



**FOOD SECURITY
CLUSTER**

Agriculture WG Meeting 5th July 2022

AGENDA

TOPIC	TIME ALLOCATED	PRESENTER
Introduction & Welcome	5mins	AWG Chairs
Bangladesh, North east Flash food: situation and Agriculture Needs update	15mins	Rony Hussein, FSC Coordinator, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Drought in the Horn of Africa: situation update from	15mins	Brenda Lazarus, Emergency Needs Assessment & Early Warning Advisor, FAO, Eastern Africa office
Seeds Emergency Response Tool (SERT) guidance – presentation	15mins	Louise Sperling, Research Director, SeedSystem & Wilfred Ouko, Programme Manager, Mercy Corps
AoB	5mins	AWG Chairs



Bangladesh Flash Flood Brief

June 2022

Global Agriculture WG Meeting

5 July 2022

Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony
Food Security Cluster Coordinator, Bangladesh

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

- A third wave of flash flood has devastated the north-eastern part of Bangladesh this year, especially Sylhet, Sunamganj, Hobigabj, Moulvibazar and Netrokona districts
- Heavy rainfall over the last few days (starting from 10 June) in the Northeastern Indian states, especially Cherrapunji has largely contributed to the increased water level of the rivers in Sylhet and Mymensing division.
- There has been record level of rain which lasted 7 days in Cherrapunji in 122 years.
- The flash floods swept away homes and inundated farmlands, forcing families to seek shelter on higher ground and temporary flood shelters, while power cut is making life miserable and telecommunication cut-off.
- Airport was shutdown, Railway and road transportation resumed was disrupted.

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

- This is the third wave of flash floods in north-eastern districts. First early flood was in April second in May and third in June 2022.
- Climate change impact is severe here causing unusual rain, flooding and early flash floods. Early flood caused a significant loss in Boro harvest as end April was the harvesting time and 1st flood came 10 days before the harvest.
- More than 20% boro was lost due to early harvest. Continuous rain and recurrent floods didn't allow farmers to dry and further process the paddy. Finally, most of these early harvested Boro paddy was stored at the household level for further processing, got inundated by the record-breaking June flash flood.
- According to the latest IPC chronic ranking, Sunamgonj district is in IPC level 4, and Netrokona is in IPC level 3. Flash flood in these districts has primarily affected the availability of food stocks and agricultural produce.
- This also have significant impact on livestock as fodder is also damaged completely. There consecutive flood doesn't allow farmers to store straw which is one of the major cattle feeds in this region.

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

- Agriculture contributes 12.09% of the National GDP.
- Haor has special agrological characteristics like the Haor land is submerged half of the year and most of the land is single cropping land.
- Boro is the main crop and source of annual cereal for Haor population. Boro sowing is from mid-November to mid-February and harvesting is mid-April to mid-June.
- Multiple shocks have exhausted their resilience capacity coupled with average general inflation of 7.43, Food inflation 8.30 and highest rate of increase in the prices of essential commodities in eight years.
- Household food storage, cooking facility and livelihood assets are damaged significantly with will negatively impact agriculture production and livelihood in coming months.
- People are in dire need of lifesaving Food and livelihood assistance until next harvest.

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

AGGRAVATING FACTORS:

- Availability and access are challenged due to the disruption of market.
- Huge Food Safety and public health concern around flooded food commodities.
- Huge price hike in national and local market.

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

SECTORAL NEEDS:

- Immediate ready-to-eat food assistance followed by emergency food assistance to address hunger.
- Livestock and poultry feed with veterinary services and community livestock shelter.
- Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer etc.)
- Livelihood and agriculture recovery.
- Livestock shelter and destocking of livestock.
- In-kind nutrition-sensitive food assistance (fortified rice, fortified oil, iodized salt) with orientation on an available alternative nutritious diet.
- Linkage to a regional market to sell agriculture (Crop, livestock, poultry and fisheries) products at a competitive price.

