



Resilience Roundtable Event

Executive Board – 28 July 2022



World Food
Programme

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LIVES
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LIVES

RESILIENCE ROUNDTABLE AGENDA

- **Examples of WFP Resilience Programmes and Partnerships**
 - **REUNIR partnership** - Professor Togueyeni from the REUNIR network.
 - **Niger programme** - Ms. Anna Law, Head of research, Assessment and Monitoring, Niger CO
 - **Niger government partnership** - Madame Garama Saratou Rabiou Inoussa, Environment Minister, Niger
 - **South Sudan programme** - Mr. Ernesto Gonzalez, Head of Programme, South Sudan CO
 - **Mercy Corps Ethiopia partnership** - Mr Melaku Yirga Country Director, Mercy Corps Ethiopia.

- **Lessons learned and future directions for resilience in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe regions**
 - Mr Oscar Ekdahl, Regional Head of Resilience and Climate, Regional Bureau Cairo

- **Moderated discussion and Q&A**

- **Update on WFP's work on Resilience Monitoring and Measurement**
 - Mr. Simon Renk, WFP Head of Field Monitoring

- **Technical Support to the Field and workforce**
 - Mrs. Delphine Dechaux, WFP Chief, Asset Creation, Resilience and Livelihoods Unit (PROR-L)

- **Moderated discussion and Q&A**



WFP NIGER



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Preliminary Evidence from 8 years of Resilience Building

Ms Anna Law, Head of research, assessment and monitoring, Niger CO

SCALING UP INTEGRATED RESILIENCE PROGRAMMES IN NIGER SINCE 2014



Integrated programme to build resilience against multiple shocks and stressors: **droughts**, floods, **land degradation and competition over natural resources**, price shocks...



Started in 2014 with 550 villages. In 2022, reaching **1.8 million people** in **2,000 villages**

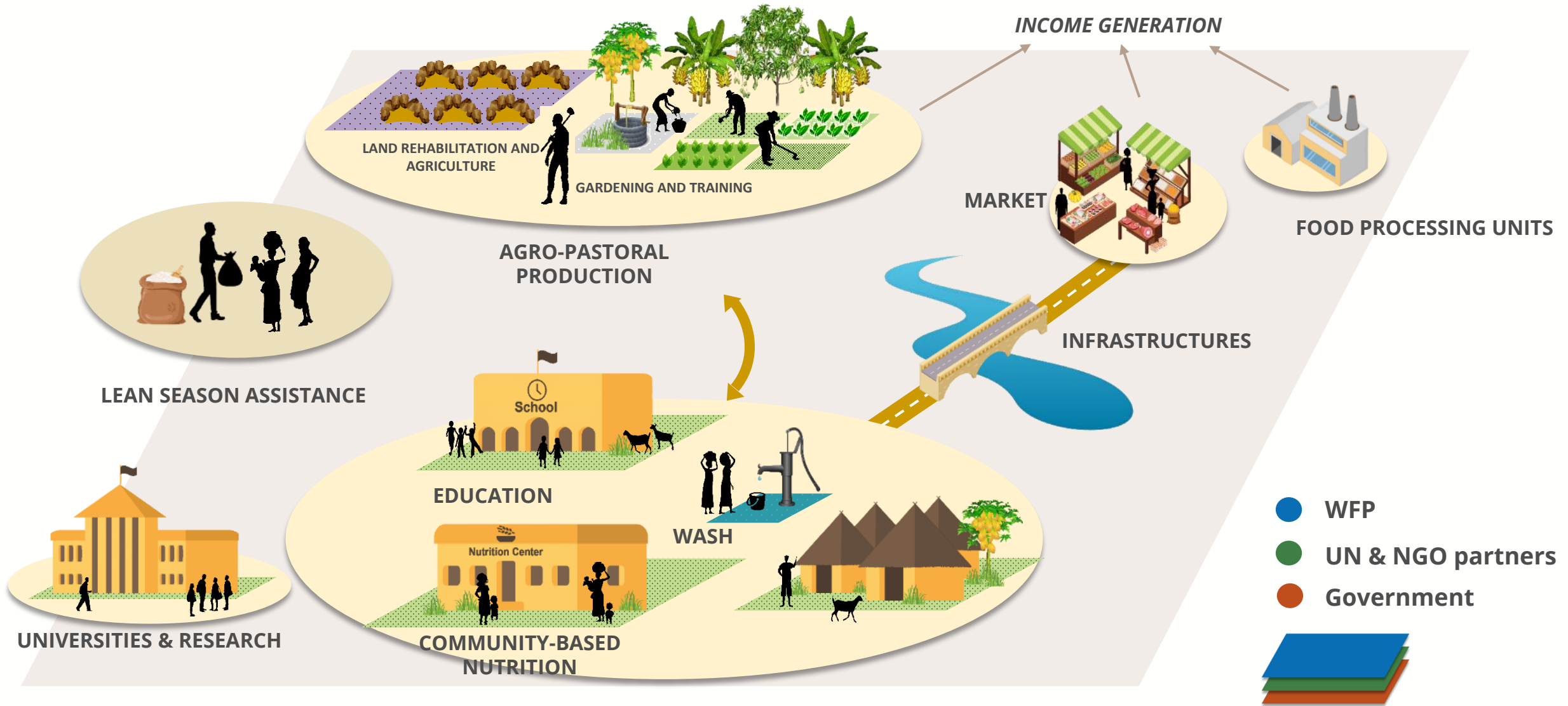


Package of activities: land rehabilitation via food assistance-for-assets (FFA) + market gardens + smallholder market linkages (including WFP purchases) + nutrition + school meals + cash grants for schoolgirls + off-farm income generating activities



Built on solid **partnerships** with national and local government + UN partners (UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, UNFPA), GIZ, NGOs – but also universities and research centers.

INTEGRATED PACKAGE OF ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS





**MEASURING IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY RESILIENCE,
FOOD SECURITY AND SOCIAL COHESION**

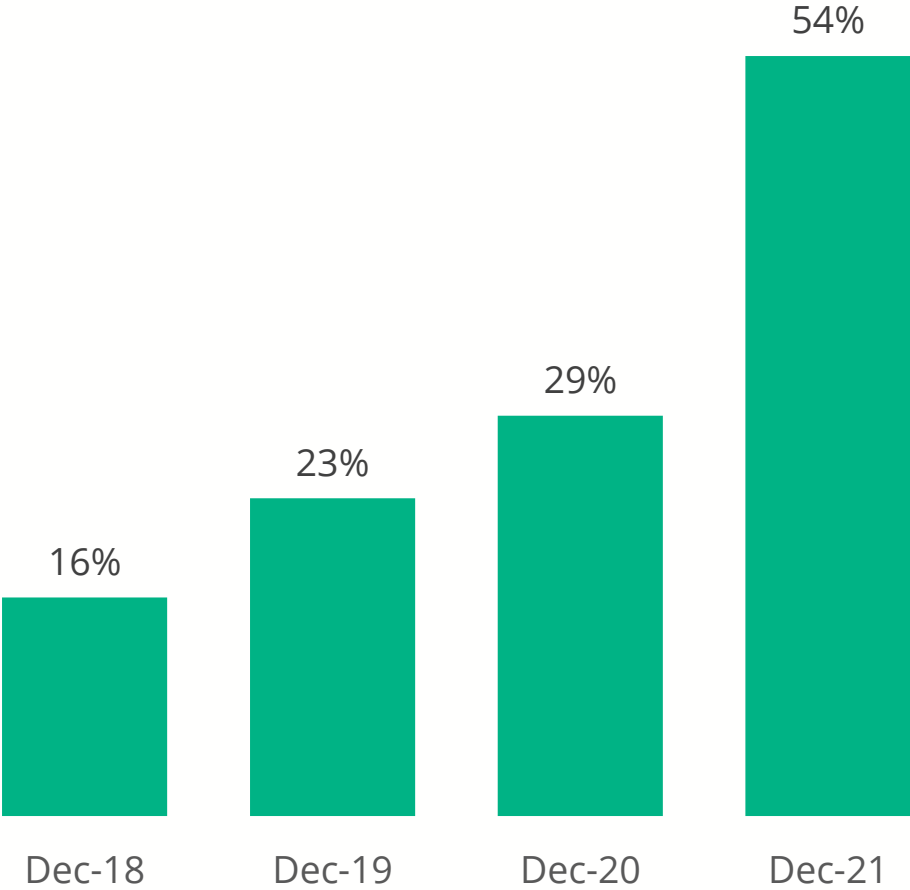
IMPROVING NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS



82% of households say asset-creation activities helped increase or diversify agropastoral production



