



Learning in
progress:

R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

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**World Food
Programme**



R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

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COLLABORATION

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is a strategic collaboration between the World Food Programme and Oxfam America, with no co-mingling of funds. Each partner has its own sponsors as listed. R4 is inviting donors to support expansion.



The World Food Programme is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide. Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

www.wfp.org/disaster-risk-reduction

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Oxfam America is an international relief and development organization that creates lasting solutions to poverty, hunger, and injustice, working with individuals and local groups in more than 90 countries. Oxfam American does not receive funding from the US government.

www.oxfamamerica.org/r4

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R4 Objectives

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- Build the resilience of farmers and food-insecure rural households through integrated risk management
- Scale up risk transfer through safety net integration
- Help develop sustainable rural risk transfer markets



The Four Rs

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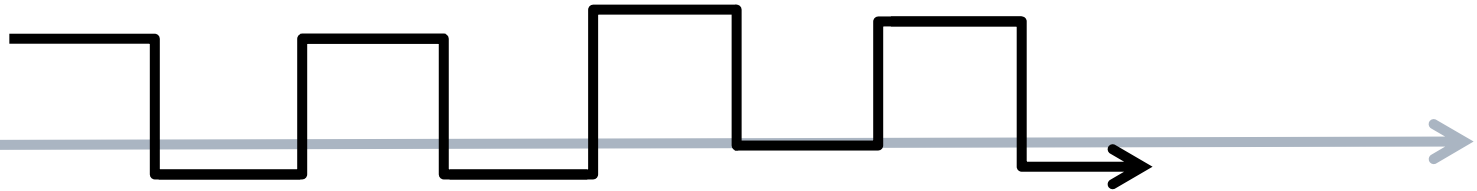
- Protect livelihoods and provide guaranteed transfers
- Reduce risks
- Help households build sustainable and resilient livelihoods
- Protect the gains households make with insurance



Cycle of livelihoods decline

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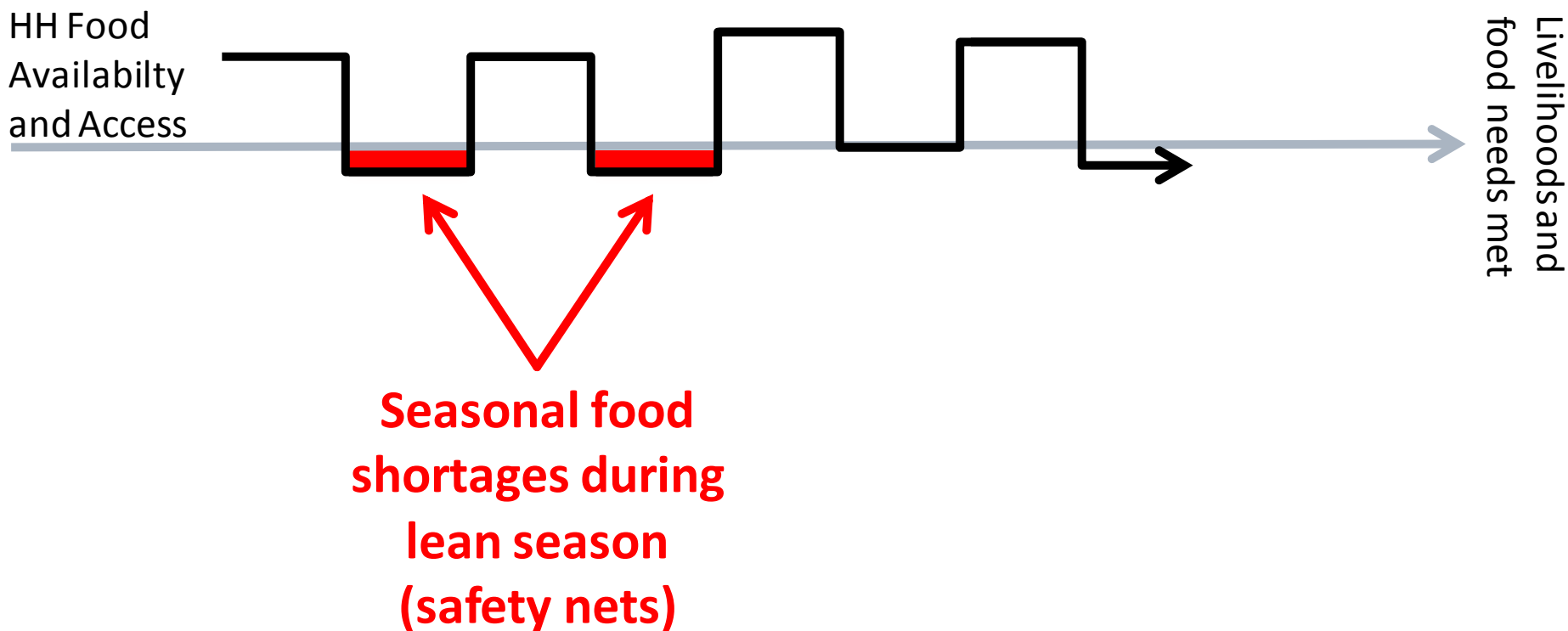
HH Food
Availability
and Access



Livelihoods and
food needs met

Cycle of livelihoods decline

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Cycle of livelihoods decline

