

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Partnerships for integrated resilience building A joint regional approach



Resilience building in the Sahel

Our goal is to **strengthen the resilience of people and local structures** to the impact and consequences of crises.

They are empowered:

- \rightarrow to cope independently with crises and
- → to prepare themselves for recurring stresses in order
- \rightarrow to **mitigate negative effects** of crises and
- → to gradually overcome them permanently through structural changes.





You can't do it alone ...

Partnership with WFP:

complemented by

Partnership with UNICEF:

unicef Building Resilience in the Sahel (BRS)

WFP

Sahel Resilience Initiative (SRI)

implementing the Triple C-Approach:

Convergence •

Concentration

Coverage





An integrated Resilience Approach

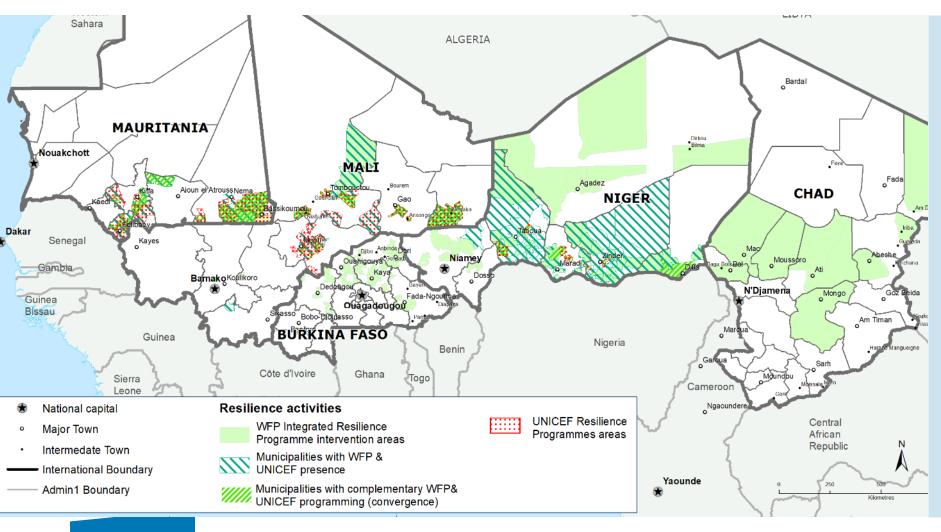
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- ← Community-based participatory planning
- **Food Assistance for** Assets
- Nutrition
- School Feeding
- Smallholder Support
- Capacity strengthening
- ← Access to Education, WASH-facilities and Health services
- ← Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion
- Social Protection

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Results of integrated resilience building (2018-2023)



- Stable and improved food consumption despite various shocks and stressors
- Healthier and more diverse diets
- School feeding as an incentive to keep children at school
- Reduction of daily hardships and improved access to basic social services (education, WASH, health)
- Improved social inclusion,
 empowering women and youth
- Improved access to natural resources
- Better protection against climate hazards
- buffer to instability and strengthened social cohesion

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Resilience

In Niger, 80% of the participating villages did not require humanitarian assistance, although the are located in areas highly affected by the 2022 food crisis.



of WFP intervention villages located in highly-affected areas of Niger did not require humanitarian assistance

Agricultural productivity

More than **87% of respondents** of the annual surveys reported that WFP's asset creation activities enabled them to **increase or diversify their agricultural production**

In Burkina Faso, the cultivated plot size almost doubled from 2.5 ha in 2019 to 4.75 ha in 2022 and the quantity produced grew from around 730 kg to over 2,108 kg.



of respondents stating that asset creation activities enabled them to increase or diversify agricultural and/or pastoral production

Agricultural productivity

In Mauritania, the coverage of household's food needs through their own production doubled between 2018 and 2021.

