



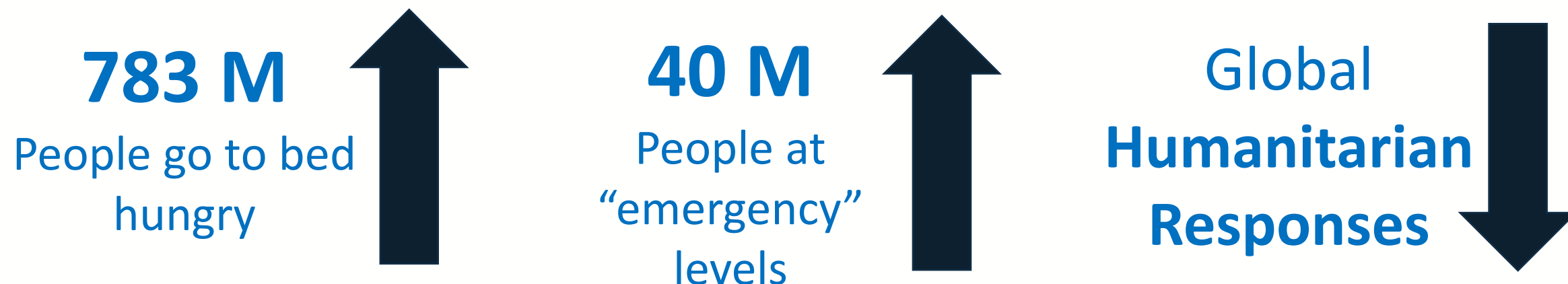
From recurrent crises to more resilient food systems

September 2023

PROR - WFP



Globally, we see compounding environmental, climate, economic, and conflict shocks and stress



A paradigm shift is needed.



A shift in mindsets towards...

Convergence,
not scattered activities

Integrated packages and concentrated interventions fit for the context

Scale,
not small projects

Put a few “high-impact interventions” at the core, complemented by partners



Community owned,
not externally motivated

Government and community participation in the design, implementation and monitoring

Partnerships focused,
not siloed, uncoordinated

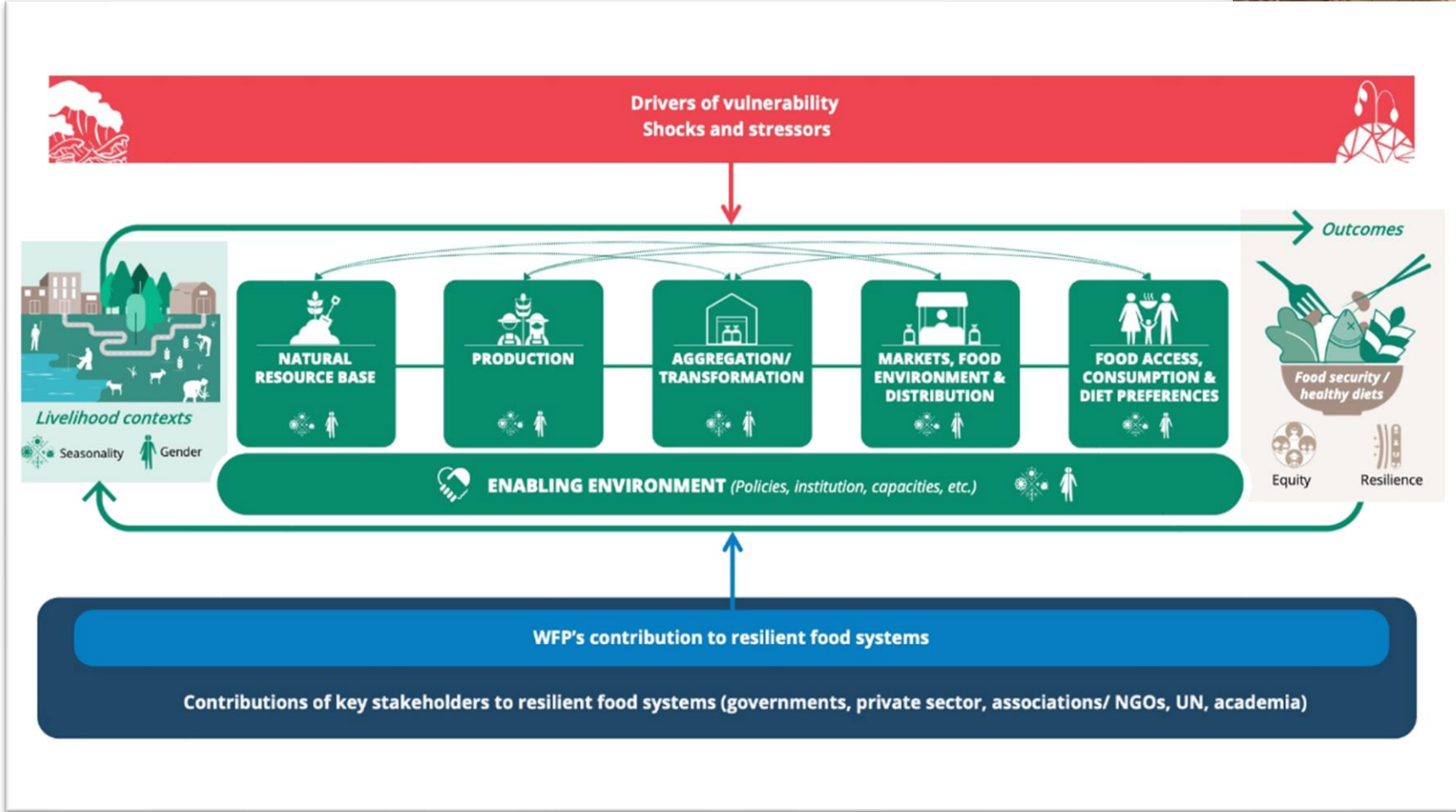
Early engagement, with dedicated resources for multiple years.

