



# BRIEFING ON THE RESILIENCE POLICY UPDATE: ANNOTATED OUTLINE

19 February 2024

## 1. The context

### 1.1 Global context, trends and risks

1. Humanitarian needs are escalating in the face of extreme weather events, conflict and other large-scale shocks. Shocks are also increasingly diverse, as climate-related and human-induced disasters and geopolitical paradigm shifts become tightly interconnected. They are amplified by interrelated drivers of risk, creating vulnerabilities in environmental, social, cultural, political and economic dimensions. The rise of this complex “poly-crisis” disproportionately affects the most vulnerable, especially women and young people. The impacts of shocks and disasters also cascade across systems and sectors, magnifying the damage.<sup>1</sup>
2. The acceleration in humanitarian needs is increasingly unfolding in environmentally fragile and conflict-affected areas where populations have seen years of recurring food insecurity and humanitarian assistance. WFP is often mired in operationally difficult protracted emergencies with unreliable short-term humanitarian assistance funding and faces serious challenges to its efforts to reduce humanitarian needs in the absence of wider holistic efforts to address the drivers of risk and vulnerability.
3. Humanitarian assistance and development cooperation are not serial processes: they are increasingly needed at the same time to reduce needs, risks and vulnerability.<sup>2</sup> Crises progressively evolve across categories and do not have single, linear solutions. A lack of preparation and inadequate response can magnify the damage caused by repeated crises. This has led to a renewed emphasis on prevention and the importance of addressing the root causes of humanitarian needs.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. 2020. *UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*.

<sup>2</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2020. *Exploring Peace Within the Humanitarian–Development–Peace NEXUS (HDPN)*.

4. Climate shocks are particularly damaging to fragile local ecosystems and the people who depend on them, particularly women and children. Healthy ecosystems are at the heart of vibrant communities, but once degraded, they can lead to growing hardship in relation to the search for water and other basic needs and increased reliance on negative coping strategies, such as asset depletion or early marriage. Limited asset diversification, high dependence on natural assets, poor access to resources and unequal decision-making power compounds the ability of communities to cope with and recover from shocks.<sup>3</sup>
5. Building resilience to shocks and stressors reduces the need for humanitarian assistance and saves money as well as lives. An analysis of the economics of resilience in Ethiopia found that early response is far more cost effective than late humanitarian response and that investing in resilience represents the best value for money.<sup>4</sup> The Global Commission on Adaptation found that a USD 1.8 trillion investment in resilience over the next ten years globally would return USD 7.1 trillion in net benefits.<sup>5</sup> Assessment data in the Niger showed that for two consecutive years, 80 percent of communities that had undergone integrated resilience programming<sup>6</sup> did not need humanitarian assistance despite experiencing the worst drought in a decade.
6. Governments in receipt of humanitarian assistance increasingly criticize it for perpetuating dependency and failing to contribute to economic and social development outcomes. Engaging in resilience programming demonstrates WFP's commitment to supporting local ownership and the achievement of national objectives. The emergence of "resilience diplomacy" opens up new ways to engage with governments – within a much broader aspiration to overcome food insecurity sustainably, linking immediate needs to long-term development and local solutions.
7. Past efforts to build resilience to shocks have often been hampered by siloed approaches influenced by competition for resources and a disconnect between humanitarian, development and peace/security actions. Other barriers include limited evidence on reductions in humanitarian needs, which is required to track progress and demonstrate return on investment; a poor understanding of conflict, power dynamics and the inequalities that can perpetuate vulnerability; preconceived top-down solutions that are not adapted to increasingly complex fragile settings; a lack of systemic sectoral integration required to address the root causes of food insecurity; a short-term focus on tackling symptoms rather than the root causes of vulnerability, compounded by fragmented short-term funding; and a lack of progress in building strong local and national systems that foster sustainable resilience to shocks.

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. 2022. *Study on differentiated impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought on women and men.*

<sup>4</sup> Cabot-Venton and others. 2012. *The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia.*

<sup>5</sup> Global Commission on Adaptation. 2019. *Adapt now: A global call for leadership on climate resilience.*

<sup>6</sup> WFP. 2023. *Evidence from WFP's Integrated Resilience Programme in the Sahel.*

## 1.2 International and internal alignment

8. WFP's resilience policy is aligned with international policy architecture on food security and nutrition, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, the World Humanitarian Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals. It builds on the United Nations *Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*, the Call to Action at the recent Food Systems Summit and declarations at the 2023 Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28).<sup>7</sup> Internally, this policy is aligned with WFP policies and strategies in areas such as climate, gender, nutrition, safety nets and social protection, and the environment.

