



WFP, Resilience and Safety Nets

An integrated approach to programme planning and design

9 December 2013, Washington DC

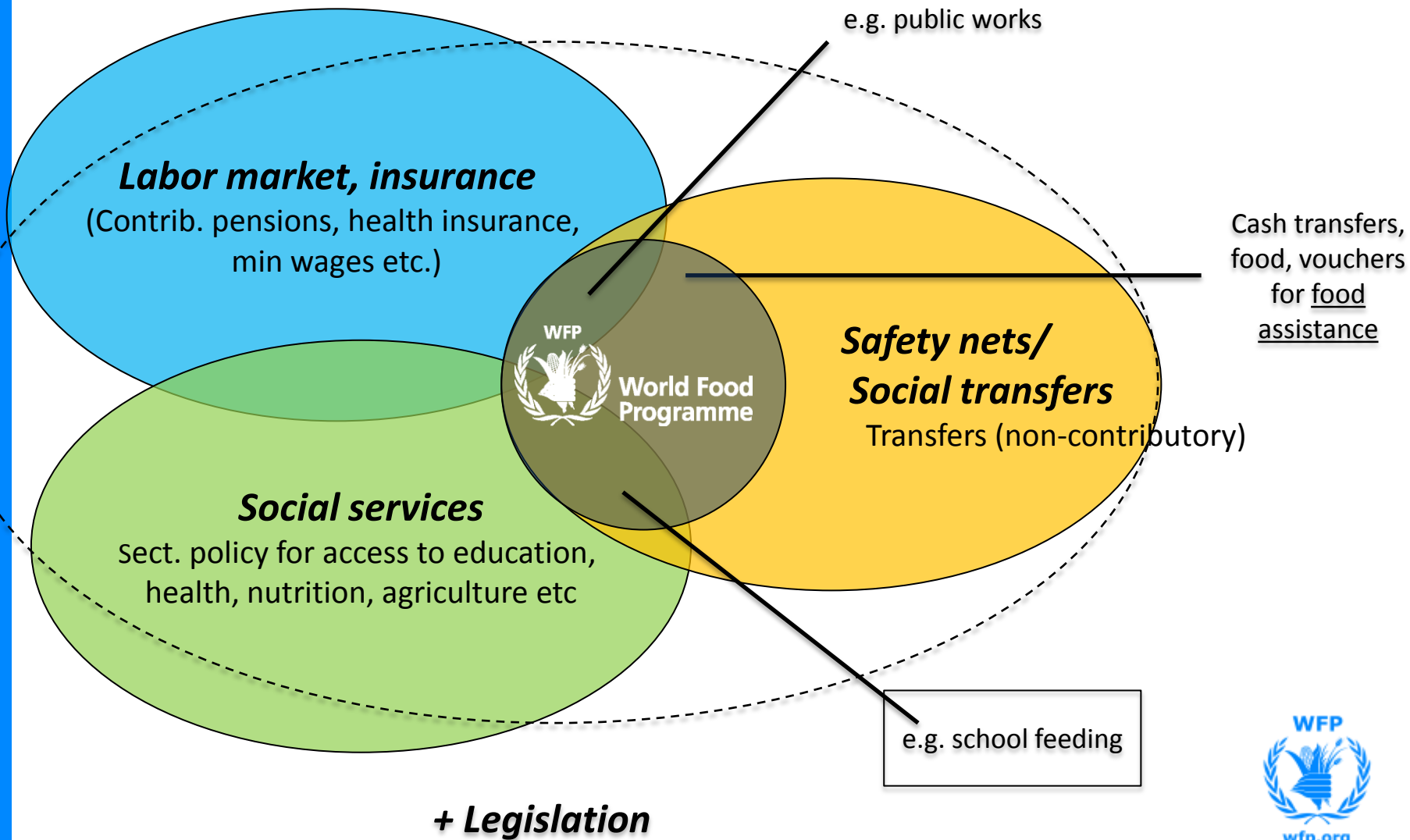


World Food Programme

Content

- WFP, safety nets and resilience
- 3-pronged approach (3PA) for safety nets planning and design
- Conclusion