Resilient food systems to reduce future humanitarian needs

Identify priority actions that can support communities today while building the enablers of future food security



Food systems, communities, people.



WFP's Contribution to Resilient Food Systems in vulnerable shock-prone settings

A Practical Framework and Orientation Note for WFP Programme Teams

August 2022



Five high impact entry points across the Nexus.



Put women and youth at the center.

Restore degraded land, improve soil and water management through agroecological practices

Facilitate local production for local consumption, improve access to markets and supply of nutritious foods

Leverage institutional procurement, incentives for nutritious foods and climate-smart practices (e.g. schools)

Massively reduce post-harvest losses, homestead and community infrastructure, training and private partners

Risk Management, support communities to access information & financial services

Value chain development in fragile contexts:



1. Objectives of the assessment

- Objectives
- Scope & targeting
- Value chain selection



2. Value Chain Analysis (VCA)

- Light VCA (*core module*)
- Deep dive analysis (*optional modules*)
- Deep collection analysis, reporting & sharing (*11 steps*)



3. Value Chain Development (VCD)

- Design and prioritization of actionable interventions

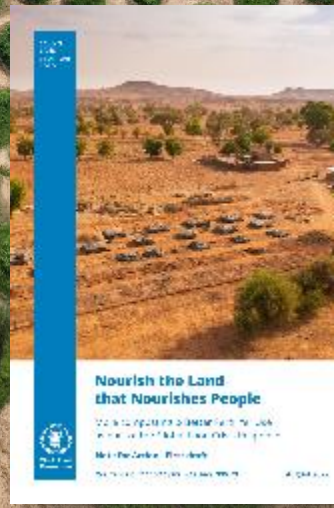
KEY FEATURES & ELEMENTS:

- **Environmental, social (e.g. hardships, coping), economic and institutional** considerations into value chains analysis
- Work with partners to enhance access to **productive inputs and credits**
- **Rebuilding key infrastructures** to restore market access and communities' assets
- Focus on Post-harvest Loss using **local and feasible solutions**
- **Layering economic and peacebuilding** activities and promote dialogues + **inclusion of youth and women – (key protection considerations)**

