

Starting points of this exploratory study

What could AE contribute to humanitarian interventions in refugee contexts and forced displacement?

State of the art

Literature Review

Are there different theorical starting points?

Which actors propose what, and from where (positionality/narratives)?



Actor's mapping

Theoretical frameworks / Narratives

Identification of themes & areas of interest

Gender approach?

Agroecology

Approach
Potential within this context.

Forced Displacement & Refugee

International legislative framework and refugees international regime.

Tipology of the reception settings of refugees / displaced people.

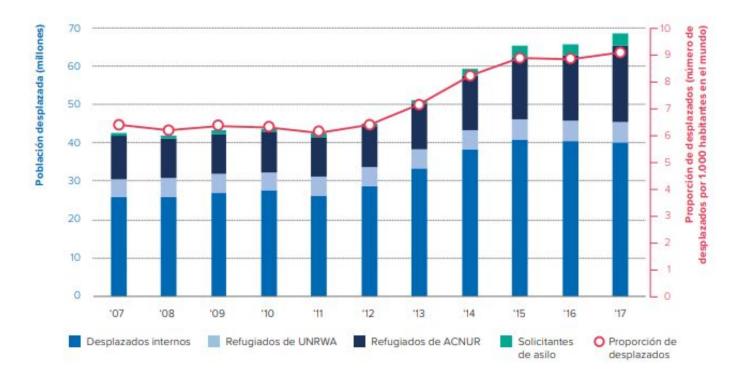
Humanitarian scheme. *Clusters*—. Food and nutrition *Cluster*.

Keys about forced desplacement

*Data from 2018

- 70 millions of displaced people (1/2 under 18yr) refugees / IDPs / asilum-seekers
- <u>Trends:</u>
 - **Protracted** (+25.000 people, + 5 years). After emergency, no stable/safe situation.
 - **Substantial Growth** --- rise more than 50% on a decade
 - **Urban** refugees and IDPs, tendency towards the cities, + camps=accidental cities [Adam-Bradford]

Gráfico 1 | Tendencia del desplazamiento global y proporción de desplazados | 2007-2017



Keys about forced desplacement

IDPs · Internally Displaced People --- Disasters

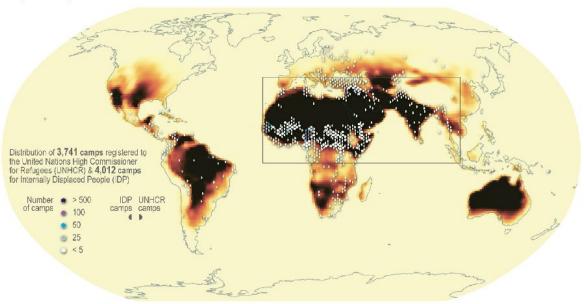
NEW DISPLACEMENTS IN 2019: BREAKDOWN BY CONFLICT AND DISASTER TYPE

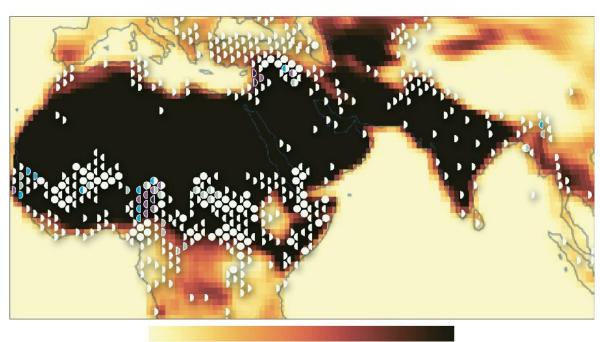


Present-day global distribution of camps for refugees & internally displaced people

Background of days with TX above 35°C in 2041–2060, relative to 1850–1900

< 0





50

Days with TX above 35°C in 2041–2060, relative to 1850–1900 CMIP6, SSP2-8.5

90 > 100

Evolution of the Humanitarian System

* TOWARDS INTEGRATION / HARMONIZATION WITH DEVELOPMENT *

Continuum Vs. Congiguum

CLASSIC H.

Hum. System
Food Aid
Disaster is exceptional
Crisis=Needs
UN Agencies

Hum. Syst. Reform 2005 Clusters approach

[Coop ·Coord. · Efficiency]

Comprehensive Refugee
Response Framework (CRRF)

RESILIENT H. SELF-RELIANCE

Hum. Ecosystem
Disaster is the norm
Needs – Capac. & resilience
Nacional/local/other agents













LRRD / VARD

[+ capacities

- vulnerabilities]

+ HR Approach

Human Security

WHS '16

New Way of Working = SDG

NEXUS HA-D

[- risks = - needs]

NEXUS 3

[+ Peace/securitation]

'18 GLOBAL COMPACT ON

MIGRANTS

LIVELIHOODS & <u>ECONOMIC</u>
INCLUSION

CRITICS

Corruption/state-support R.

