



Drought Response and Resilience - Innovations in the Horn of Africa, and Beyond

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Food Security and Resilience - WFP's experience

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GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



Cooperative Governance
Traditional Affairs



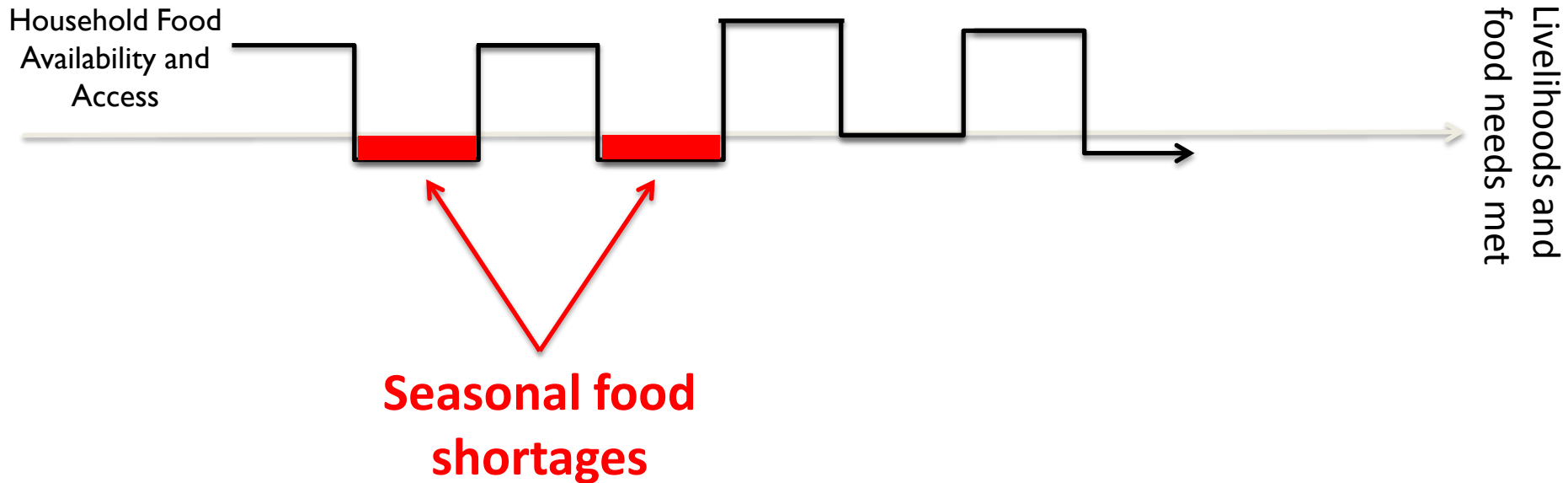
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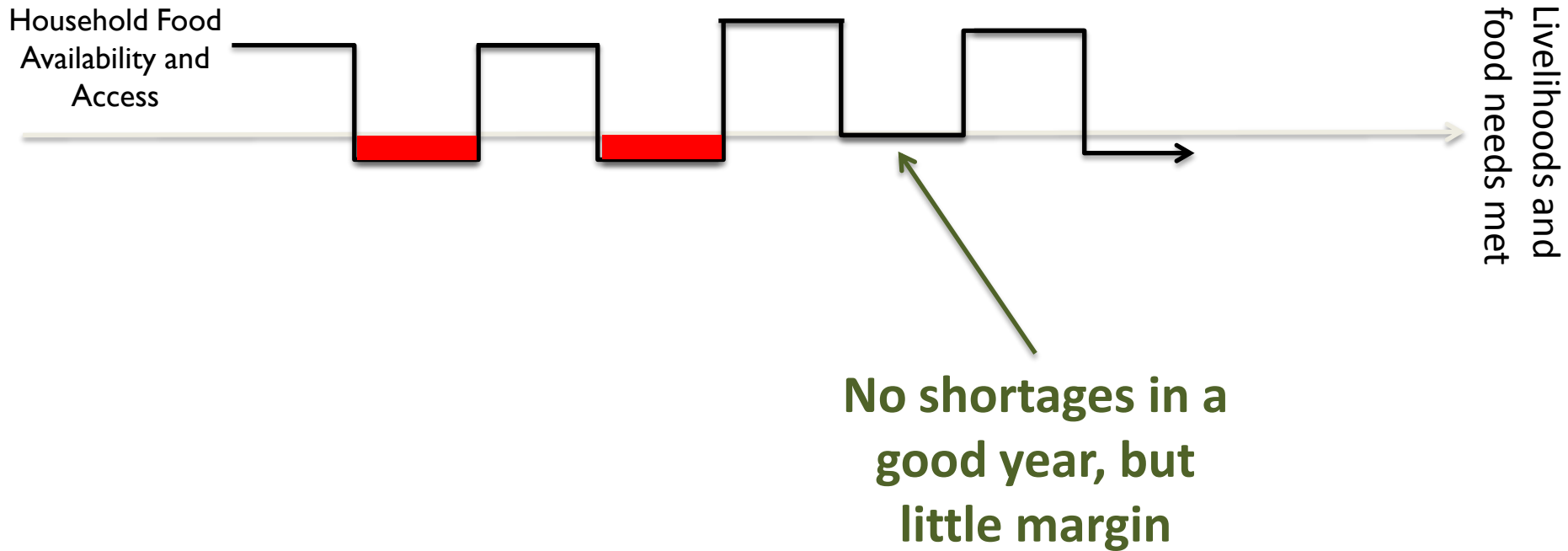