Bangladesh Flash Flood June 2022 Brief

RAPID FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOOD AND MARKET ASSESSMENT:

- Triggered by FSC on 26 July 2022
- Orientation on 2 & 3 July 2022
- Data collection ongoing

HCTT Response Plan Severe Flash Floods

June 2022

Key Figures



7.2 million

people
affected



9

Northeastern
districts affected

Humanitarian Response



1,521,741

number of people
targeted



5

districts
targeted



\$58.4M

funding requested
(US\$ million)



442,294
women (≥18)



337,510
boys (<18)

320,996
girls (<18)



422,135
men (≥18)



22,689
people with disability

HCTT Response Plan Severe Flash Floods

Loss and Damage

MoDMR, DAE, DLS and DPHE Report as of 22 June 2022

 9 districts impacted	 7.2 million persons affected	 16,84,607 households waterlogged	 481,827 people evacuated/temporarily displaced	 55 people dead ¹
 44,254 water points damaged	 49,885 sanitation facilities are damaged	 663,534 cattle affected	 254,251 Hector damaged croplands	 mostly due to drowning ²

HCTT Response Plan Severe Flash Floods

Humanitarian Response

Sources: NDRCC, DAE, DLS and DPHE report on 26 June 2022



4,020 metric tons of
rice distributed



US\$ 576,344
cash distributed



64,000 packets of dry
foods distributed



US\$150,247 animal foods
distributed



250,000 water purification
tablets distributed

HCTT Response Plan Severe Flash Floods

Priorities



The internally displaced population including persons with disabilities needs immediate food assistance, water, and cash support to meet the needs for basic food staples.



Makeshift shelter, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits and NFI and urgent house repair, and housing support to the targeted people with the damaged houses. Repair and maintenance of education institute and establish temporary learning centre.



Protection systems for women, girls and children must be urgently re-established/reinforced. Distribution of dignity kits and menstrual health management kits to women and adolescent girls.



Animal fodder and emergency livelihood support are required for those who lost their income-generating activities, especially daily wage earners.



Clean drinking water and immediate disinfection of water sources and emergency repair/replacement of latrines and tube-wells. Immediate need for hygiene kits.



Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition must receive urgent nutrition assistance.



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
 Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Key analysis for 5 targeted districts



FLASH FLOOD



AFFECTED
 POPULATION

5.6
 million



RESPONSE PLAN



PEOPLE IN NEED

3.4
 million

Severe and Extreme
 affected people



PEOPLE IN NEED

2.23
 million



2+



PEOPLE TARGETED

587,304



3+



16.06
million



FSC ACTIVITIES & TARGET



DRY FOOD



3+



**PEOPLE
TARGETED**

587,472



**HOUSEHOLD
TARGETED**

136,304



2.53
million



**FOOD
DISTRIBUTION**



**CASH
TRANSFER**



4



**PEOPLE
TARGETED**

280,639



**HOUSEHOLD
TARGETED**

65,113



4.22
million



STOVE



KITCHEN SET



4



**PEOPLE
TARGETED**

280,639



**HOUSEHOLD
TARGETED**

65,113



2.53
million



LIVELIHOOD



4



**PEOPLE
TARGETED**

280,639



**HOUSEHOLD
TARGETED**

65,113



6.76
million



CASH TRANSFER



LIVESTOCK



**COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT**



**OFF FARM
LIVELIHOOD**

Population distribution

District	Population Affected UNOSAT	FSC PIN 2+	Target_Pop IPC3+	PIN_HH IPC3+	PIN_HH IPC4	IPC 4 Women Headed HH	IPC4 Daily Labour Non Agri HH
Sylhet	1,547,560	510,695	76,604	17,774	5,925	889	1,422
Sunamganj	1,821,950	828,987	290,146	67,319	38,468	3,847	5,001
Maulvibazar	417,700	126,354	25,271	5,863	2,932	469	557
Habiganj	822,900	345,618	69,124	16,038	8,019	1,042	962
Netrakona	996,670	421,093	126,328	29,310	9,770	1,075	586
Total	5,606,780	2,232,747	587,472	136,304	65,113	7,322	8,528