% women of reproductive age with acceptable Minimum Dietary Diversity



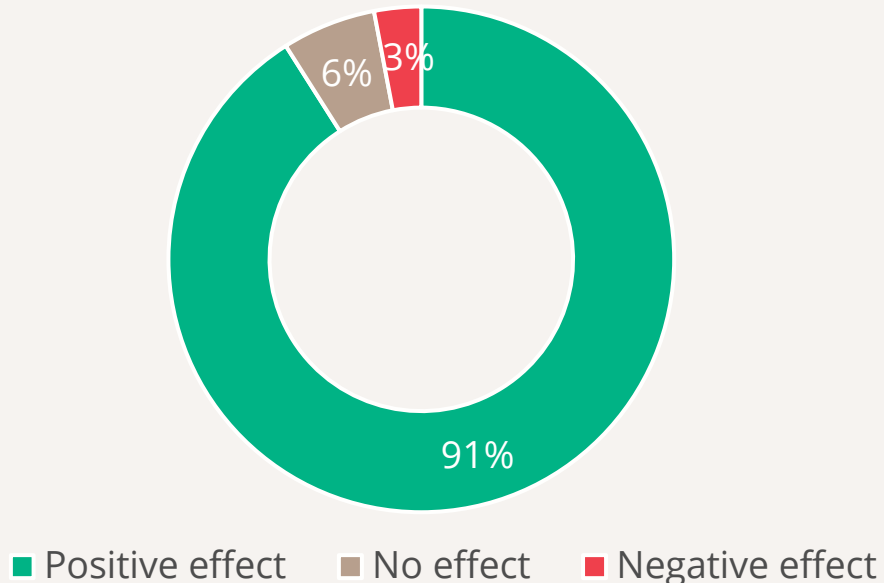
IMPACTS ON RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

FFA activities enabled:

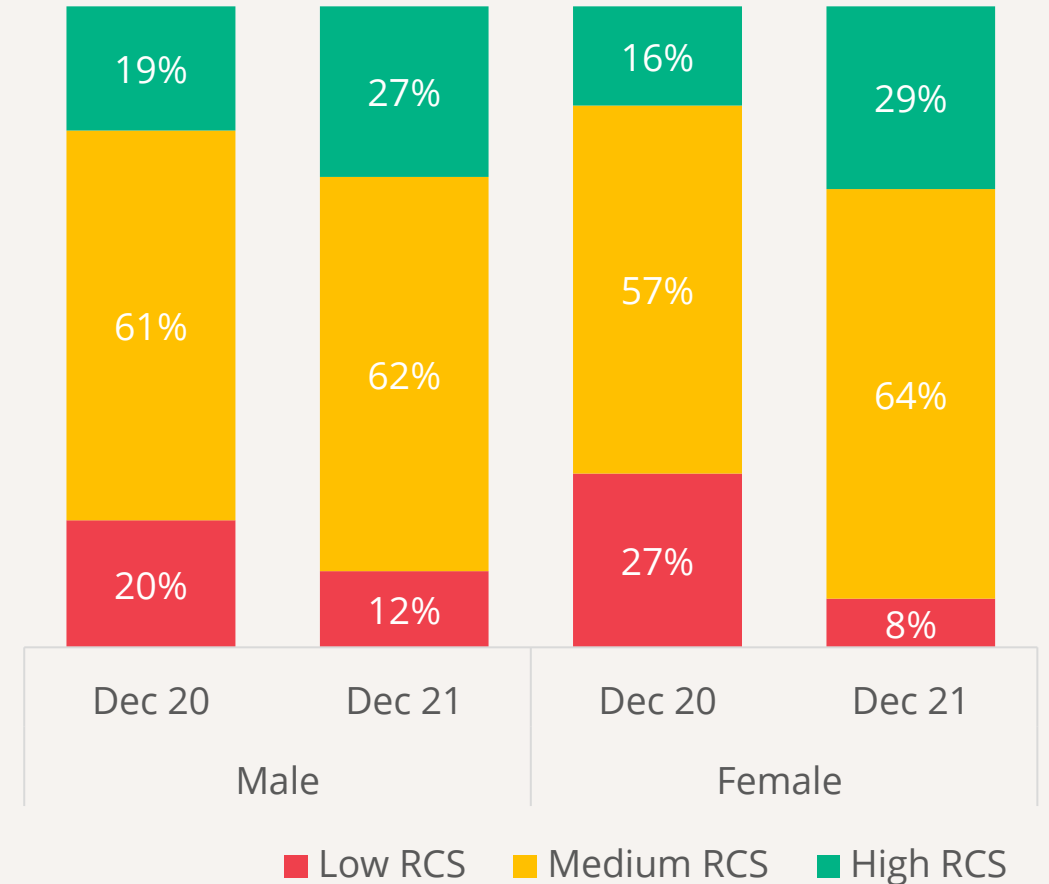
42% of households to **reclaim farmland** they had pledged or leased

40% of households to **acquire new farmland**

What effect did the programme have on **social cohesion** between neighboring villages? (*% of households*)



Change in **resilience capacity score (RCS)** by sex of head of household (*% of households*)





Rice paddies and vegetable gardens established on the edges of a pond rehabilitated through food assistance-for-assets. The pond was also stocked with fish.

Zinder, May 2021

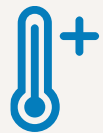
MEASURING IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOSYSTEMS



BETWEEN 2014 AND 2021, OVER **190,000 HA** OF DEGRADED LAND WERE REHABILITATED THROUGH FOOD ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS (FFA)

= 270 000
FOOTBALL
PITCHES

Each ha of land rehabilitated via FFA is estimated to sequester 6 tons of CO2 per year



FFA activities could sequester over **20 million tons CO2** between 2014 – 2030, over **60%** of Niger's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 2030

A 2022 **NASA impact assessment** of WFP Niger's FFA activities on vegetation cover found:

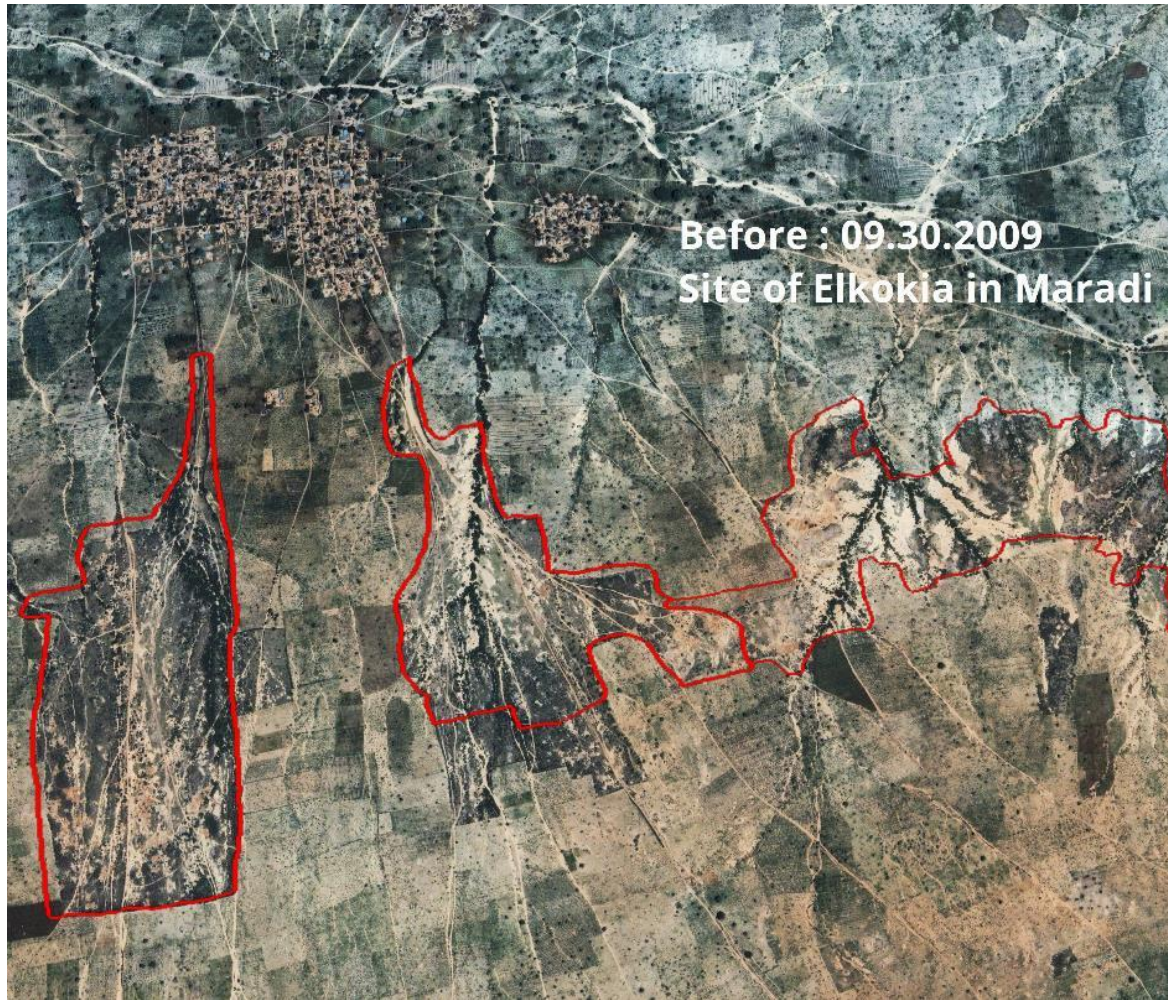


A **55% increase** in cover between the start of the programme in 2014 and 2020

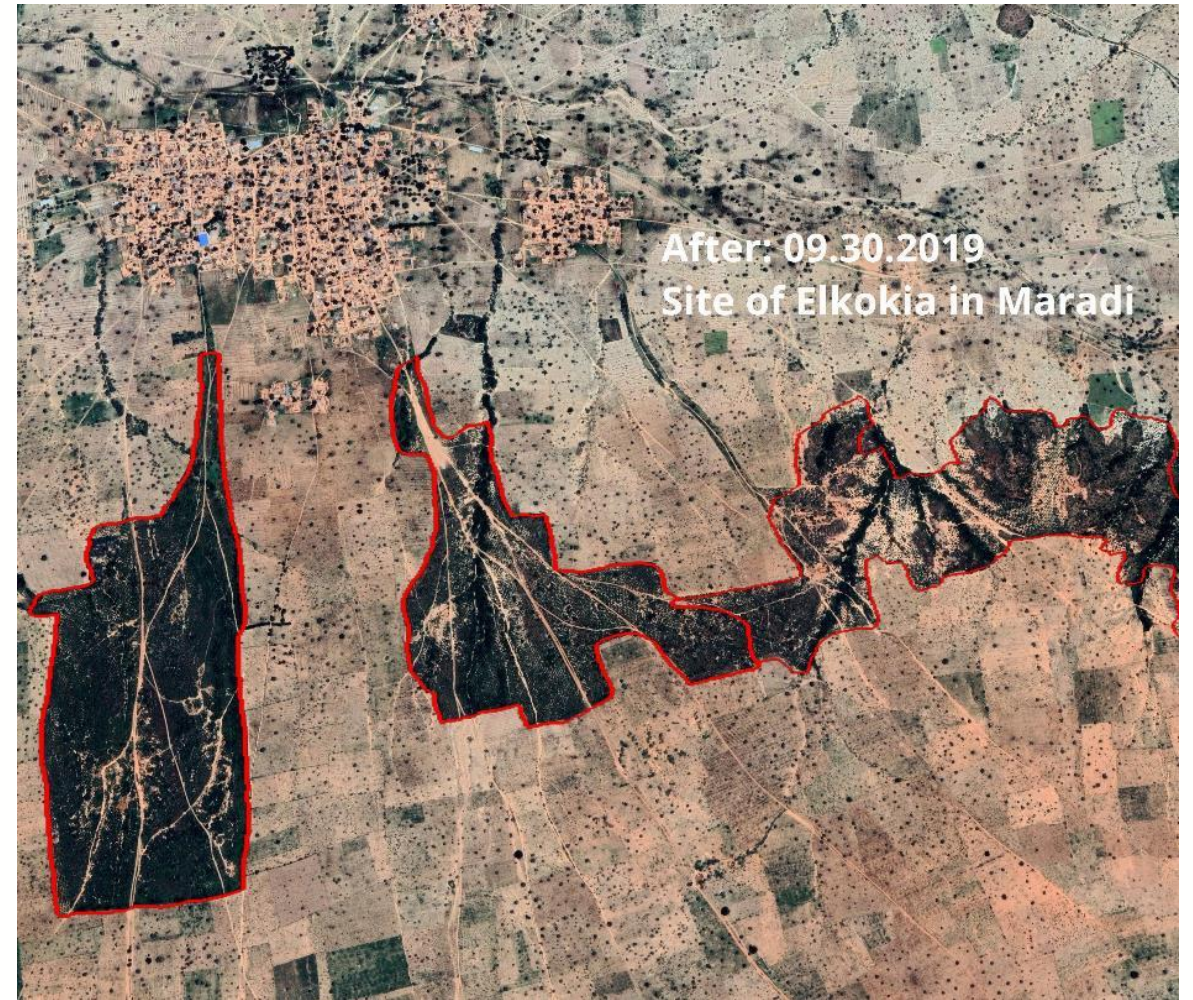


25% higher vegetation cover **compared to adjacent control sites** – which suggests positive spillover on the entire watershed (beyond treated sites).

BEFORE (2009)



AFTER (2019)



93 ha of degraded rangeland rehabilitated via FFA activities in 2014-15 (pastoral half-moons) in Maradi region (NASA)



**Food assistance for
asset (FFA) site with
pastoral half moons**

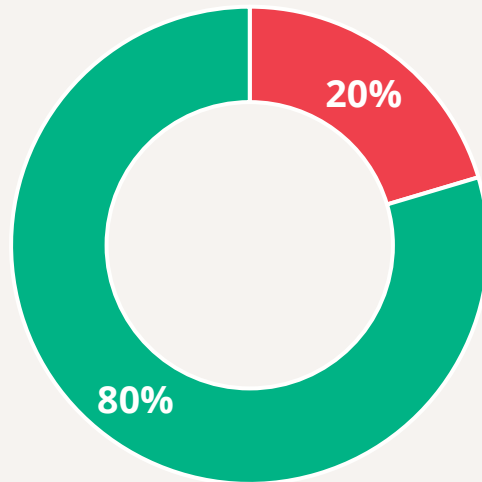
Tillabéri,
September 2019

*Image from the
2021 WFP AIMS report,
©2021 DigitalGlobe.*

REDUCING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS DURING FOOD CRISES

Over half of WFP's 2021 resilience sites are located in areas most affected by the 2021 drought ...

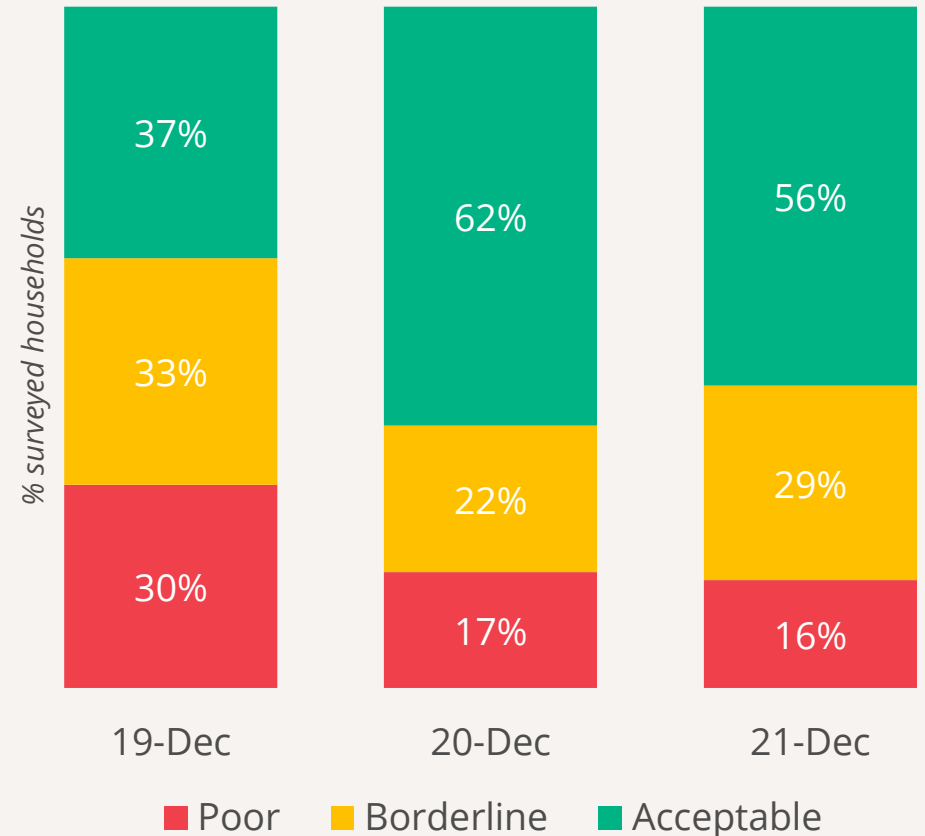
... but these villages are coping better with this year's food crisis than surrounding villages



