

Food & Nutrition Security REsilience PROgramme

FNS-REPRO

Strengthening Food & Seed System Resilience in Protracted Crisis Situations

Horn of Africa Learning Exchange – 19 November 2020

Eelke Boerema & Gerrit-Jan van Uffelen

Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FAO – Strategic Programme 5

Wageningen University & Research

Implementing Partners



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Content

- 1) **Background on Food Crises**
- 2) UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO
- 3) Food System Resilience: Concepts
- 4) Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries
- 5) Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)



September 2020 UPDATE
In times of COVID-19

2020 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

Key Messages

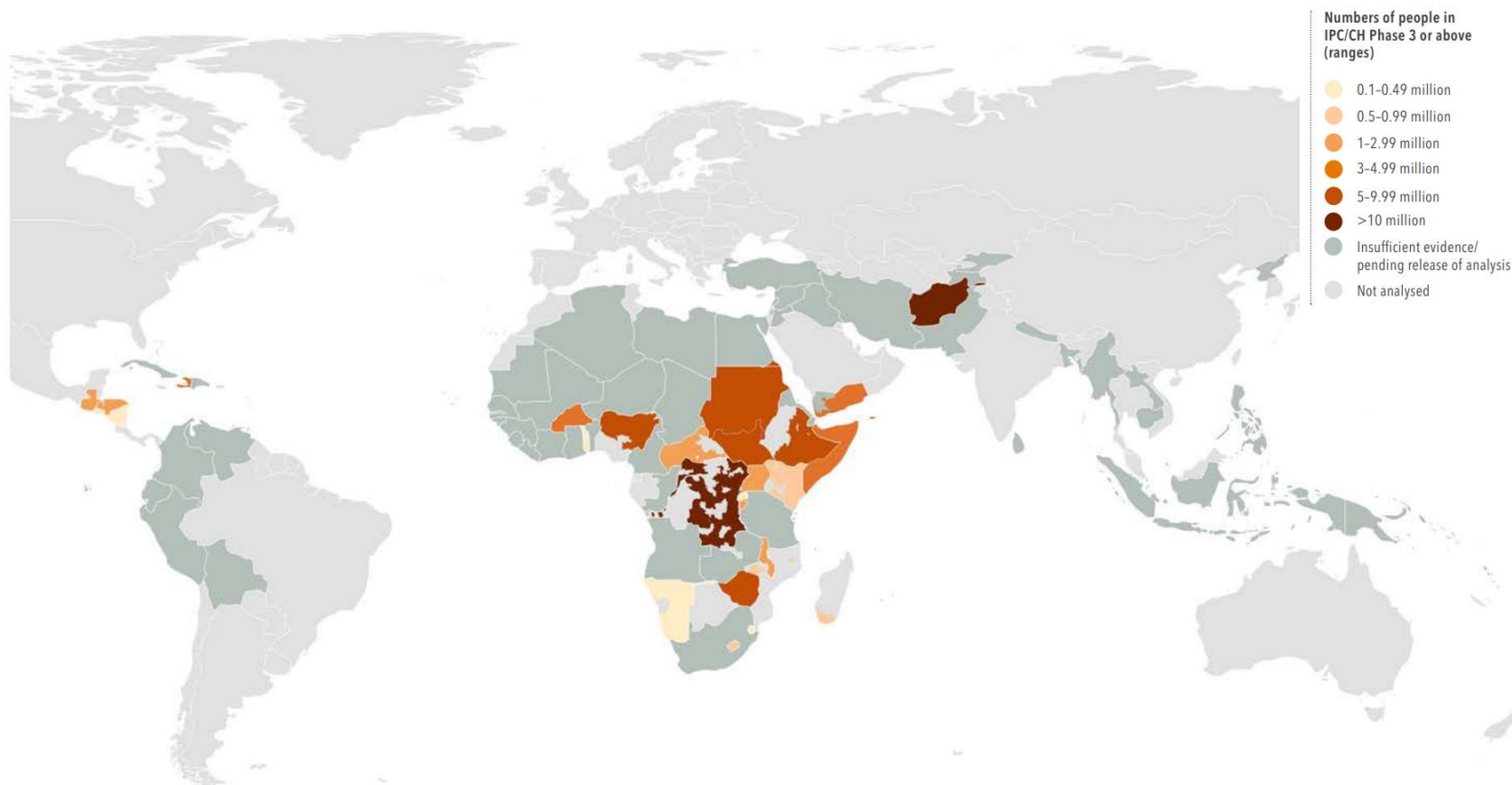
- Updates for many countries have made it possible to estimate hunger in the world with greater accuracy this year. In particular, newly accessible data enabled the revision of the entire series of annual undernourishment estimates for China back to 2000, resulting in a substantial downward shift of the series of the number of undernourished in the world. Nevertheless, the revision confirms the trend reported in past editions of this report: the number of people affected by hunger globally has been slowly on the rise since 2014.
- Current estimates are that nearly 690 million people are hungry, or 8.9 percent of the world population – up by 10 million people in one year and by nearly 60 million in five years.
- Despite the re-assessment of the extent of hunger in China, the majority of the world's undernourished – 381 million – are still found in Asia. More than 250 million live in Africa, where the number of undernourished people is growing faster than in any other region of the world.
- The number of people affected by severe food insecurity, which is another measure that approximates hunger, also shows an upward trend. In 2019, close to 750 million – or nearly one in ten people in the world – were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity.
- Considering the total affected by moderate or severe levels of food insecurity, an estimated 2 billion people in the world did not have regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food in 2019.
- At the global level, the prevalence of food insecurity at moderate or severe level, and severe level only, is higher among women than men. The gender gap in accessing food increased from 2018 to 2019.
- The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. If recent trends continue, the number of people affected by hunger will surpass 840 million by 2030, or 9.8 percent of the population. This is an alarming scenario, even without taking into account the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- COVID-19 is expected to worsen the overall prospects for food security and nutrition. Pockets of food insecurity may appear in countries and population groups that were not traditionally affected. A preliminary assessment suggests the pandemic may add between 83 and 132 million people to the total number of undernourished in the world in 2020 depending on the economic growth scenario (losses ranging from 4.9 to 10 percentage points in global GDP growth). The expected recovery in 2021 would bring the number of undernourished down, but still above what was projected in a scenario without the pandemic.

