

Resilience and the gFSC: Update and Moving Forward

gFSC Resilience Task Force

Rome, 15-16 May 2015

Session Outline

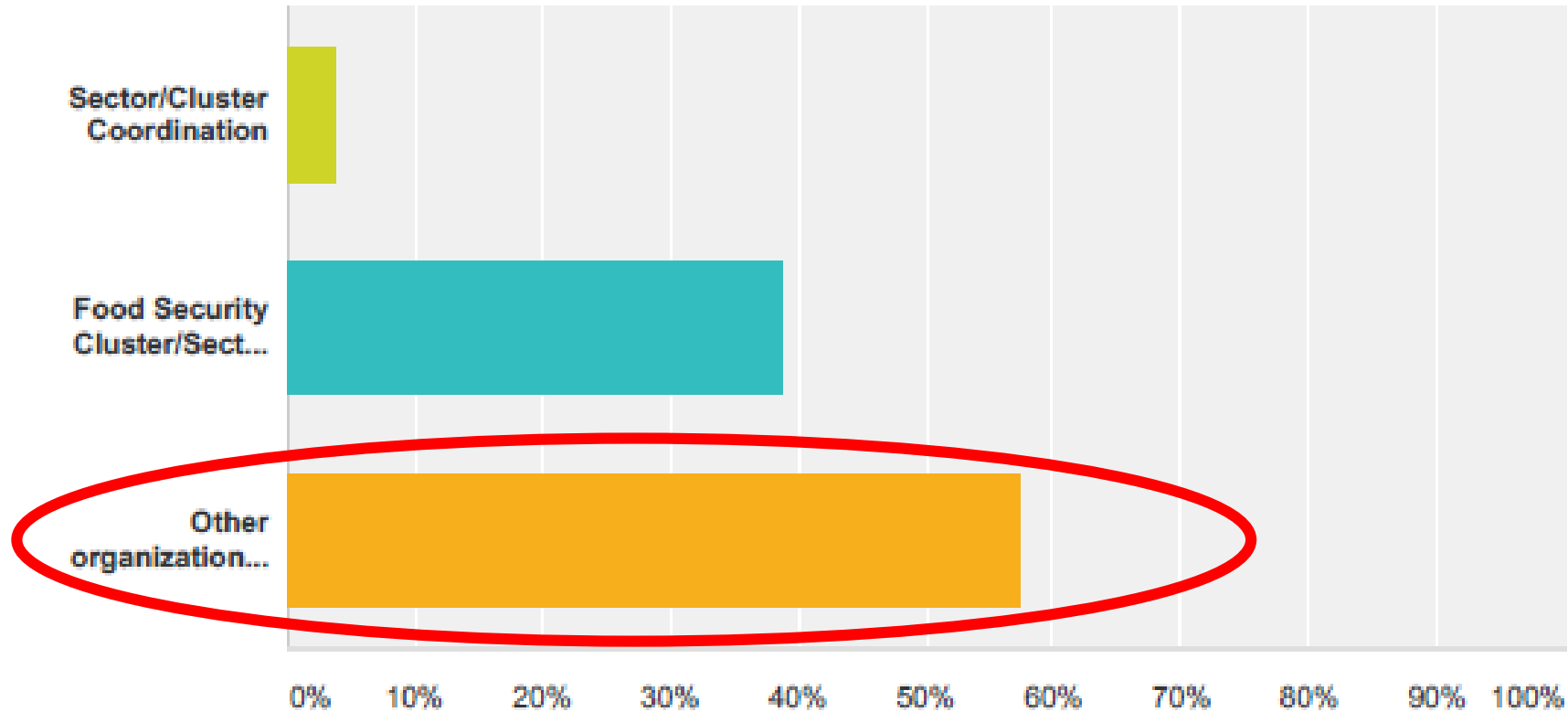
- 1) Resilience mapping: initial outcomes
- 2) Proposed next steps
 - What are they?
 - Who can lead?
 - Who can help?
 - With what resources?
 - Timeline?

Resilience mapping: initial
outcomes

Who responded?