Dependency

High cost Impact on local prices Disassociated from local

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Basic Needs (Food assistance)
Livelihood protection (Assets, Food
Prod. Systems, NR integral manag.)
Liv. Promotion (AGI, diversification,
Access to credit & markets, IRR)

CRITICS

Donors' priority: Cost-effective
Economistic
Acritical / apolitical
No proven effectiveness

ENABLING POLICIES & FRAMEWORKS for AGROECOLOGY

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC)

2011 · NEXUS · Cluster with more support (35%)

"To integrate aid in godos (in kind payment)

—food-aid—, agricultural issues and other
interventions related to livelihoods, and address at
a political level the related institutional and policy
issues"

gFSC = WFP + FAO + INGOs (E. global support)

+

UNHCR = Joint Evaluation

2016 – SAG Strategic Advisory Group (8 members; ACH, FAO, WFP, Oxfam, etc.)

5 technical working groups for good practices, innovative solutions, tools...

Cash & Markets
FS & livelihoods in urban settings
Nutrition Intercluster Group
Programmes quality
Prepareness & resilience

Food Value Chain according to FSC: from direct and instant access to food, to rural development and productivity improvement (food security guarateed through humanitarian & developmental interventions)











FOOD ASSISTANCE

General food distribution, cash based transfers (incl. vouchers), food for assets, food for work

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, livestock) Agriculture production and technical support

NUTRITION Nutrition-sensitive

food security interventions in coordination with the Nutrition Cluster

LIVELIHOODS

Provide income generating activities and opportunities to support early recovery of individuals, households and small enterprises

REHABILITATION/ BUILDING OF AGRIC. INFRASTRUCTURE

Agriculture, markets. Recover production capacity by rebulding assests loses

Food Security Cluster led by FAO/WFP enhances country coordination arrangements through improved partnerships between national governments, UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and international and national NGOs.

GFSC STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2019: RESULTS AND FOCUS AREAS



STRENGTHENED
EFFECTIVENESS OF FOOD
SECURITY COORDINATION
SYSTEMS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

FOCUS AREA 1

Supporting country clusters (coordinators, information managers) in delivering against six core cluster functions

FOCUS AREA 2

Supporting Cluster Lead Agencies in fulfilling their leadership and accountability role in managing clusters

FOCUS AREA 3

Monitoring performance for better delivery and managing knowledge



ENHANCED PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVES AT GLOBAL LEVEL

FUGUS AREA T

Facilitating mutual reinforcement between global partners and gFSC based on complementary expertise and comparative advantage

FOCUS AREA 2

Developing strategic partnerships with universities and academia

FOCUS AREA 3

Exploring strategic partnerships with business actors

EUGIS VDEV V

Continuing and adjusting the work of technical working



SCALED-UP ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATION, RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS POLICY

FOCUS AREA

Increasing investment in inter-cluster work

FUCUS AREA 2

Strengthening linkages with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) work

FOCUS AREA 3

Opening more systematic dialogue with donors on coordination effectiveness, resourcing and managing expectation

EUGLIG VDEV V

Accelerating working relationships with national governments



FOSTERED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH TO COORDINATION ACTION

FOCUS AREA 1

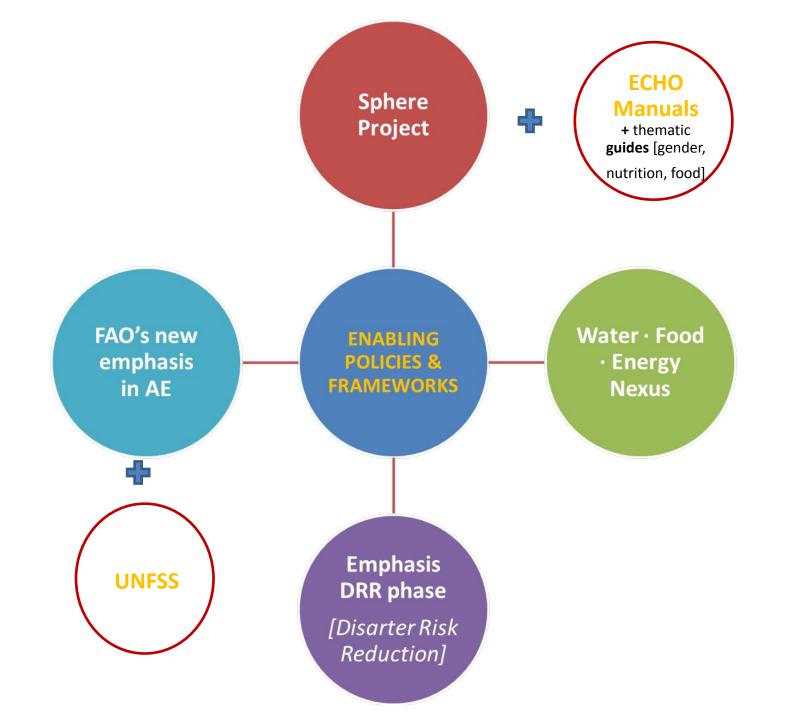
Enhanced engagement with humanitarian and development actors