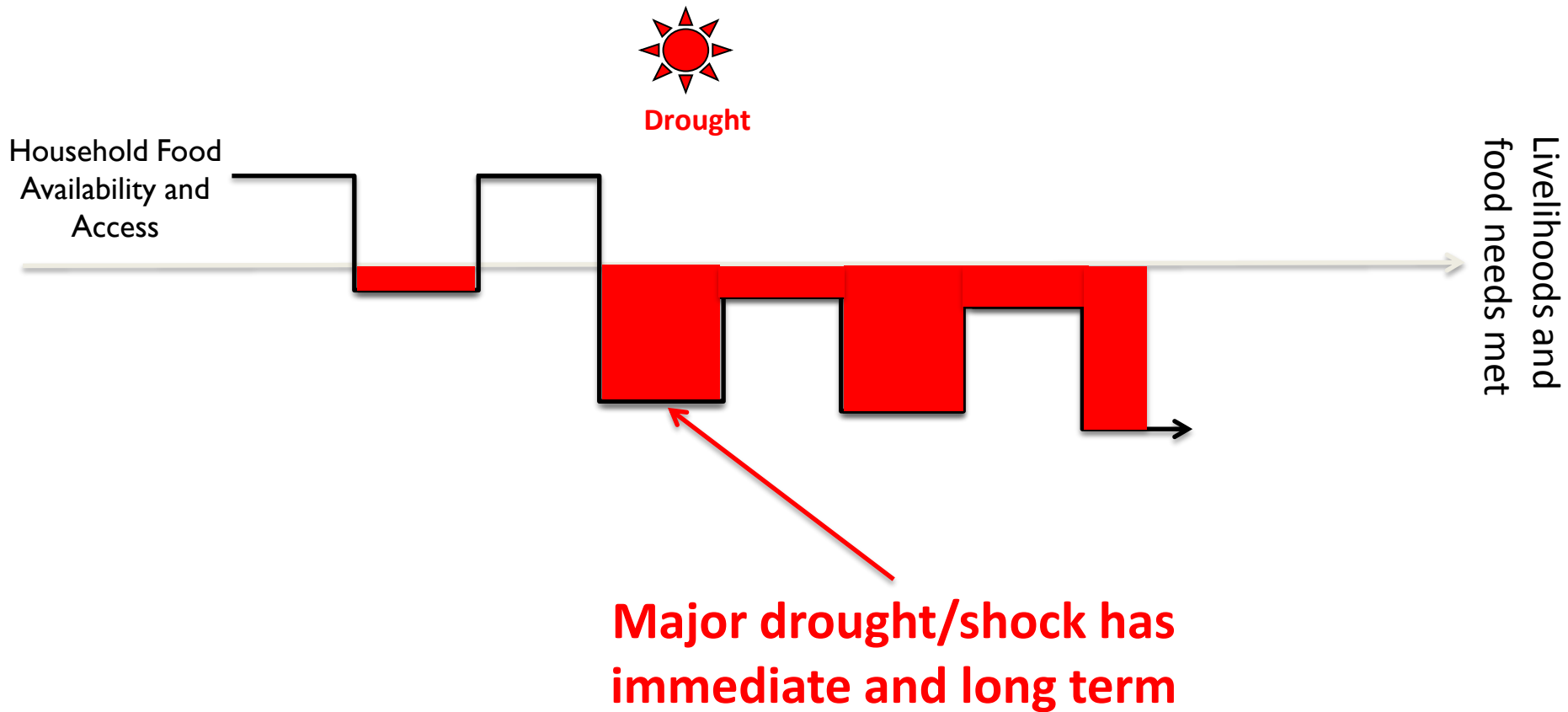
- Disasters have an adverse impact on livelihoods, hunger and nutrition
- The number of disasters has increased five-fold in 30 years
- The most vulnerable and food insecure are most affected