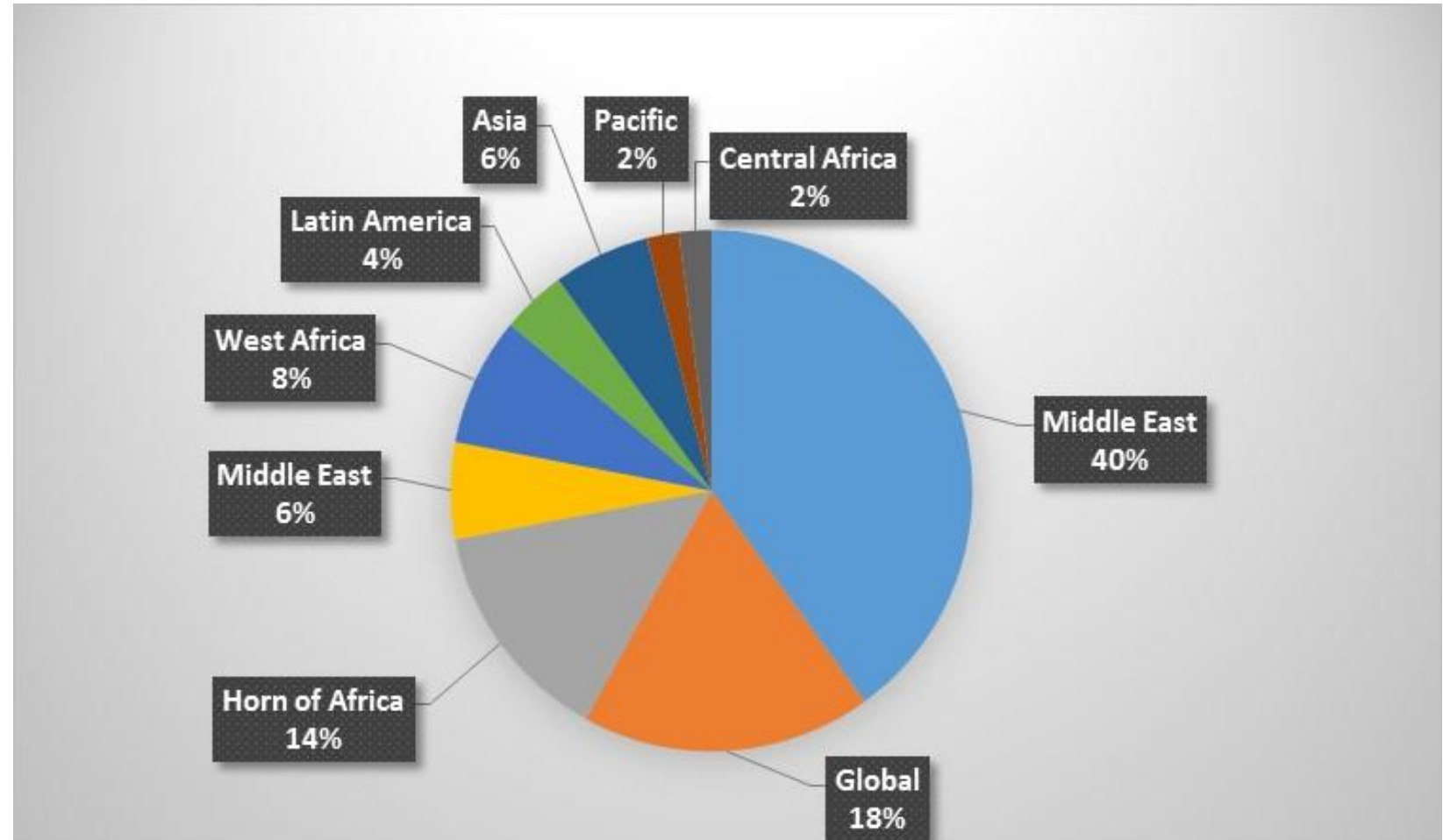
Q2 Please select the most applicable choice in identifying yourself below

Answered: 54 Skipped: 7



Geographic location of respondents?

