

Food Systems Resilience: Elusive Concept or Actionable Framework?

Question Report			
#	Question	Answer	Answer Name
1	How can we ensure the concept of food systems resilience is less confusing and clear among humanitarian and development practitioners and that it trickles down to the affected communities (agency)? Samuel Maliamungu, from South Sudan.	https://www.wfp.org/sustainable-livelihoods-and-ecosystems	Ones Karuho
2	Has permaculture been considered as a solution for food security at the rural vililage level ?	live answered	Ones Karuho
3	Can you share the presentations please	Hi Adriana! Thank you for asking. We will follow up with an email containing the recording, slides, and additional resources shortly. They will also be posted on the event page for this webinar. https://www.resiliencelinks.org/events/food-system-resilience-elusive-concept-or-actionable-framework	Jayme Charles
4	As you apply your resilience innovations to smallholder farmers, can you confirm that what you are encouraging are operational fiesiable? That is do your farmers have sufficeint labor or access to mechanization to manage any innovation in a timely manner. Also, does your labor have the 4000 kcal/day diet that will allow them to undertake a full day of agronomic field work? to often the diet is limited to 2500 kcal/day limited the diligent work day to only a couple hours. this can substantially delay crop establishment to over 8 weeks and potential yield to below what is needed for family food security. Too often our innovations are more labor intensive, with the assumption labor is readily available.	hi there, I'm curious what you see as the differences between three food systems resilience concept you are discussing here and the market systems resilience concept?	Ben Fowler
4	As you apply your resilience innovations to smallholder farmers, can you confirm that what you are encouraging are operational fiesiable? That is do your farmers have sufficeint labor or access to mechanization to manage any innovation in a timely manner. Also, does your labor have the 4000 kcal/day diet that will allow them to undertake a full day of agronomic field work? to often the diet is limited to 2500 kcal/day limited the diligent work day to only a couple hours. this can substantially delay crop establishment to over 8 weeks and potential yield to below what is needed for family food security. Too often our innovations are more labor intensive, with the assumption labor is readily available.	doesn't food system start at the farm level, with getting crop/animal production sufficeint to feed the population. If the farmers can't produce sufficeint food to feed their families, the value chain will not exist.	Dick Tinsley
5	Do you think Gobernance and local organization framework are key elements in the matriz of Food System Resilience in order to integrate interventions?	live answered	
6	Thank you for these presentations. Thought provoking for sure. More of a thought: I think a systems wonk would argue that a system is, in and of itself, resilient. It is functioning the way that it was designed. I don't think it was ever a goal or outcome of a food system to deliver environmental stability, for example. A food system is supposed to provide food. And not necessarily equitably. I think we should be asking, rather, how the food system is or is not contributing to the resilience for people and nature. Food security, for example, can be an indicator of resilience for people, not of a resilient food system. And then we need to apply a shock or a stress to measure non-process indicators (eg Degree of food insecurity in target communities following extreme events or over time). This is a tall order and there are problems with measuring resilience that way as well.	Resilience (as per resilience alliance thinking) is a property of a system - food security is what a food system 'produces' - but it is complex - because food security needs to be defined as the 5As of food security.	Cynthia Neudoerffer
6	Thank you for these presentations. Thought provoking for sure. More of a thought: I think a systems wonk would argue that a system is, in and of itself, resilient. It is functioning the way that it was designed. I don't think it was ever a goal or outcome of a food system to deliver environmental stability, for example. A food system is supposed to provide food. And not necessarily equitably. I think we should be asking, rather, how the food system is or is not contributing to the resilience for people and nature. Food security, for example, can be an indicator of resilience for people, not of a resilient food system. And then we need to apply a shock or a stress to measure non-process indicators (eg Degree of food insecurity in target communities following extreme events or over time). This is a tall order and there are problems with measuring resilience that way as well.	Agreed	David Kuhn
7	How does private sector collaborations worked	live answered	
8	Where does market system resilience fall in this discussion about food system resilience? Most frameworks seem to leave that out entirely.	live answered	