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Thank you

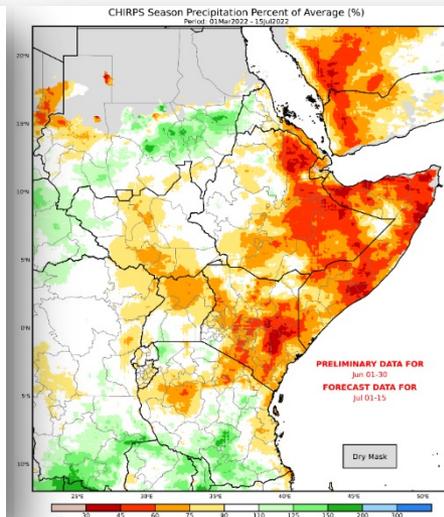
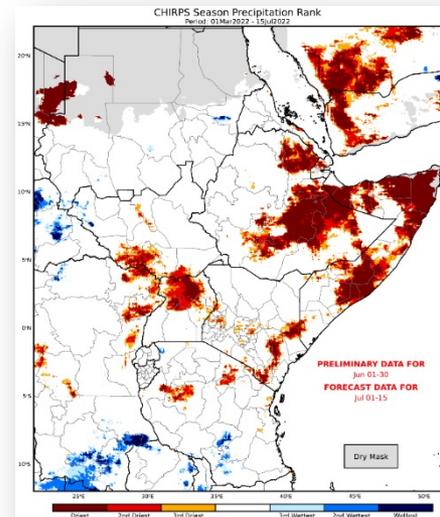
Unprecedented drought brings threat of starvation to millions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

Climate change and La Niña have caused an unprecedented multi-season drought, punctuated by one of the worst March-to-May rains in 70 years



The drought has been extremely intense, repetitive, extensive and hot

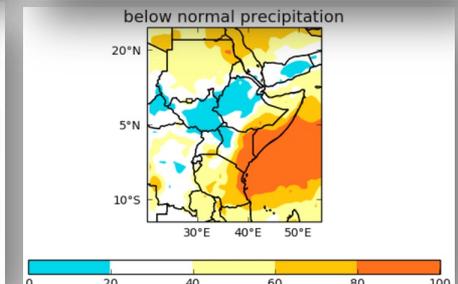
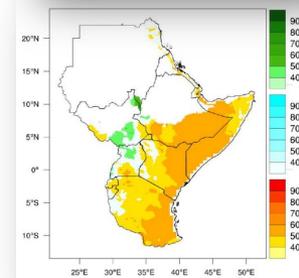
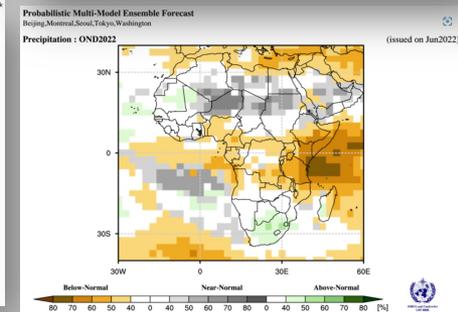
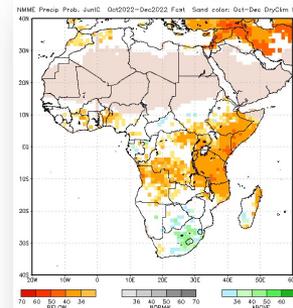
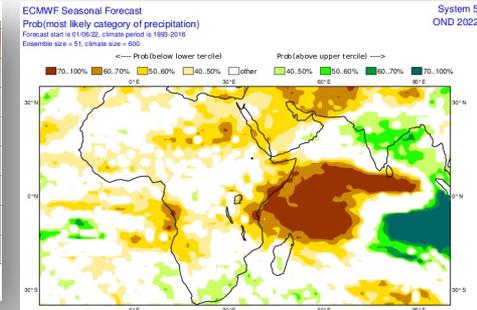
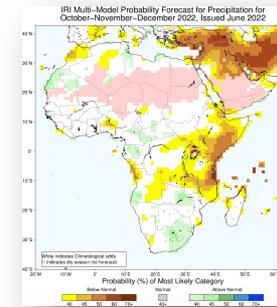
- The 2022 MAM the one of the most severe droughts in the last 70 years
- Drought is comparable to the very poor 1984 and 2011 MAM seasons – years of widespread famine
- A 4-season sequence of below-normal rains has not been seen in at least the last 40 years
- > 80% of the eastern Horn of Africa received low rainfall amounts; worse than signature drought years (1984 and 2011).
- The 2020-2022 droughts have been exacerbated by extremely warm air temperatures.