FAO & IPC

Map 13

Highest numbers of people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above (in millions), estimated in times of COVID-19

Data available by 30 September, 2020



Note: The Yemen analysis covers south only. When north and south analyses are combined the numbers will likely be significantly over 10 million.

Source: FSIN GRFC 2020 September update.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Fund for Agricultural Development



World Food Programme



World Health Organization

2020

IN BRIEF

THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD

TRANSFORMING FOOD SYSTEMS FOR AFFORDABLE HEALTHY DIETS

FAO

Content

- 1) Background on Food Crises
- 2) **UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO**
- 3) Food System Resilience: Concepts
- 4) Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries
- 5) Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)

UNSCR-2417 and FNS-REPRO

Dutch contribution to UNSCR-2417

- Drawing attention to the link between armed conflict and conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine.
- Recognizing the need to:
 - Breaking the vicious cycle of conflict and food insecurity.
 - Placing the world's most vulnerable people firmly at the centre of the agenda.

Adopting Resolution 2417 (2018), Security Council Strongly Condemns Starving of Civilians, Unlawfully Denying Humanitarian Access as Warfare Tactics

FNS-REPRO: Horn of Africa

Aim

- Strengthen the **resilience of food systems** in fragile contexts and conflict situations for improved Food & Nutrition Security outcomes.

Geographic and thematic focus

- Horn of Africa ~ Value Chain Development
 - Somaliland: Sool & Sanaag
Fodder Systems
 - Sudan: North and East Darfur
Gum Arabic
 - South Sudan: Aweil, Bor, Renk, Torit, Wau, Yambio
Integrated Seed Sector Development

FNS-REPRO: Approach

A Unique Principled Approach

- Humanitarian~Development~Peace Nexus
 - Area based approach
 - System approach to FNS Resilience
 - Learning agenda to inform flexible and adaptive programming
-
- Contribution to improved FNS outcomes in protracted crises
 - Contribution to improved policy and practice (locally, nationally and internationally through the Global Network Against Food Crises)

FNS-REPRO: Outcomes

The programme's overall outcome is **resilient livelihoods and food systems** and contributions to sustainable localized peace.

This will be achieved through (contextualized for each country):

1. Improved inclusive access and management of local natural resources;
2. Improved livelihood and income opportunities along the selected value chains;
3. Enhanced knowledge, skills and capacity of local communities around nutrition-sensitive livelihood support;
4. Establish and implement a learning mechanism that reinforces field activities and facilitates improved policy and practice on food system resilience (WUR-WCDI's Learning Agenda).



