



# FACTSHEET: Increasing resilience to food crises

## EU approach

### *An evidence-based approach*

The EU and its partners promote consensual, harmonised and country-owned food insecurity, resilience and risk analyses and monitoring to inform timely **decision making and advocacy for action**

The EU identifies particularly vulnerable countries and provides aid rapidly through **systematic monitoring and appropriate ranking** as well as long-term strategic programmes to prevent and respond to food crises

For example, through partnerships with others, the EU supports the **Integrated Phase Classification**, which uses international standards to compare situations across countries and over time, and determine the severity of acute and chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition

### *Integrating humanitarian and development action*

The EU supports **bridging the humanitarian-development-peace nexus** in a systematic and catalytic way

In **Uganda**, integration means supporting refugee settlements and host communities in the north, improving livelihoods, enabling conflict prevention and resolution, and boosting education and vocational training

In **Niger**, integration means supporting improved planning and response to food crises through annual national response plans that meet the needs of vulnerable households

### *Coordination and partnership*

From the global to the local level, the EU supports the sharing of up-to-date information to facilitate **joint analyses** of the root causes behind food crises

The **Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative** and the **Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience** initiative help build the capacity of regional organisations and countries for adopting resilience strategies

The **Global Network on Food Crises** facilitates synergies and provides global, standardised and evidence-based tools that enable more rapid and efficient responses to food crises across countries. This promotes high-level political uptake and coordination at national, regional and global levels to address food crises and make progress towards SDG 2.

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## Key achievements

Since 2013, about **26 million food-insecure people** received EU assistance, along with other interventions, leading to the enhanced resilience of millions of households and communities

Alongside support for the Global Network and regional approaches to better manage food crises, the EU has stepped up its **cooperation with partner countries** to enhance the resilience of households and rural communities to food crises, by investing in improving policies and their implementation

*Agriculture-based livelihoods and improved economic opportunities*

**5.5 million people** benefitted from improved social services and **almost 170,000 jobs** were created through the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

In **Nigeria**, EU support helped **increase agricultural productivity by 150 %** with a growth in household income, asset accumulation and improved livelihoods

In **Colombia**, **135,557 families** were supported with productive projects aimed at creating jobs and increasing incomes

*Disaster preparedness*

In Kenya, the EU supported the establishment of the **National Drought Management Authority** to ensure drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are mitigated

In **Nepal**, the EU supported the government's leadership to **mainstream agricultural resilience** in order to enhance the resilience of farmers to climate change and other natural and man-made disasters

*Systems to assist vulnerable population groups through transfers*

In **Yemen**, enhancing rural resilience has reached around **162,174 beneficiaries**

In **Ethiopia**, between 2008 and 2013, **7.5 million vulnerable people** were provided with cash or food in return for participation in public works