## 2. Key concepts and strategic focus

### 2.1 Defining resilience

9. United Nations guidance issued in 2021<sup>8</sup> considers resilience to be “the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level of functioning without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all”.
10. Aligning with this system-wide definition, WFP specifically focuses on enabling or building capacities for the most vulnerable people, communities and systems to anticipate, prevent, resist, absorb, adapt and recover in the face of shocks and stressors in order to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition.
11. Furthermore, the concept of shocks and stressors is central to resilience building as it differs from longer term development that focuses on economic development and welfare. It means dealing with context-specific stressors and exposure to shocks, particularly the relentless climate and environmental crisis, to help people, communities and systems acquire the capacities needed to return to a state of food and nutrition security after a shock, instead of requiring continuous and recurrent humanitarian assistance.
12. Specifically, resilience building:
  - **starts in the humanitarian space** and the transition from preparedness and risk reduction to post-crisis recovery to reduce or prevent the escalation of humanitarian food and nutrition needs; this includes applying a resilience approach in humanitarian work, particularly in *how* programming is designed, implemented and managed.
  - **provides the capacity to offset or reduce the humanitarian needs** of shock-prone and recurrent highly food-insecure vulnerable populations and communities through a set of context- and risk-informed integrated, layered and sequenced interventions.
  - **fosters partnerships with local institutions, the other Rome-based agencies and other stakeholders** and builds local capacities through participatory approaches and by leveraging local innovations.

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub. 2023. *Secretary-General's Call to Action for accelerated Food Systems Transformation (FST)*. COP 28. 2023. *Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action* and *Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace*.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations. 2020. *UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*.

- **focuses on empowering** the people and communities most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity living in risk-prone, degraded or fragile environments, including in rural, urban and displacement settings, and those most excluded such as women, minorities and young people.

## 2.2 Key principles

13. **Climate integration** is a key principle of this policy, given the urgent need to address the impacts of climate change, which has sharpened the focus on building resilience to climate shocks. As recognized in 2023 at COP 28, the restoration of landscapes and ecosystems has become a global climate priority.<sup>9</sup> WFP's resilience work is a central component of its climate offer given its ability to help advance ecosystem restoration and climate change adaptation at the local level, as well as safeguarding resilience gains through shock-responsive social protection and other climate financing instruments.
14. WFP's operational space is determined by **country context**. Risk-prone and fragile areas are frequently characterized by recurrent shocks, repeated food crises and degraded environments. An understanding of the operating environment encompasses understanding the shocks and stressors that people and systems are confronted with, including through joint and complementary analysis with the other Rome-based agencies and other partners. It also involves identifying resilience building needs and the programmes that can help to address them and gauging the **capacity of WFP and its partners** and local technical expertise to deliver high-quality programmes. WFP's ability to secure the right partnerships to ensure complementary action is key, including partnerships with the United Nations (including with the other Rome-based agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and national and local government institutions, with the aim of achieving operational sustainability and national and local ownership.
15. WFP will **support national systems and ownership**, working at both local and national levels to ensure that local institutions and systems are in the lead from the start. From design and inception, programmes will be fully embedded in and support the achievement of national priorities as defined in national plans. They will be context (demand) rather than supply driven. Throughout implementation, WFP will work with United Nations and non-United Nations partners to ensure that the priorities of governments and local institutions guide overall efforts, and that national systems are strengthened so that they can eventually be used to manage processes directly. The sustainability of interventions is directly linked to their degree of ownership by properly capacitated local and national authorities and other actors. This work could include helping governments to mobilize thematic financing from dedicated global funding instruments designed to support resilience. WFP recognizes, however, that engagement with governments can be difficult in protracted crises, particularly in the midst of conflict with unpredictable and politically charged environments where flexibility is essential, and relationships should be sought with central and local governments as circumstances dictate. In any case, the **sustainability** of interventions and their handover to governments and/or development partners as appropriate should be embedded in programme design from the outset.

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<sup>9</sup> COP 28. 2023. [Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action](#).