FNS-REPRO Learning Agenda

FAO's Learning and Knowledge Partner:

- Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WUR-WCDI)
- Netherlands Food Partnership
- Evidence based strategic programming involving FAO, FAO partners, Universities, Embassies and DMFA.



FNS-REPRO Learning Agenda

Key Components of the Learning Agenda:

- ... is to establish and implement learning mechanisms that reinforces field activities and facilitates improved policy and practice on food system resilience.
- Enhance analysis to promote food system resilience in protracted crises situations
- Strengthen evidence-based strategic programming
- Build institutional knowledge and research capacity around food system resilience
- Facilitate Learning Journey through Communities of Practice
- Inform both policy and practice

FNS-REPRO Learning Agenda

Key activities include:

- Undertaking FoSRA's / SSRA's and special studies
- Formation of country-based CoPs and facilitation of Learning Journeys
- Organization of Annual Learning and Sensemaking Events
- Publishing resource reports, toolkits, concept notes, briefing papers on FSR
- Development of TMTs and ICP to develop integrated learning pathways - NUFFIC



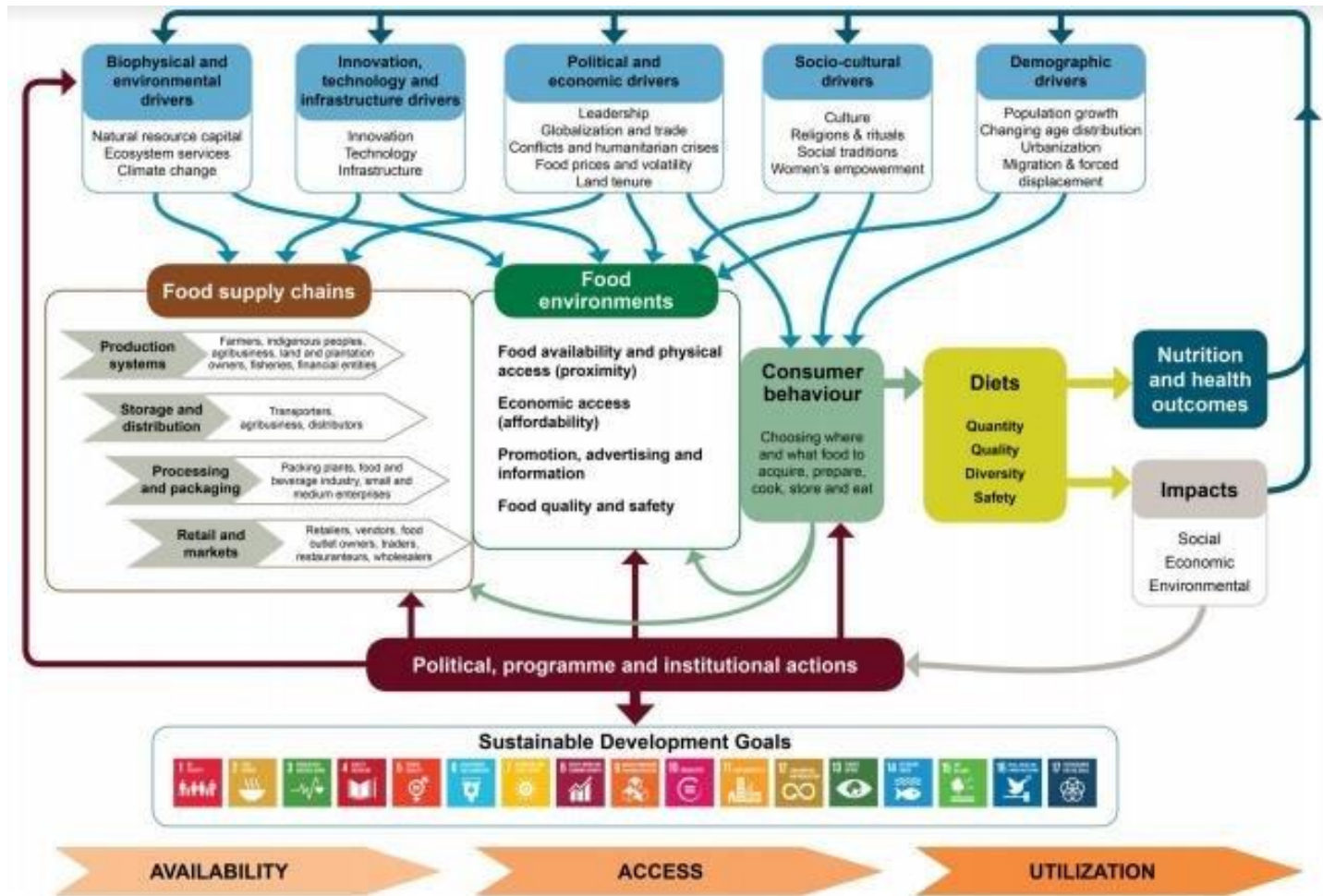
Content

- 1) Background on Food Crises
- 2) UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO
- 3) **Food System Resilience: Concepts**
- 4) Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries
- 5) Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)

Resilience

- In relation to the Rome Based Agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) focus on agriculture, food security and nutrition, resilience is essentially about:
 - The inherent capacities (abilities) of individuals, groups, communities and institutions to withstand, cope, recover, adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stressors.
 - Building resilience therefore is about strengthening the **absorptive, adaptive** and **transformative** capacities.