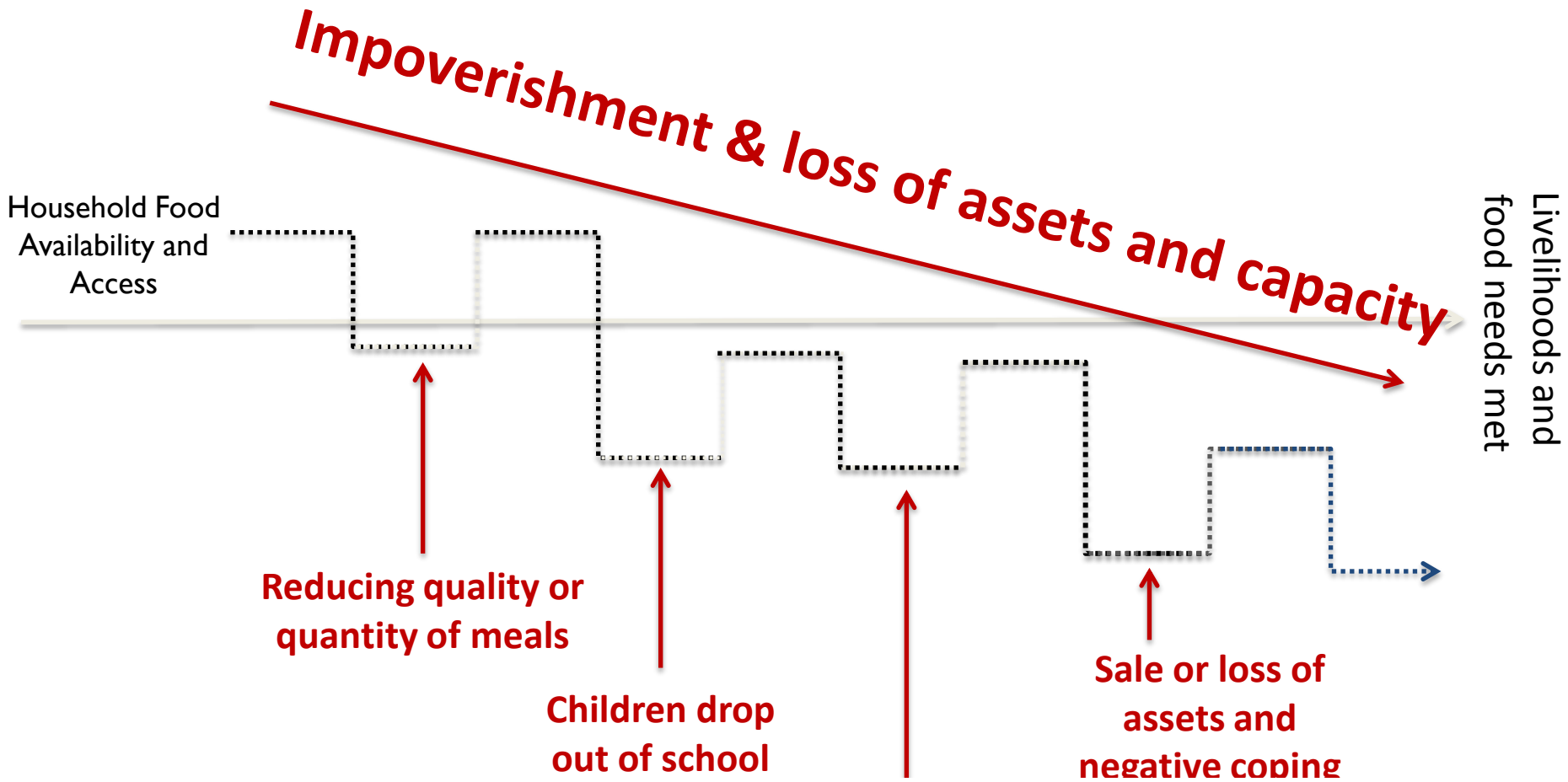
Disaster Trends, 1975-2010



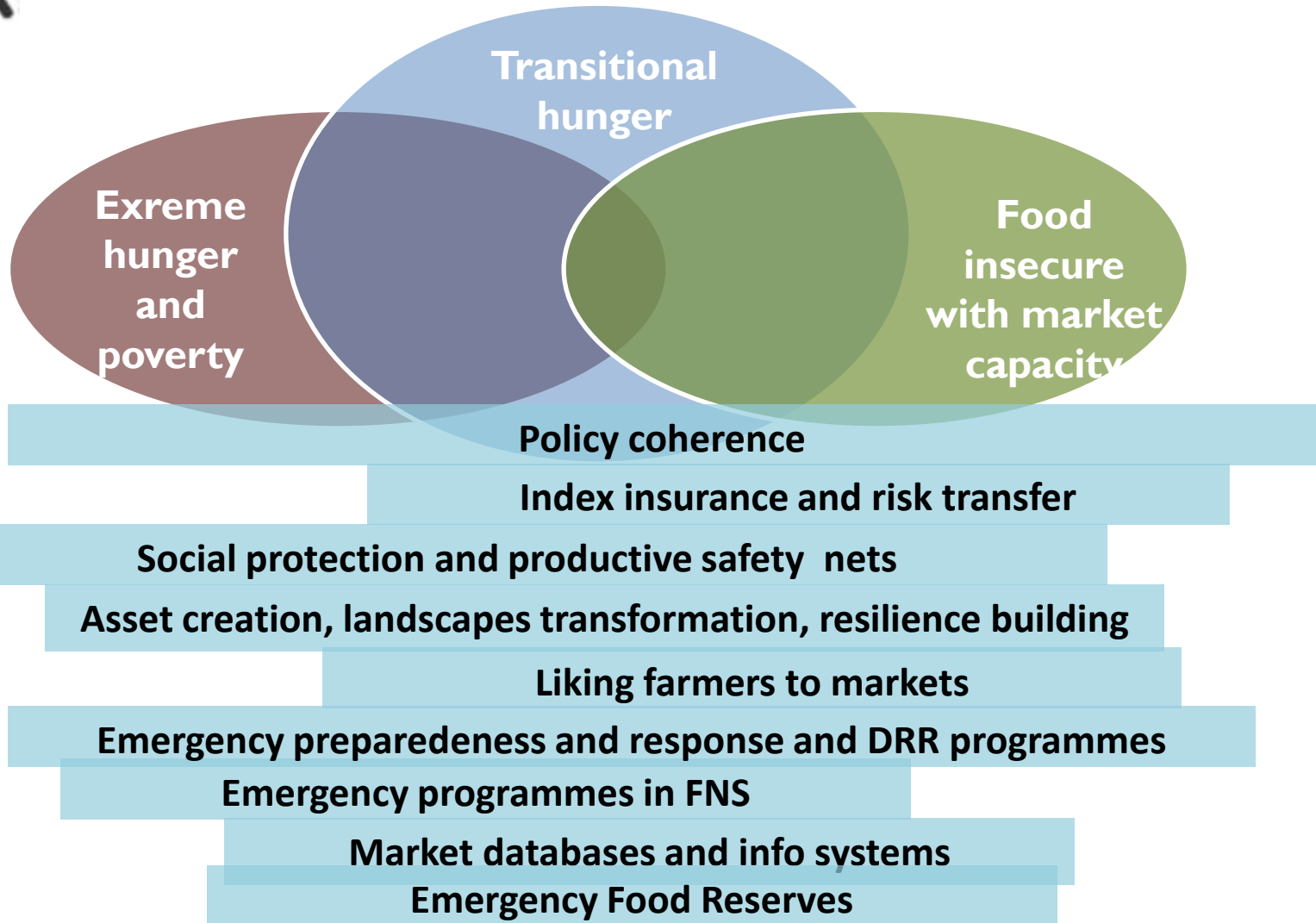








Context-specific approaches





- Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP)
- Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