Concerns for October-November-December (OND) 2022 rains

Fueling these concerns:

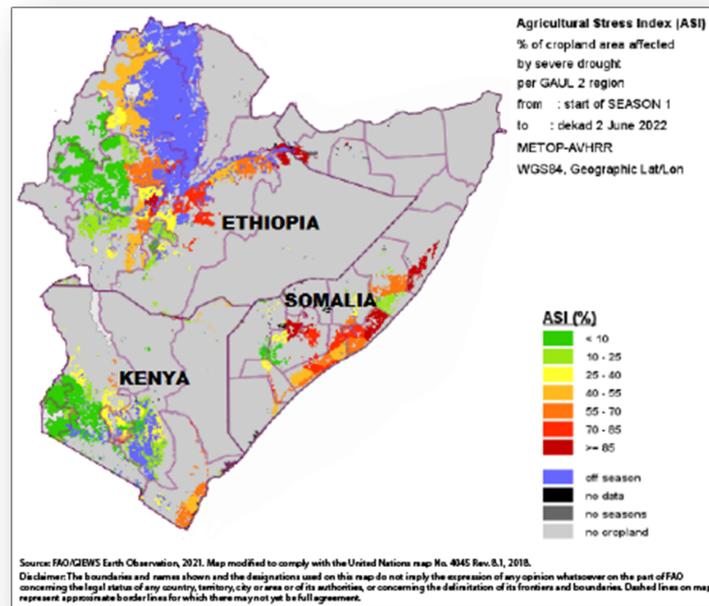
- 1) The current OND 2022 sea surface temperature forecasts indicate well-understood patterns that have been associated with many recent poor OND rainy seasons
- 2) The rainfall simulations from multiple forecast agencies consistently predict low OND rainfall



Very poor cropping conditions; high likelihood of poor harvests

Ethiopia:

- Widespread delays/no planting for belg; harvest prospects are poor.
- Adequate rainfall will be crucial for Meher season, given the negative impacts of the 2021 and 2022 belg seasons, as well as conflict. Jul – Sep forecasts point to wetter-than-average conditions. There are concerns that current deficits may lead to a late start to the growing season.



Somalia:

- The 2022 gu is expected to be 40-60% of average, representing the 5th consecutive season with a reduced harvest

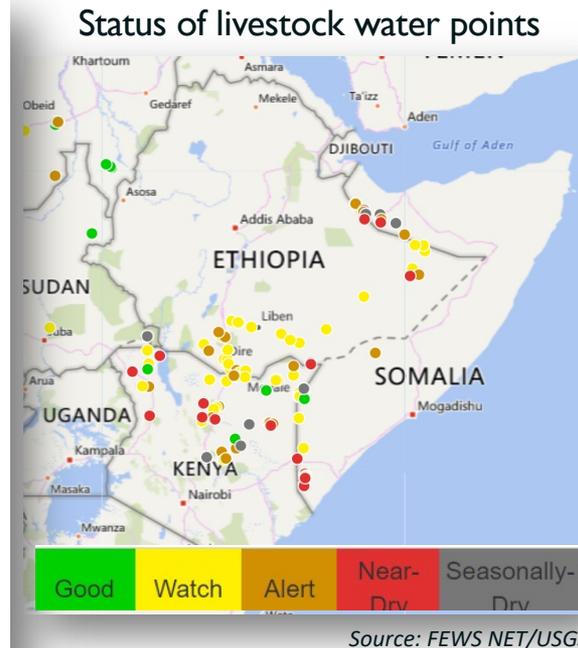
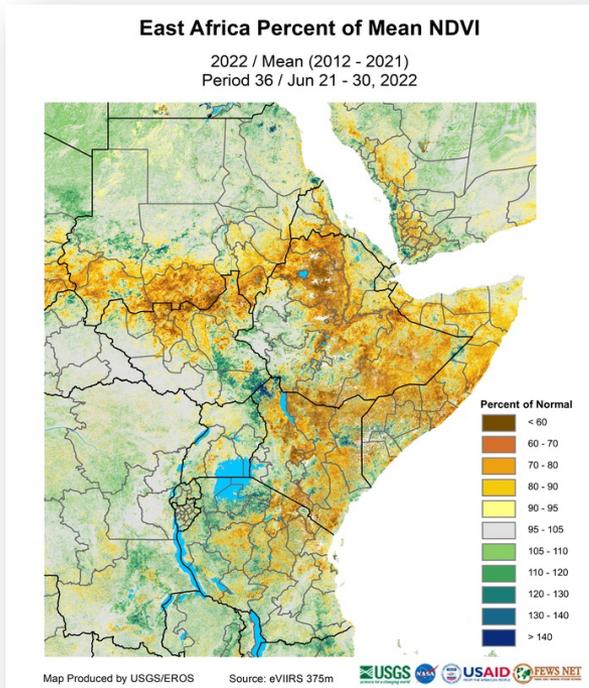
Kenya:

- In southeastern and coastal areas, up to 70 percent of cropland, is affected by severe drought.
- Suppressed crop production in central and eastern Kenya appears likely.