- This implies that all interventions must begin by identifying and building upon existing capacities and resources (FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2015).

Food Systems



For REPRO, it means to understand food system activities and their dynamics (from food provisioning and processes to food marketing and consumption), including the socio-economic and environmental drivers impacting these activities, and food security outcomes.

Protracted Crises

- **Protracted crises have been defined by FAO:**
“those environments in which a significant proportion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease and disruption of livelihoods over a prolonged period of time”.
- **According to FAO protracted crises share some of the following characteristics:**
 - Duration or longevity
 - Conflict
 - Weak governance or public administration;
 - Breakdown of local institutions
 - Unsustainable livelihood systems and poor food security outcomes.

Food System Resilience

A definition ...

- Food systems affected by conflict, environmental and economic shocks and stresses are able to maintain functionality, recover from the effects of harmful events, and improve to a better-off state, ensuring desired food system outcomes (FNS in particular).
- Working towards food system resilience implies understanding that not all actors or activities within food systems are equally vulnerable.
- Understanding the interaction of different shocks, stressors and components or activities, as well as the vulnerabilities and bottlenecks of a system, is required. This helps to identify leverage points for resilience building.

Content

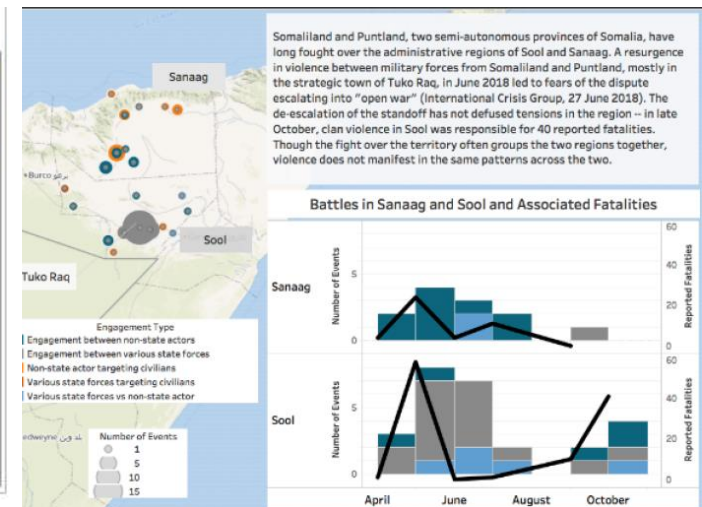
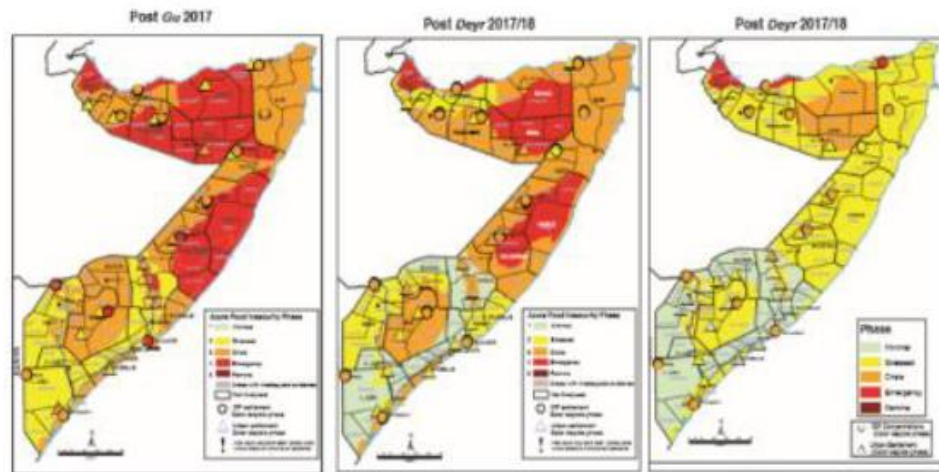
- 1) Background on Food Crises
- 2) UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO
- 3) Food System Resilience: Concepts
- 4) **Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries**
- 5) Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)