Resilience is of concern in various geographical region. (Asia not represented)

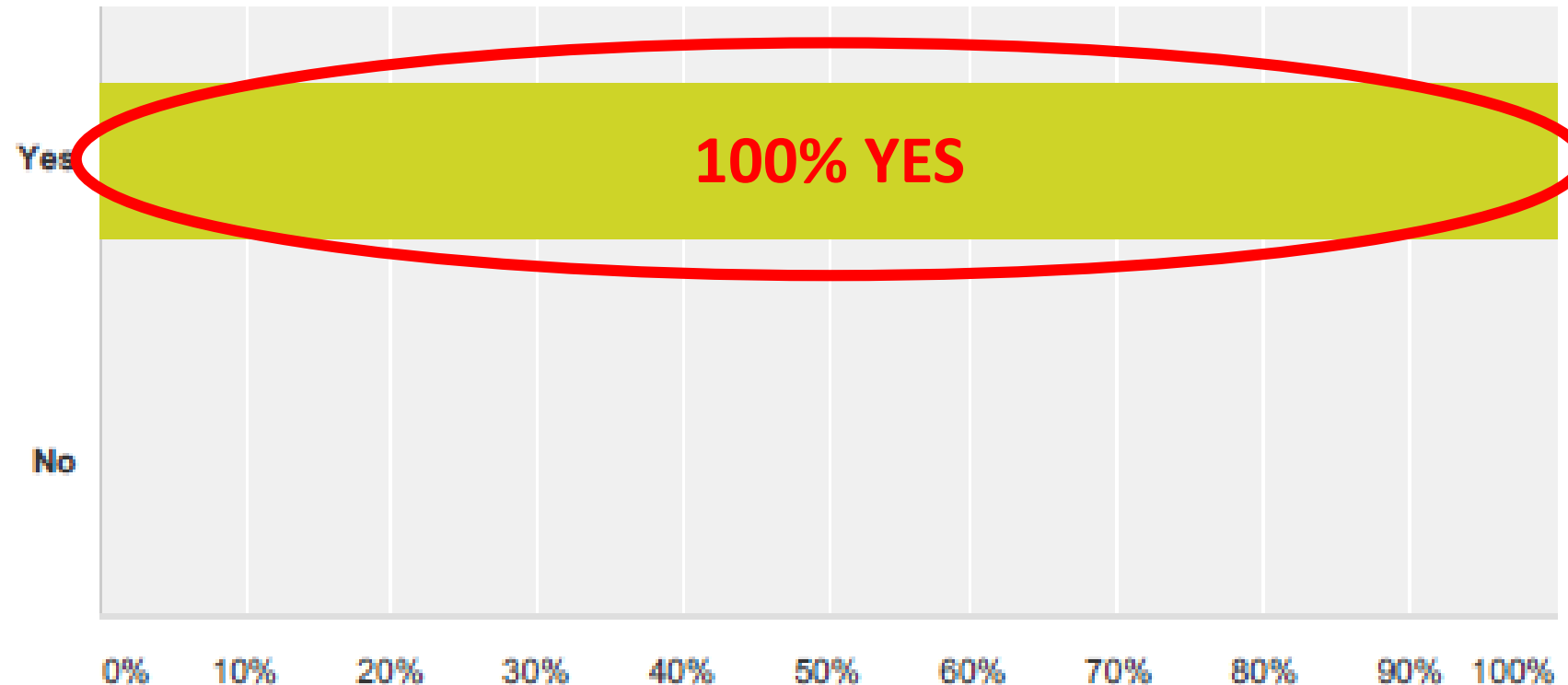


Is resilience important?

Q18 Is resilience considered a priority for your organization?