■ High vulnerability ■ Low/moderate vulnerability

Of the 848 resilience villages located in district classified as "extremely vulnerable", only 20% were identified as being in need of humanitarian assistance this year

... and food consumption levels have stayed stable between 2020 and 2021



THANK YOU



Kourayé, Zinder, October 2021



WFP SOUTH SUDAN

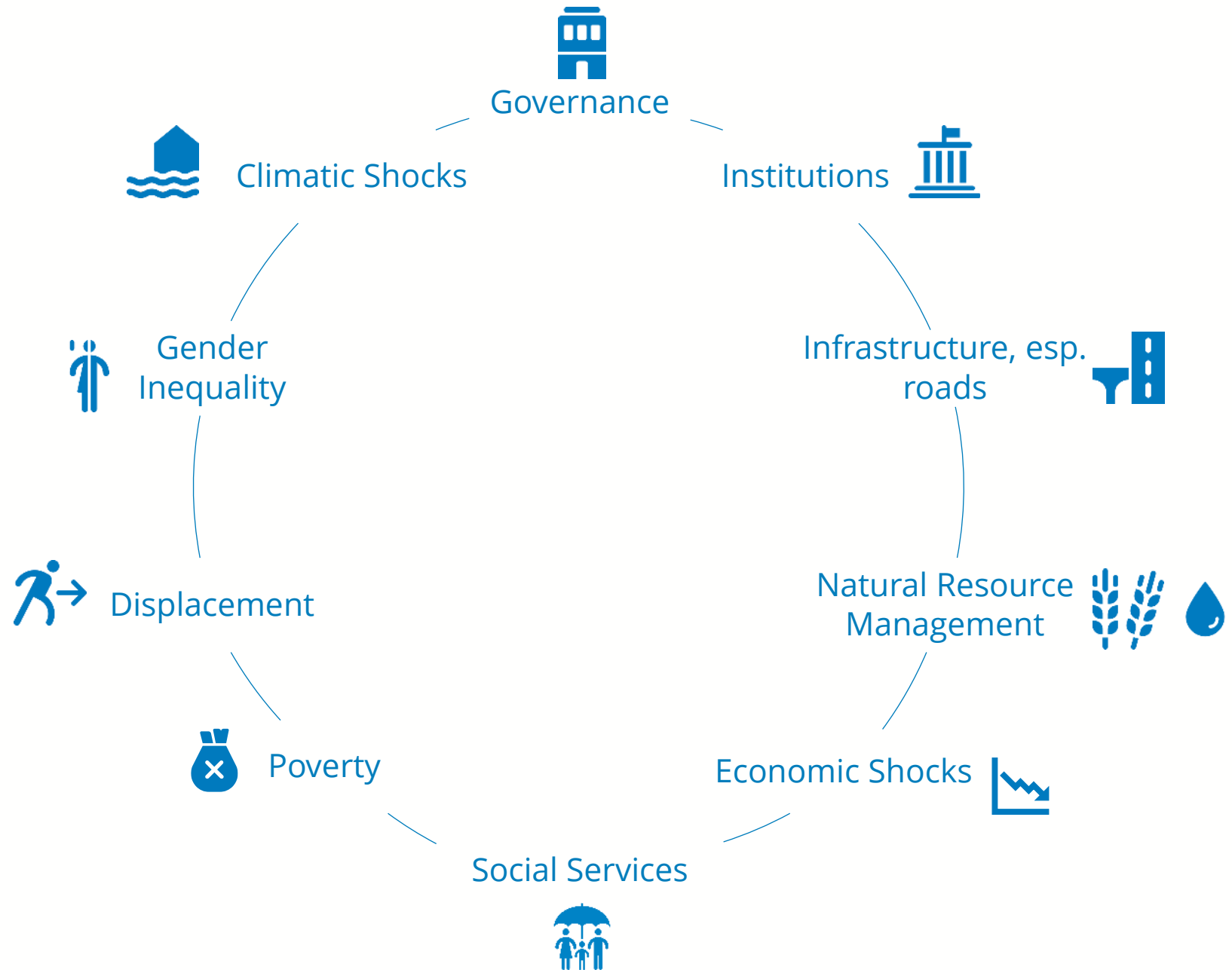


Strengthening Livelihoods and Invest in Resilience

Addressing Drivers of Hunger and Conflict

Mr. Ernesto Gonzalez, Head of Programme, South Sudan CO

IN SOUTH SUDAN, DRIVERS OF HUNGER ARE INTERLINKED TO DRIVERS OF CONFLICT





Counties with Moderate-risk Conflict



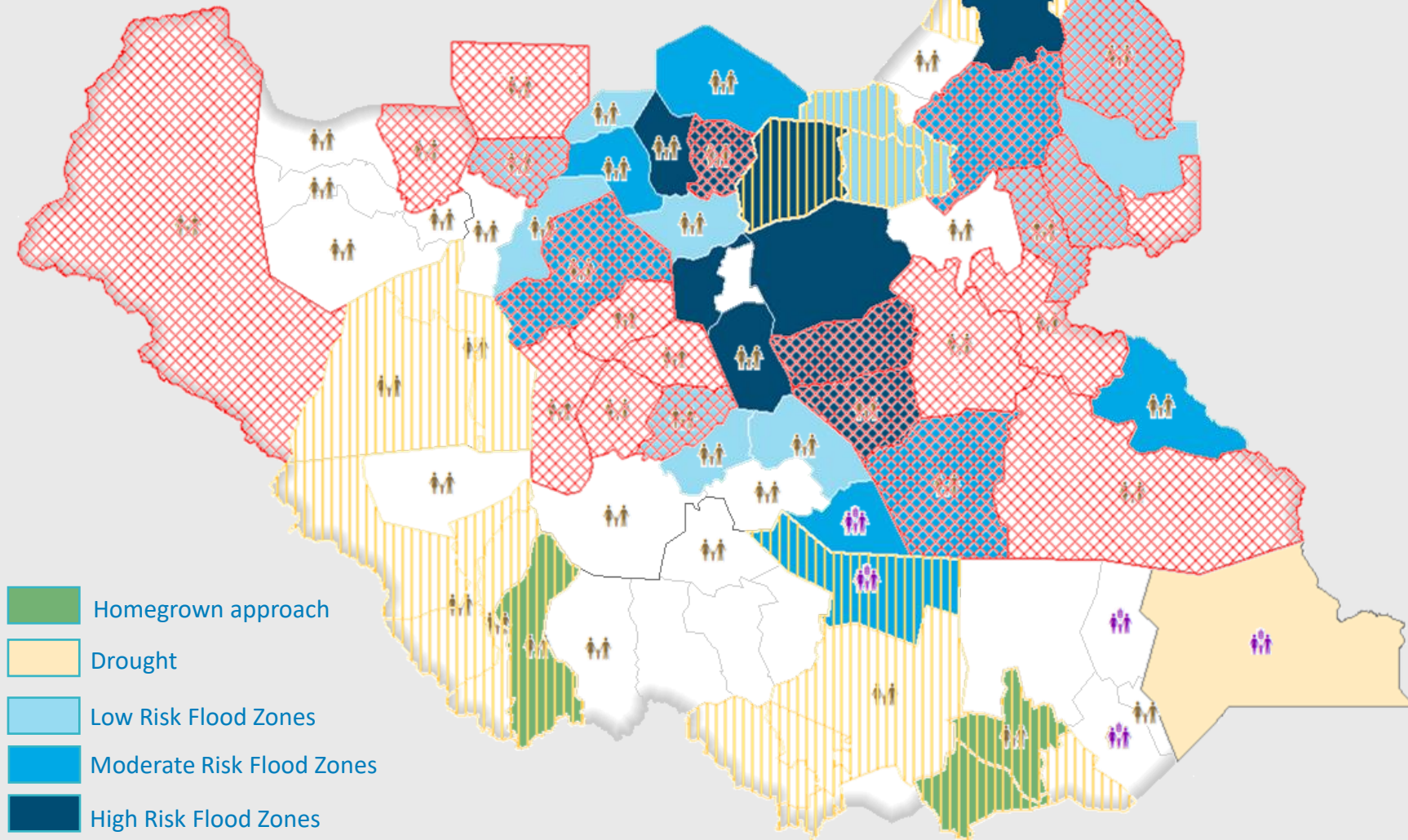
Counties with High-risk Conflict



FFA (2022)



Pastoral FFA (2022)