Uganda and Tanzania:

- Below-average and erratic rainfall have impacted cereal outputs; lower exportable surpluses likely to have a knock-on impact on cereal availability in structurally deficit countries

Poor pastoral conditions; > 7 million livestock have died



Current livestock deaths estimates:

Southern Ethiopia: 2.1 to 2.5 million

Kenya: 1.5 million

Somalia: >3 million

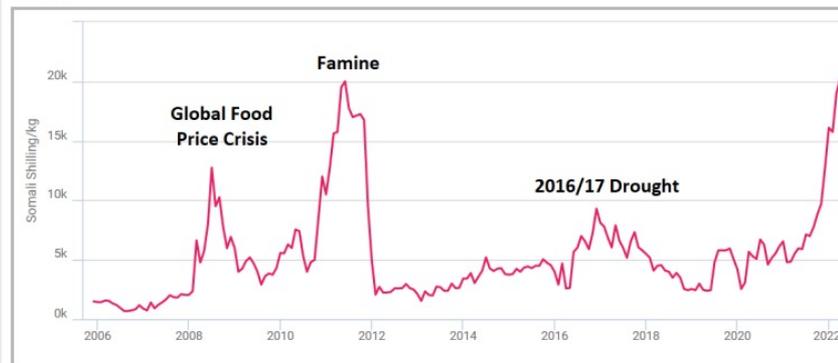
Escalating food prices

In **Somalia**, April red sorghum prices at some markets exceeded the record levels observed in 2011, when famine was declared.

In **Ethiopia**, February maize prices in Gode market in Somali region and in Yabello market in the southern Borena zone of Oromia region were 60 and 85 percent higher than one year-earlier, respectively.

In Marsabit County in **Kenya**, April maize prices were about 20 percent higher than one year earlier. Terms of trade are also falling with the sale of a goat only purchasing 40 kg of maize, compared to 70 kg one year earlier.

Figure 4. Retail Prices of Sorghum in Dinsoor Market in Somalia (January 2006 - April 2022)



Extreme levels of food insecurity and malnutrition

Food security

- 18.4 million people face high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) due to drought in southern Ethiopia (7.2 million), Kenya (4.1 million), and Somalia (7.1 million)
- >3.2 million people face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Kenya and Somalia
- 213 000 people in Somalia face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- Increased Risk of Famine through at least September in some areas in southern Somalia

Nutrition

- Significantly higher number of severely malnourished children admitted for treatment in the first quarter of 2022 compared to past years
- Extremely Critical levels of acute malnutrition (GAM WHZ \geq 30 percent) in Mandera County in Kenya and Baidoa district of Bay Region in Somalia

Key messages

- **Rainfall deficits during the recent Mar-May rainy season have been the most severe in at least the last 70 years** in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The ongoing, 4-season drought has been the most extensive and persistent event since 1981. Grave concerns are raised by **elevated risks of a fifth below-average Oct – Dec rainy season**.
- This **exceptional four-season drought**, amplified by exceptionally warm temperatures and increased evaporative demand and desiccation, has been **devastating to livelihoods** and produced repetitive, debilitating and cumulative shocks to herds, crops, water availability, and incomes.
- >7 million livestock have died, and millions of people face the threat of starvation. **The impacts of the severe drought on livelihoods will intensify rapidly** in the coming months due to the extremely poor Mar - May rains.
- **Humanitarian response plans are massively under-funded. Immediate action is required to scale-up and sustain humanitarian assistance** through at least mid-2023 to prevent rising levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, mitigate the loss of life, and avert the Risk of Famine.