WFP and Social Protection



WFP, Resilience and Safety Nets

WFP is **contributing to building resilience** through a number of interventions – **often framed in a safety net context**

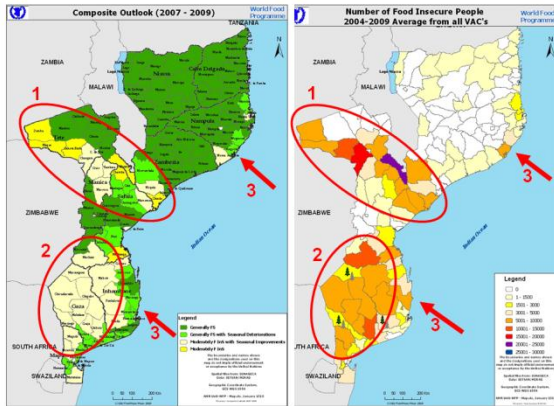
Safety nets provide **platforms to deliver resilience and disaster risk reduction** outcomes

One way WFP helps to build resilience is through **productive safety nets programming** – WFP's Food and Cash Assistance for Assets

- meet immediate needs
- while strengthening the ability of food-insecure people and countries to manage future risks and withstand the adverse effects of natural and man-made disasters



WFP's 3-Pronged Approach to Resilience Programming



Country	Programme	Phase	Activity	Impact	Output	Indicator	Target	Actual	Comments		
Zambia	High Value-Value Program	Phase 1	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	
			High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program	High Value-Value Program
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**NATIONAL LEVEL: INTEGRATED
CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA)**

CONTEXT

**SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL:
SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD
PROGRAMMING (SLP)**

PARTNERS

**LOCAL LEVEL: COMMUNITY
BASED PARTICIPATORY
PLANNING (CBPP)**

PEOPLE

Macro level: Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS
Different combinations of data for context-specific programme design



Food security + Nutrition
(4-5 year historical trend)

Environmental factors
(ie: Land degradation, deforestation, slope)

Shocks
(ie: Floods, droughts, conflict)

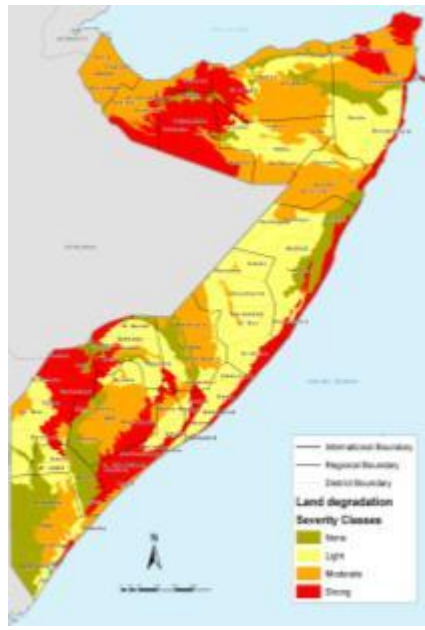
Other factors
(ie: other SN interventions, migration, market trends)