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HH Food
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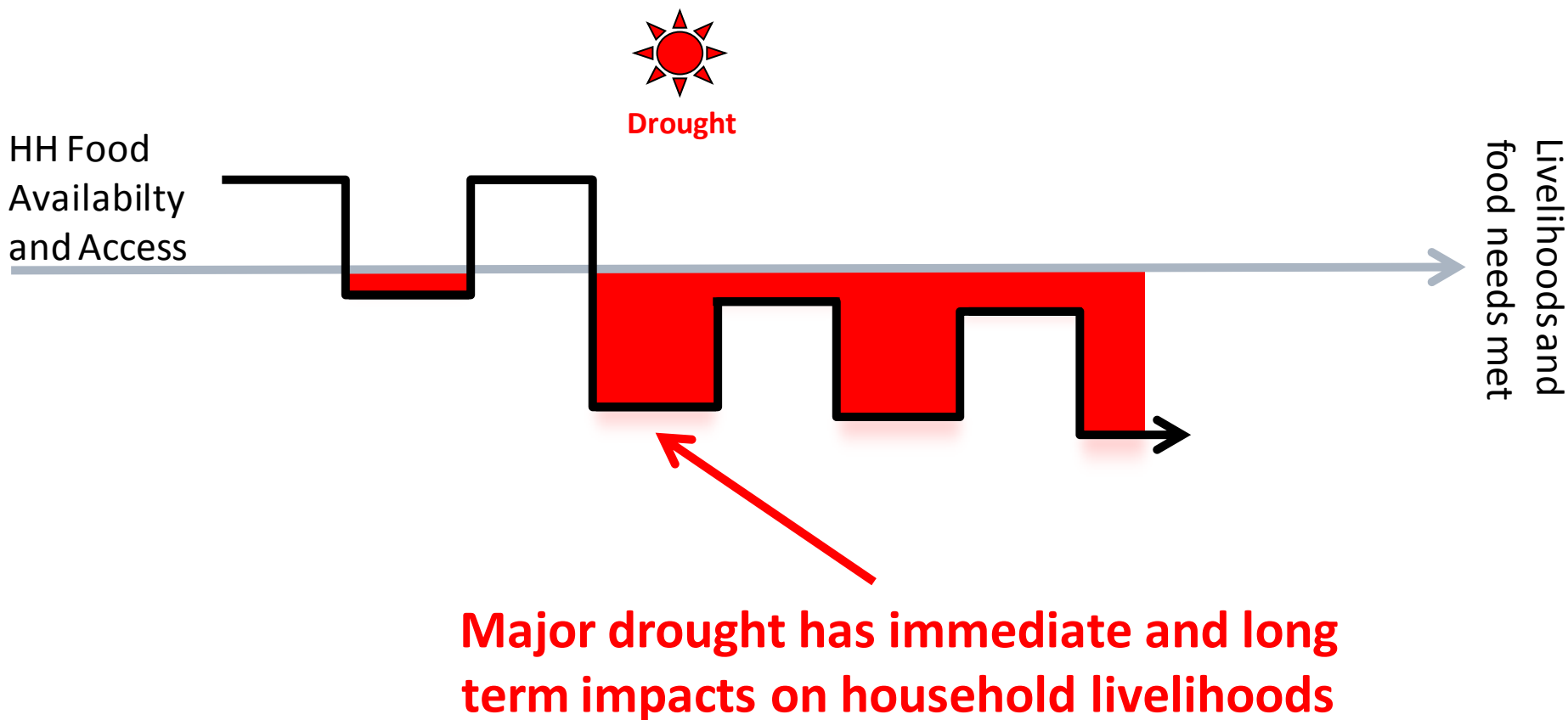


Livelihoods and
food needs met

No shortages in a
good year, but little
margin

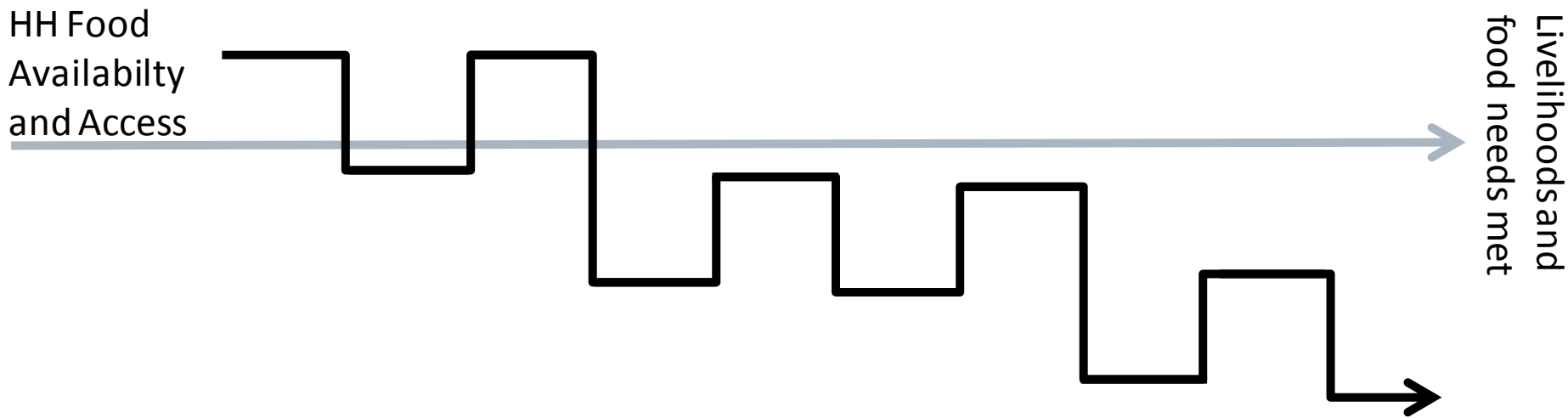
Cycle of livelihoods decline

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Cycle of livelihoods decline

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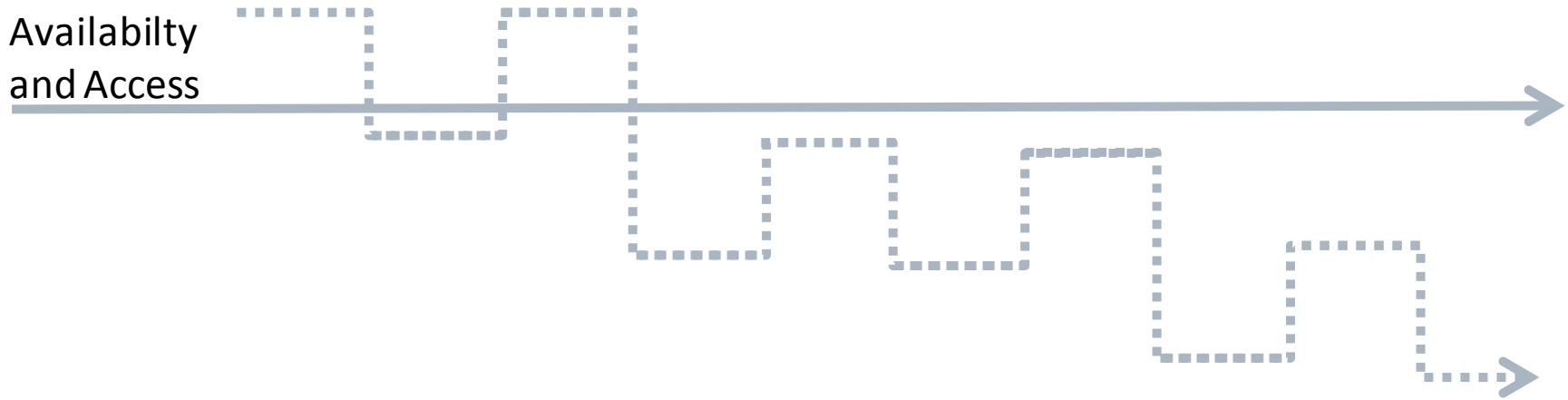
With increased climate risk, this pattern becomes even more difficult to manage