For more information

Issue Date: 9 June 2022

Unprecedented drought brings threat of starvation to millions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

Climate change and La Niña have caused an unprecedented multi-season drought, punctuated by one of the worst March-to-May rains in 70 years

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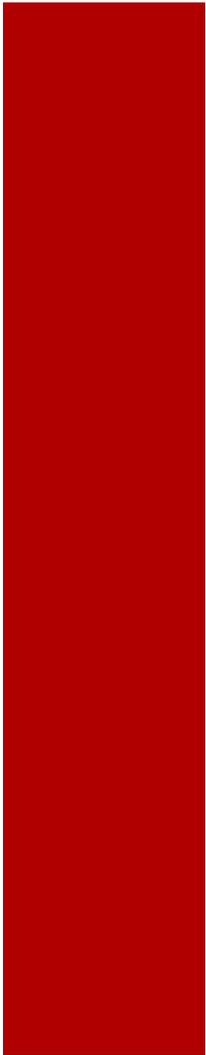
- Overview: Convergent analyses indicate exceptional dryness and drought impacts that now threaten millions of people with starvation 2
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KEY MESSAGES

- **Rainfall deficits during the recent March-April-May 2022 rainy season have been the most severe in at least the last 70 years** in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The ongoing, four-season drought has been the **most extensive and persistent event since 1981**. Grave concerns are raised by **elevated risks of a fifth below-average rainy season in October-November-December**.

1

For more information:
<https://fews.net/sites/default/files/Joint%20Statement%20Horn%20of%20Africa%209%20June%202022.pdf>



THANK YOU!

Seed Emergency Response Tool

Guidance for Practitioners

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SERT BACKGROUND

Humanitarian Context

- ↑ Rising seed aid
- ↑ Repetitive seed aid
- Creating farmer dependency
- Damaging seed enterprise development

Need for practical tool to guide response options

SERT BACKGROUND

Seed Emergency Response Tool (SERT)

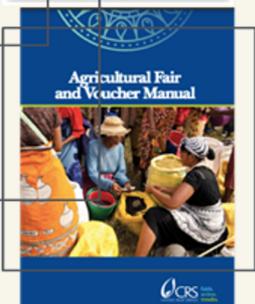
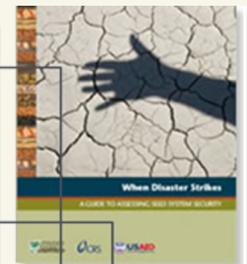
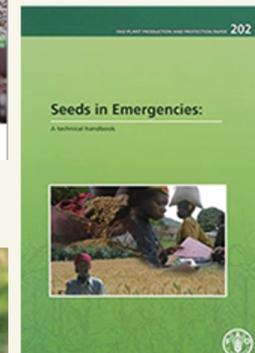
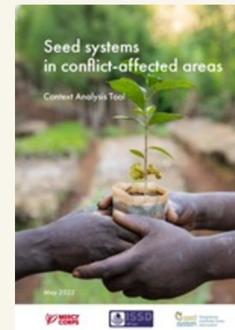
Development: Mercy Corps & ISSD Africa with SeedSystem, input from USAID and implementers. Builds on 30 years of lessons learned

Audience: policy makers, program managers and field staff engaged in emergency and early recovery agricultural response; **non-technical staff and experienced professionals**

Aim: provide guidance on seed security interventions: assessing possible need; setting goals; choosing among responses; designing specific field action; evaluating

English and French

Complimented by the Context Analysis Tool (CAT)



Specialized advice

USAID Reflections

Importance of Agriculture and Seed in Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance

- FY 21:185 agriculture applications inc. 121 with seeds and seedling components totaling \$234.7m
- Seed AID in terms of total value and # of countries is increasing.

Persistent Seed Issues in BHA Agriculture Applications

- 1. Lack of needs assessment / seed insecurity is not characterized**, i.e. – How does the cropping area / actual seed need of target farmers relate to the seed being requested? How are the target farmers seed security impacted by the emergency?
- 2. Needs assessment with no rigor or methodology** – recommendations not linked to findings.
- 3. Low /no recognition of local seed sources** and/or sources outside of formal seed channels.
- 4. Response modalities tend towards direct distribution**, limited use of markets, limited effort to promote market pluralism.
- 5. Seed quality identified as an issue but with no discussion of the crop specific** seed quality issues.
- 6. General reference to ‘improved seed’ or ‘climate smart agriculture’ but no clear indication of the desired farmer characteristics** / seed varieties and how these characteristics / varieties address the emergency seed challenges faced by farmers.
- 7. Formal seed certification seen as a requirement** with no alternatives.

Why is SERT as a Resource Important?

