







#### Working together to save lives and livelihoods

## Joint FAO/WFP Membership briefing on emergencies

25 January 2018

#ZeroHunger



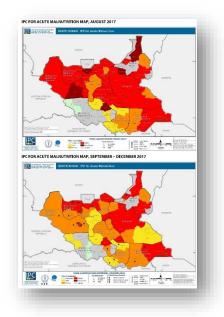
### Joint briefing to the Membership

- Purpose
  - Providing joint information on global food insecurity situations regularly
  - To better coordinate emergency response
- When and where
  - 25 January 2018, WFP
  - 22 March 2018, FAO
  - 24 July 2018, WFP
  - 10 October 2018, FAO

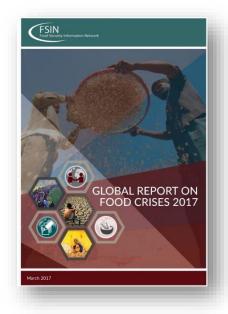
#### FAO/WFP joint partnership in humanitarian contexts is not new



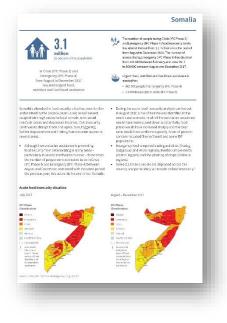
Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

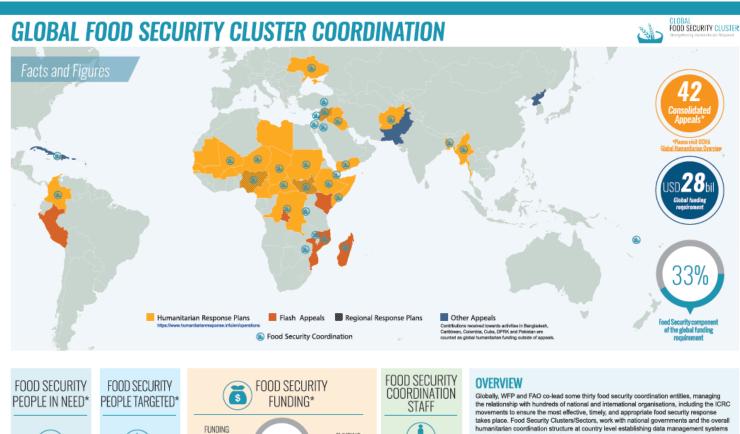


Global Report on Food Crises



UN Security Council reporting

#### A key instrument to improve global humanitarian response



FUNDING

RECEIVED\*\*

USD 3.6 BIL

% FUNDING RECEIVED

\*\*as of November 2017 - Reflecting Food Security partners, WFP and FAO. Source FTS

~100

DEPLOYED

AT COUNTRY LEVEL

Globally, WFP and FAO co-lead some thirty food security coordination entitles, managing the relationship with hundreds of national and international organisations, including the ICRC movements to ensure the most effective, timely, and appropriate food security response takes place. Food Security Clusters/Sectors, work with national governments and the overall humanitarian coordination structure at country level establishing data management systems and addressing programmatic issues such as assessments and cash/voucher programming. The global Food Security Cluster supports countries through staffing processes and deployments, the provision of policy and strategic guidance, and technical support. Fully aligned with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016; FSC structures globally focus on the most vulnerable, providing humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance effectively. There is also great effort made to ensure the "humanitarian – development nexus" is addexated by addressed through response planning processes, again ensuring the most appropriate activities are implemented where and when needed.

Theiuding all consolidated appeals 15 November 2017

(**M**)

120 MIL

72.5 MIL

REQUESTED

USD 9.5 BIL

http://fscluster.org



# Ad hoc partnership at field level based on opportunities for collaboration

- **Burundi** (2001) Seed protection rations
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (2009) Purchase for Progress (P4P)
- Zimbabwe (2016) Strengthening cereal production and marketing skills among El Niño-affected farmers
- **Somalia** (2012-2027) FAO/WFP/UNICEF Joint Resilience Programme



### Building a more predictable partnership in crisis contexts

Resilience Conceptual Framework

- Policy dialogue
- Analysis and planning
- Joint programming and implementation
- Measuring impact and measuring resilience



## Delivering on joint outcomes is not an option

- Joint EU/FAO/WFP initiative
- Global Report on Food Crises 2017
  - Informs decision-making and consolidates systematic collaboration
- Global Network Against Food Crisis



## FAO and WFP forcefully pushing ahead

- Joint missions promoting partnership
  - South Sudan (May 2017)
    FAO Director General and WFP Executive Director
  - Ethiopia (August 2017)
    Rome-based Agencies Heads
  - Madagascar, Haiti (2016)
    FAO and WFP Emergency Directors
  - Mali (2018)
    FAO, UNICEF and WFP Emergency Directors



#### With support from our resource partners

#### Maximize impact

• Belgium

Responding to the crisis in the Kasai region, DRC

• United Kingdom

Building resilience in South Sudan

• France

Building resilience in Niger (also with UNICEF)

• Japan

Containing fall armyworm in South Sudan

• Canada

RBAs, 5-year programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger and Somalia



#### **Going forward**

- Drawing lessons
- Upscaling results
- Implementing the humanitariandevelopment-peace nexus promoted by the Global Report on Food Crises







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www.fao.org/emergencies

www.wfp.org