Answered: 19 Skipped: 42

Resilience is a priority for all

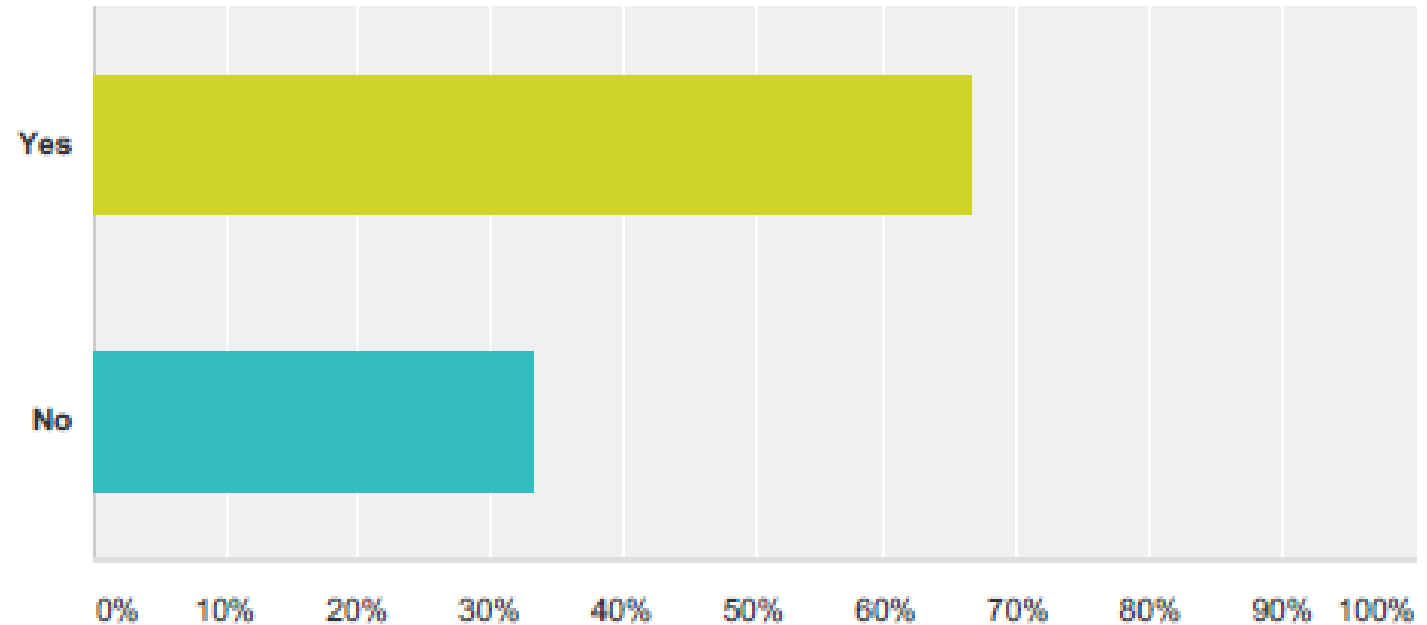


Can we build on SRP?

Resilience approaches are reflected in SRP

Q5 Are the approaches or activities you listed above reflected in the Humanitarian Needs Overview/Strategic Response Plan process or similar response frameworks?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 55



In what forums is resilience being discussed?

- RRR sector
- Resilience Building Initiative
- Cluster Meetings
- HCT and ISC (Syria)
- UNCT (DRC)
- FAO regional resilience workshop (Syria, Feb. 2015)

What are the actions that work best?