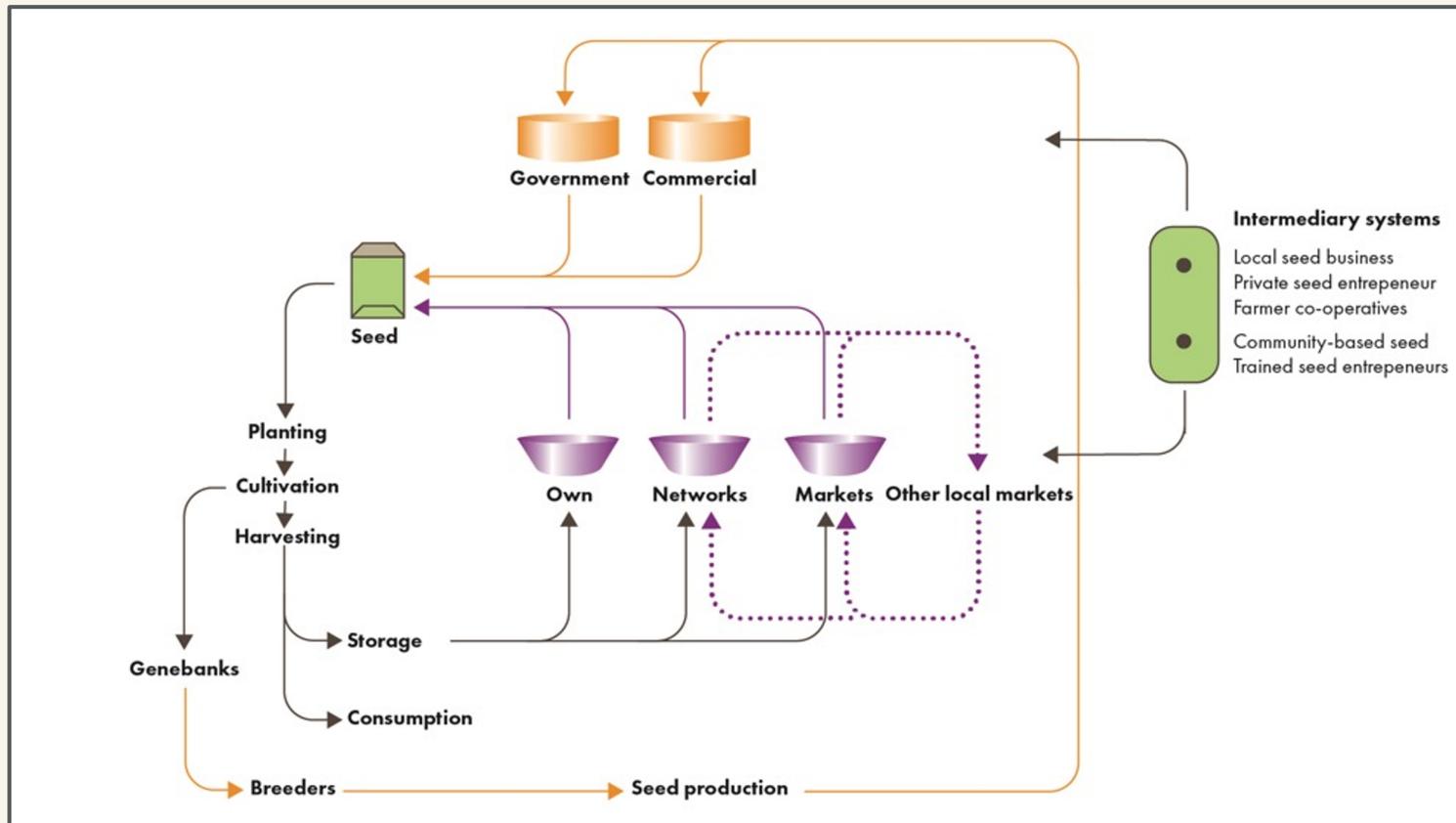
1. Emergency Seed AID has persistent challenges and SERT can help emergency seed aid practitioners to better diagnose **emergency seed need** and identify opportunities to leverage **existing seed system capacities**.
1. SERT recognizes and builds on existing emergency seed security/seed assessment tools and resources.