9	On the heels of COP and the collapse of the Global Goal on Adaptation: "Climate finance is messy, but the global goal on adaptation is even messier," said Katherine Browne, a researcher at the Stockholm Environmental Institute who studies adaptation. "The problems with finance are political, but the problems with the goal are technical, because they're trying to find a way to measure something that basically everyone agrees can't be measured."		
10	How are you incorporating thinking about poverty traps and ensuring you are not building resilience of a mal-adaptive system? Where the focus should perhaps be more on transforming the food system and not further building the resilience of the mal-adaptive dimensions of the food system?	live answered	
11	Does this framework address gender gaps/issues within the food system?	live answered	
12	Why do you put " Food System + Development" ? is not that Food system include development ? This refers to the speaker from Ethiopia	I would appreciate hearing more from the speakers on practical ways that this framework has changed the way they do and/or fund programming?	Ben Fowler
13	I agree very much with Bart. By agreeing on common definitions/frameworks and applying these in our concrete interventions in real contexts, we can advance and identify the levers in the system. With more and more examples, we may even arrive at some commonalities on what works, when and in which contexts		
14	I think it was the first presenter who said that resiliency is the "capacity" not an "outcome". This is very interesting to me as we have been treating resilience as an outcomes in our research. Can you speak more about this--why it is not an outcome?	what ex ante measures have you found most helpful to assess food systems resilience?	Ben Fowler
15	Bart just responded to my question. thanks		
16	How can we measurably and sustainably improve food safety in food systems in areas of recurrent crises, especially among migrating/displaced communities? Foodborne illnesses' disability-adjusted life years are almost on par with HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB yet it's preventable, as shown by efforts such as FTF EatSafe's work in traditional markets, or Hep A immunizations.		
17	How do you adjust this resilience model/approach if you are working in countries that are often suspicious of foreign agricultural aid, such as the Russian backed regimes in Latin America (Cuba, Nicaragua and/or Venezuela), or exceptional cases such as in North Korea (and some countries in Africa)? Admittedly, these are difficult places to work for many int'l donor programs, but often these problematic countries have the worst cases of malnutrition and/or famine/food shortages. Obviously, the UN Agencies are big donors, but resilience takes on a wholly different aspect in these countries where politics is often a food security issue.		
18	If food aid is being used in county, the food system is not sustainable. How can an unsustainable food system be resilient?	"Where sustainability aims to put the world back into balance, resilience looks for ways to manage an imbalanced world." - Andrew Zolli	David Kuhn
19	In our resilience framework we categorize project activities as contributing to building one of "coping" "adapting" or "transformative" capacities. Where food or cash transfers are generally just coping, provision of seeds, tools and livelihood assets are adapting, and training gender champions and working with a gender advisory committee are transformative. We are then also looking at how building these capacities contribute to three dimensions of food systems resilience - the ability to absorb shocks or stresses; ability to self-organize, ability to innovate, experiment, and learn. We have developed simple evaluation tools that the local NGO partners are using themselves to evaluate resilience in their projects.		
20	What about agency competencies and role of private sector in extension and education of the grassroots?		

21	<p>I know this is too late, but hope that it may be of value to explore post-webinar:</p> <p>Bart, I appreciate your plea for actor-oriented resilience and basic building blocks.</p> <p>Unlike most participants, my Resilient Village project is an American retired emergency manager working solo at a grass roots level with villagers in de-occupied Ukrainian villages. Small-scale successes have been based on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learning needs from these villagers, 2. partnering to meet needs on a small scale, 3. gaining their respect before moving on to community-wide goals. <p>That is the point where I need to know how to partner with larger entities.</p> <p>Thanks to a webinar like this, the ICRC will be bringing their landmine awareness to several of my villages soon. But the main work that is desperately needed for winter remains a distant vision.</p> <p>How do I connect with help needed?</p>		
22	Dear Speakers and facilitator: Thanks for sharing your		