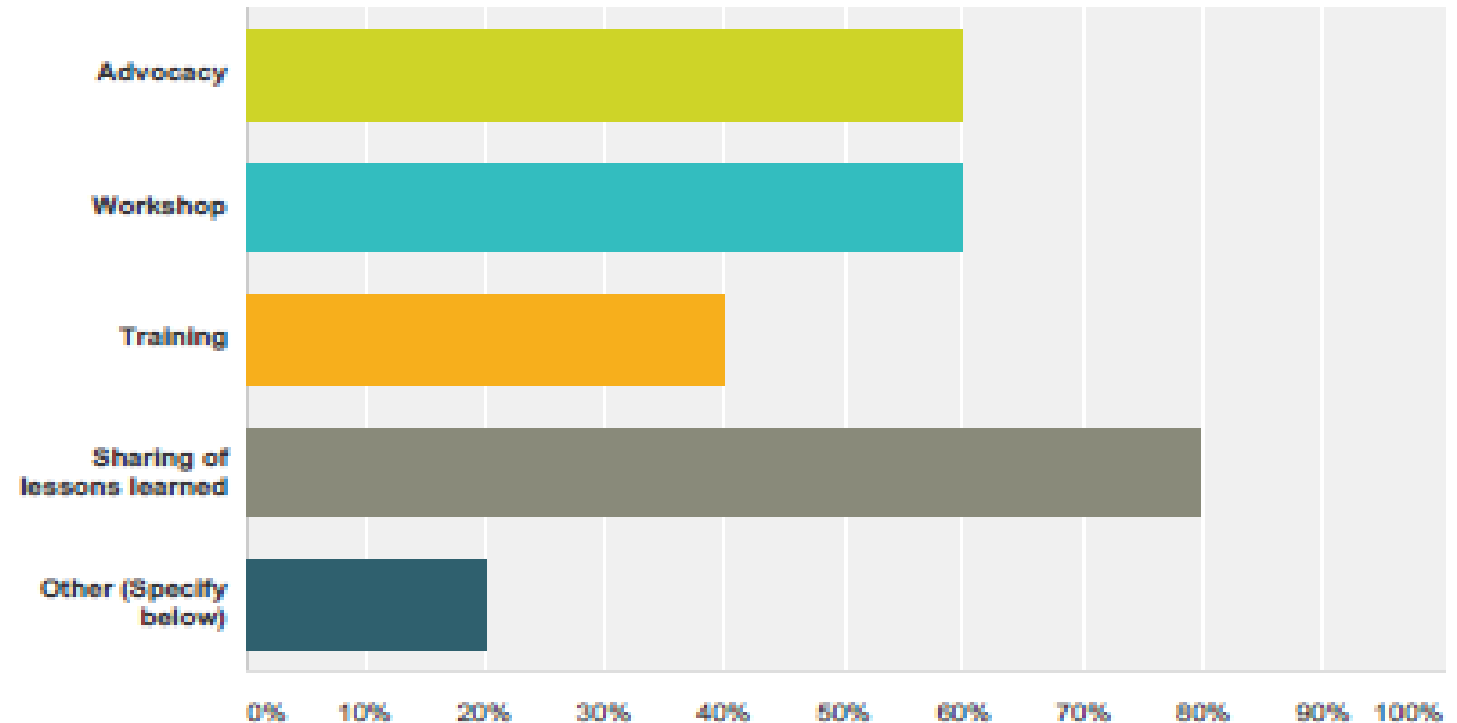
- Webinars: Good for sharing material.
- Periodic meetings to share challenges and best practices.
- Coordination to collect comparable data in M&E tools.

What gFSC does to support resilience?

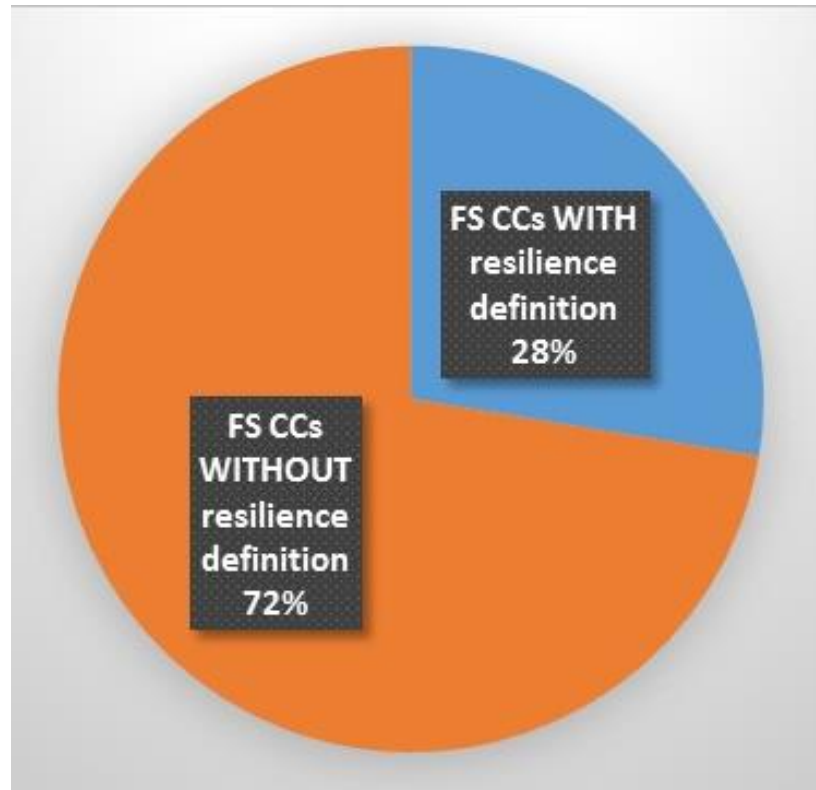
Q8 What actions does your global cluster do to help partners plan, implement and monitor programs that promote resilience in humanitarian settings, in your sector?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 56