FOCUS AREA 2

Decentralization and localization of preparedness

FOCUS AREA 3

Improve joint and impartial needs analyses



Actors-interviews

- 1 Few identified actors whose experience link both areas of expertise: HA+AE
- 2 Professionals linked to AE show great interest on the link to humanitarian contexts, even though very few were familiar with this application.
- 3 Professionals linked to development/humanitarian sectors, and specifically within the livelihoods specialization, have not previously thought about this possibility, generally reluctant.
- 4 Gap between official intentions (norms, programs) and real linkage between HA& Dev. in practice. Despite some org. highlight the need to apply a holistic and integrated approach in their strategic documents, its application remains way behind.

WEAKNESSES

- Limited knowledge of what AE implies, apart from agricultural practices.
- Perception of the (alleged) negative effects for food security that AE may implies.
- Limited by the access to local resources (land, hybrid resources, local markets; local legislation)

THREATS

- Perception of incompatibility with the "time" of the HA (short-term)
- Perception that is not applicable in broad contexts
- Potential evolution/changes of the crisis
- •The integration of HA and Development is still weak

STRENGTHS

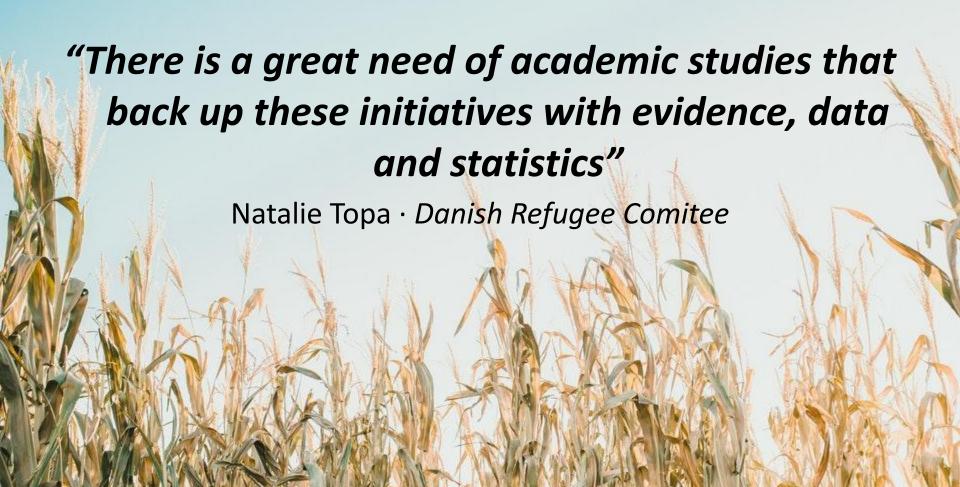
- Specific practices can help to close the gap for an AE approach (gardens, agroforestry...)
- Methodologicaly, systems-based designed interventions are highly compatible with the holistic focus of AE.
- Cost-effective practices (in comparison to distribution of food
- •Low impact on local market prices, and their strengthening.
- Reduces dependency of beneficiaries
- Strengthens communities (social and physicologically.
- Local appropiation and cultural adaptation.
- Equity and gender justice

OPPORTUNITIES

- Good timing for promoting AE in the humanitarian context:
 Donor fatigue Cronification of displacements- Greater nº of displacements
- •Current model of resilient/self-reliance humanitarism: Reinforcement of local/ national levels. Responsability- Long-term dev. estrategies (throught the link with dev.). - Humanitarian Ecosystem, adapted to the context.
- •Pre-crisis phase of the humanitarian aid cycle allows for the aplication of AE within *Disaster Risk Reduction* strategies.
- •Demand of AE interventions by the refugee population.
- •Demand of studies that may support its application.
- Expansion of local AE and peasants/farmers organizations.
- •Growing numbers of climate displacements.
- Space for scaling up its applicatio.
- "New" niche; Urban AE (reports back growing importance).