FNS-REPRO Somaliland

Sool and Sanaaq, Somaliland ~ Fodder Systems

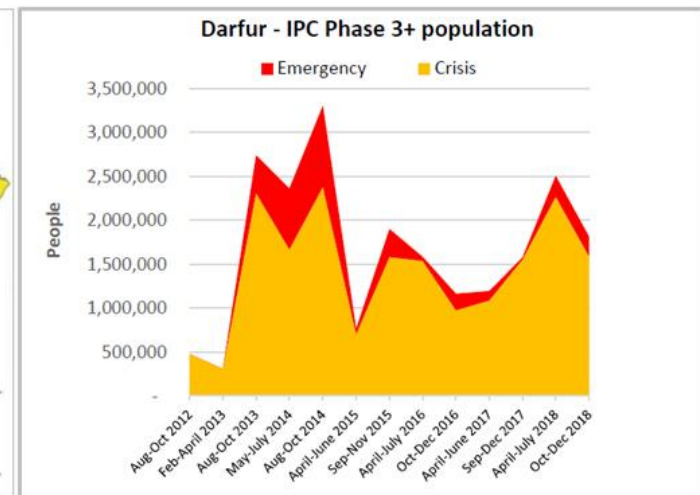
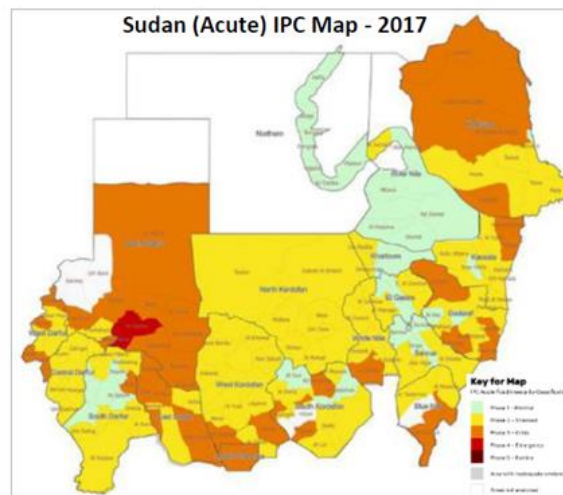
- Moves beyond humanitarian work to involve development & peace building
- Addresses fodder systems as key component underpinning resilience in agro-pastoralist pathways
- Works on fodder as integral to improved land use management & livestock systems
- Feeds into regional programme on Fodder Balance Sheet (FAO-RTEA)



FNS-REPRO Sudan

North and East Darfur ~ Gum Arabic

- Moves beyond humanitarian work (WFP) to involve development (IFAD) & peace building
- Engages with both farmers and pastoralists along livestock corridors
- Restores local green belts lost to charcoaling during the crisis
- Set example to rebuild the Great Green Wall in protracted crisis context

