

Reducing food insecurity from calamities & disasters

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**Asia
experienced
44% of total
disasters
and
accounted for
86% of victims**

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Guha-Sapir D, Vos F, Below R, with Ponserre S “Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2011 : The Numbers and Trends”



Asia region accounts more than 85% of global economic exposure to tropical cyclones, and faces hundreds of large scale floods, landslide, volcanic eruption, earthquake, and extreme weather events per year

UNISDR “Reducing Vulnerability and Exposure to Disasters : the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2012”

The number of weather-related natural disasters has tripled globally in the past 30 years

Munich Re and NatCatSERVICE “Worldwide Natural Disaster 1980 – 2011”





Pakistan Flood – 2010

credit : Oxfam



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**Merapi Eruption, Indonesia, November 8, 2010
(AP Photo)**





Typhoon Yolanda, Philippine, 2013

Credit : Oxfam Blog



“Yolanda came just as we were about to harvest. Everything was damaged by the typhoon. I farm one hectare of land and it was badly damaged. I don’t own the land. I’m a tenant farmer.

“Rice seeds are very important. They make us live. They give us life. . . What harvest I get is always sold because we end up with debts. While we’re waiting for the new harvest we borrow from traders. We don’t keep any rice to eat.

“Getting seeds will make a difference to me and the other rice farmers here. Everyone has been affected by Yolanda and this is the time we really need to plant the seeds so we can have something to eat in a few months’ time.”

Gorgonio Simborio



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WAKE-UP CALL

PHILIPPINES TYphoon

13 million lives turned upside down.

Storms as intense as this may become the norm, not the exception.

World leaders can't ignore climate change forever.



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- A study undertaken by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) shows that the increase in night temperature as a result of global warming has lead to a drop in rice yield – 10% for every 1% rise in the minimum temperature during growing season (ADB 2009).
- The average yield in drought prone areas dropped within the range of 17% to 40% (Redfern etal). This translates to lower farmers' income and greater food insecurity in the region.
- In Indonesia, almost 15% of total rice output were affected by increased soil salinity. In Vietnam soil salinization affected about 100,000 hectares of agricultural lands in four provinces, namely Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Tien Giang, and Ca Mau in the Mekong Delta region. (ADB 2009)



The recent IPCC report (AR5) indicates that food insecurity as a result of climate change will worsen.

- The latest IPCC reports (AR5) notes that Vietnam, one of the world's largest producers and exporters of rice is in danger of having 7% of its agricultural lands submerged as a result of rising sea levels.
- The IPCC report forecasts that climate change will likewise greatly affect the fisheries sector of Vietnam and Cambodia.
 - In many countries in Southeast Asia, fishery products are an important source of protein in the food basket of many families.
 - In Cambodia, more than one third (37%), of people's protein consumption comes from fish.
 - In Vietnam and in Myanmar, an average person consumes 14.6 kilograms and 21.02 kilograms, respectively, of fishery products per year.



Reducing or preventing food insecurity requires a more coherent approach, one focused on building people's resilience around four food security pillars



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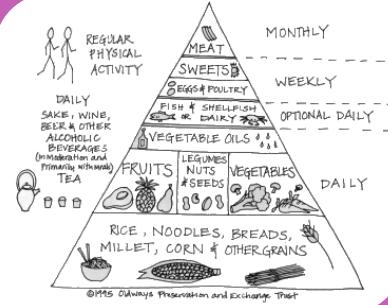
Ensure food insecure populations can meet their immediate food needs.

Promote market based intervention, working with local economy/markets while delivering humanitarian assistances (in-kind distribution and/or cash transfer programme)



Protect people's livelihoods/ productive assets and prevent them from adopting irreversible coping mechanism

Recover and diversify people's livelihoods with linked to long term development and resilience building



Ensure disaster affected populations eat nutritious food even in the event of disaster. Attention to household diet diversity, promotion of local foods, analysis of nutritional status

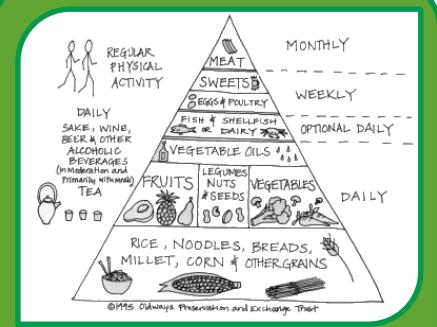


Ensure food security by linking with long term development work and resilience building – DRR/CCA

Building people's capacity to bounce back post disaster, be more prepared and resilient to disaster

Women's rights are at the heart of all we do





Promoting agro-ecology and sustainable farming technologies that can help farmers adapt the climate change

Promoting public investment and programmes to help small farmers adapt to climate change

Global agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address climate change

ASEAN to develop regional programme and cooperation on gender sensitive and inclusive climate adaptation practices

Safeguard people's income and access to productive resources

Ensure that farmers private sector investments in the region are responsible, sustainable, and provides fair returns for farmers (men and women)

Strengthen people's participation in national and regional economic policies

Promoting the production of safe and nutritious food through the promotion of sustainable and agro-ecological farming practices

Addressing food price volatility by encouraging for increased public investment in agriculture, including climate change adaptation

Strategically addressing climate change by pushing for fair ambitious and biding global climate change deal

Women's rights are at the heart of all we do



**ROOFLESS,
HOMELESS;
BUT NOT HOPELESS
BANGON CALDGCOG!**



THANK YOU !



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