R4 Rural Resilience Model

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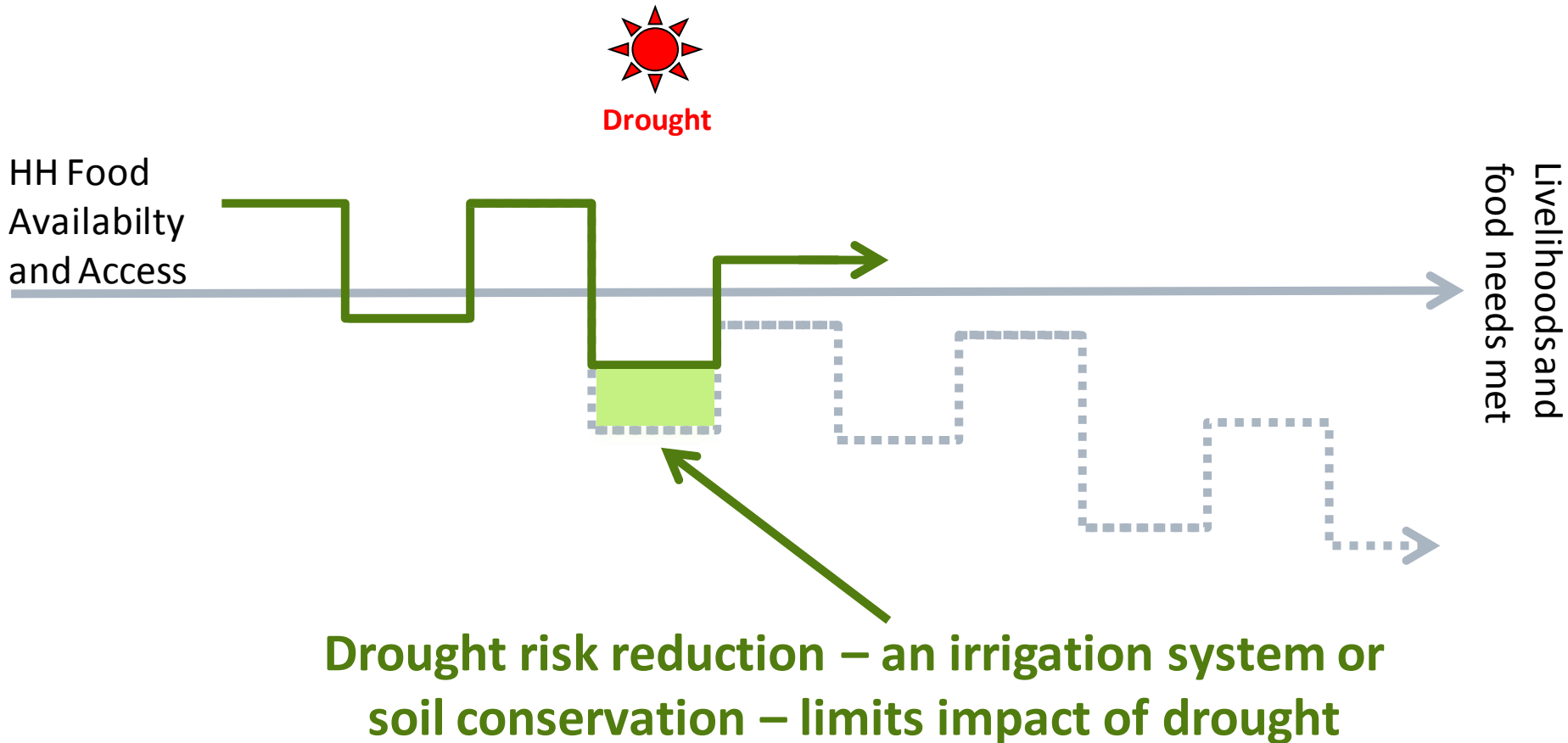
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Livelihoods and
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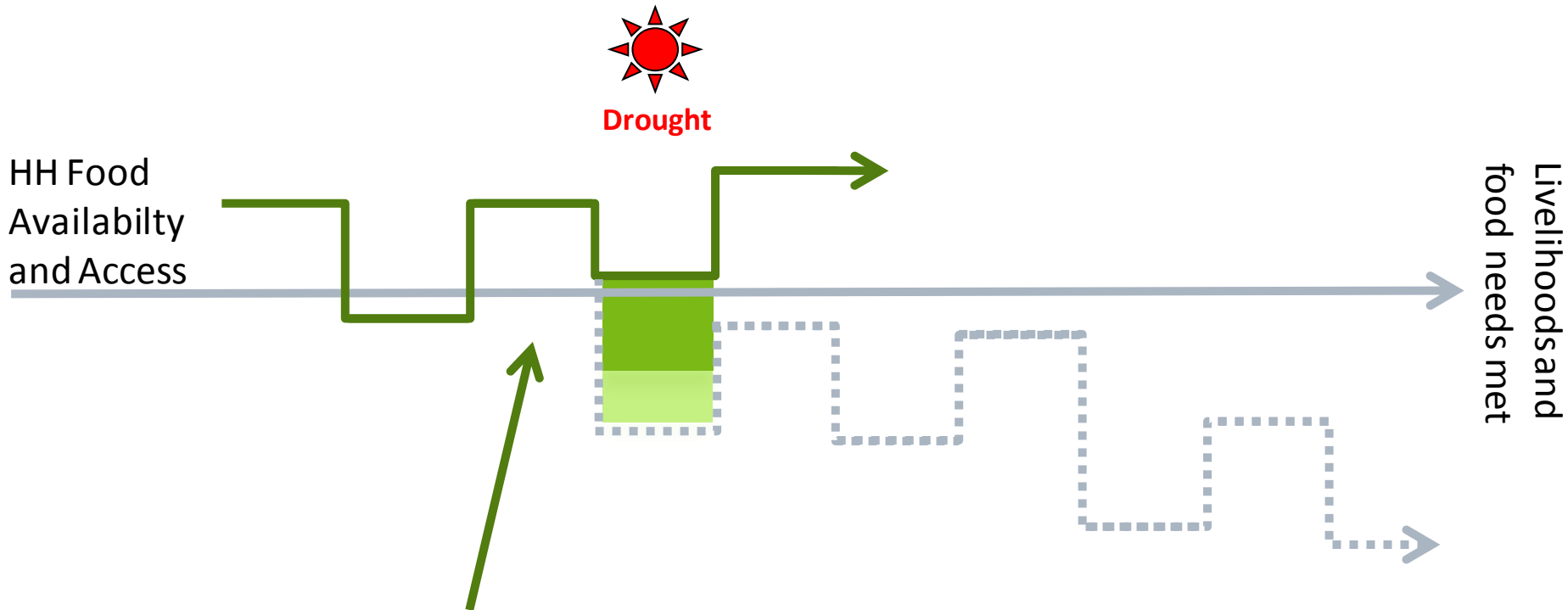
R4 Rural Resilience Model