Example: ICA Somalia

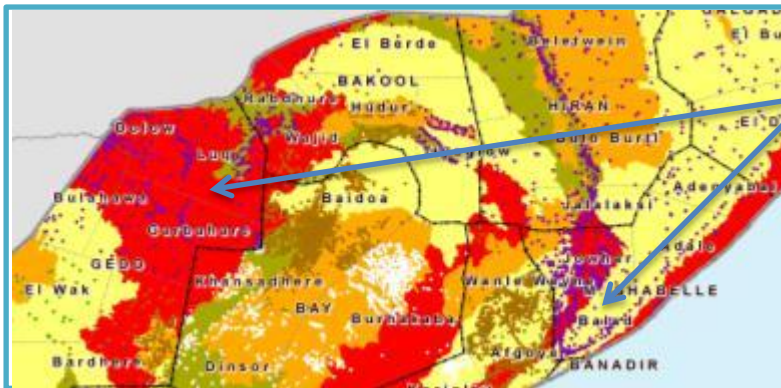
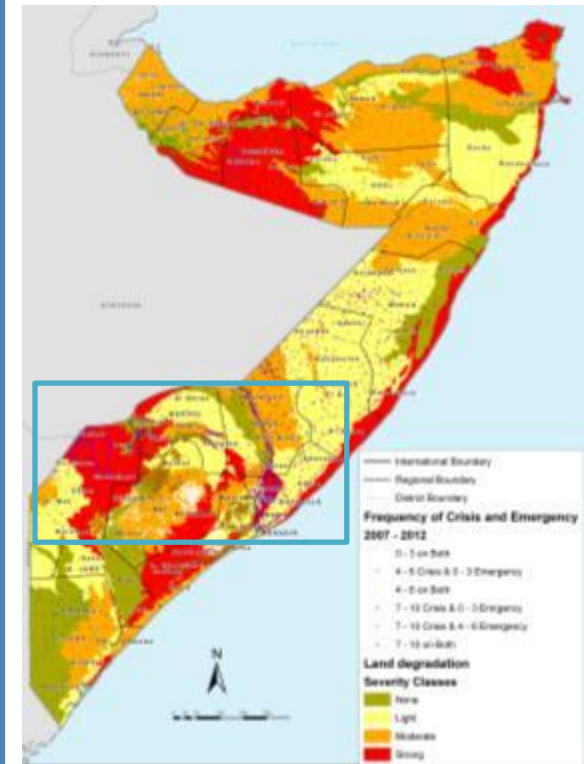
1. Food Insecurity (5 yrs)



2. Land degradation



Map 1 + Map 2 + Settlements



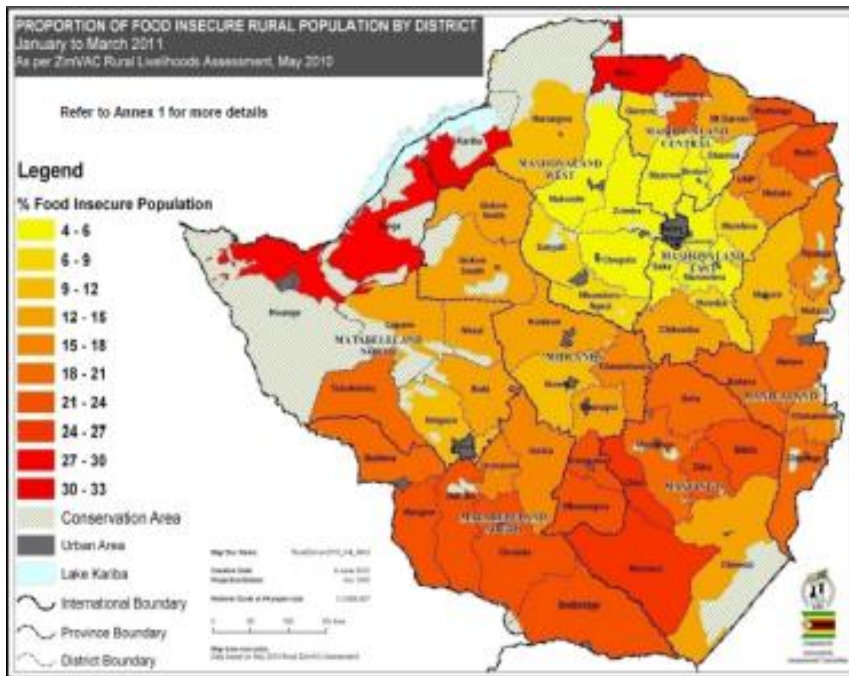
Areas in **red** are highly degraded.

