

Executive Board Informal Consultation

Resilience Policy Update

10 September 2024



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Timeline (2023/2024)

Kickoff of **Internal and external consultations**

Establishment of **Internal Reference Group**

Field Trips

Annotated policy outline shared with **Internal reference group**

IRG Consultation on annotated outline

EB policy workshop and annotated outline

First policy draft with **IRG, FAO and IFAD**

Oct

Nov

Jan

Feb

Mar

Second policy draft with **IRG, PGG Director, FAO and IFAD**

EB field visit to Chad's integrated resilience programme (**debrief in May EB**)

Comments / IRG meeting revision

Submission to Director PGG and AED POD

Third draft based on comments from IRG, Dir PGG, FAO, IFAD

Draft Shared with EB

EB Informal Consultation 10 September

Apr

May

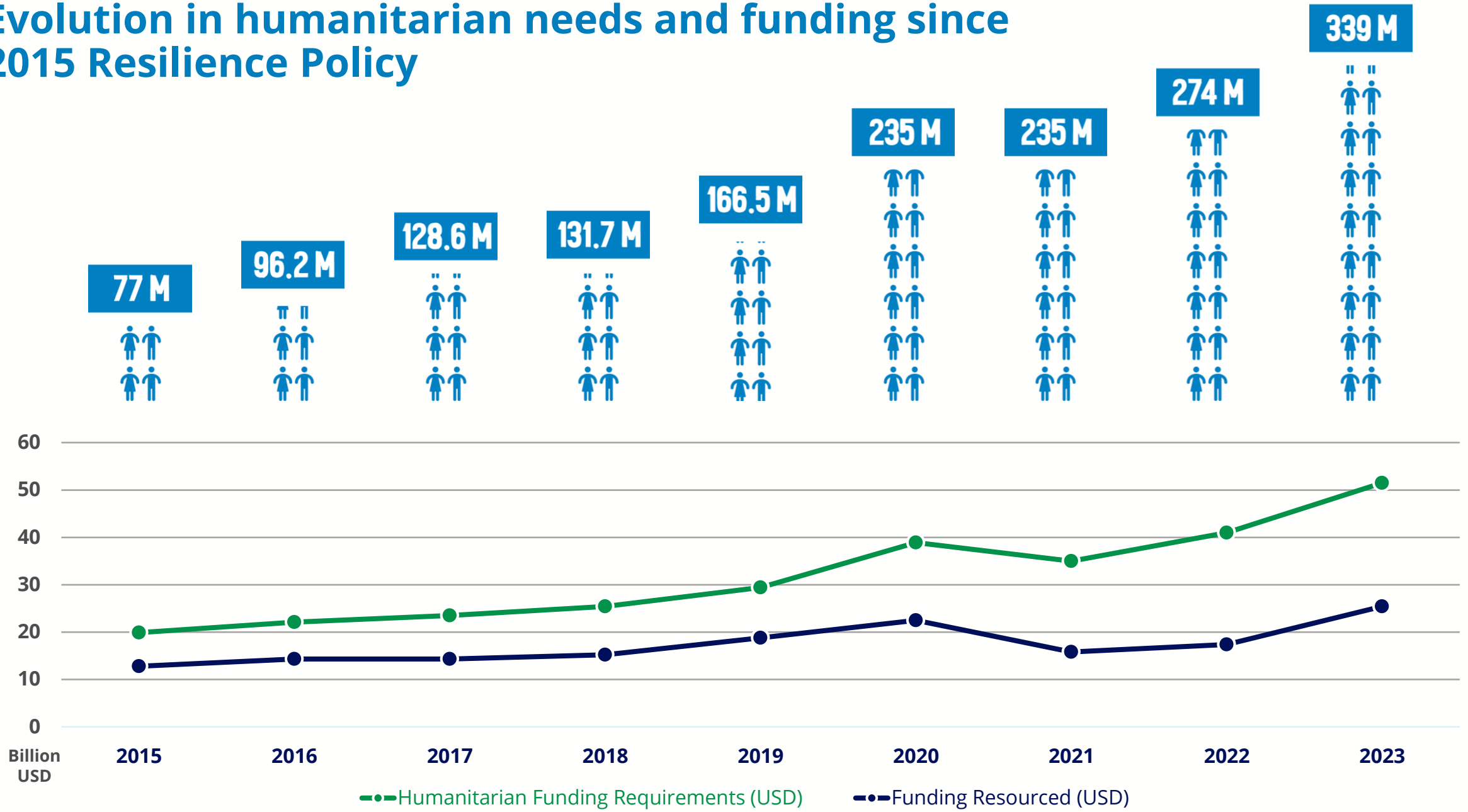
June

July

Aug

Sep

Evolution in humanitarian needs and funding since 2015 Resilience Policy



Resilience is defined as the...

“ Capacity of individuals, households, communities, institutions and systems to prepare, anticipate, absorb, recover, adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stressors in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. ”

WHERE

Countries and geographic areas where high levels of recurring food insecurity and malnutrition intersect with recurrent exposure to shocks and limited capacity to cope with them, which results in increases in humanitarian food assistance needs.

FOR WHOM

People and communities experiencing recurrent food insecurity and malnutrition who have limited capacity to manage shocks and stressors, especially in fragile situations and protracted crises

TO WHAT

Shocks and stressors that have widespread, damaging effects on people, communities and food systems and trigger food and nutrition crises.

Vision and outcomes

VISION



People can better manage shocks and stressors, while improving their food security & nutrition and ultimately reducing humanitarian food assistance needs



OUTCOMES



1: Women, girls and marginalized people are empowered with capacity, agency, and opportunities to manage shocks and stressors.



2: People and communities have enhanced and diversified livelihoods to better manage shocks and stressors.



3: Local and national actors are better able to support people and communities to prepare for, be protected during, and recover from shocks.

How to do it?

**INTEGRATED,
LAYERED AND
SEQUENCED**

**PEOPLE–
CENTRED AND
PARTICIPATORY
APPROACHES**

**CONTEXT–
SPECIFIC,
EVIDENCE–
INFORMED AND
CONFLICT
SENSITIVE**

**COLLABORATIVE
PARTNERSHIPS
AND LEVERAGE
ITS CONVENING
ROLE**

**BUILD UPON
AND
STRENGTHEN
LOCAL AND
NATIONAL
CAPACITY**

How will the policy be implemented?

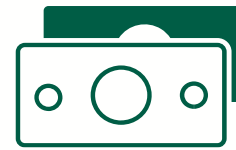
PARTNERSHIPS



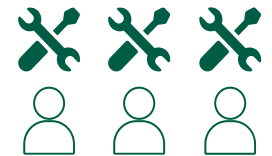
**DATA,
RESEARCH
AND EVIDENCE**



FINANCING



**WORKFORCE
CAPACITIES**





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Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Discussion