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R4 Rural Resilience Model

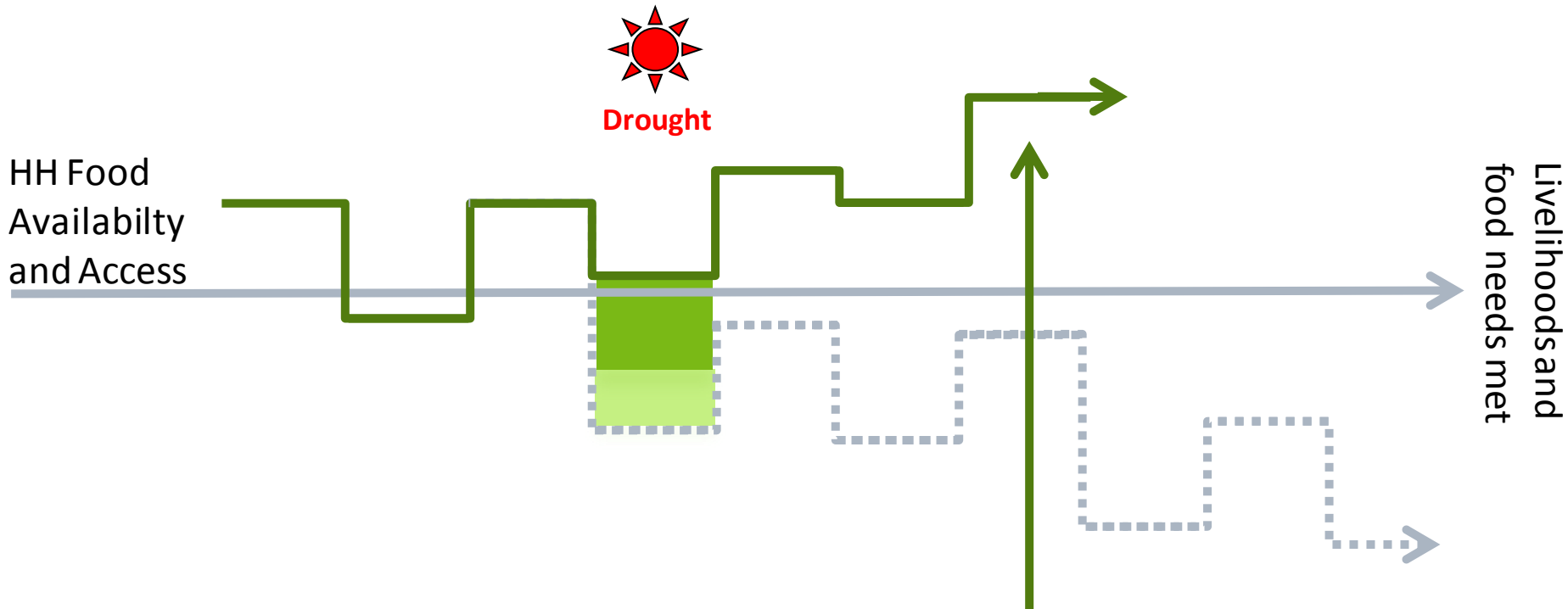
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**Insurance for Work policy pay-out
helps meet needs during the drought**

R4 Rural Resilience Model

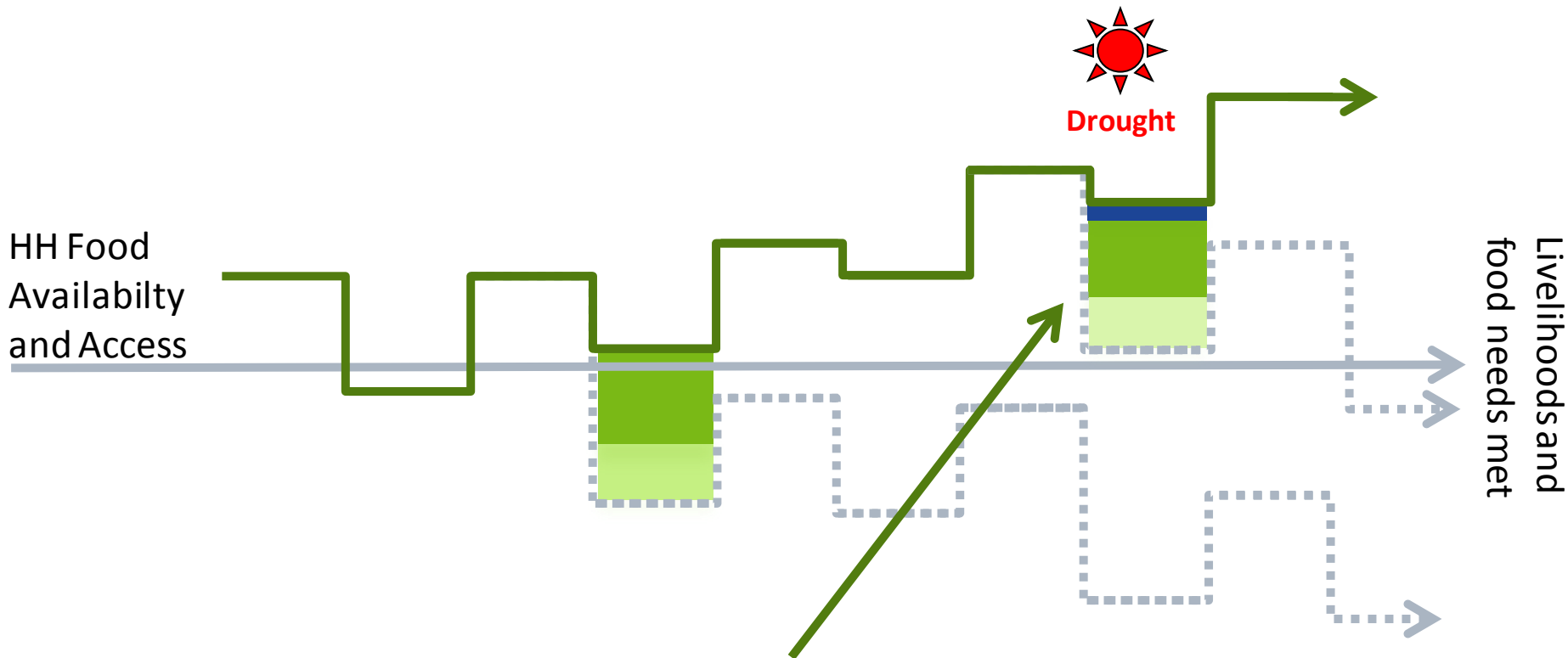
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Access to credit allows increased productivity, diversification and ability to save, protected by insurance