16. Resilience programmes must be **evidence-based**, both for accountability purposes and to understand what works best. WFP commits to stepping up its efforts to systematically measure the impact of its resilience programmes and will strive to understand whether they **reduce or prevent an increase in humanitarian food needs, particularly once WFP's assistance ceases or is significantly scaled back** and communities transition to other

**Progress in evidence generation**

Since the 2019 *Strategic Evaluation of WFP Support for Enhanced Resilience* recommended investments in improving resilience, monitoring, measurement and programme learning, WFP has:

- developed a corporate approach to resilience monitoring, measurement and evidence generation;
- included two new indicators in the corporate results framework for 2022–2025: the Resilience Capacity Score and the Shock Exposure Index;
- invested in complementary studies to generate evidence on social cohesion, environmental benefits and climate integration;
- built staff capacity on the use of qualitative methods and use of geospatial tracking tools (e.g. AIMS).
- conducted Impact Evaluations of resilience programmes.
- started developing a methodology to measure averted humanitarian food assistance needs resulting from WFP programming.

In several countries, evidence already indicates that resilience programmes have reduced humanitarian needs, protected people against the impact of shocks, enabled people to sustain their food security and nutrition during and after shocks, improved social cohesion, helped to empower women, regreened landscapes and regenerated soils for improved food security and nutrition.

forms of assistance (e.g. capacity strengthening) delivered by governments or other partners. WFP will also measure the impact of resilience programmes on ecosystems, climate adaptation, food security and nutrition and livelihoods through its various methods and tools as well as jointly with partners. Learning also involves supporting and encouraging local knowledge and academic networks. By working with partners to learn from resilience initiatives, WFP will promote innovation and help to share locally developed solutions that have the potential to be scaled up.

17. WFP programmes will be **people-centred and promote diversity and inclusion, in particular for women and young people**. WFP will strive to reflect the needs, priorities and experiences of a diverse range of people in programme design. Its resilience programmes will aim to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. In line with objective 2 of the WFP gender policy on addressing the root causes of gender-related and other inequalities through its programmes, WFP will take concrete action to stimulate equitable access to and control over the means of achieving food security and nutrition. Resilience interventions will be centred around enhancing equitable participation; strengthening women's leadership and decision making; enhancing protection measures to ensure the safety and dignity of the people WFP serves and their meaningful access to assistance; and taking transformative action on structural barriers and social norms that perpetuate inequality. They will also seek to understand the barriers to achieving food security and nutrition that specific groups and people face and contribute to addressing them.

18. WFP will commit to embracing greater **integration and partnerships** and to working within its comparative advantage, starting with local engagement in the sectors where it has expertise. Building resilience to shocks and stressors requires integrated action across several sectors in areas such as access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food through functioning food systems; early and anticipatory protection from climate shocks; food and

nutrition support during crises; basic social services to build human capital; livelihood support; and community infrastructure and ecosystems restoration. WFP has an important role to play but no single agency or sector can build resilience on its own. WFP will position its inputs only where most appropriate and will strongly advocate **joined-up approaches** to reduce possible duplication, **including joint assessment**. WFP commits to working through existing coordination mechanisms that reflect government priorities, such as the United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks, in partnership with other United Nations entities, including the other Rome-based agencies, and the full range of humanitarian and development actors, based on their own respective mandates and comparative advantages in the country. Communities, institutions, the private sector, and governments will be actively supported in order to elevate local agency and leadership. These partnerships will ensure complementary, layered and sequenced assistance that can be **sustained over the long term**.

19. The objective of reducing humanitarian food needs or preventing needs from escalating sits at the core of WFP's approach to programming and will be a guiding principle for all WFP resilience programmes. In the new reality of co-existing and overlapping crises, linear single-sector solutions are no longer adequate. WFP will build on existing response systems at the start of a crisis, advocate for consideration of resilience during emergency response and ensure that the transition to recovery operations is a continuum rather than a hard stop between humanitarian assistance and development. While WFP is not a peace building agency, its resilience programmes can contribute to **improved social cohesion and stability outcomes**. A series of studies from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute conducted between 2018 and 2023 concluded that WFP can contribute to the reduction of competition over natural resources and related conflicts by supporting asset creation, diversified livelihoods and more equitable access to resources. Further, increased food security, diversified livelihoods and opportunities for contact and engagement among individuals, in particular through the participatory approaches that reside at the heart of resilience, were shown to contribute to reducing negative conflict-related coping mechanisms and strengthening social relations and a change in harmful perceptions, attitudes and behaviours. In all cases, to successfully contribute to peace, participatory approaches, conflict sensitivity and gender responsiveness in programme design and implementation are key, as well as increased coordination and collaboration with other actors.