The Evolution of Ethiopia's national food security strategy

Before 2004

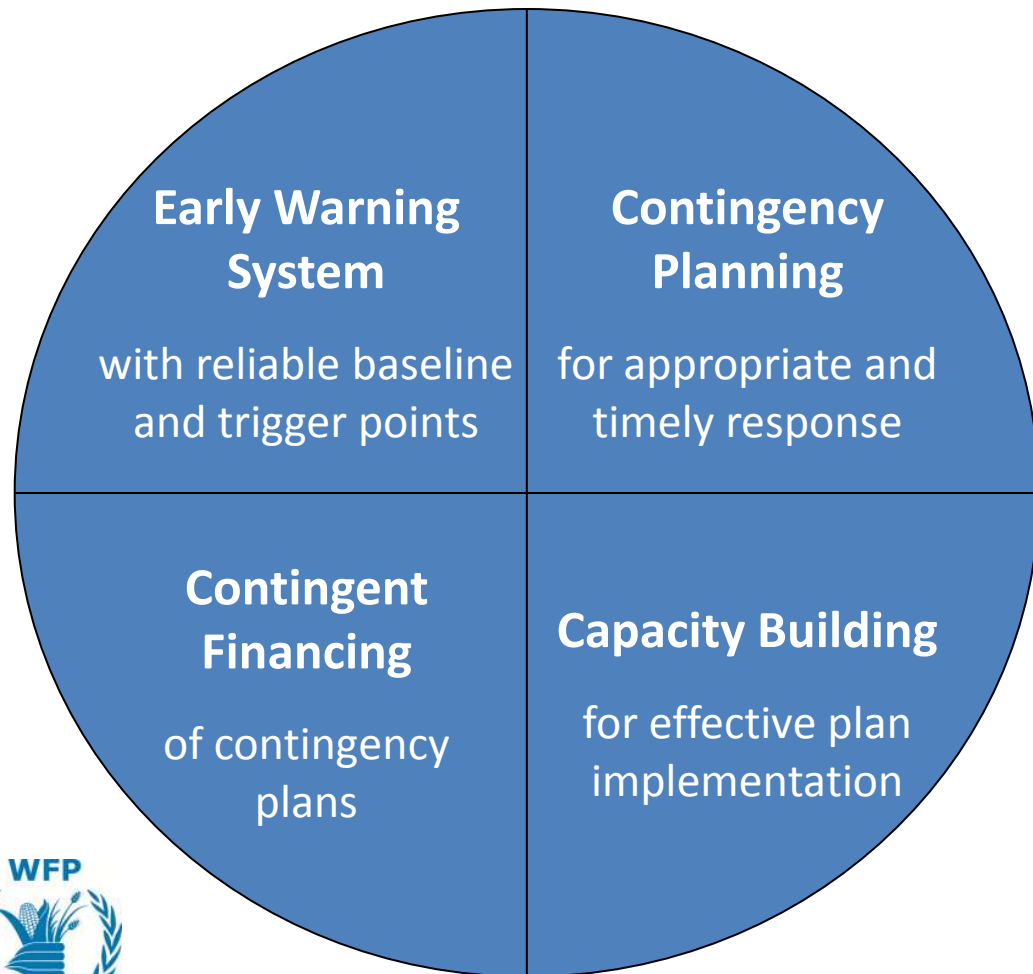
- Annual Emergency Appeals covering 5 – 13 million people
- 2003 Crisis – 13.1 million emergency beneficiaries at a cost of 1 billion USD