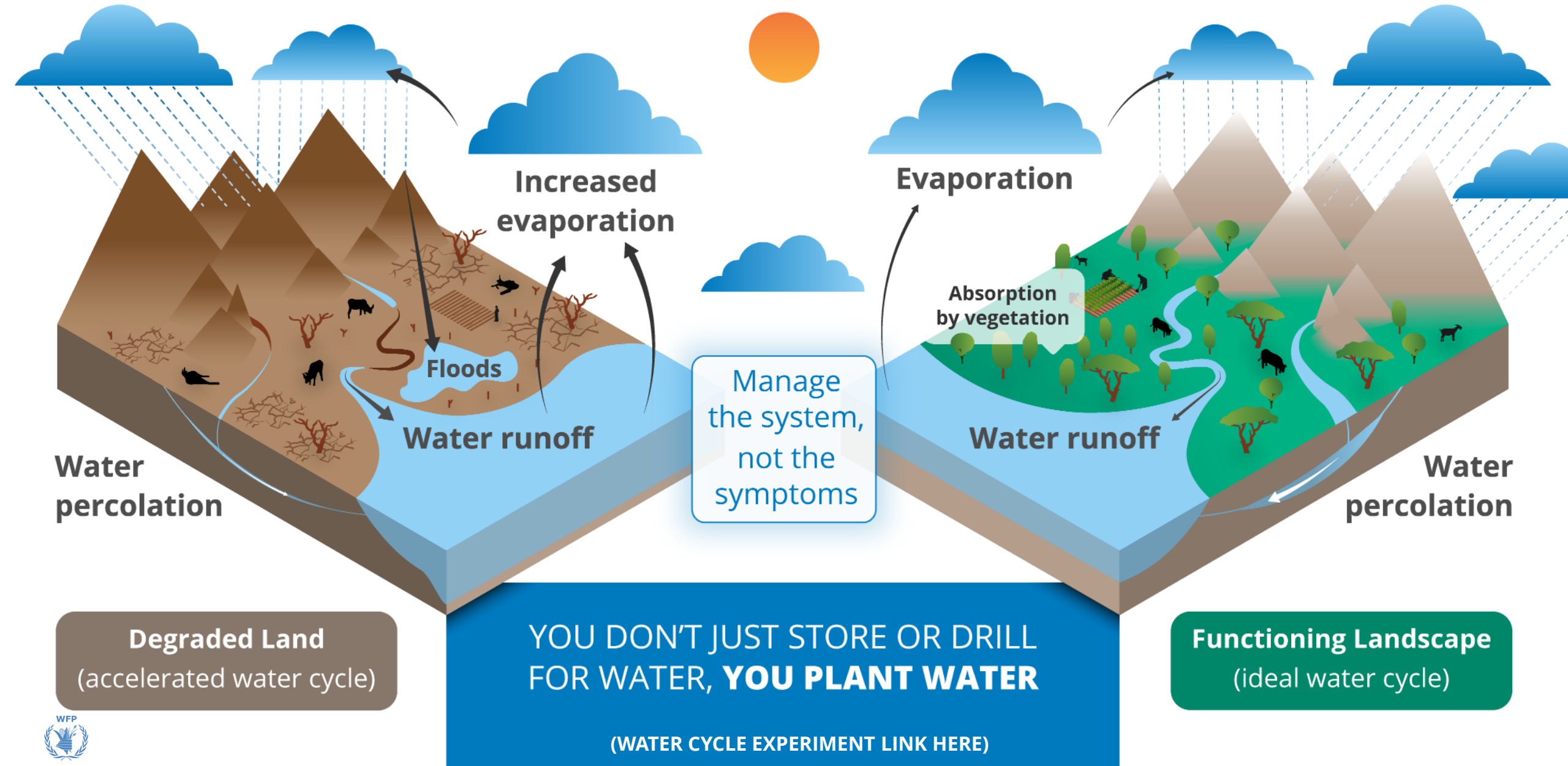
Case 1: Resilience in the Sahel

Ecological practices, school feeding, market linkages, post-harvest loss reduction, and early warning

- **Food consumption remained stable or improved.**
- **Resilience interventions contribute to reducing humanitarian needs.**
 - During one of the worst droughts in Niger, 80% of previous WFP villages did not require humanitarian assistance.
- **Improved access to natural resources.**
 - 220,300 ha land rehabilitated since 2018.
 - 55% increase in vegetative cover in treated areas.
 - Carbon sequestration potential in Niger alone of 4.8 mill Tons of CO₂ in surveyed areas to 2030.



The solutions are often simple (though not easy)



Degraded Land
(accelerated water cycle)