RESILIENCE–BUILDING ACTIVITIES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF HUNGER AND CONFLICT

- Food for assets (**FFA**)
- Community-Based Participatory Planning (**CBPP**)
- Layering, sequencing and co-location with other safety-nets
 - **School feeding** (including HGSM)
 - Leveraging **CBTs** and market engagement
- Application of the **Triple Nexus**
- Linkages with **partners'** interventions
 - UNICEF, FAO & IOM
 - NGOs
 - Local governments

FOUR PILLARS OF RESILIENCE PROGRAMMES



**RESTORATION
OF THE
PRODUCTIVE
CAPACITY OF
ARABLE LAND**



**COMMUNITY
INFRASTRUCTURE**



**NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**

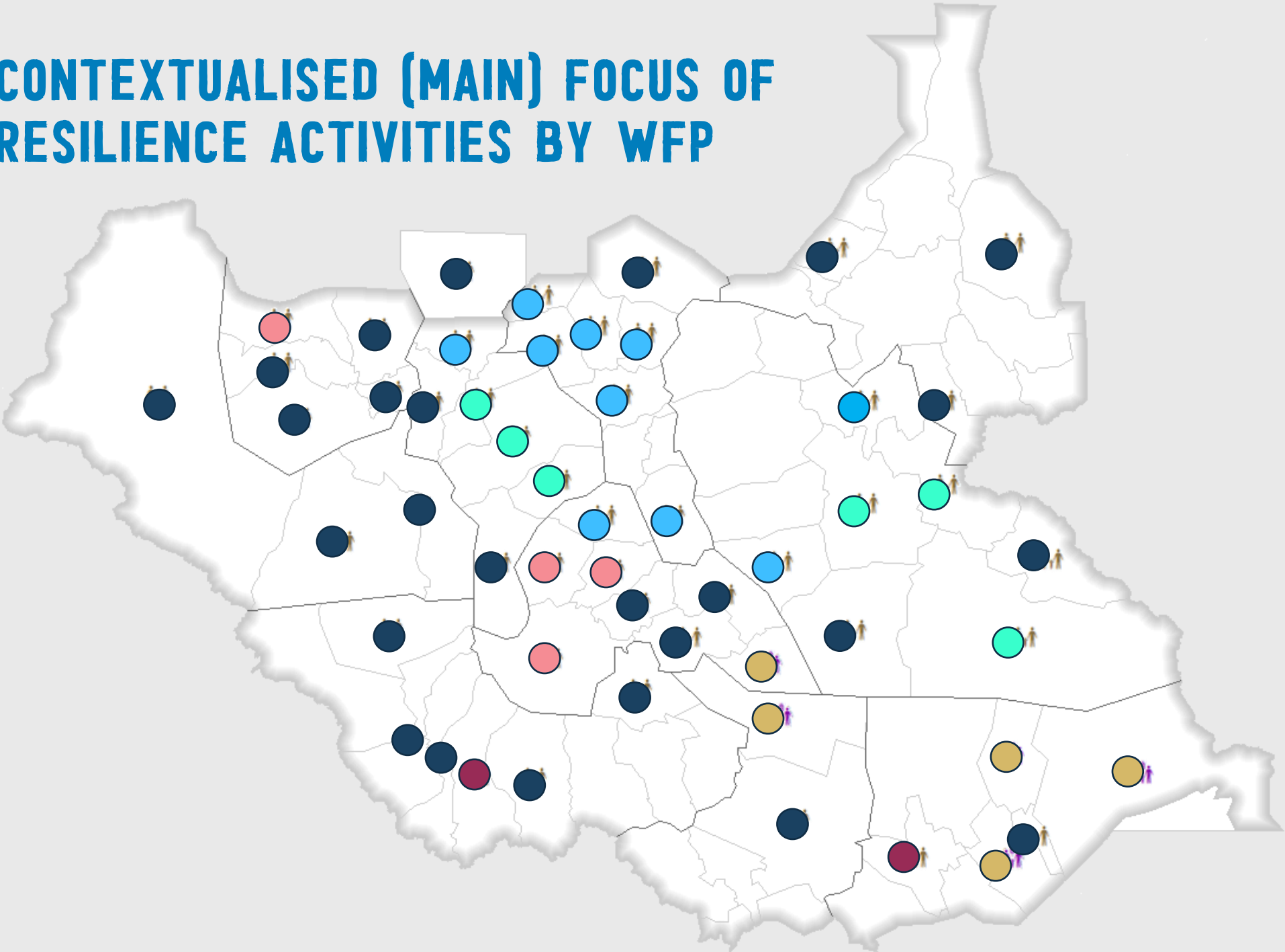


**SKILLS
DEVELOPMENT**



CLIMATE ADAPTATION

CONTEXTUALISED (MAIN) FOCUS OF RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES BY WFP



-  Agriculture/
SAMS
-  HGSM
-  Contributions to
peace
-  Climate
adaptation
-  Pastoral
-  Roads and
communal
assets



SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

- **Protecting** farmland from flood
- Introduction of **agriculture adaptation** options (drought-tolerant crops as well as rice and floating gardens in flooded areas)

CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE

- Programme expansion along **hotspots of hunger** (addressing isolation and inequity)
- **H-D-P Nexus**
 - **Partnership** with governance and peace building actors
 - FFA and School meals maximize **peace dividends** in peace-building projects
- Strengthened **social cohesion**





EFFECTIVENESS OF RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (FFA DECENTRALISED EVALUATION 2016–2019)

“**Women** participated extensively ... both as direct beneficiaries, as well as through activity identification and project management. **Many** have been able to stop having to go the bush... but can **work on their farms** to **sell produce in the market** to support their families. They have also become **economically stronger in small scale business** and gained **leadership skills** that will continue beyond the project’s duration”.



EFFECTIVENESS (CONT.)

- “...programme contributed to **reducing** the prevalence of **poor and borderline food consumption..”**.
- “66 percent of beneficiaries reported they **completely- or significantly-improved their livelihoods** as a result of the assets”.
- “... the project **improved household income through increased crop production** (81 percent of households)”

LOOKING FORWARD



**Thank you
for your attention**





Protecting and Advancing Wellbeing for Refugees and Host Communities

World Food Programme and Mercy Corps:
Building Resilience in Ethiopia's Somali Region

Melaku Yirga, Country Director, Ethiopia | Mercy Corps



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THE CONTEXT



Ado PVP, Bokolmayo, February 2021

THE RESILIENCE CHALLENGE

- Recurring, compounding shocks upon weak and exclusionary underlying systems
 - Seasonal **climate shocks** and **stressed resource base**
 - **Influx of refugees** from Somalia into Somali Region of Ethiopia since 2006 in the eastern part and since 2008 in Dollo Ado area
 - Preexisting **low productivity, poverty and food insecurity** - 20 million in Ethiopia dependent on permanent welfare transfer programmes
- Vulnerability is not homogenous

THE CONTEXT

DOLLO ADO

- Hosts **333,436** refugees, **220,000** in 5 camps
- Most refugees have been living in Dollo Ado region for 15 years, the first camp is established in 2008 and the last one in 2011

Shocks & Stresses

- Rainfall variability, drought
- Degraded natural resources
- Animal and crop disease/pests
- Price volatility inputs, energy
- HH illness, migration HH labor
- Social tensions

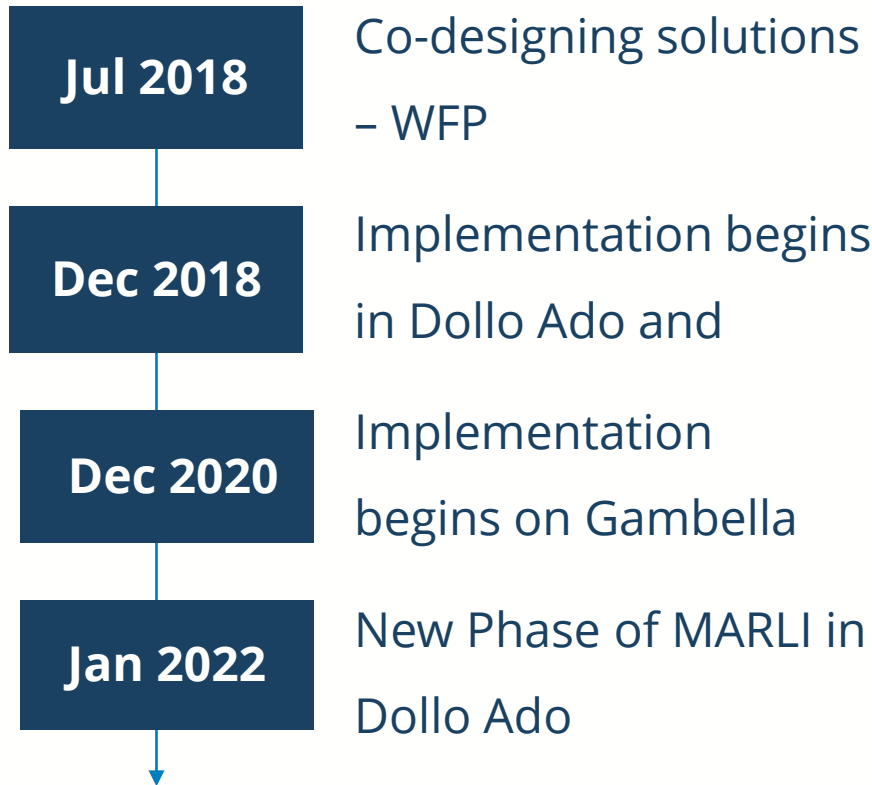
Refugee Barriers

- No mobility to purchase inputs; isolated from markets
- No formal recognized right to land, work, state services
- Lack social support systems
- Literacy challenges