After 2004

- Productive Safety Net Program providing guaranteed multi-year assistance to 7–8 million people to address chronic food insecurity



Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management Framework

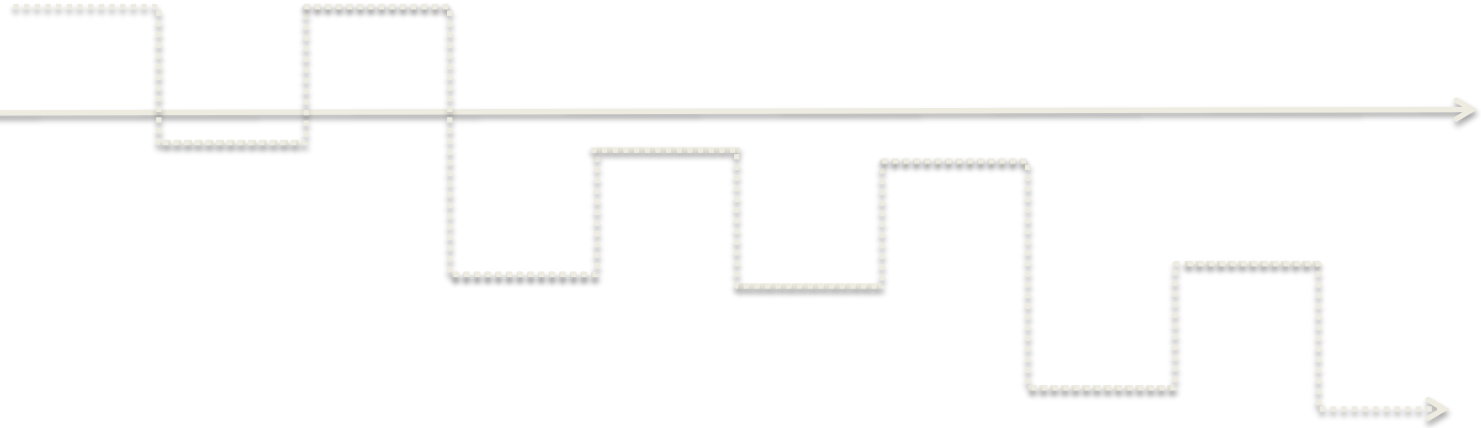




