

FAO and Disaster Risk Management

**IASC Weekly Meeting
29 April 2009**





Agenda

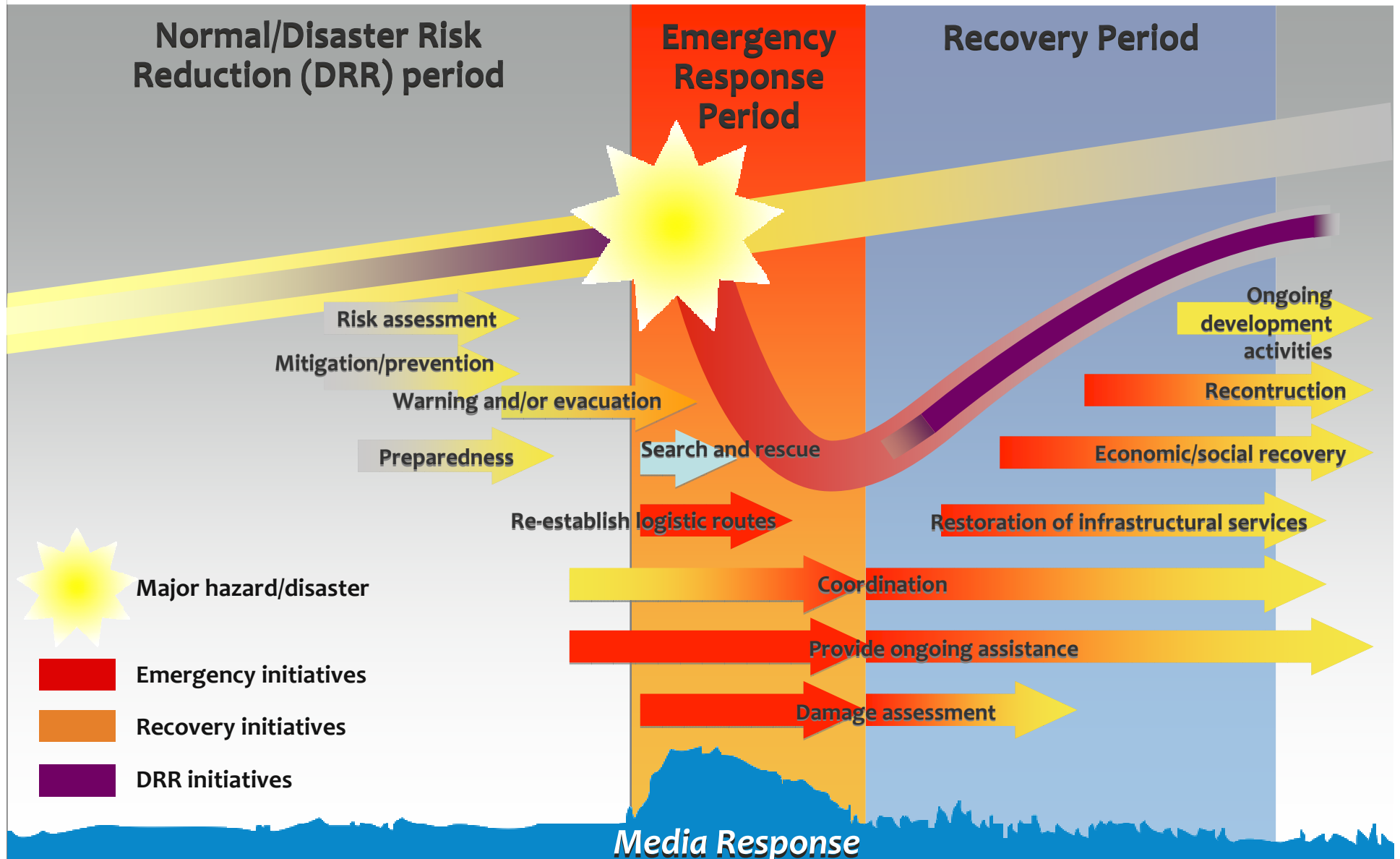
1. What is the DRM Working Group?
2. FAO and Disaster Risk Management
3. Guidance, Toolkits and Technical Expertise
4. DRM Good Practice
5. Looking forward: emerging challenges



What is the FAO DRM Working Group?

- Voluntary, ad hoc and informal
- Focused on agriculture, food security and nutrition, forestry and fisheries
- Links technical expertise and operations to focus on lessons learned
- Focused on risk reduction and how to integrate relief, recovery and rehabilitation
- Guidance, toolkits, capacity development and training, projects and programmes

Disaster Risk Management Framework



Source: Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC) Diagram (modified from TorqAid; <http://www.torqaid.com/default.asp>).



