



R4 Rural Resilience **Initiative**



JANUARY | MARCH 2020

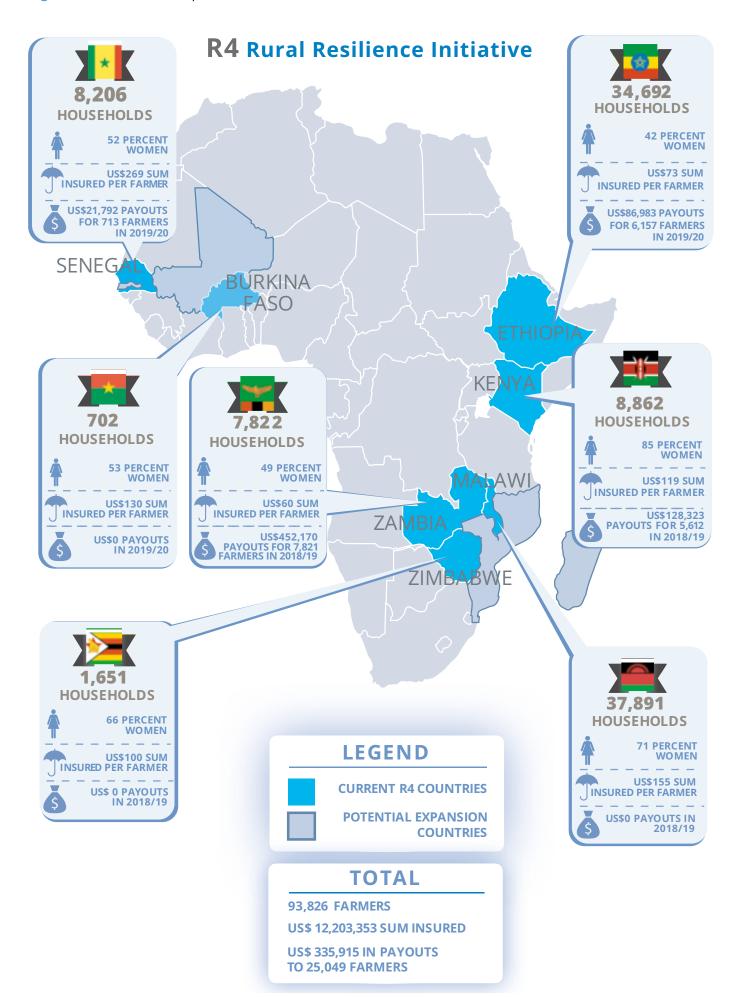




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Figure 1. R4 Countries Map





Executive summary

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) began as a strategic partnership between the World Food Programme (WFP) and Oxfam America in 2011 to build on the success of Oxfam America's pilot project HARITA (Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation) that broke new ground in the field of rural risk management. After the successful expansion of the R4 integrated approach under the global partnership, in October 2018, Oxfam America transitioned into an advisory role with WFP taking the lead on the management and scale-up of R4 operations, globally. WFP gratefully acknowledges the pioneering role Oxfam America played together with the communities, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) and other local and international actors in creating, developing and transferring the HARITA model outside Ethiopia.

R4 is comprised of four integrated risk management strategies that strengthen farmers' food and income security. The initiative combines **improved natural** resource management through asset creation or improved agricultural practices (risk reduction), microinsurance (risk transfer), increased investment, livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking), and savings (risk reserves).



R4 currently reaches over 93,000 farmers, (60 percent women) in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The initiative will also introduce insurance in Mozambique this year.