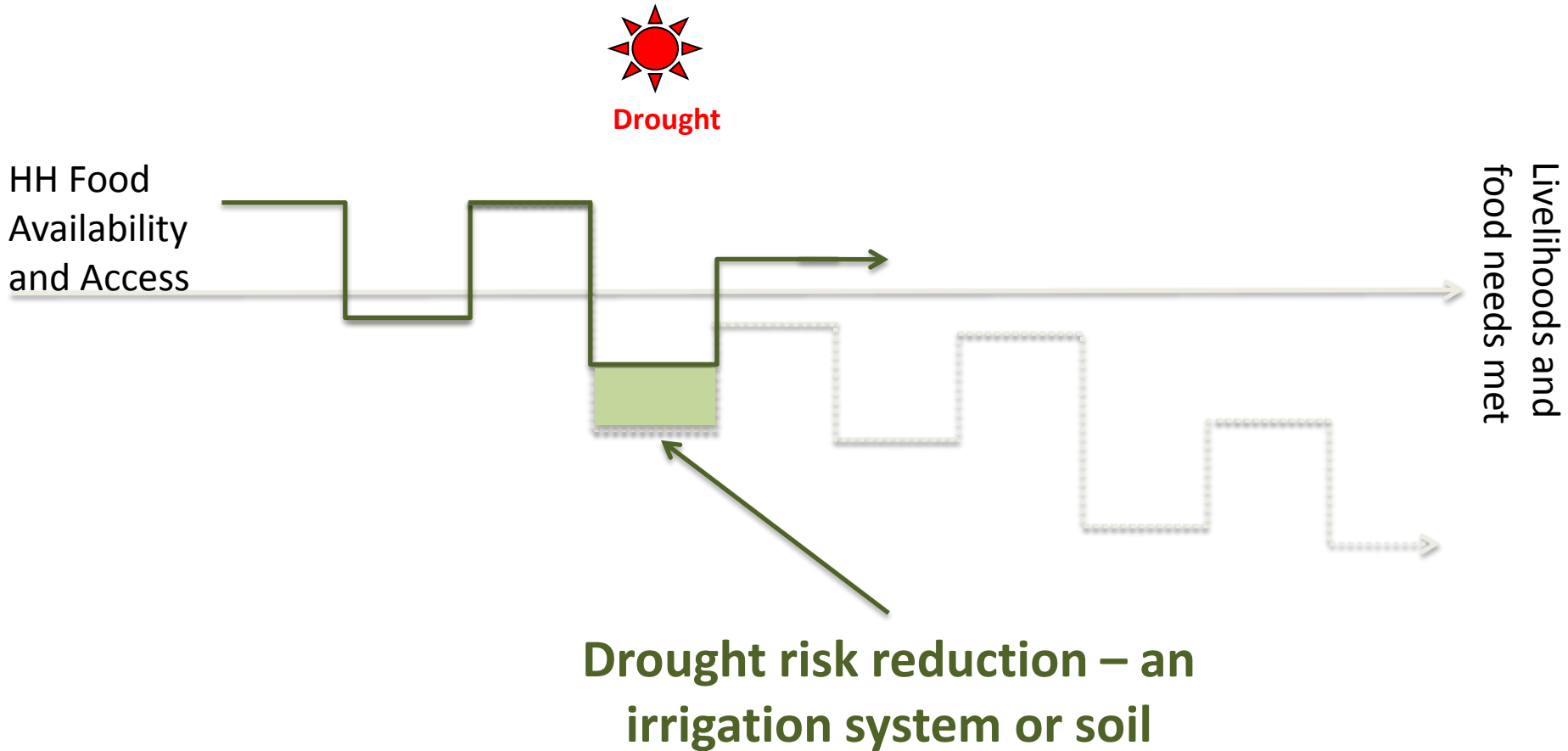


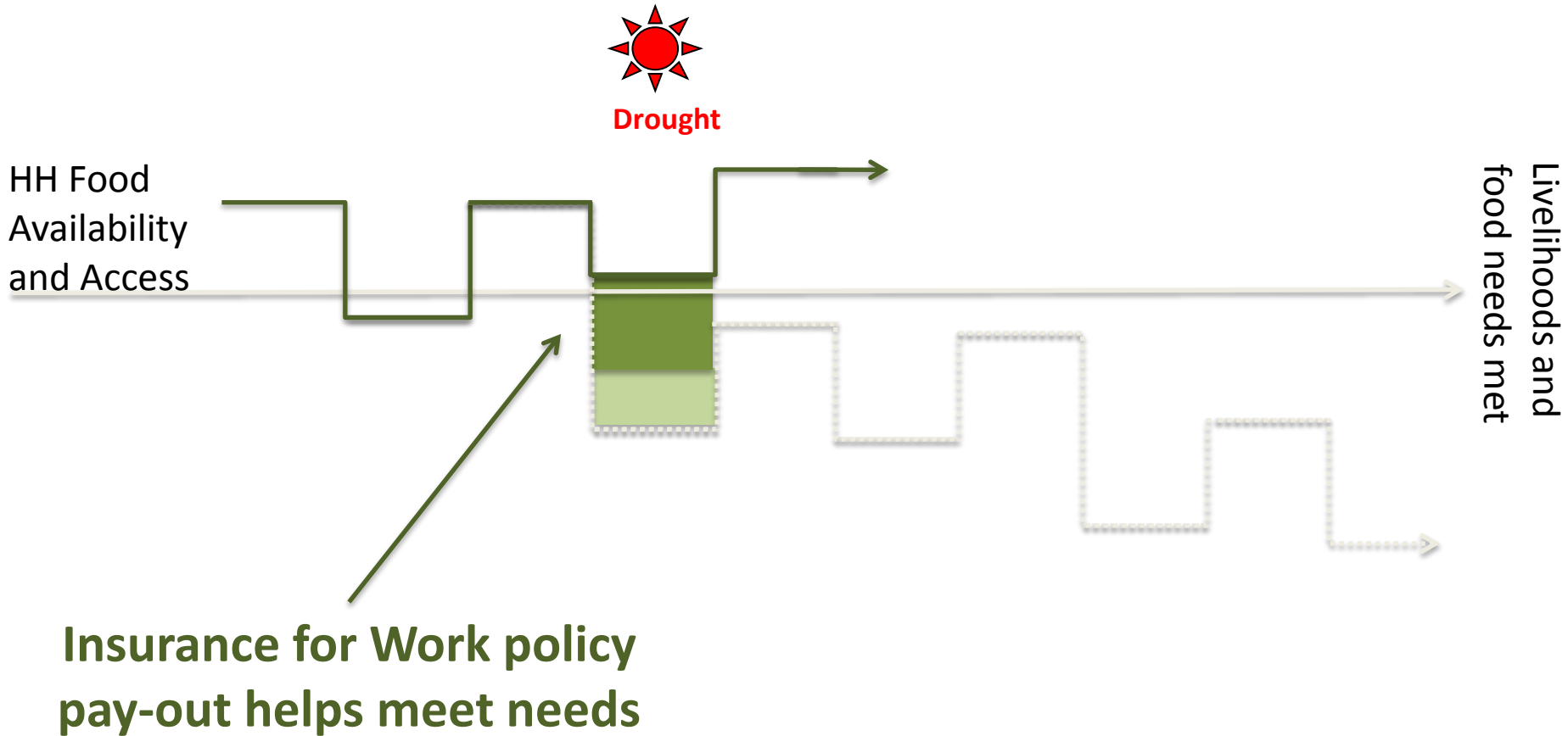
- Protect livelihoods and provide guaranteed transfers
- Reduce risks and stimulate growth and diversification
- Help households build sustainable and resilient livelihoods