gFSC is already providing support to CC in developing resilience programming



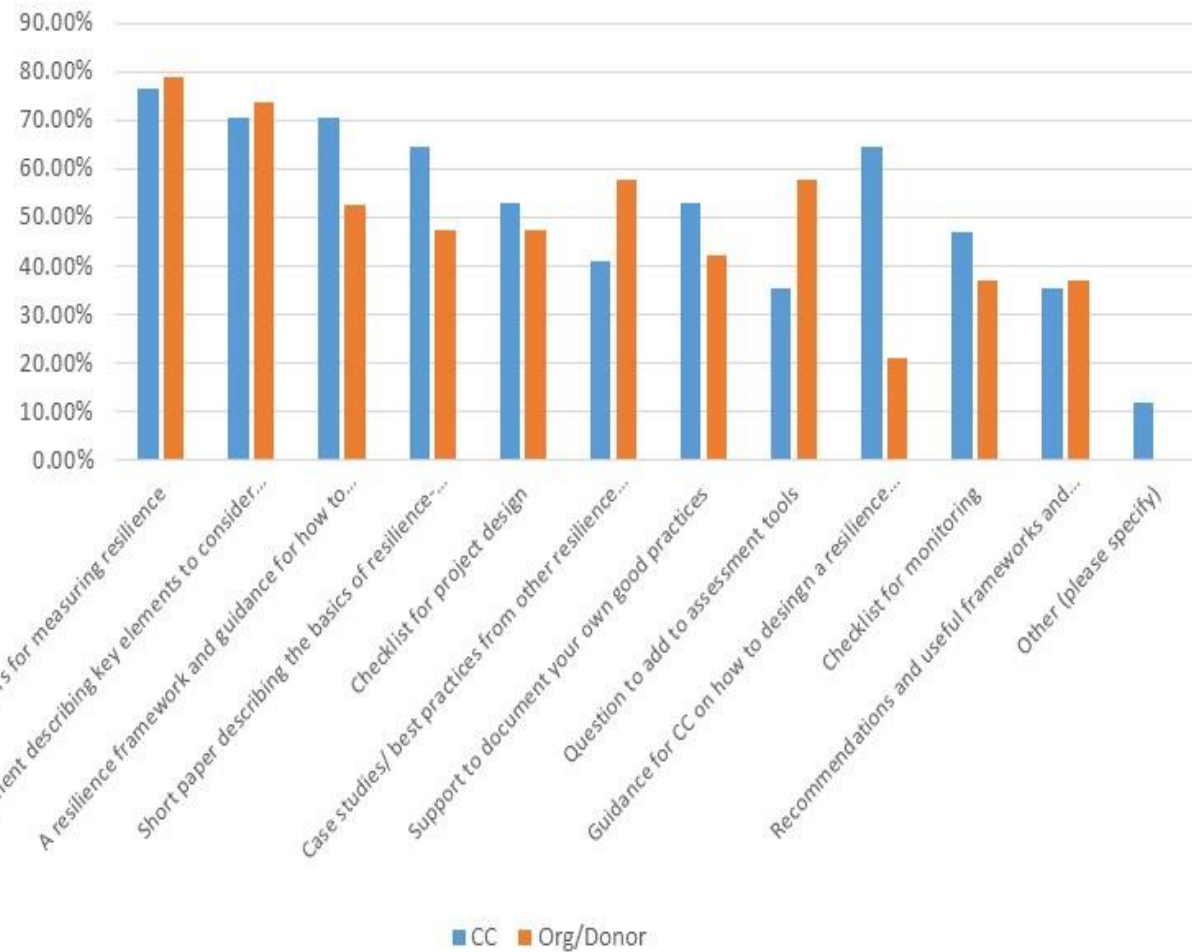
How advanced are we in terms of resilience?