Purple dots represent recurrently highly food insecure settlements in the past 5 years.

ICAs combine **food insecurity**, **nutrition** and **shock** trends, with **environmental** conditions and **another six different overlays** to better plan and coordinate resilience interventions at the macro-national level

ICA for Safety Nets

- Contributes to providing the **overall rationale for a HRSN intervention**



- Informs the development of HRSN **programming strategies**

ICA for Safety Nets II

- Builds the case for **targeted, predictable and long-term interventions**
- Prompts **joint planning with government and partners**
- Informs **policy and strategy of government and partners**
- Estimates potential **beneficiary numbers** per season by means of a trend analysis combined with an analysis of other ICA components

Meso level: Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

A consultative process to:

- Provide foundations for flexible and longer-term resilience planning
- Identify context and target group -specific interventions and complementarities
- Strengthen existing and build new partnerships
- Support Government coordination and capacity building efforts

SLP for Safety Nets

Record of shocks over the past years builds the rationale for arguing that not only inter-sectorial, but also multi-annual interventions

April to March	Type of event
2013 - (2014)	BAD YEAR: poor rains and production
2012-2013	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2011-2012	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2010-2011	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2009-2010	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2008-2009	BAD YEAR: drought/hyperinflation/insufficient seeds/cholera outbreak
2007-2008	typical year - low seeds supply, impacted by the 2008 cultivation
2006-2007	GOOD HARVEST
2005-2006	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2004-2005	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2003-2004	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2002-2003	typical year - rains erratic and scattered - localised dry spells
2001 - 2002	BAD YEAR: drought - some households affected by cyclone Eline
2000 - 2001	MIXED: cyclone Eliane destroys crops - some localised bumper harvest

SLP for Safety Nets II

livelihood calendar: allows for the identification of livelihood systems: markets, relationships, connections, disruptions, and bottlenecks that could be addressed, also by HRSN interventions.

LOCAL names	Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	Rain	more sporadic and scattered showers											
	Dry Season	Dry & cold											
	Temperature	Coldest time of the year											
	Hailstones/Frost	Hailstorms (reduced risk)											
	Vegetation	Pastures and grazing reduced											
	Physical Access	Easter/ marriages											
	Celebrations	Heroes Day - national and family day											
	Market Prices - Cereals	Prices begin to increase as HHs deplete own stocks											
	Market Prices - Beans	Market prices for November											
	Water Stress	can spend up to 6 hours per day collecting water											
	Child Labor	Start of school year - first term											
	Sexual Reproduct & Pea	Wedding (w)											
	Maize	Land preparation / Plowing / Planting (w)											
	Sorghum	1st Plowing/Planting (w)											
	Groundnuts	Wedding (w)											
	Wheat	Wedding (women & children)											
	Sugar beans	Wedding (w)											
	Cowpeas	Reduced Harvesting / Threshing (w)											
	Cotton	Land preparation (m)											
	Vegetable & Fruits	Plowing / Planting (m)											
	Green food stocks/sources	Vegetable planting and production continues throughout the year											
	Groundnuts	Greenhouse harvest											
	Cowpeas/Cowpea	Greenhouse harvest											
	Vegetables/Fruits	Greenhouse harvest											
	Maize & Sorghum	Green consumption of Maize											
	Wheat												
	Wildlife												
	Hunting (river)												
	Fishing												
	Milk (Cattle)	Milk availability dependent on arrival of rains											
	Meat (Goats)												
	Grass collection												
	Brick Making												
	Firewood												
	Fish sales (m)												
	Wild food sales (w/c)												
	Vegetable sales (w)												
	Cereal sales (m/w)												
	Beefing (w)												
	Cattle milk sales (w)												
	Goat sales (m/w)												
	Casual farm labour												
	Remittances												
	Out-migration (m/w)												
	Cotton sales (m)												
	Bartering												
	Expenditures												
	School Fees												
	Livestock health												
	Taxes												
	Health care & medication												
	Farming inputs												
	Clothing												
	Transport												
	Debt obligations												
	Scabies												
	ARI												
	Malaria												
	Diarrhoea												
	Rabies												
	Cholera												
	Typhoid												
	CROP Diseases												
	Army Worms												
	Quelea Birds												
	Maize weevils												
	Crickets												
	Cold Worm												
	Wild Animals												
	Which weed/Striga												
	Maize stem borers												
	Termites												
	Livestock Diseases												
	Black Leg												
	Haemorrhagic												
	Cocciidiosis												
	Anthrax												
	Foot and Mouth												
	Heart and Head Water												
	Lumpy Skin												
	Foot Rot												
	Women: Gender/Health												
	Men: better/harder to												
	Lean season												
	Malnutrition												



