agriculture, food and nutrition

4/ PREPARE & RESPOND TO CRISIS:
Preparedness and response to crisis affecting agriculture (including livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry), food and nutrition

Increase resilience of livelihoods to shocks

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES
capacity development; knowledge management and communication; strategic partnerships; gender equity.
Countries and regions have legal, policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction and crisis management for agriculture, food and nutrition.

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

FAO multi-year resilience programmes for Sahel and Horn of Africa regions

› Reflect the corporate agenda on resilient livelihoods to support regional and countries priorities

• Bringing a common resilience overarching goal for all actors

• Building on the diversity of assets and approaches and grounded on cross sectoral synergies

• Encouraging multi-year funding and programming allowing flexibility and adaptation

• Fostering coherence and partnership between immediate and medium to long term interventions
Countries and regions deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition.

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
PILLAR 2 - WATCH TO SAFEGUARD
The FSNAU = Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Unit” and SWALIM = “Somalia Water and Land Information Management” in Somalia

FSNAU and SWALIM are partnerships lead by FAO to provide key and regular information on:

1. Food
2. Nutrition
3. Livelihoods security
4. Water and land resources

• Serving Somali administrations, NGOs, development agencies, UN agencies engaged in supporting the resilience of Somali communities.
• FAO supports disease surveillance and management systems to enhance trade (within and outside the country) and incomes.
Countries apply prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition.

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 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES
Support sustainable production in crop and livestock sectors to improve income generation

EXAMPLES:

1) Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers and fuel); seeds include fodder production seeds in some areas; farmer training especially on integrated plant pest management, and strengthening of local inputs suppliers

2) Mobilization of the community to stop cutting trees, training on measures to control soil erosion and stabilization of river bank.
Countries and regions affected by disasters and crises with impact on agriculture, food and nutrition are prepared for and manage effective responses.

Examples:
- Seed reserves
- Forest fire management training
- Fisheries emergency guidance & good practices
- Livestock shelters and fodder reserves
Cash transfer programme

1. cash for work
2. provision of vouchers
3. distribution of inputs

Results:

• Avoid migration
• Avoid starvation
• Reduced malnutrition
• Built productive assets (irrigation, feeder roads, storage facilities)
Objectives

- Not a joint programme or a new process: *an inclusive strategy & platform*;
- Relies on *comparative advantages* to combine approaches.

The partnership

- Common Operational & Institutional capacity;
- Comparative advantage: strengthen the nexus between food security, nutrition, LH, social protection & basic services.

Institutional approach & Linkages

- Joint Resilience Strategy endorsed May 2012 at Istanbul II;
- Broadened partnerships and dialogue: IGAD, UN Country Team, NGO consortium, clusters etc.

Joint planning and monitoring

- Assessing resilience locally, with communities & partners;
- Programming resilience interventions;
- Assessing impact.
The concerted actions that will help at-risk Somali society cope with crises on the basis of community initiatives

1. PRODUCTIVE SECTORS (income)
   - Diversification of livelihood strategies;
   - Intensification of production;
   - Access to Markets and Market Information.

2. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES (human capital)
   - Community information and knowledge systems;
   - Household and community care practices;
   - Skills development & community-based social service delivery

3. MINIMUM SOCIAL PROTECTION (basic needs)
   - Sustained/Predictable transfers for long-term destitute or the seasonally at risk
   - Necessary for the most vulnerable to access the two other building blocks
Incredible momentum for an overarching shared, common resilience agenda =

• Putting/linking agriculture, food and nutrition at the forefront and root causes of hunger
• Multi-hazards and risks joined approaches
• Multi-sector livelihoods centered
• Multi-stakeholders efforts and partnerships
• Multi-year timeframe combining short & longer term diverse actions (humanitarian, development, investment, research, policy work, …)
• Multi-level coherence (local – national – regional – global)
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Thank you

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