R4 Rural Resilience Model

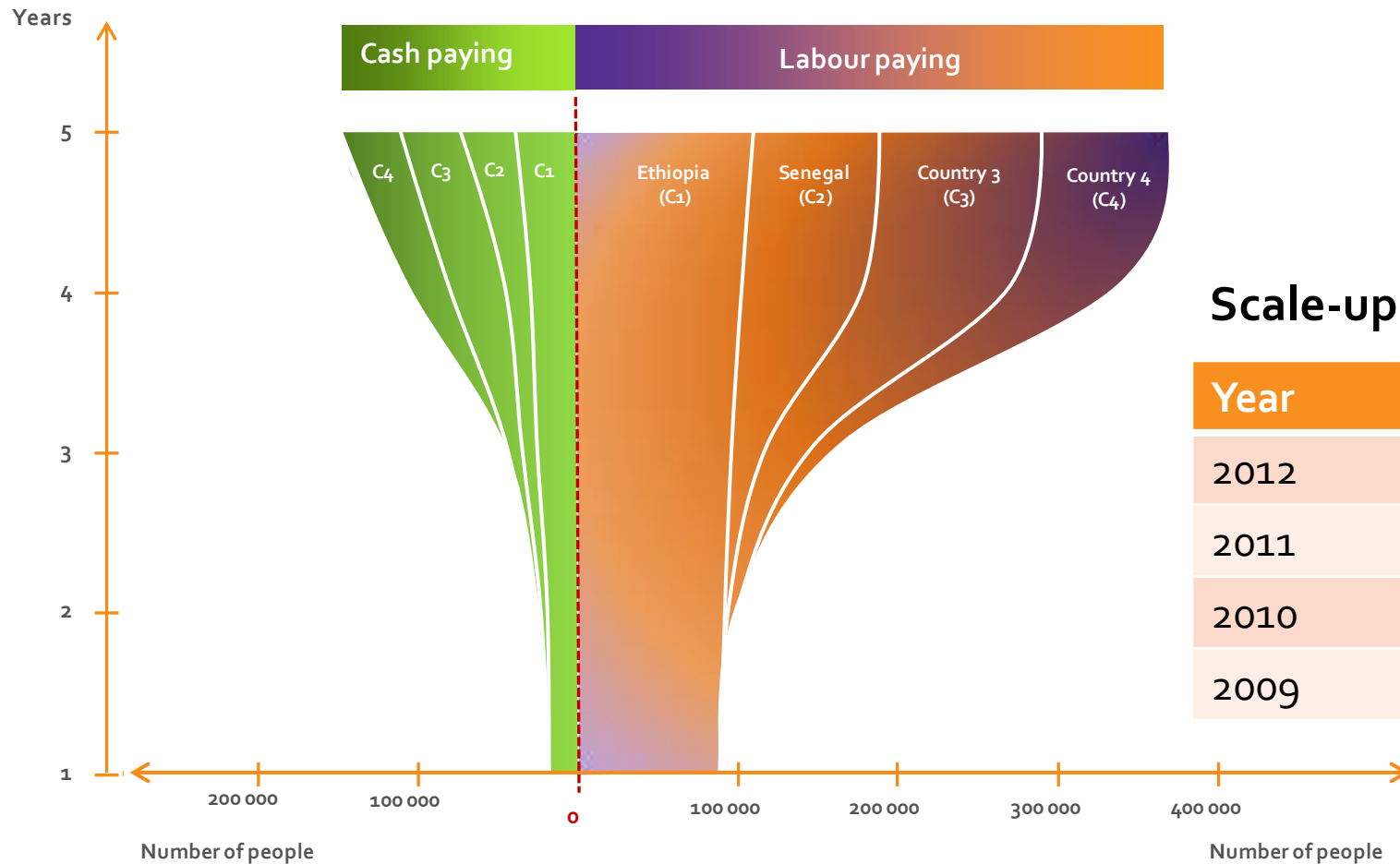
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Risk reduction, insurance and savings provide a resilient set of risk management tools to protect the food security that the household is building

Over time, R4 becomes sustainable, scalable and cost effective

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Scale-up in Ethiopia

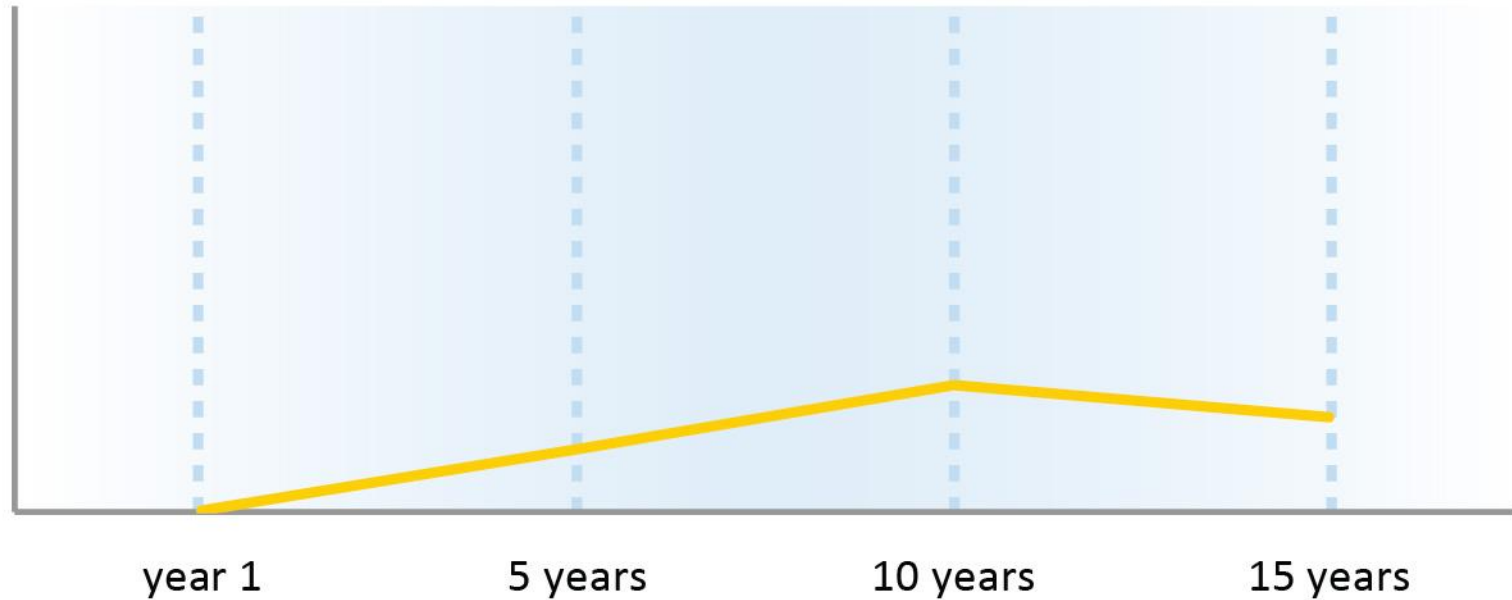
Year	Participants
2012	19,362
2011	13,195
2010	1,308
2009	200