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, during the first quarter of 2020, R4 gradually started adapting its field activities in response to the emergency. Many Country Offices developed business continuity plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and

contingency plans to ensure continuity of programme implementation. Through programme implementing partners, WFP shared advocacy material focused on COVID-19 mitigation measures (i.e. social distancing, hand washing stations) in local languages. Due to restrictions of movements and gatherings in all the R4 countries, training activities and interactions with farmers were limited to only small groups to ensure COVID-19 preventive measures were being observed. The use of technology has been promoted to disseminate

capacity strengthening messages and for monitoring activities, replacing the need for in-person interactions. Restriction of movements and social distancing measures have affected some programmatic activities, leading to revisions of some risk reduction and public works activities, especially those based on community level works that require large gatherings. As a result, shifts in programme activities are currently being assessed, particularly with regard to the conditionalities for beneficiaries to access insurance.

Figure 2. R4 achievements

| Planting year | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Payouts | | | us\$17,000 | \$ US\$320,000 | \$ US\$24,000 | \$ US\$38,000 | \$ US\$450,000 | \$ US\$74,000 | \$ US\$1.5m | \$ US\$590,000 | \$ US\$336,000 |
| Value of premiums | ⑤ ≣ US\$2,500 | S E US\$27,000 | US\$215,000 | US\$275,000 | US\$283,000 | U\$\$306,000 | US\$362,000 | US\$770,000 | US\$1.1m | US\$1.7m | US\$1.6m |
| Total sum insured | US\$10,200 | US\$73,000 | US\$940,000 | US\$1.3m | US\$1.2m | US\$1.5m | US\$2.2m | US\$4.9m | US\$6.6m | US\$10.3m | US\$12.2m |
| Cash contribution | | | | | | | US\$43,000 | US\$86,000 | 79 US\$78,000 | US\$128,000 | US\$154,000 |
| R4 Farmers insured through WFP | ŤŇ | | Y | w <u>*</u> | | | | | | W. | |
| (percent of women) | 200 (38) | 1,308 (39) | 13,195 (33) | 19,407 (21) | 20,015 (31) | 24,970 (33) | 29,279 (32) | 37,419 (40) | 51,955 (50) | 87,557 (55) | 88,790 (60) |
| Non-R4 Farmers insured* | | | | | | | 3,918 | 4,448 | 6,603 | 5,763 | 5,036 |
| Countries | Ethiopia | Ethiopia | Ethiopia | Ethiopia Senegal | Ethiopia Senegal | Ethiopia Senegal | Ethiopia Malawi Senegal Zambia | Ethiopia Malawi Senegal Zambia | Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Senegal Zambia | Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Senegal Zambia Zimbabwe | Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Senegal Zambia Zimbabwe Burkina Faso |

^{*} Farmers accessing insurance products developed through the R4 Initiative, but not directly participating in the R4 programme or farmers that have graduated from the programme and are paying their insurance premium fully in cash.

Our vision: 500,000 insured farmers in 2022.



R4 Ethiopia







34, 676 households (159,509 persons)¹



36 percent women



Tigray and Amhara regions



AIC, DECSI, Ethiopian farmers' cooperative, IRI, ISD, Mekelle University, NMA, OIC, ORDA, REST, RIB Union



KfW, IFAD

R4 Programme in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, R4 builds on the initial success of the Horn of Africa risk transfer for adaptation (HARITA) initiative, started in 2009 by Oxfam, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), and several other national and global partners. The initiative builds its risk reduction component on the government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).



Risk Reduction component: The risk reduction component builds on the national Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)'s public works. The model is focused on a community-based watershed development approach, developed by WFP in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia during the MERET programme. In order to build long-term resilience, farmers work on soil and water conservation.



Risk Transfer component: By building assets, farmers can access weather index insurance. In order to be insured, farmers work on assets between two and seven days, depending on the sum insured participants require, as the contribution to the premium. The cash contribution is collected by the Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACCOs) and REST or the Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara (ORDA), which then pay the insurance company branch. In 2019, participants contributed 25 percent of the total premium cost in cash.



Risk Reserves and Prudent Risk Taking components: FFarmers practice regular savings in Village Economic and Social Associations (VESAs) and RUSACCOs. Under the prudent risk taking

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