Global Alliance for Resilience - AGIR Sahel and West Africa

Facilitated by:

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The birth of AGIR:

Political will to pool efforts for a long-term partnership to end hunger...

The Alliance was born out of the shared understanding of the Sahel and West African people and their partners of the international community on the structural and chronic nature of food and nutrition crises affecting the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable households.
Resilience...

... A shared understanding of resilience by stakeholders of the Alliance...

“the ability of vulnerable households, families, communities and systems to cope with uncertainty and risk of shock, to withstand the shock and respond effectively, recover and adapt sustainably”
Some implications of the shared understanding:

1. Link humanitarian action to development action to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households
2. Address the acute and chronic causes of crises simultaneously: Increased income; Access to infrastructure and basic social services (health, water-hygiene-sanitation, family planning, etc.); Building sustainable livelihoods
3. Help vulnerable households to gradually escape the vicious circle of poverty: Promoting sustainable development
Objectives

Overall objective:
Reduce, structurally and sustainably, food and nutrition vulnerability by supporting the implementation of the Sahel and West African policy – “Zero Hunger” in the next 20 years

Global impact indicators:
1. Prevalence of global chronic malnutrition (children < 5 years) lower than 20%;
2. Decline in the percentage of populations structurally vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity;
3. Significant increase in the coverage rate of food and nutrition needs through local production (self-sufficiency level);
4. Improved overall resilience index of vulnerable households
Specific objectives - Pillars

- **Pillar 1**: Improving the social protection of vulnerable communities and households for securing their livelihoods
- **Pillar 2**: Strengthening nutrition of vulnerable households
- **Pillar 3**: Sustainable improvement of agricultural and food productivity, incomes of the most vulnerable people and their food access
- **Pillar 4**: Strengthening governance of food and nutrition security
Governance... Coordination...

... Political and technical leadership: ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS... Grounded on existing frameworks and mechanisms...

ECOWAS-UEMOA joint political steering: ECOWAS AEWR TSC and UEMOA’s CHN-SA being the spaces for political decision-making

CILSS: Technical implementing Agency. Hosts the Technical Unit (AGIR TU)

SWAC/OECD: Common space for dialogue, animation, lobbying and international advocacy
Technical leadership

At all levels: specific forums for APOs, Civil Society and Private Sector: Consultation - Dialogue; Capacity building; etc.
Progress made...

At country level:

⇒ **Group 1:** countries having validated their AGIR CRP documents: Togo and Niger
⇒ **Group 2:** countries to validate their draft AGIR CRPs between June and August 2015: Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali and Guinea Bissau
⇒ **Group 3:** countries whose AGIR CRPs are expected in the second half 2015: Benin, Senegal, Chad, Mauritania, Cape Verde, Gambia, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria
⇒ **Group 4:** country with which contacts are ongoing for its involvement in AGIR: Sierra Leone
Progress made (contd.)

At regional level:

⇒ Eight (8) CSOs actively engaged in implementation: ROPPA, WAWA, APEES, POSCAO, RECAO, RBM, ROAC, RESIMAO

⇒ Signature of a Framework-Agreement for CSO engagement

⇒ Beginning of a reflection on the development of a consensual approach for measuring resilience in support of the Cadre Harmonisé
Major achievements:

1. Inclusive dialogue processes: strictly followed by countries

2. Methodological tools for inclusive dialogues: adapted and efficient

3. Implementation of regional Roadmap well underway
Thank you for your Attention

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