"We are overwhelmed by demand"

Clement Okia · Project manager UG. · ICRAF









Seminari internacional sobre el paper de l'agroecologia en els desplaçaments forçosos de persones

wp.me/p5mF9t-5gN

Traducir Tweet



Càtedra Agroecologia y 5 más

3:44 p. m. · 26 nov. 2021 · Twitter Web App



Natalie Topa · Danish Refugee Comitee

Sponge Camps (Rhino and Imvepi, Uganda). August 30 2021 to Oct 15 (6 weeks)



Training of Trainers- Mapping Flows, Elements, Resources, Influences



Begin with Planting the Rain





Whole compound is an interconnected water circuit,

Designing WITH nature and her patterns. Not imposing anchored by perennial stability.

artificial patterns.



Baby food forest, intensively planted with locally

adapted seeds, trees, vines ready for rains.

Increasing verticality and 3D placemaking for biodiversity, wildlife and soil organisms, punctuated by diverse and evergreen food forest trees, shrubs and vines.



Integration of multiple design principles.



Water and nutrient captured, stored and held in protected soils and structures.









August 30 2021 to Oct 15 (6 weeks)



Baby Food Forest with Perennial Stability and Diverse food abundance in 1.5 years.





After 8 weeks.





Natalie Topa, DRC

Biointensive Permaculture Gardens







I. AE ofrece un marco teórico-práctico muy apropiado para regenerar los sistemas alimentarios, medio natural, revitalizar economía local y medios de vida en contextos de desplazamiento forzado y crisis humanitarias

Mirada sistemas y receptiva a la complejidad, evita el pensamiento en silos [no linealidad: principio emergencia y retroalimentación, interconexión, etc.]

En muchos casos demanda población afectada

[semillas locales, evitar la dependencia de insumos externos, más participación]

Incorporar de raíz 3 ámbitos estratégicos en la actual Acción Humanitaria

Justicia de género + Aceptación trabajar junto estructuras locales y reconocimiento capacidades locales + Estrategias adaptación cambio climático

Donantes, búsqueda soluciones mayor impacto/exigencia uso eficiente recursos [efectos positivos más allá de la alimentación: economía, social, psicológica, participación democrática]

II. La importancia de construir un cuerpo de evidencias sobre AE en contextos de desplazamiento forzoso

Mejorar futuras intervenciones, y adaptar marco teórico a particularidades de los diferentes contextos desplazamiento

[AE orientada al diseño regenerativo del territorio – más allá de la población desplazada/refugiada, plantar árboles es en bien común]

Acreditar su idoneidad frente responsables programas

[En 8 semanas se puede producir alimentos en pequeños espacios y generar excedentes]

Escalar políticamente

[Facilitar salir zona confort -facilitadores- y argumentos sólidos para confrontar – bloquedadores-]

Annex I – Brainstorming about possible research questions and research funding needs

About AE Strategy

What are our AE "shock green doctrine" for a radical transformation in crisis times?

What is the AE position about the lack of interest of the companies (business sector)?

About AE engagement with Resilience

Resilience as a best word. Resilience as strategic entry point: How could influence the debate about resilience?

How does AE contribute to prepare people for resilience

About AE deep engagement with local context and conflict resolution

The importance to know what capacities exist in local contexts Could AE be a peace dividend among Host-Refugee-IDPs-Returnees / pastoralist-peasants?

What marginalized people is on those contexts?

The importance of indigenous knowledge within local context

About AE and program interventions

Expand the research about bottlenecks. Why AE is not on the table? What are the guidelines on how advice program teams towards AE

About AE Feminist approach

Be clear about, what could be done in terms of feminist approach?

About AE measurement and evaluation

Indicators valid for AE framework

What is a credible evidence – which are research methods more suitable?

Measure carbon fixation into the soil (ecosystem service)

About AE food production research

How to handle the negative perception about less AE yield compared to conventional agriculture.

Negative impact of conventional agriculture on soil fertility How could we characterize the nutritional potential per m2 or acres?

About AE research funding opportunities

Search and identify research calls that might support AE research

About AE engagement with energy transition

Issues of fossil fuel with in Aid industry *versus* bioregional supply

III. La importancia de facilitar espacios democráticos mixtos población afectada – academia – profesionales

Plurales y Adaptados a la realidad de contextos concretos, nivel de aceptación de la AE, la posibilidad de sumar a iniciativas existentes o ventanas de oportunidad concretas.

La importancia del **factor humano** y **tejer complicidades personales** entre personas con un alto grado de conciencia sobre la importancia incorporar AE

Componente capacitación: cursos formación, divulgación experiencias e investigación académica



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