R4 Maturity Model

Long Term Sustainability model

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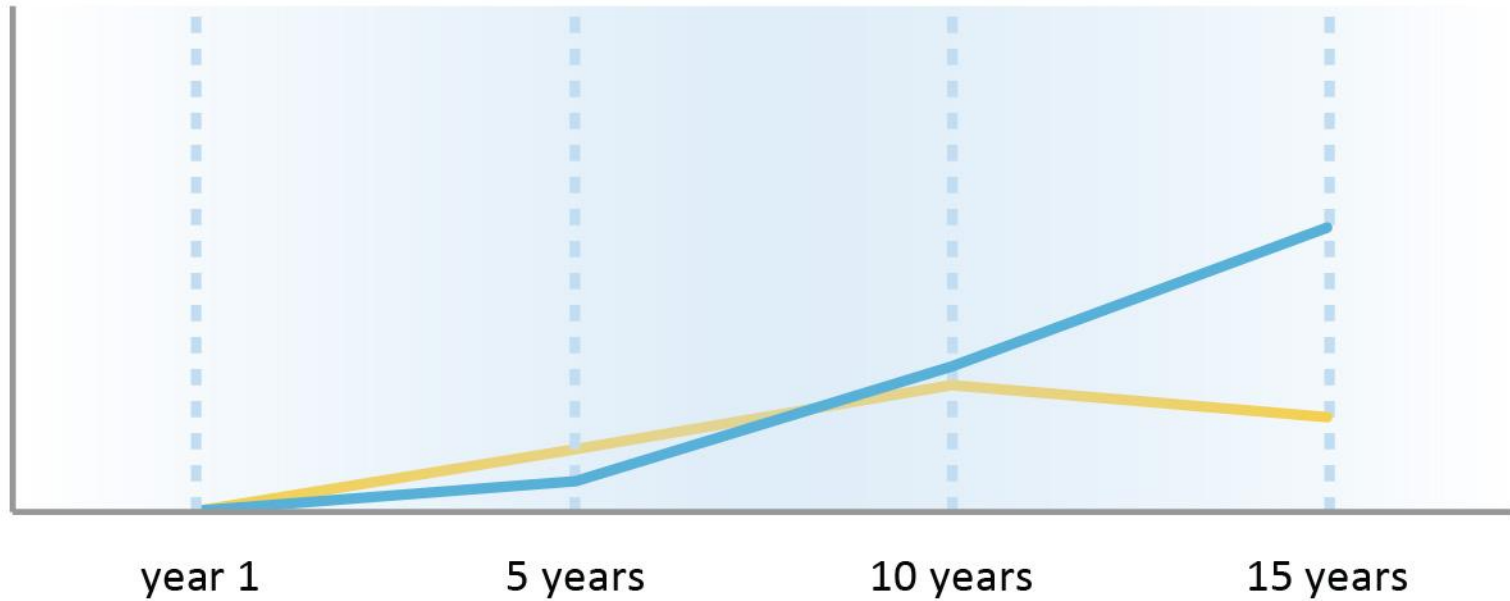
IFW/safety net beneficiaries



Long Term Sustainability model

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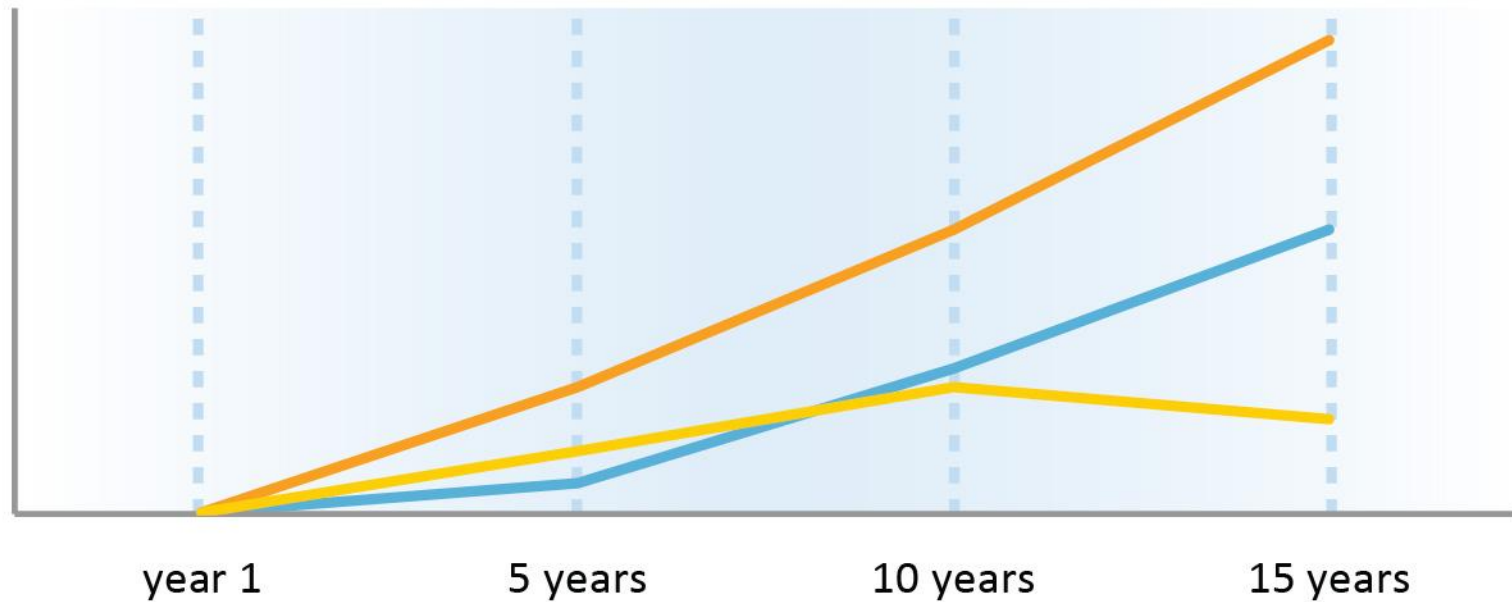
Safety net graduation