Underlying Constraints:

- Underperforming agric. & livestock markets → low incomes, poor diets
- Poor income diversity → highly vulnerable to shocks

THE MERCY CORPS AND WFP PARTNERSHIP



RESILIENCE AND MARKETS FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES



OUTCOMES:

- **Increased food production** at community and household level through better agricultural and pastoral productivity
- **Increased income** and diversified livelihoods
- Benefits from improved household and community access to efficient markets, SBCC, and alternative energy value chain

THE APPROACH

STRENGTHENING SYSTEMS

Stronger, more inclusive market systems that deliver critical goods and services to cope and adapt with shocks, and transform drivers of vulnerability

Changes in key systems:

- Crop market system
- Livestock market system
- Labour market system
- Solar energy market system
- Financial services system

Agro Inputs Supply Intervention

Sesame Processing Intervention

Financial Services Intervention

Solar Irrigation Intervention

CAPACITIES TO PROTECT & SUSTAIN INCOME AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRESS

Access and uptake of resilience capacities to support current and future wellbeing

Capacities (access/use of):

- Inputs & production practices (cereals, horticulture, livestock)
- Market linkages (services, sales)
- Animal feed / fodder
- Irrigation
- Alternative incomes
- Savings and loans



Dollo sesame processor

THE APPROACH

SESAME PROCESSING

- Increase of sesame production along Ganale and Dawa rivers
- Market linkages facilitation: forums, links to agro-input dealers
- Emergence of sesame-producing cooperatives
- Purchase seeds from farmers, while providing milling services to them
- Residue used as a feed for animal fattening
- Sesame oil sold in local markets

THE APPROACH

FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Expanding access to formal and informal services for refugee and remote host communities

MFI Branches

Mobile banking agents

Village Saving & Loan Associations

SACCOs



RAYS MFI supported through the programme



RESULTS AND IMPACT

- Measuring resilience is complex: requires analyzing outcomes during and after shocks
- For MARLI, we are measuring resilience capacities to track how “resilience ready” households are – gains in their ability to cope and adapt



ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO SEVERE DROUGHT: WHAT WORKS?
Evidence from Mercy Corps' PRIME Program in the Somali region of Ethiopia
January 2017



Resilience Programs Help Families Better Withstand Drought



RESULTS AND IMPACT

- Input dealers have since served **nearly 9,540 farmers, half of whom are refugees**, especially women
- **Sesame Production:** processors bought 64,500kg of sesame seeds from producers at 150ETB/kg (\$2.85/kg)
- **Oil Sales:** 58,400 liters produced and sold. 9,430 individuals (67% women) generated sesame oil from processors, selling oil at 450ETB (\$8.60) / liter
- 37 temporary and permanent jobs created in processing enterprises



*Agro input dealer
in Dollo Ado*



*Sesame processor
in Helaweyn Camp*

RESULTS AND IMPACT



VSLA group in Gambella

- Two supported MFIs expanded: 3 new branches opened in 3 refugee camps –1,344 new accounts are opened and 395 (70 refugee) community members access loan from the MFI
- 43,500 people (65% women) have been able to access financial services from MFIs
 - 67% are refugees, majority women. Remaining are HC.
 - VSLAs established through the PSP approach (3644 members)
- 112 mobile banking agents from MFIs- 111,350 community members accessing mobile banking services

SOLAR IRRIGATION – DOLLO

- 3 producer cooperatives in Dollo Ado had adopted the solar irrigation technology in cost sharing bases
- The cooperatives have 80 members (both refugee and host community) and able to irrigate 25 hectares of land
- The solar technology has reduced the diesel cost which the farmers incur to operate the diesel-based water pumps.





WFP, RBC



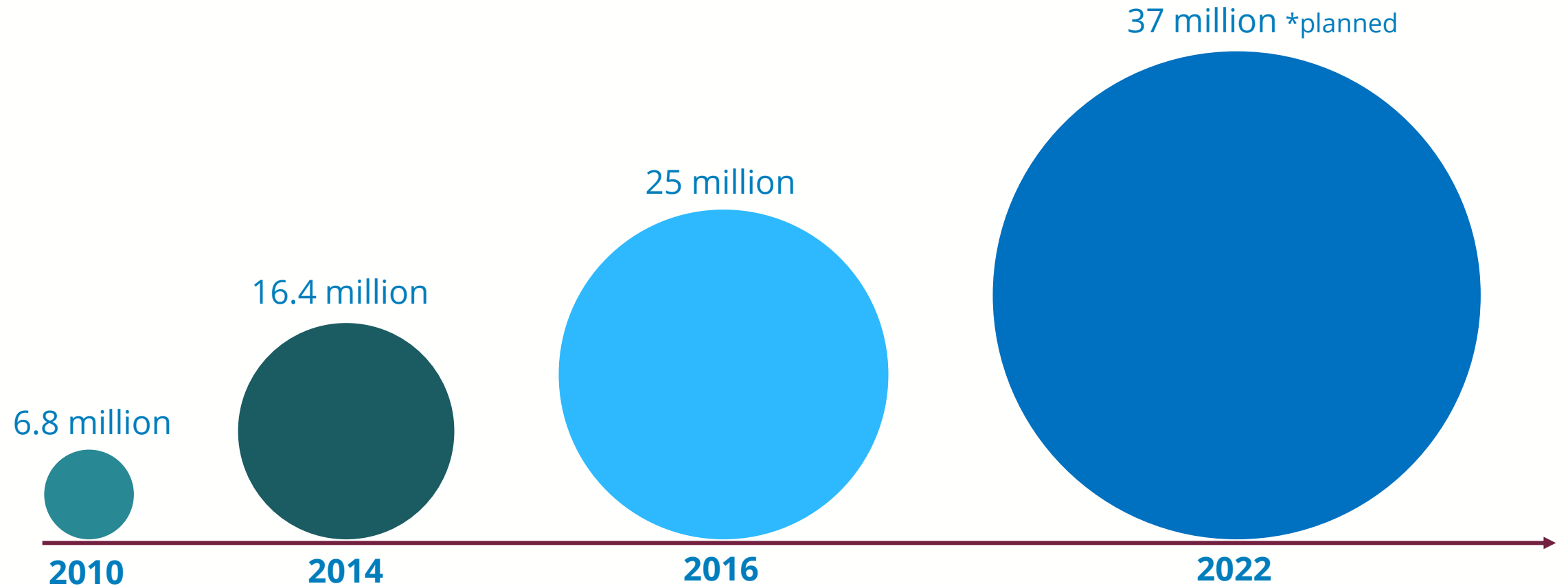
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Lessons learned and future directions for resilience in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe regions