Way Forward



More complementarity building on good **practices**, **lessons learned and evidence** from last 5 years Continued development of the integrated multisectoral resilience approach within the HDP-Nexus



Climate Resilience and Social Cohesion **Poverty and Hunger** – Leave No One Behind

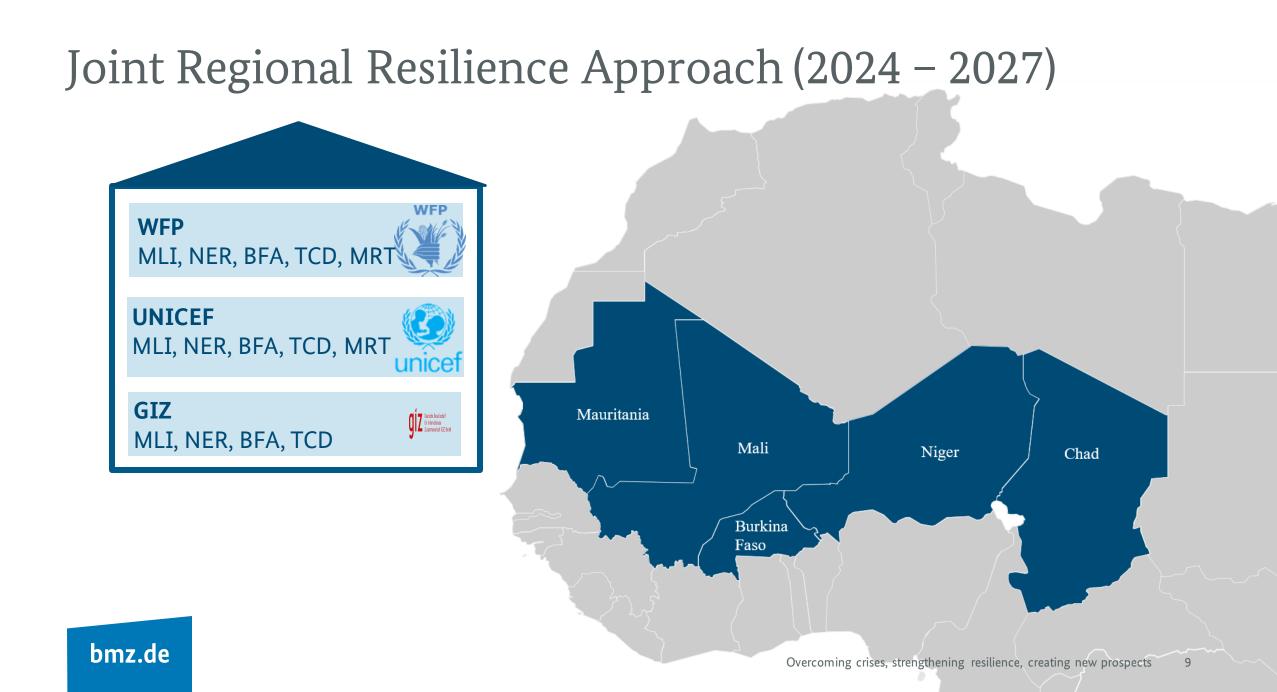
Food Security and Access to water



Feminist Development Policy

Focus on women and youth as a cross-cutting issue

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Joint Regional Resilience Approach

- 3 Organisations, 3 Programmes,
 1 Approach → Better Impact
- Joint vision & joint outcomes
- **Complementary implementation** based on joint analysis in same locations
- Division of labor yet close coordination via multi-level steering structure
- Accessible platform for **joint financing**



Joint Regional Resilience Approach (2024-2027)

Food and nutrition security: target individuals, households, and communities have an enhanced ability to maintain access to nutritious and healthy diets when faced with all types of shocks and long-term stressors, thereby reducing needs for humanitarian assistance.

Climate-resilient ecosystems: improved resilience and sustainable livelihoods in shock-prone and fragile ecosystems through the restoration of the agricultural potential of degraded lands, including climate proofing community infrastructure, soil conservation/regenerative techniques, water conservation/use practices, and the promotion of diversified foods and fodder crops value chains.

Joint outcomes

Resilient social services: vulnerable individuals and communities improve their resilience capacities by using sustainably accessible, equitable, gender-responsive and risk (including climate risks) and conflict sensitive social services (in health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection, social protection, agriculture).



Social cohesion: strengthened mechanisms for pacific conflict resolutions, fostered inclusive dialogue and events between different social, ethnic and age groups and ownership and engagement in community processes and outcomes to foster trust and interdependence.





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