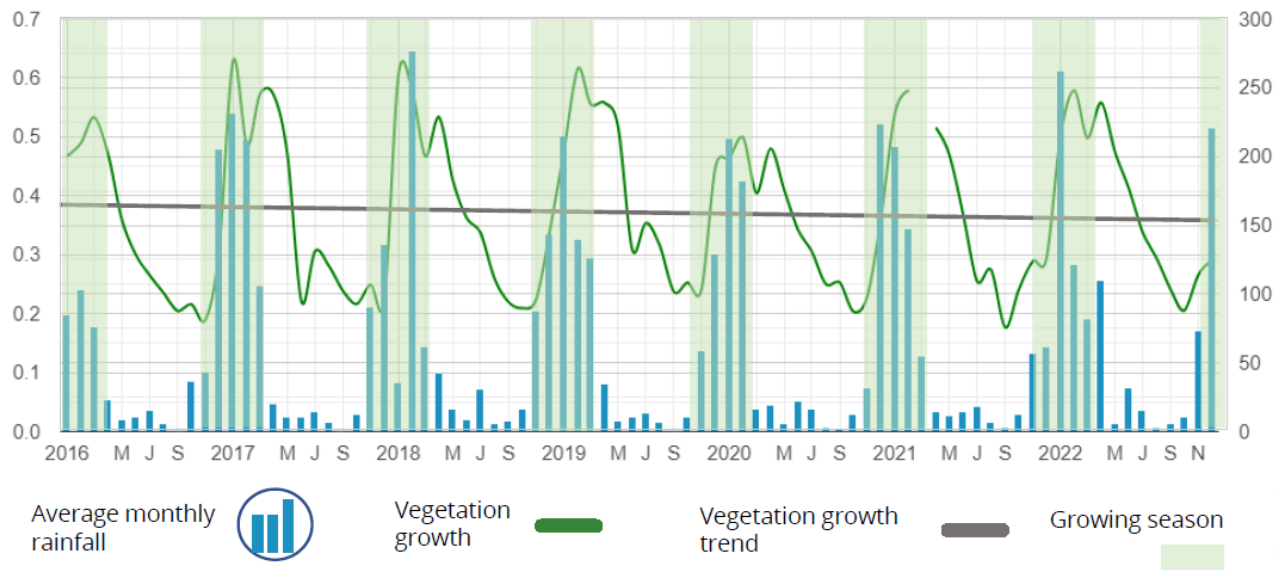
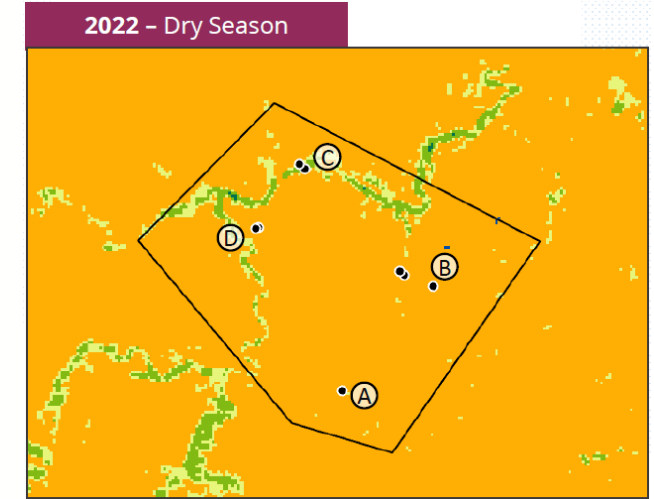
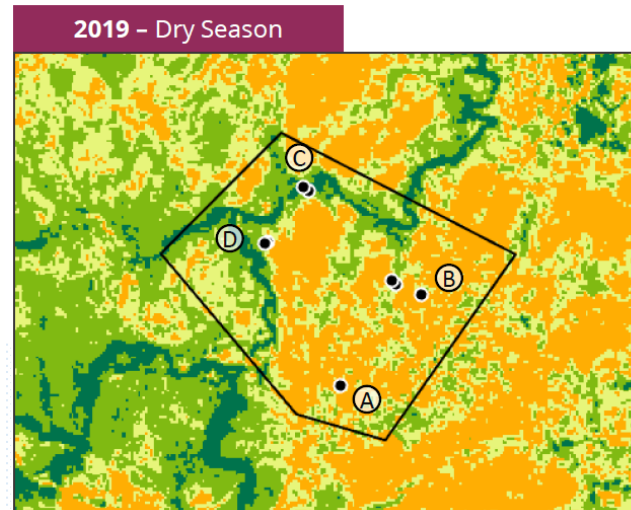
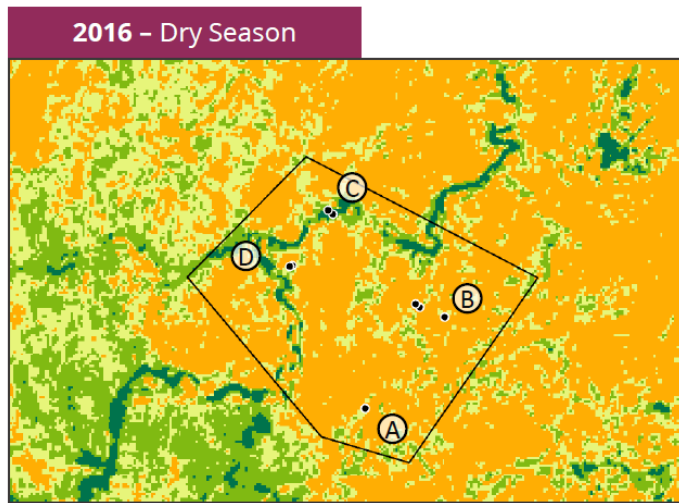