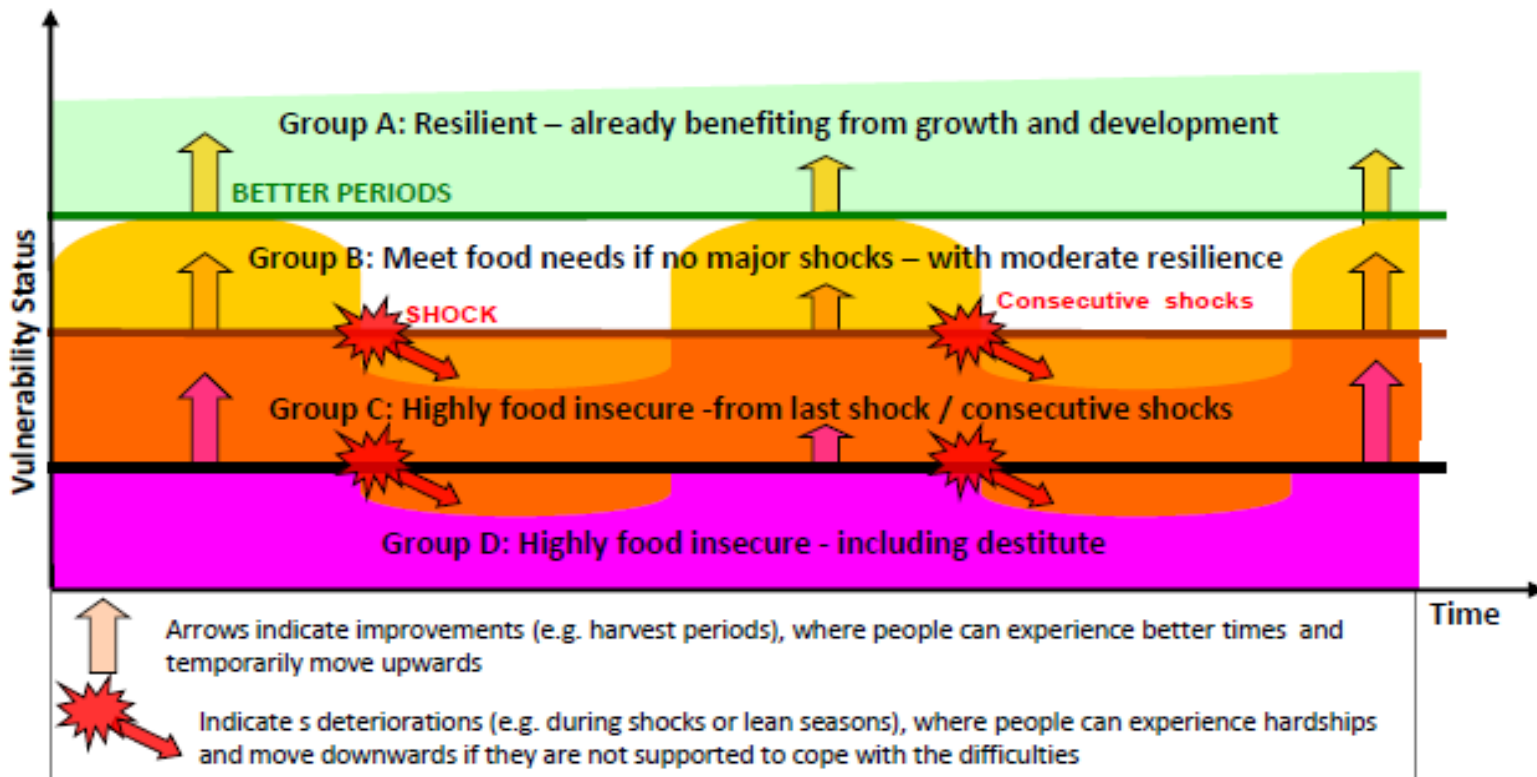
SLP for Safety Nets III

consensus on the appropriate times for investment in livelihoods, **preparedness** for hardship and **protection** of livelihoods during a typical and a bad year.

Typical Year - Broad Programming Lenses											
Kubvumbi April	Chivabvu May	Chikumi June	Chikunguru July	Nyamavhuvhu August	Gunyana September	Gumiguru October	Mbudzi November	Zvita December	Ndira January	Kukadzi February	Kurume March
Sporadic light showers			Dry & cold	Dry, dusty, & windy		Dry & hot		Heavy downpours		Dry spell	
PROGRAMMING RATIONALES											
Overall Focus: Support HH Investments Consider: Health / Education / NRM / IGA / Training Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers Transfer modalities - perceived appropriateness Cash (men & women): NFIs / IGAs / Farm Inputs Vouchers (women & men): NFIs / Farm inputs / Food diversity				Overall Focus: Strengthen HH capacity to prepare for hardships Consider: Health, Education, Production, NRM (Water), Human Capital Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers Transfer modalities - perceived appropriateness Cash (men & women): NFIs / IGAs / Farm Inputs Vouchers (men): fill food needs (high food prices / difficulties to market) Food (women): food needs (high food prices/not enough time to go to markets)				Overall Focus: Protect lives & livelihoods Safeguard investments & development gains Consider: Health / Education / Nutrition Production / NRM / Training Labour-based: Yes - Women & Men Labour-constrained: Unconditional transfers Transfer modalities: Cash (women & men): NFIs Vouchers: Not selected Food (women & men): food needs			
SEQUENCED PROGRAMME RATIONALES SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SAFEGUARD GAINS											

SLP for Safety Nets IV

SLP discusses and finds consensus on what is **vulnerability** in a particular context and has participants provide an initial set of community level **targeting criteria**.



SLP for Safety Nets V

SLP identifies **existing programmes, partners and gaps**: it provides an overview of safety net or safety net-like programmes, identifies partners, and together with the livelihood calendar, is able to highlight gaps and potential areas of HRSN intervention that can address those gaps.