Guidelines and Toolkits for Agriculture, Food Security, Fishery and Forestry

- *Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis*
- *Disaster response and risk management in the fisheries sector*
- *Guidelines for Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions*
- *Guidelines on Protecting and Promoting Good Nutrition in Crisis and Recovery*
- *Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines*
- *Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)*
- *Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis for Emergency and Rehabilitation*
- *Towards effective and sustainable seed relief activities*
- *Rapid Agricultural Disaster Assessment Routine (RADAR)*
- *Technology for Agriculture (TECA): Good DRR practices*



FAO and DRM?

- Disasters have **most severe consequences** on poor vulnerable and **agriculturally-dependent populations**
- Food and agriculture play a key role in **increasing community resilience** to likely threats
- **Mitigate impact** of crisis and **help vulnerable people adapt**

What is the FAO approach?

- **Reduce vulnerability** of people before, during and after disasters
- Continuum covers **all phases of the DRM framework** from pre-disaster (risk reduction), post-disaster (response, recovery and rehabilitation) to development
- **Management perspective** that combines prevention, mitigation and preparedness with response, recovery and rehabilitation – moving **beyond DRR**
- **Transition** to development provides basis for an integrated DRM approach



DRM and FAO Strategic Framework

Strategic Objective I: *Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies*

- **Organizational Result 1** - *Countries vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions*
- **Organizational Result 2** - *Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food and agriculture related interventions*
- **Organizational Result 3** - *Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development*



What are the major common elements of FAO DRM projects and programmes?

- **All phases** of DRM framework incorporated
- Main aim to **support national DRM planning processes** to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards
- **Three target audiences:** local communities and small scale farmers; local Government and national Ministries
- Baseline assessment – identified **good practice**
- Focus on **national strategies** and programmes



Good Practice Examples (2004-2009)

- ❖ Caribbean Region: **prevention and mitigation**
- Horn of Africa: **preparedness**
- Pakistan: **response**
- Indonesia: **transition**



Why good practice?

1. Supportive of **national DRM planning framework**
2. Focused on **capacity development**
3. **Community-based** approach and replicability
4. **Knowledge** management and sharing
 - Scaling up at country and regional level
 - Template for similar projects in different countries
 - Diverse geographic focus, hazard profiling, type of disasters and DRM components
 - Support for future implementation of FAO Country Focus and national DRM planning
5. Examples of **good practice**



GOOD PRACTICE - *Focus on Prevention and Mitigation*

Cuba, Grenada, Haiti and Jamaica

Impact mitigation of climatic hazards in agriculture

- Pilot interventions at community level
- Integrated preparedness into immediate response and medium term recovery and rehabilitation in agriculture and livestock sector
- Lessons learned for small farmers to reduce effects of hurricanes, landslides, flooding and drought
- Good coping strategies:
 - *diversified cropping (strip and mixed)*
 - *control soil erosion (contour)*
 - *tree management*





GOOD PRACTICE – Focus on Preparedness

Horn of Africa

Coordination and capacity strengthening for disaster and drought preparedness

- Reduce vulnerability of agro-pastoralists in Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda
- Enhance livelihood and drought-related animal production systems
- Improve food security and early warning (linked to IPC – Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)
- Enhance community based EWS and contingency planning
- Create pastoralist farmer field schools
- Develop guidelines and training based on lessons learned





GOOD PRACTICE – Focus on response

Pakistan

Livelihoods Baseline Assessments

- FAO developed a livelihood baseline with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Evolved into the FAO-ILO *Livelihood Assessment Toolkit (LAT)*
- LAT approach used to formulate effective response to 2008 floods
- One UN – DRM Joint Programme





GOOD PRACTICE – Focus on Transition

Indonesia

Building back better after the tsunami

- **Transition** to build capacities of local and provincial authorities as well as vulnerable fishing communities to **jointly manage coastal fisheries in a sustainable way**
- **Model of post-disaster rehabilitation and transition project** – demonstrates how development practices can be applied in relief settings and emergency projects
- Develop, introduce and demonstrate good practices for longer-term sustainable development in fisheries





DRM and Climate Change Adaptation

- FAO work on **climate variability and change** aims to
 1. **increase the resilience of agricultural systems to adverse effects of weather and climate change**
 2. **promote adaptation to climate variability and change**
- FAO provides **institutional and technical capacity building** and supports the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**
- **February 2008: FAO Expert meeting on Climate Change and DRM, with focus on implications for food security**
- **June 2008: High-Level Conference on World Food Security: Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy**
- **IPCC March 2009: FAO contribution to *Extreme Events and Disasters: Managing the Risks***



RP3 – DRM Rome Partnership

FAO, WFP and IFAD

- Launched RP3 in late 2007
- Currently exploring ways to jointly promote DRM for vulnerable people in high-risk disaster-prone countries in the food and agricultural sectors:
 - Burundi, Kenya, Haiti, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Afghanistan*
- Focus on protecting and restoring agriculture-based livelihoods after disasters



Disaster Risk Management in food and agriculture

www.fao.org/emergencies
disaster-risk@fao.org

jennifer.nyberg@fao.org

+39 06 570 55632

+39 348 015 2297

Thank you