YOU DON'T JUST STORE OR DRILL
FOR WATER, **YOU PLANT WATER**

(WATER CYCLE EXPERIMENT LINK HERE)

Functioning Landscape
(ideal water cycle)

Case 2: Land degradation as a driver of shocks in Malawi



Data source: CHIRPS & MODIS

MAIN FINDINGS:

- In this community in Southern Malawi (Chikwawa) the population experienced floods and droughts in the analysed period.
- General decreased vegetation productivity.
- However, no major changes in precipitation.
- Land use change major driver.

Case 2: Integrated packages in Malawi



Assets Creation

Boosting crop production using climate resilient agriculture practices to reduce vulnerabilities to climate shocks



Reduce food waste and increase access to markets

Tackling post-harvest losses through improved storage and enhanced business skills

Livelihoods and Resilience Building Integrated Approach

Climate services

Providing tailored weather forecasts and agro-advisories for informed farming decisions



Risk management

Encouraging Village Saving and Loans and crop insurance to reduce vulnerability to shocks



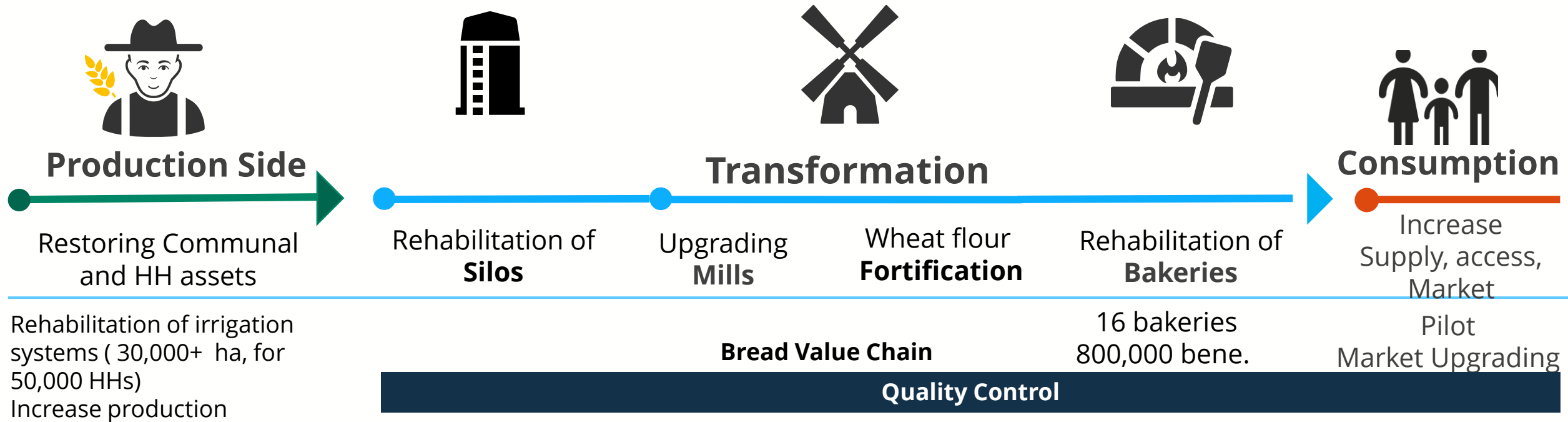
Case 3: A food systems approach to vital bread supplies in Syria