Masvingo District - Typical Year Programmes												
LOCAL names Months	Kubvumbi April	Chivabvu May	Chikumi June	Chikunguru July	Nyamavhuvhu August	Gunvana September	Gumiguru October	Mbudzi November	Zvita December	Ndira January	Kukadzi February	Kurume March
Rains	Sporadic light showers			Dry & cold	Dry, dusty, & windy	Dry & hot		Heavy downpours			Dry spell	Persistent light showers
Dry Season												
Agriculture												
Vegetable production	Vegetable production - training groups						Subsidized distribution of seeds, fertilizers, lime			Vegetable production - training groups		
Farming inputs	New vegetable gardens - training and fencing											
Establish gardens	Conservation Agriculture - training ahead of land preparation											
Conservation eq.	Chemical and biological protection training of cash crops (cotton & tobacco)											
Crop protection	Post harvest technology training & construction of storage facilities (inputs provided - limited coverage)											
Post harvest	Demonstration of new farming techniques - farmers responsible for purchasing inputs											
Demonstration plots	Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes											
Irrigation	Seed fairs / Show and tell											
Experience sharing	Lead Farmer training - Training of Trainers (ToT)											
Lead farmer ToTs	Master & Field farmer trainings / Study circles											
Farmer training	Government extension workers - provide technical advise & support to communities											
Extension training												
Livestock	Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs				Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs				Cattle/goats - farmers pay for inputs			
Dosing	Construction/Rehabilitation: dip tanks, cattle crush pens, sales pens, water points/troughs, paddocks											
Facilities	Blackleg - qvt provision		Newcastle - qvt provision		Livestock management and production training - more training after birthing period				Blackleg (Jan & April) - qvt provision			
Vaccinations	Government extension workers - provide technical advise & support to communities											
Production												
Extension training												
Fisheries	Construction & rehabilitation of fish ponds - large scale farming and linkages to markets											
Fish ponds	Fish farming & breeding, harvesting & marketing, and integration of agriculture and fisheries - training											
Training	Fish breeding programme											
Breeding												
NRM	Nursery establishment - seed collection & propagation											
Tree planting	Gully control, contours, terracing, soil bunds - community ownership fund to be used											
S&V conservation	Environmental Awareness Training											
Awareness												
Health	Malaria control - community mobilisation											
Malaria control	Residual spraying / Distribution of mosquito nets											
Water	Safe water - awareness & training											
Sanitation	Sanitation - construction of pit latrines & training											
MCH	Mother and Child Health - nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women											
PMCT	Awareness & targeting (15 year olds)											
Male circumcision	HIV/AIDS/TB - support & interventions											
Chronic illness	Bilharzia & deworming - mobilisation and screening											
Bilharzia/Deworming	Awareness and training - sanitation (peaks in dry season)											
Sanitation	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) - health education and plumpynut distribution											
CMAM												
Infrastructure	Construction of feeder roads, bridges, foot bridges											
Access	Construction of small dams and weirs											
Water	Construction of market stalls											
Marketing	Construction of waiting mother shelters											
Health	Opportunity : work on national roads - e.g. bush clearing											
National roads												
Income Generation	Poultry production - can be done all year but best time would be the dry season											
Poultry	Beekeeping - training (no inputs or market linkages provided)											
Beekeeping												
SME	Small livestock production - pigs, rabbits, poultry & goats - training											
Small livestock												
Education	Basic Education Assistance (BEAM) - includes school fees											
BEAM	TPP											
TPP	Construction & rehabilitation of school blocks, TPP, teacher houses / Cluster centres training											
SIG	Scholarship grants - 2nd term											
Scholarship grants	Scholarship grants - 3rd term											
ETF	Education Transition Fund (ETF) - core subjects: maths, science, English, history - distribution of books											
Protection	Awareness of rights and laws (domestic, gender-based, child abuse, etc.)											
Training	Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)											
AMTO												
Drought Relief												
Information												
Crop Assessments	Crop growth & Livestock production assessments						Crop growth & Livestock production assessments					
Crop EW	Crop Early Warning (EW) - every two weeks						Crop Early Warning (EW) - every two weeks					
M&E	Agriculture and Livestock programmes											



SLP for Safety Nets VI

SLP highlights **complementarity, synergy and alignment**:
 By identifying all partners, activities and gaps, it provides a unique opportunity to better understand synergy and complementarity of existing and potential new HRSN and other project interventions.