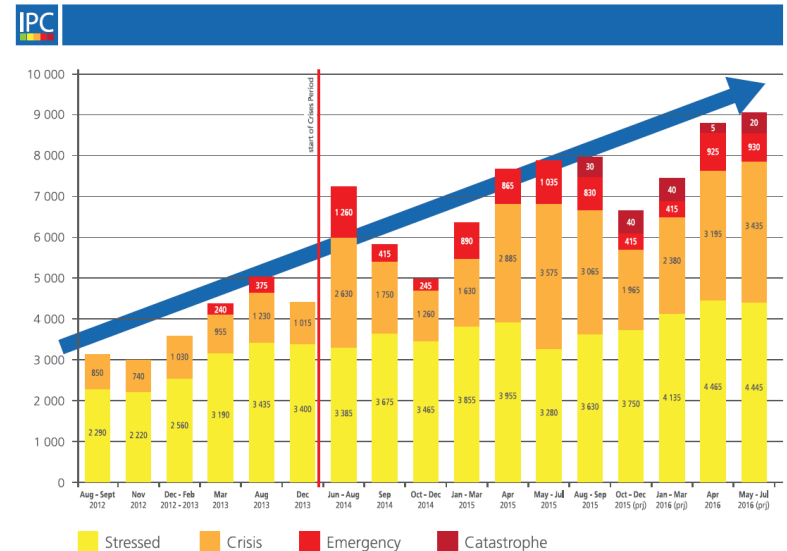
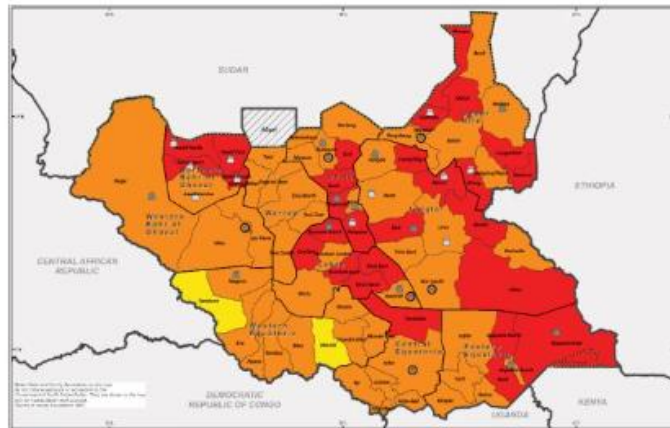


FNS-REPRO South Sudan

Akobo, Aweil, Bor, Renk, Torit, Wau, Yambio ~ Integrated Seed System Development

- Promotes Integrated Seed Sector Development by investing in formal, intermediary and informal seed systems
- Addresses critical challenges in seed-food system interface for improved FNS outcomes
- Develops context specific seed sector pathways / road map