Mr Oscar Ekdahl, Regional Head of Resilience and Climate, Regional Bureau Cairo

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES 2010–2022



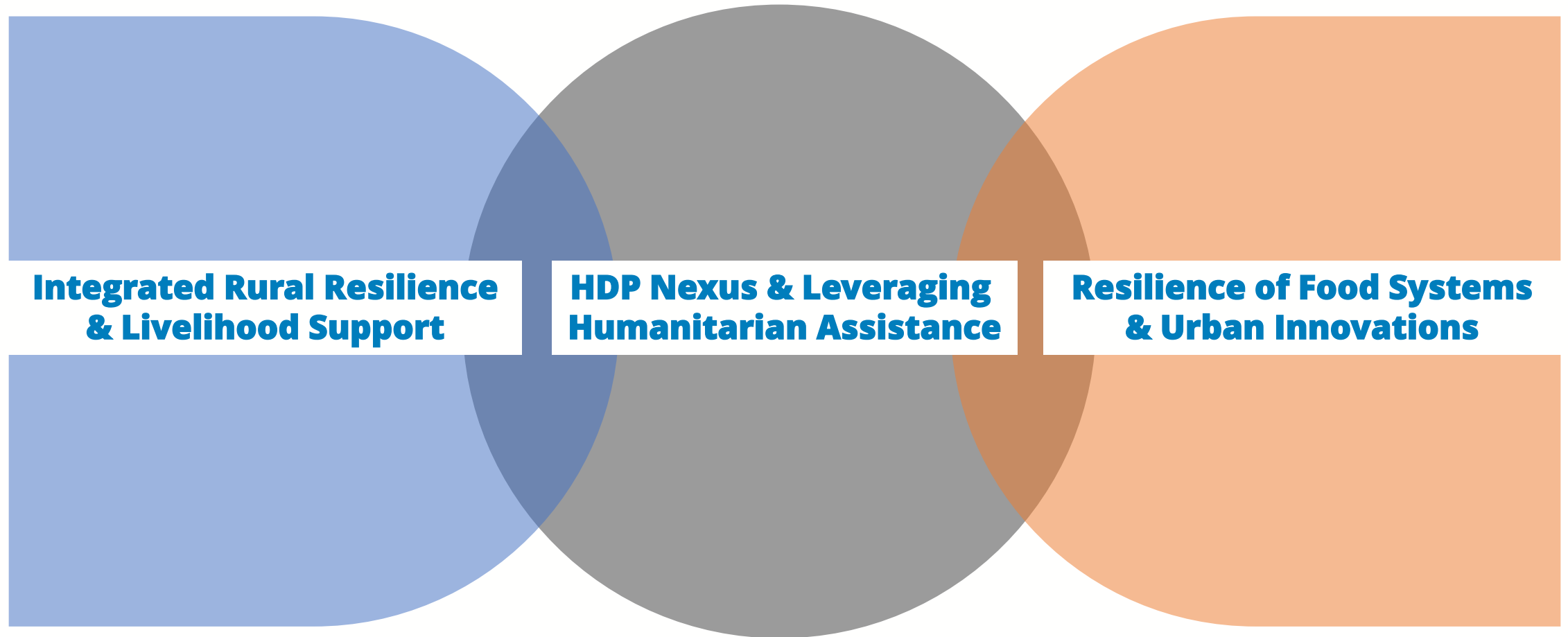
RESILIENCE PROGRAMME TREND IN RBC

Planned Budget in Million USD

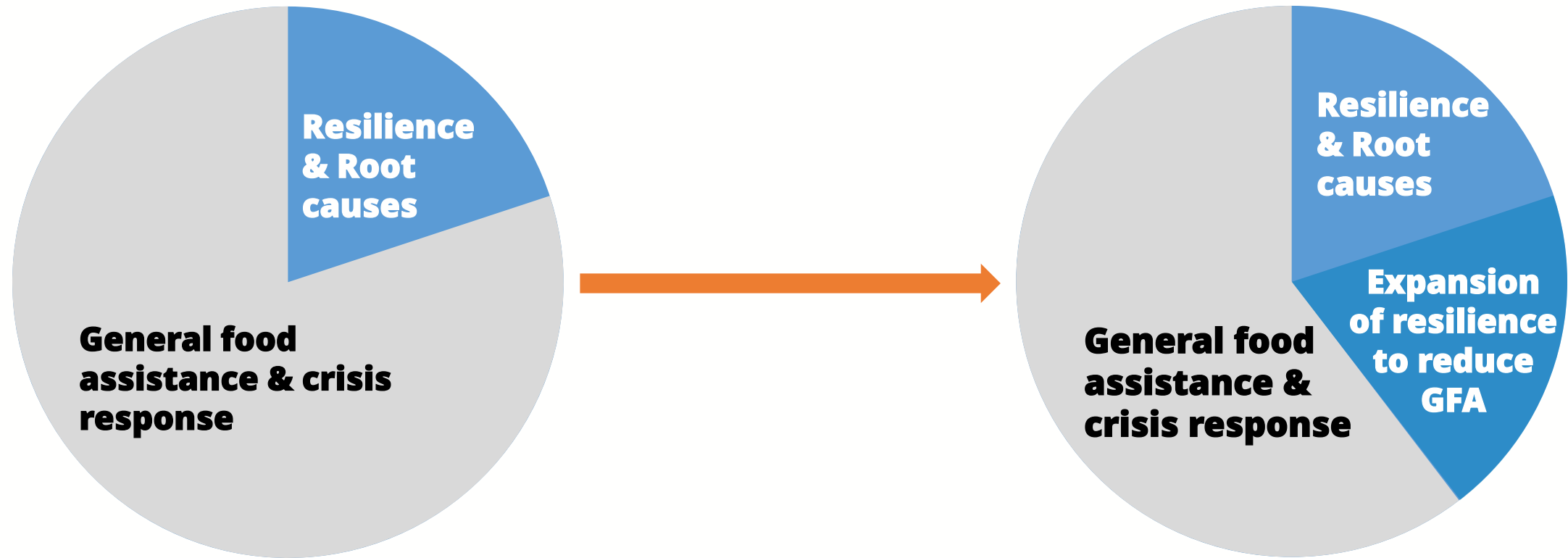
Planned Beneficiaries in Million



THEMATIC RESILIENCE PROGRAMME CLUSTERS IN RBC

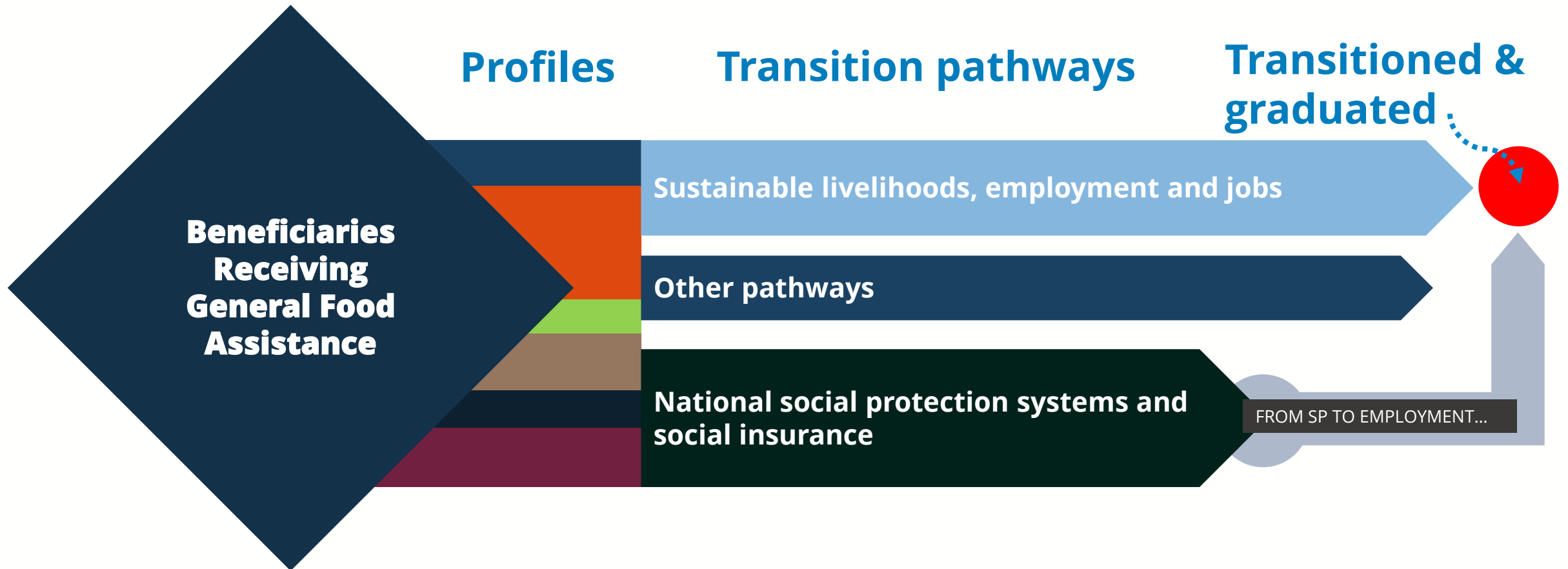


FOCUS AREA ILLUSTRATION OF TYPICAL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN



... and the need to scale up resilience as a way to reduce humanitarian needs

ILLUSTRATION OF TRANSITION PATHWAYS





KEY TAKE-AWAYS

- 1. Plan earlier in order to act earlier on resilience.** We cannot wait until crises are over before we invest for the longer term
- 2. Invest in contextual analysis and capacities** – understanding vulnerability is not enough
- 3. Strengthen partnerships intentionally** to enable scale-up of integrated resilience programming