→ N.B. There are few or no definitions cited that are specific to food security.

Somalia: "The definition in use does not specifically refer to food security. Although food security is often a key variable in resilience, this may not always be the case."

What support is needed from gFSC?



Resilience Indicator List

Technical Guidance on basics/key elements of resilience programming

Resilience Framework

Checklist for project design and monitoring

Case Studies/ Best Practices

Assessment

Resilience Strategy Designing Tool

Resources Materials (recommendations, framework, etc.)

Priority needs – overview

	#1 priority	#2 priority	#3 priority	#4 priority
Country clusters	Suggested indicators for measuring resilience	Short document/ paper describing the basics of what it means to build resilience to food security shocks; guidance on how to operationalize this	Guide on how to create a resilience strategy	
Organizations/ donors	Suggested indicators for measuring resilience	Short document/ paper describing the basics of what it means to build resilience to food security shocks; guidance on how to operationalize this	Case studies/ best practices	Questions to add to assessment tools

Priority needs – suggestions from the mapping

- “Once the document on resilience is finalized with gFSC, then series of orientation sessions to the humanitarian actors are required to be organized, utilizing all the possible platforms.”
- “Resilience is part of the corporate strategic framework which has legitimized the work at country level.”

What are challenges for resilience?

Food Security Cluster (S. Sudan)

- Access and size of the humanitarian response vs. limited resources to invest on resilience

Food Security Cluster (Pakistan)

- Coordination between scattered cluster coordinators

Food Security Cluster (E. DRC)

- Monitoring and how to measure?

What is working well or promising, in terms of resilience?

Food Security Cluster (Guatemala)

- Disaster prevention using NRM and community DRR infrastructure
- Three Pronged Approach (3PA) (Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP))

Food Security Cluster (S. Sudan)

- Market Based Programming (MBP)
- Integrated livelihood based interventions (support to existing livelihood and diversification)

What is working well or promising, in terms of resilience?

Food Security Cluster (Sudan)

- Thematic working group to communicate about resilience
- Adopting resilience as a cross-cutting theme for programs

Food Security Cluster (DRC)

- Seeds and agricultural tools distribution
- Food for work; food for training; conditional cash and/or vouchers

What is working well or promising, in terms of resilience?

Sudan:

- Three Pronged Approach (3PA) (Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP))

Somalia

- Reaching Resilience Model (<http://www.reachingresilience.org>) comprising of Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Poverty reduction (PR), but also Linking Relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) and Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF)

FAO:

- “Resilience is part of the corporate strategic framework which has legitimized the work at country level.”

Do you try to measure resilience? How?

→ *Clusters use proxies for measuring resilience.*

WFP-Sudan: Coping Strategy Indexes (one for Livelihoods and one for FS)

Niger:

- Community assets score and household assets score
- Food consumption coping strategies index
- Duration of food stock

Somalia:

- Food Consumption Score
- Dietary Diversity Score
- Coping Strategy Index (reduced and by livelihood type)
- Household Asset Score
- Perceived Community Capacity to Resist and React to Shocks (a subjective measure of the capacity of a community to resist and react to shocks as quantified by the community members)

Do you try to measure resilience? How?

FAO:

- % of target countries that have improved their commitment and capacity for disaster and crisis risk management for agriculture, food and nutrition in the form of policies, legislation and institutional systems *
- % of target countries that have improved their capacity to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition
- % of target countries that have improved their capacity to apply prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition
- % of target countries that have improved their preparedness and response management capacity

Proposed Next Steps

Next/ short-term steps (for discussion)

- Adopt resilience as a “corporate level” commitment
- Develop short white paper on what resilience means to gFSC (from mapping info)
- Develop checklist on how to mainstream resilience in the HPC – ref. energy checklist
- Merging of the Resilience Task Force and the Preparedness Working Group?
- Alignment of the gFSC’s workplan to the one IASC Resilience Task Force?