HH Food
Availability
and Access

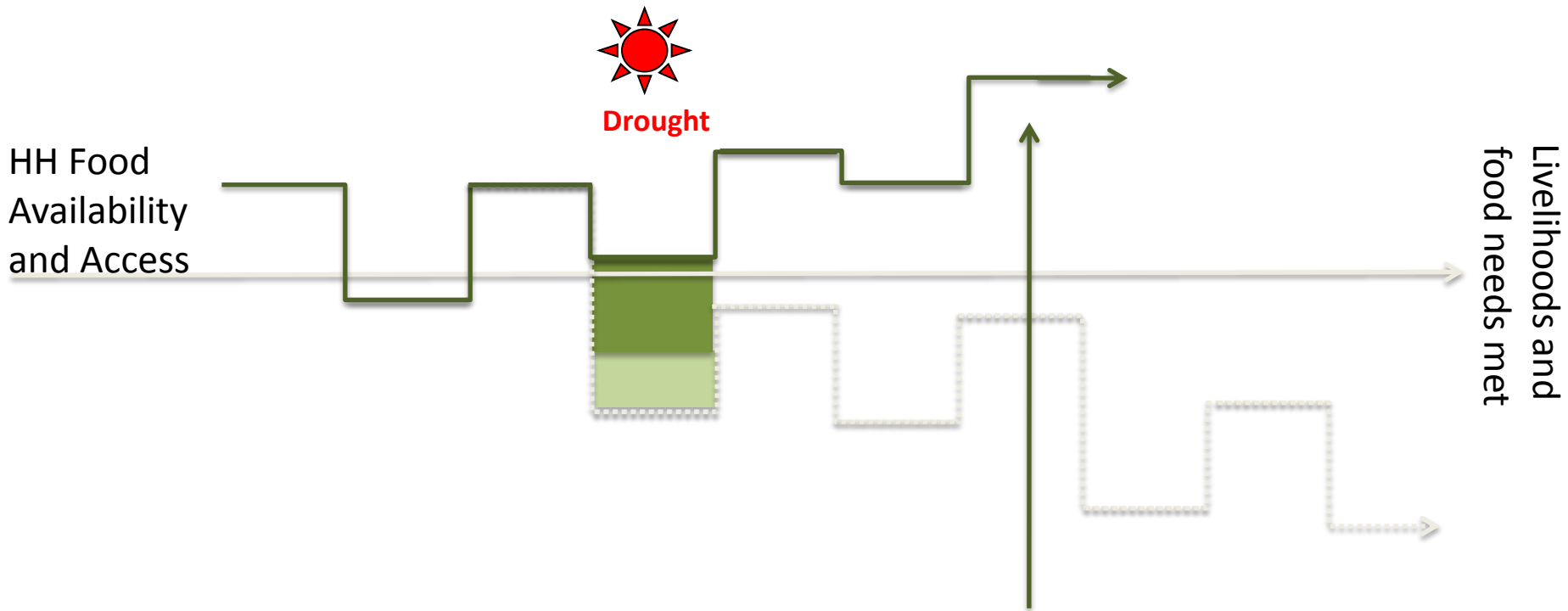


R4 Rural Resilience Initiative



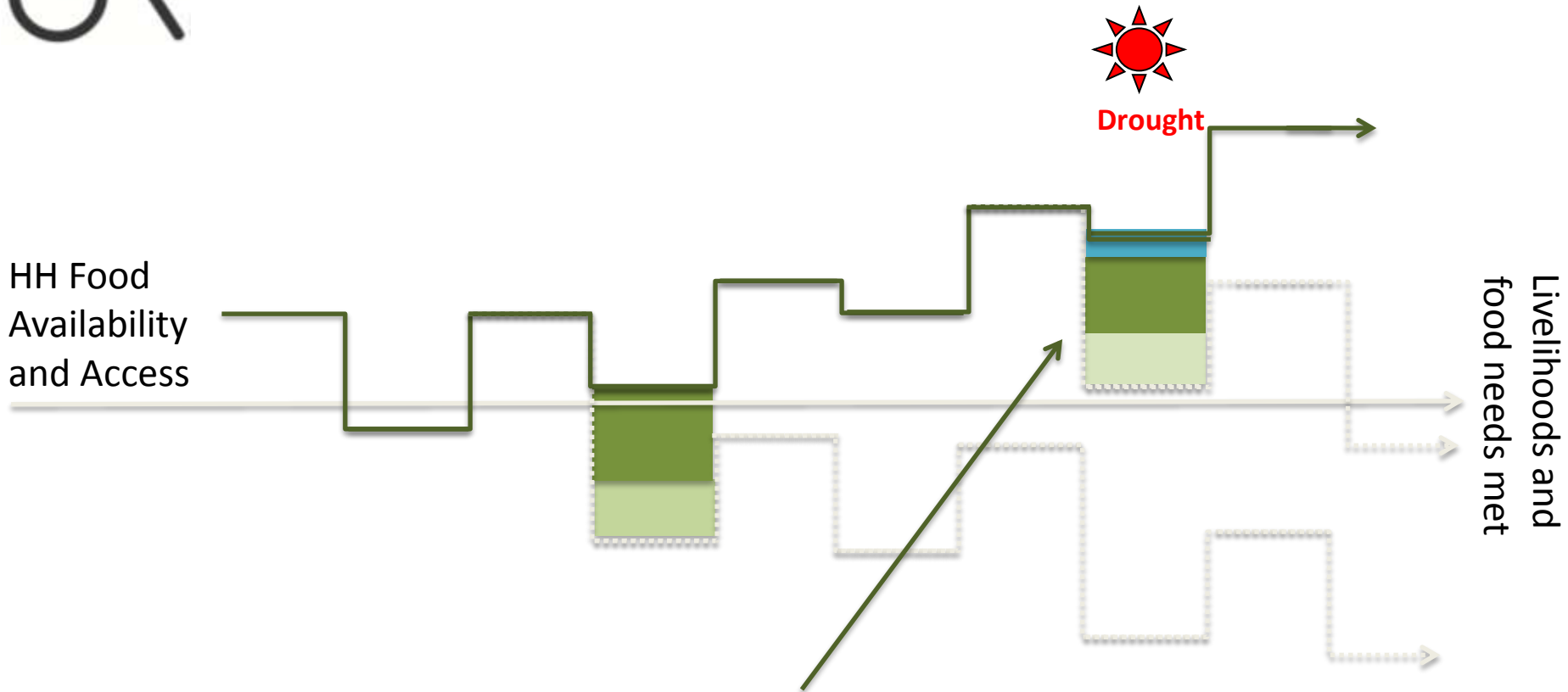


R4 Rural Resilience Initiative



Access to credit allows increased productivity, diversification and ability to

R4 Rural Resilience Initiative



Risk reduction, insurance and savings provide a resilient set of risk management tools to protect the food security that the household is building



R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

Lessons and Innovations from R4

Social safety nets can be an effective delivery channel for risk transfer and risk reduction at scale

Insurance for Work (IFW) allows poor households access to risk transfer tools

Focus on improving yields and income via education, risk reduction plus access to improved inputs through savings and credit – all protected by insurance

Building a **sustainable commercial rural insurance market** & improving **government social protections** can help perpetuate program benefits beyond donative period

Integrating risk transfer can make safety nets more cost effective and help build sustainable rural risk transfer markets – R4 is working to build the **evidence base** to prove this!

Thank you!

www.wfp.org/disaster-risk-reduction

www.wfp.org/climate-change

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