Long Term Sustainability model

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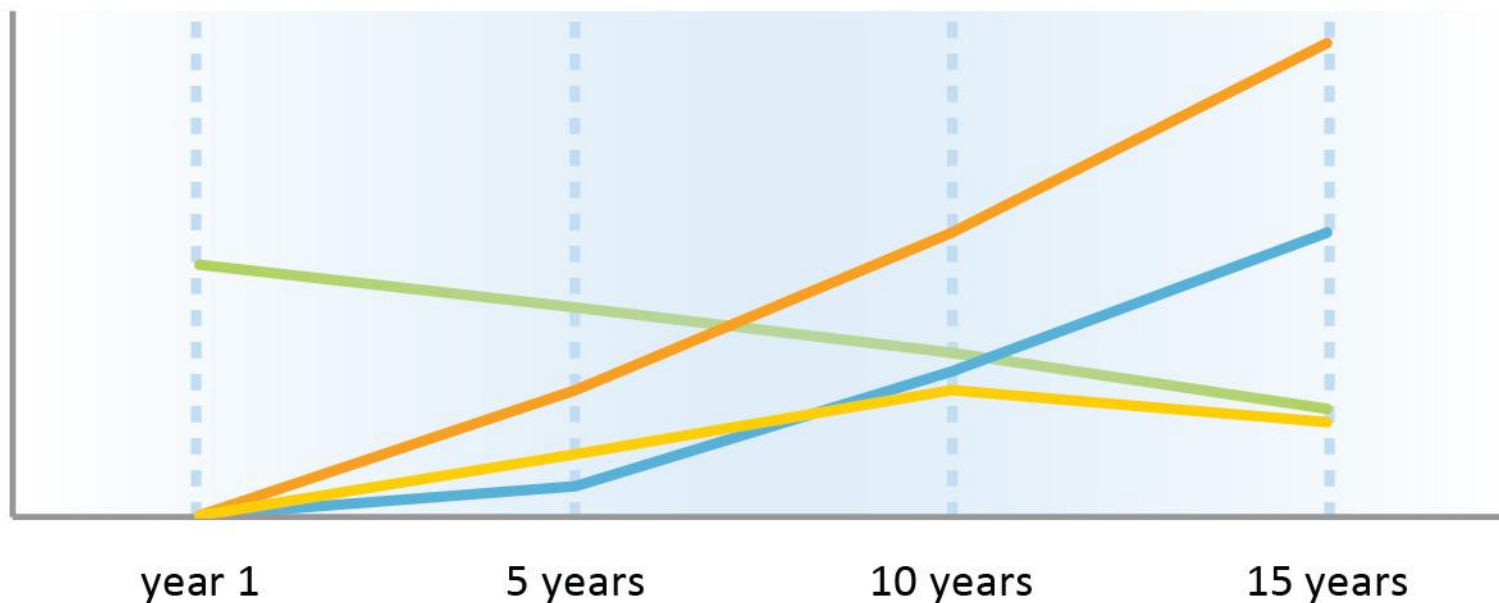
Number of insured farmers



Long Term Sustainability model

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Cost of risk transfer and safety nets



- Number of insured farmers
- IFW/safety net beneficiaries
- Cost of risk transfer and safety nets
- Safety net graduation

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, credit and protected by insurance

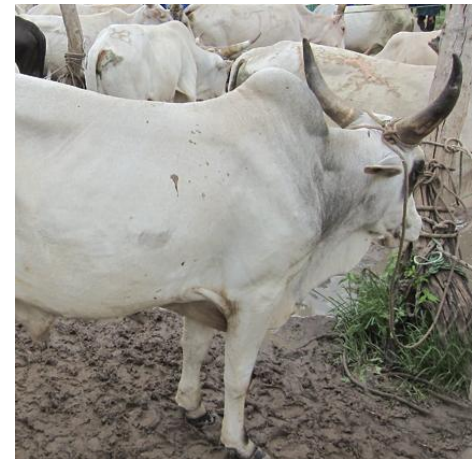
Building a **sustainable commercial market** & improving **government social protections** can help perpetuate program benefits beyond donative period

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!

Lessons from evaluations

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- Index insurance appears to have a large impact on crop yields, but the data is not consistent.
- Significantly more farmers who bought insurance for the second time planned to plant different crops, use more fertilizer, and take out loans.
- Insurance impacted the use of family and hired labour for crop production. Client used less family labour and were more likely to hire labour and plow oxen.



2012 Payout

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- 18,959 farmers in 76 villages purchased insurance
- 33 villages offered insurance with a cash only option.
- 12,208 farmers in 45 villages got a USD 322,722 in payouts – about 26 USD per person.



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Additional Slides

2011 Payout

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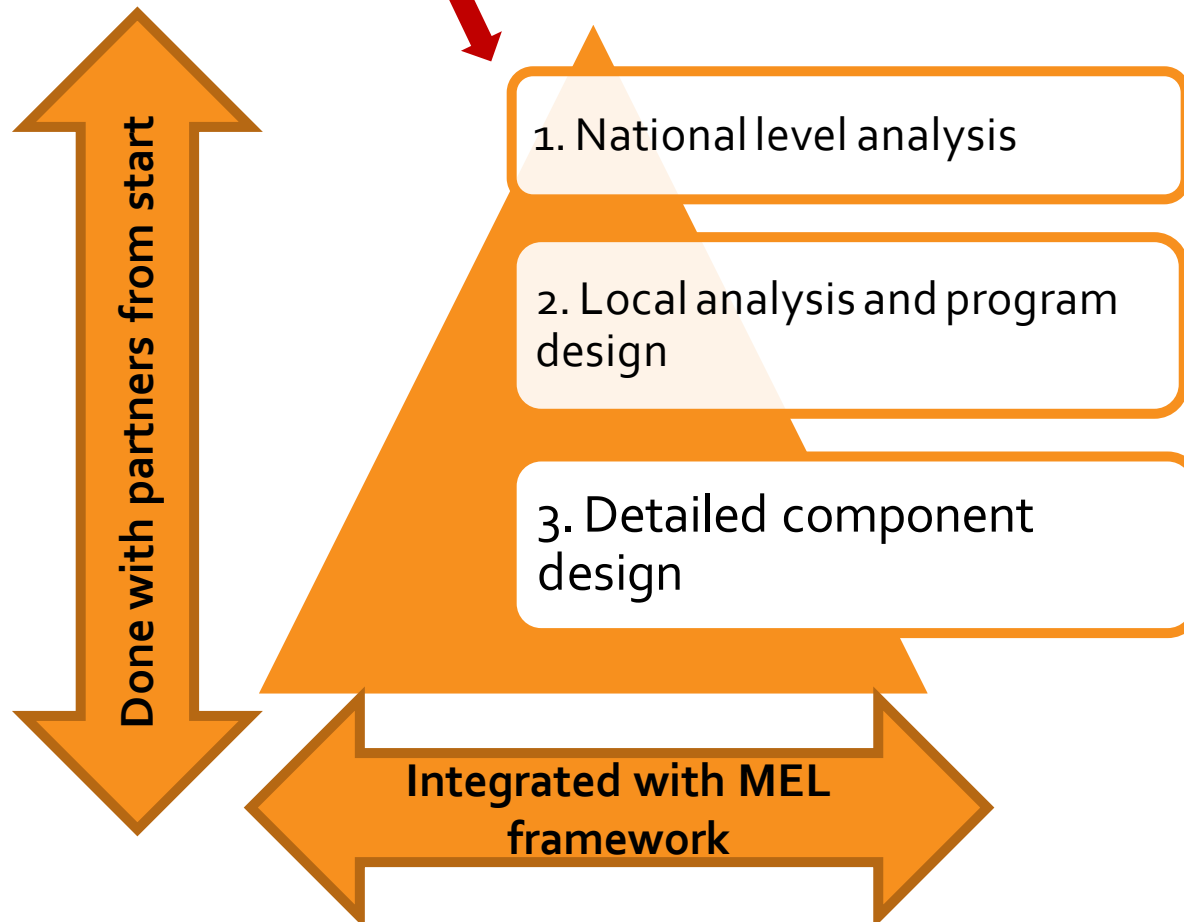
- 1,810 farmers in seven villages received an insurance pay out.
- Initial interviews with farmers indicated that these farmers planned to use the insurance pay out to buy seeds for the next season or to cover the fertilizer loan repayments.
- a high level of satisfaction with the index insurance products offered.
- In non-payout *woredas* 84% of respondents did not think there should have been a payout, with no variation by location.