	APPROPRIATE TARGET POPULATIONS											PARTNERS
	Gender		Target groups				Specific groups				Organisations currently implementing these activities	
	Men	Women	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Women's groups	Youth groups	Chronically ill	Disabled		
Rains												
Dry Season												
Agriculture	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric	Agric
Vegetable production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, ZIDFT
Farming inputs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, BHASO, farmers
Establish gardens	(some)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, FAO, Hope Trariro Trust
Conservation ag.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, private sector
Crop protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoA, farmers, communities
Post harvest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoA, FAO
Demonstration plots	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, BHASO, communities
Irrigation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, farmers
Experience sharing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, farmers
Lead farmer ToTs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FAO
Farmer training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FAO
Extension training												
Livestock	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv	Liv
Dosing	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, FAO, Agritex
Facilities	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, FAO
Vaccinations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FAO
Production												
Extension training												
Fisheries	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish
Fish ponds	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, National Parks, Aquaculture, EMA, FAO
Training	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, Aquaculture
Breeding	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoA, National Parks, Aquaculture
NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM	NRM
Tree planting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Forest commission, local authority
S&W conservation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, EMA, Group A members
Awareness												
Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health	Health
Malaria control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, local authorities, DDF
Water	Yes	(some)	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	Yes	(some)	(some)	(some)	MoH, RDC, DDF
Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, BHASO
MCH	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, CBAP, BHASO, PSI, MACOBABO.
PMCTCT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, PSI
Male circumcision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, CBAP, BHASO, Regaidzishire, Newstart centre, PSI
Chronic illness	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH
Bilharzia/Deworming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH
Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH
CMAM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoH, BHASO
Infrastructure	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf	Inf
Access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoT, rural district council (RDC), DDF
Water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoA, local authority, community
Marketing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	RDC
Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	RDC, local community
National roads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	RDC, local community
Income Generation	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA	IGA
Poultry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoA, MoY, MoWA, ZIFDAT, ZYFA
Beekeeping	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoA, MoY, MoWA, ZIFDAT, ZYFA
SME	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoY
Small livestock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	MoY
Education	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu	Edu
BEAM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoE, DSS
TPP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoE, UNICEF
SIS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	(some)	(some)	RDC, local authority, UNICEF, local community
Scholarship grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CAPERNUM Trust, Econet
ETF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoE, UNICEF
Protection	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro
Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, MoY, MoWA, ZIFDAT, ZYFA
AMTO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DSS
Drought Relief	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	DSS
Information	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info	Info
Crop Assessments	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FAO
Crop EW	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FNC, FAO, FEWSNET, NEWU, ZIMSTAT
M&E	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MoA, FNC, FAO, FEWSNET, NEWU, ZIMSTAT



SLP for Safety Nets VII

- **SLP informs policy and strategy:** It provides solid evidence from the ground up to inform and refine safety net and social protection policies, strategies and frameworks
- **SLP sets the stage for partners** to serve as an implementer for government-led safety nets, in contexts where such safety nets exist or are taking shape.

Micro level: Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

1

Community vulnerability profiling



2

Community mapping



3

Transect walk



4

Refining community map



5

Validating & prioritizing activities



6

Development plan



CBPP

- **Identifies** the recipient **households and individuals**
- Creates **community ownership** and generates a social contract
- **Tailors identified interventions** and activities and also links it to the communities' landscapes that allows productive safety nets to contribute to building resilience
- Applies a **gender lens** to planning and programming



3PA Globally

- **SLP**: 30 SLPs in some 12 countries. 3 more countries in the plans.
- **ICA**: in 9 countries. 5 more countries to be finished by March 2014 year if not before.
- **CBPP**: in about 10 countries. About 4 more pending for next year.
- 'Surge teams' at regional level to continue **roll-out**

Conclusion

- Partnerships and complementary interventions are key to making safety nets work for building resilience and delivering DRR outcomes
- Safety nets provide platforms for multi-annual and inter-sectorial activities - the 3PA provides the necessary analysis base
- The 3PA analysis builds on existing social protection information (SPARCS et al) and has the potential to feed into the same

Thank you!

World Food Programme

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World Food Programme

December 2013

How the 3PA informs design, implementation and national strategies for effective HRSN