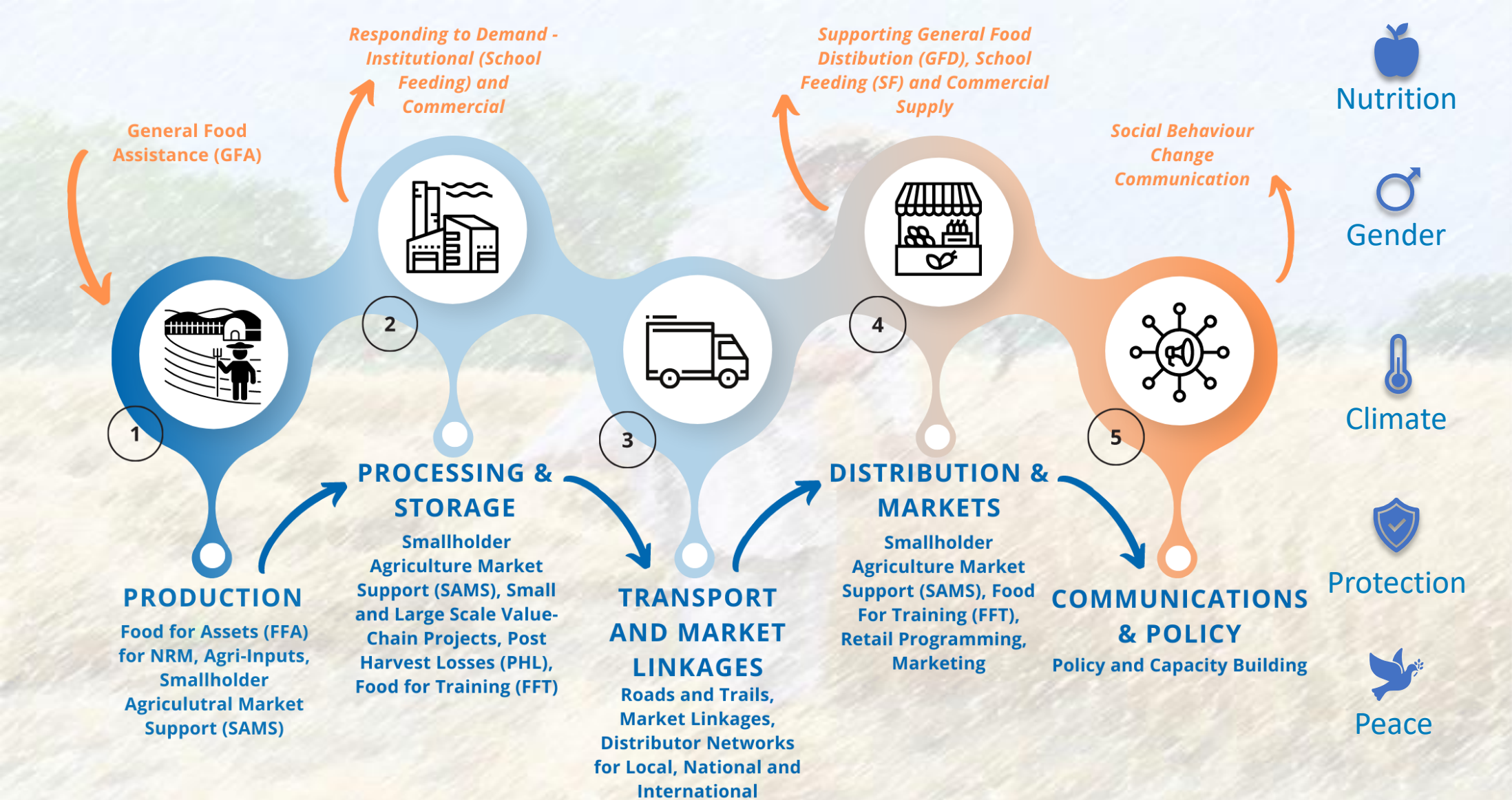
Case 3: A food systems approach to vital bread supplies in Syria



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Case 4: Resilience through food systems in Afghanistan



Collaboration areas for more resilient food systems:

- 1. Shift Mindsets**
Global leadership for concomitant hum/dev action, advocacy, and championing of tangible actions for resilient food systems in fragile settings, e.g., COP28, moving from pathways into actionable progr. & operational partnerships
- 2. Tools Dev. & Technical Support**
For quality design (e.g. assessments, practical tools, etc.), implementation, and monitoring – the evidence imperative (e.g. reduction hum needs, etc.)
- 3. Capacity Building**
Of government partners, field partners, WFP staff, and supporting localization and local ownership

THANK YOU



Site FPI de Samtiguei-Ouallam – Niger 11 mars 2023



Site FPI de Samtiguei-Ouallam - Niger 03 Septembre 2023