SERT Central Features



SERT CENTRAL FEATURES

1. Seed System Fundamentals



2. Seed Security & Program Goals

Food Security Nutrition Resilience Income

Seed Systems and resilience programming

- Systems
- Diversity (crops and varieties)
- Diversity (supply channels)
- Availability and access
- Mobilization

3. Response Interventions

Approach	Strengths	Weaknesses
<i>Direct distribution</i>		
Direct Seed Distribution (DSD)		
Local procurement and distribution of seed		
Provision of modern varieties		
Food aid to serve as 'Seed protection ration'		
<i>Market-based approaches focused on clients (demand)</i>		
Seed fairs, combined with vouchers		
Cash		
Vouchers		
<i>Market-based approaches focused on suppliers</i>		
Market-based support to supply side (agrodealers/traders)		

SERT CENTRAL FEATURES

Response Interventions

DIRECT DISTRIBUTION



SEED FAIRS/VOUCHERS



CASH TRANSFER



SERT CENTRAL FEATURES

Market-based Responses

Informal markets
cereals, legumes, other crops



Formal markets (agrodealers)
maize, vegetable seed



SERT CENTRAL FEATURES

4. Decision Trees

Key questions to shape humanitarian response	Evidence/ indicators		
		<i>If Yes</i>	<i>If No</i>
A. Is a seed security-linked intervention feasible?			
A.1 <u>Readiness</u> . Is the farming population ready to engage in agriculture?	1. 2.	Move to A.2 ↓	Are there other crucial nonagricultural aid options to support the population?
A.2 <u>Means</u> . Does the population have the means to engage in agriculture (e.g., land, labor, other inputs, credit)?	1. 2.	Move to A.3 ↓	Can supplementary aid help lessen non-seed constraints? If Yes, what kind of supplementary aid? If No, should non-seed aid be given priority?
A.3 <u>Broad context</u> . Are the major context changes affecting agriculture during this stress period clearly understood?	1. 2.	Move to A.4 ↓	What additional information processes could be put in place to clarify the situation?
A.4 <u>Do no harm: general context</u> . Can a humanitarian response be implemented in the current scenario (consider short- and longer-term effects)?	1. 2.	Move to section B: SEED SECURITY	Can harmful effects be alleviated with altered strategy? (Analyze each item in terms of potential harm.) If No, consider other non-seed aid.

4. Decision Trees

For the constraint of SEED ACCESS , there are several possible response options.								
Key questions	Evidence /indicators	CASH		VOUCHERS		SVF		DSD
C.2.1 Context Does the context allow for this type of intervention?	1. 2.	Are there sufficient market outlets supplying formal or informal seed? Are outlets within reasonable distance? Is it safe/feasible for recipients to travel? Do donors /gov'ts allow for this modality?	Are there sufficient market outlets supplying formal or informal seed? Are outlets within reasonable distance to recipients? Is it safe/feasible for recipients to travel?	Is it safe/feasible for <u>recipients</u> to congregate and travel? Are vendors willing to travel to fair venue?			C.1 above	
		YES ↓	NO Review possibility of other interventions that enable seed access and solve constraint(s) directly above.	YES ↓	NO Review safer/more accessible response options (DSD?). Review whether DSD can offer supply needed.	YES ↓	NO Review safer /more accessible response options (DSD?). Review whether DSD can offer supply needed If vendor travel is constraint, consider travel subsidy.	
C.2.2 Logistics Can the necessary logistics be put in place?	1. 2.	Are either direct or digital transfer of 'cash' <u>options</u> available? Can all recipients including the most vulnerable be reached with this approach?	Have sufficient vendors willing to accept vouchers been identified? Cross-reference with C.2 (4,5,6,7).	Can enough fairs be organized at needed scale and in time, with staff trained? Can vouchers be <u>printed</u> in time?				

5. Guiding Principles

Themes

1. Seed System Security Assessment (SSSA)
2. Response type
3. Goal of the intervention
4. Context
5. Timeliness
6. Market-based assistance
7. Crop and variety choice
8. Seed quality
9. Farmers' choice
10. Feedback at multiple key stages

Gender



#7 Crop & Variety Choice

The crops and varieties selected for the intervention should suit the context and user needs

Technical notes

- a. Seed and intervention goal
- b. Traditional versus modern varieties
- c. Varietal preferences, including those related to gender
- d. Crop preferences, including those related to gender
- e. Realistic management conditions
- f. Self- and open-pollinated varieties
- g. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
- h. No suitability, no intervention

SERT CENTRAL FEATURES

Technical Support

- Indicators of acute shock vs chronic stress
- Seed quality advice
- Evaluation checklists

post-harvest



after one season



after multiple seasons

Feedback welcome!

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- SeedSystem: Louise Sperling, sperling@seedsystem.org
- ISSD Africa: Wilfred Ouko, wouko@mercycorps.org



Questions

THANK YOU!