AUGUST 2019



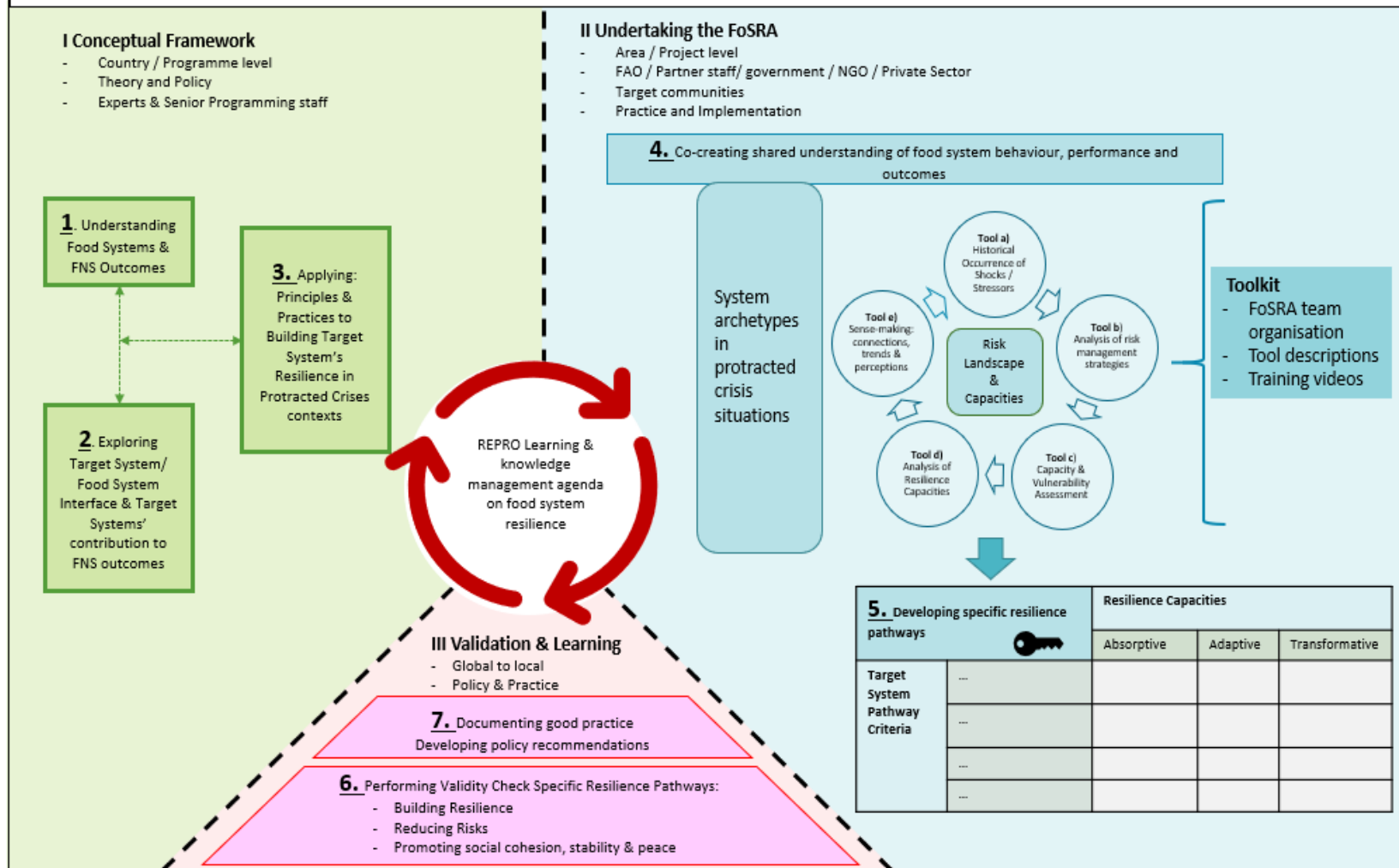
Content

- 1) Background on Food Crises
- 2) UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO
- 3) Food System Resilience: Concepts
- 4) Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries
- 5) **Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)**



Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)

Generalised FoSRA to adapt to Specific Context & Target Systems



Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)

As the figure presents there are three interrelated parts of the food system resilience assessment:

The FoSRA conceptual framework (green, left side);

Undertaking the FoSRA; and the FoSRA toolbox (blue, right side);

Validity and learning (red, bottom part);

I. The FoSRA conceptual framework is made up of three components:

- Understanding food systems and their FNS outcomes (component 1 and following chapter 1);
- Exploring the food-fodder-system interface (Somalia); exploring the food-gum-system interface (Sudan) and FNS outcomes; (component 2, and following chapter 2) and;
- Applying principles and practices to building food system resilience in protracted crises (component 3, following chapter 3).

II. Undertaking the FoSRA consists of two components:

- Applying interactive tools to understand food systems and their behaviour (component 4, chapter 4) through the toolbox which consists of two components:
 - training an FoSRA data collection team (Annex 1); and
 - using tools to co-create the understanding of food systems (interactively integrated)
- Developing food system resilience pathways with a focus on specific pathways for fodder and gum or other specific target systems (component 5, chapter 5); and

III. The Validity and Learning section consists of:

- Validating pathways through questioning (component 6, chapter 6)
- Documenting and applying good practice, and developing policy recommendations (component 7, chapter 7)



FoSRA Reports

Building Food System Resilience in Protracted Crisis Situations

Food system resilience assessment and facilitation tool (FoSRA-FT)

Eelke Boerema, Charleen Malkowsky, Gerrit-Jan van Uffelen

Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation
Wageningen, October 2020

Report WCDI-...-...
(working document)

Food System Resilience Assessment Somaliland Report

BUILDING FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE IN PROTRACTED CRISES



Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation
FNS-REPRO Programme

28th October 2020 – Final Draft

Authors: Eelke Boerema, Julius Kaut, Charleen Malkowsky, Gerrit-Jan van Uffelen

FoSRA Reports

>> Julius Kaut - 11837

Understanding food system resilience for improved food security outcomes in Sool and Sanaag



A man guiding a camel that is transporting a hut in Somaliland. © Eric Lafforgue

A case study from Somaliland Graduation Thesis Report

14.06.2020

Food System Resilience Assessment in Protracted Crises Situations



Source: (Dabanga, 2014)

A case study of North and East Darfur

Thesis Report Luuk van den Ham

studentnr. 000008645

01-09-2020

Thank you ...

... Questions?

Content

- 1) Background on Food Crises
- 2) UNSCR 2417 and FNS-REPRO
- 3) Food System Resilience: Concepts
- 4) Focus of REPRO in HoA Countries
- 5) **Food System Resilience Assessment (FoSRA)**

- Fns-repro.wcdi@wur.nl
- Eelke.Boerema@wur.nl
- Gerrit-jan.vanuffelen@wur.nl
- Herman.Brouwer@wur.nl