Scaling up to Senegal

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Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participants		1,200	6,000	18,000	18,000



Integrated climate risk analysis

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Livelihood zones

Population density

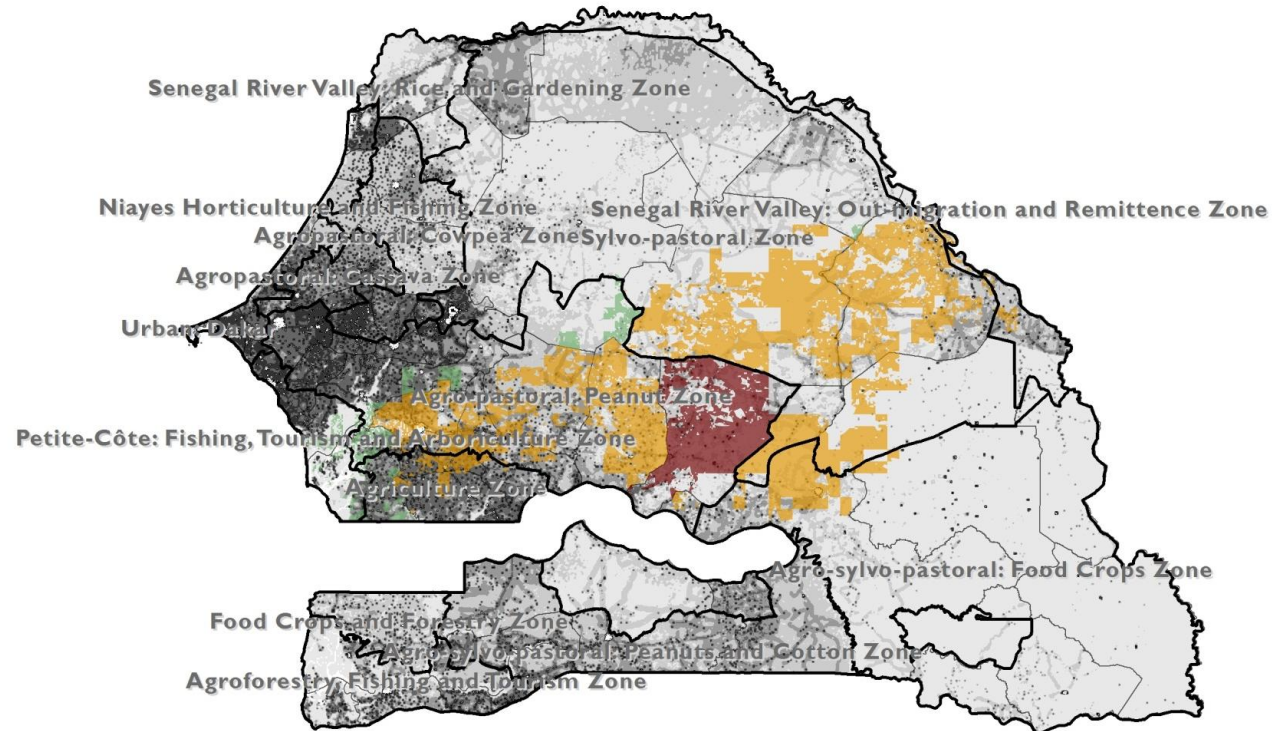
Frequency of poor growing seasons

Dry spell length (average 1981-2011)

Food consumption score

Malnutrition rates (GAM)

Wealth index



□ Livelihood zone

Food insecurity in areas with
aggravating climatic factors

Low
Medium
High

People/km2

<10
10-25
25-50
50-100
100-500
>500

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	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
RAINS							Nawet					
DRY SEASON	Loli	Nor (HOT)		Thiorone (VERY HOT)								Loli (cool)
Agriculture												
Water shortage						CHRONIC: Access is difficult and quality is poor						
Input supply		Fertilizer			Fertilizer							
Bush clearing / manure application												
Soil preparation						Ploughing						
Sowing												
Fertilizer application												
Weeding												
Harvest												
Expenditures rainy season						Medical (malaria, diarreas), food (high prices)						
Ramadan + Tabaski + Gamu (varies)												
School fees + weddings		Wedding ceremonies								School fees		
Refund of agriculture loans		Deadline before penalties apply										
refund consumption loans												
Refund informal loans										Domestic expenditures		
Petty trade (continuous)												
Horticulture												
Sale of cotton						Okra, chilies, eggplants, tomatoes, african eggplant, bissap, etc.						
Sale of groundnuts												
sale of sesame												
sale of cereals										Food diversification		
sale of jujuba fruits												
sale of baobab fruits												
sale of wood / charcoal (continuous)												
Purchase of animal feed												
animal diseases		Newcastle due to heat		Animal deaths (a few)					Parasites			
Lolo mbep												Lalo Mbep
Animal sales (they sell 1 or 2 small ruminants per year, equal to about 100 kg of rice)									Better quality, better price			
Agricultural labour						Intense (peaks in mid-June-July, then from October)						
Youth migration		Towards Kédougou and Tambacounda										
Markets (continuous)						Physical access to markets difficult						
High food prices						Dry season, high prices on all markets						
Low food prices										Cereal price lower after harvest		
Diseases (diarrhea)						1 meal per day						
Malnutrition						Everybody						
Malaria						Children						
Best / worse period	Best					1 meal per day, diseases (women, children)						
Hunger gap						Empty granaries, borrowing, rice consumption, sale of wood and animals, pawning of equipment, remittances						
Assistance Types		LABOUR				VOUCHERS / GFD						