THANK YOU



Q&A Discussion



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WFP, RAM-M

Update on WFP's work on Resilience and Measurement

Mr Simon Renk, Head of Field Monitoring (RAM-M)



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CHANGING LIVES

WFP's Approach to Resilience Monitoring and Measurement (RMM)



STEP

1



Describe resilience contexts



STEP

2



Design an integrated programme using a resilience theory of change



STEP

3



Agree on resilience monitoring and measurement questions



STEP

4



Select indicators and tools that correspond with questions



STEP

5



Design and carry out data analysis for resilience

Evidence-based decision making

Field Testing WFP's Approach to RMM

- **Purpose:** Test and enhance the guidance and tools for monitoring and measuring resilience to generate high-quality data on resilience for strategic evidence-based decision making.
- **Location:** Currently field testing in 1 Regional Bureau and 7 Country Offices:
 - Regional Bureau of Dakar (G5 Sahel Countries)
 - Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh)
 - Sri Lanka
 - Lebanon
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
 - South Sudan
 - Guatemala



Field Testing WFP's Approach to RMM: South Sudan Pastoralist FFA



STEP 1: Resilience context analysis

Shocks and stressors:

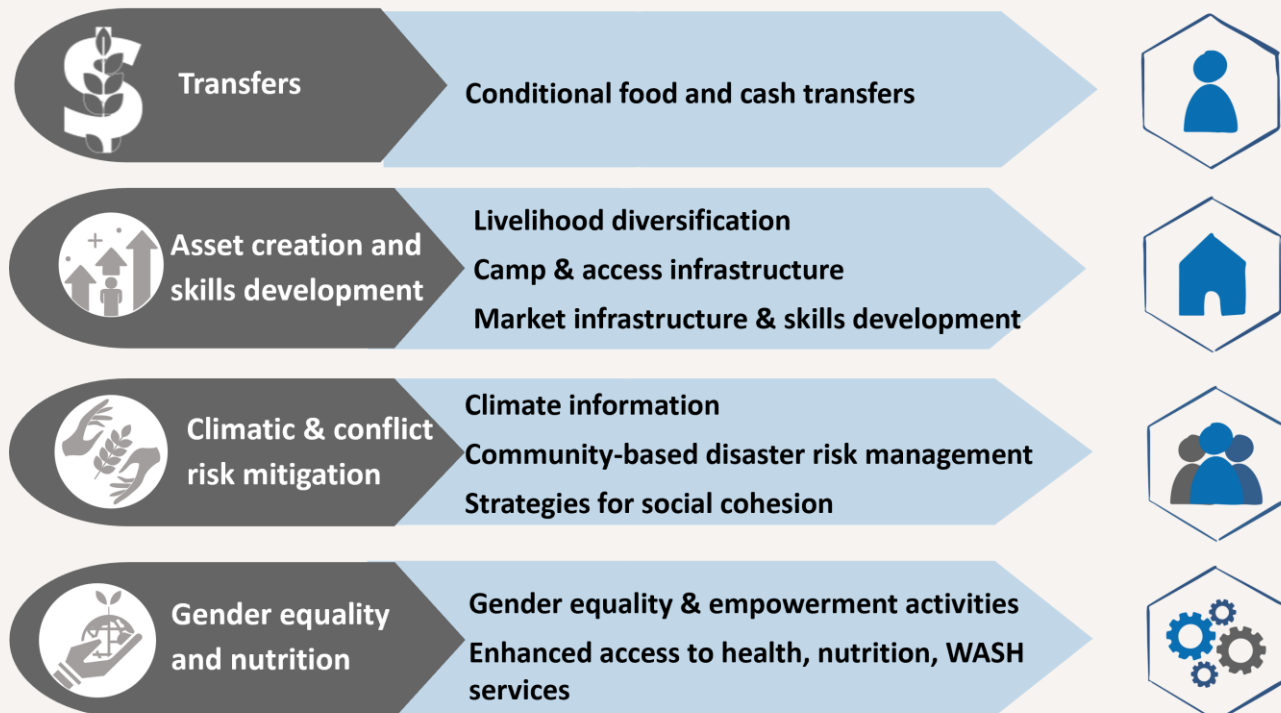
- Floods, droughts and dry spells
- Land degradation + soil erosion
- Conflict and tensions over natural resources and migratory routes



STEP 2: Design an integrated resilience programme

PROGRAMMING FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING:
RESULTS AREAS AND INTERVENTIONS

RESILIENCE OUTCOMES



Extract from simplified ToC

Field Testing WFP's Approach to RMM: South Sudan Pastoralist FFA



STEP 3

- **Develop RMM questions for each ToC Pathway**

- *E.g. "To what extent do people perceive a positive change in social cohesion as a result of the programme?"*
- *"And to what extent does any enhanced social cohesion then lead to households and cattle camps having enhanced capacities to anticipate, prepare for, or adapt to shocks and stressors?"*



STEP 4

- **Indicators tracked in an 'Expanded MRE Plan'**

These include pilot indicators (Resilience Capacity Score), community and systemic level indicators, peace/social cohesion monitoring and qualitative data to complement quantitative HH surveys.



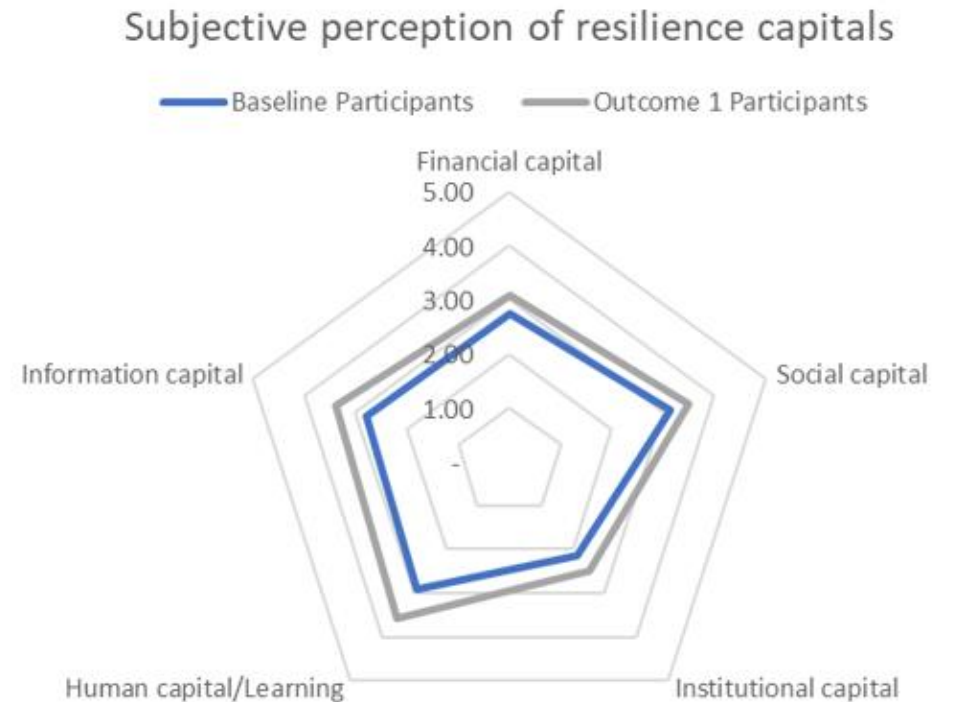
STEP 5

- **Data analysis and use**

Inform improvement and scale-up of WFP's implementation and monitoring approach of integrated FFA in pastoralist communities in South Sudan and other similar contexts.

Resilience Capacity Score: New Indicator to Measure Resilience

- **Subjective approach** to resilience measurement
- **9 statements** that measure household's perception of their resilience capacities to face generic or country-specific shocks and stressors.
- **Tracks resilience levels** and which resilience capacities WFP's activities contribute to, **guiding programming**.
- **Qualitative question guide** to enrich understanding of perceptions and the impact of WFP's programmes.



Next Steps for RMM

- **Expand pilot testing** over the course of 2023
- **Engage with academia and research institutes**, including:
 - co-developing and publishing research findings
 - forming a Resilience Measurement Advisory Group comprising of external resilience measurement experts
- **Improved data analysis**, including:
 - qualitative and longitudinal analysis
 - contribution of programme activities
- **Guidance for integrating RMM information in narrative reporting** for integrated resilience programmes.
- Use lessons learned to **improve the quality of RMM** in WFP.

Thank you for your attention

*To continue the discussion please contact:
wfpsecretarytotheeb@wfp.org*



Q&A Discussion



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