## **2.3 WFP contributions**

### **2.3.1 WFP's comparative advantage**

20. Owing to its extensive operational footprint, deep local knowledge, strong relationships with communities and local actors, and established engagement with governments at subnational and national levels, WFP has a unique opportunity to define its entry points and contributions to resilience building in each operational context.
21. It can select and deliver critical elements of resilience building in different combinations – often starting with a few activities and progressively integrating and layering others, including with partners, based on local conditions, livelihoods and capacities. For example, WFP can design and implement large-scale initiatives comprising food and nutrition support, the restoration of livelihood assets and ecosystems, and the promotion and management of local value chains. These programmes can be combined, in different contexts, with shock-responsive social protection, emergency preparedness, early warning/early action, anticipatory action and climate insurance.

22. Local dialogue and community participation are embedded into WFP's programme approaches and ensure that programmes are designed with and for the people and communities that WFP works with, based on their needs and priorities. The participatory approaches promoted by WFP and partners are also proven to strengthen social cohesion, an important element of resilience. WFP has continuously invested in its own early warning, hazard, food security and vulnerability assessment and analysis capacities, as well as in trends analysis and holistic programme design tools such as the Three-Pronged Approach, as recognized in several evaluations.
23. Other aspects of WFP's comparative advantage include its ability to deliver at scale<sup>10</sup> and adapt to challenging environments, leveraging its efficient logistics and procurement and project management systems. WFP also possesses humanitarian assistance convening power, which can be leveraged to support greater coordination and connections across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

### **2.3.2 Areas of strategic focus and areas that WFP should not engage in**

24. Resilience is achieved through multisectoral integrated programmes that are layered and sequenced with national government strategies and partner-supported programmes in order to build capacity and address vulnerability over time. Context, government capacity, partners, types of shocks and stressors all determine WFP's entry points in resilience building, based on the organization's areas of comparative advantage. In addition to working in partnerships, WFP will aim to integrate its own programming internally, as appropriate and relevant to context. This will reduce transaction costs, reduce duplication and improve the effectiveness of WFP's interventions. Where settings are not yet conducive for integrated programmes, a resilience focus should be applied to each activity as a precursor to a later integrated resilience programme once conditions allow. The main entry points include the following:
  - Strengthening mechanisms for preparedness and early and anticipatory action. This can involve improving emergency preparedness protocols; working with partners to increase the range and reliability of climate early warning systems; and activating and implementing local contingency plans for anticipatory action.
  - Protecting people during and immediately after shocks to protect assets and avoid losing development gains. This can be done, for example, by working through and supporting national shock-responsive safety nets that can be scaled up rapidly to meet increased needs or by promoting insurance-based protection schemes to minimize losses.
  - Rehabilitating and creating community assets to restore ecosystems and landscapes for improved livelihoods, environment and protection from shocks. Asset rehabilitation can promote resilience outcomes, for example by building protection against floods; harvesting rainfall and runoff in dry zones; supporting irrigation schemes that reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture; reducing soil erosion and increasing the soil water retention capacity through regenerative practices that increase resilience to drought; and building or rehabilitating small infrastructure in the aftermath of disasters. Such activities also contribute to restoring food systems through the development of market community infrastructure. Building or repairing rural roads, bridges and community storage facilities helps to reduce post-harvest losses and facilitates transport and market access.

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<sup>10</sup> In 2023, 3.2 million people benefited from integrated activities by WFP and its partners in over 3,190 villages. Since 2018, more than 280,240 hectares of land have been rehabilitated by Sahelians with WFP support.

- Supporting the resilience of local food systems by strengthening core food value chains through local procurement and post-harvest loss reduction. Food systems that are resilient to major shocks are fundamental to building resilience for those most at risk.
- Enhancing and protecting human capital. Well-nourished people are more resilient to food security shocks, while building resilience helps to prevent wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among the most vulnerable. WFP will ensure that integrated nutrition work is embedded in its work with partners across the nexus. Home-grown school feeding helps to maximize nutrition and learning outcomes for children and adolescents, while schools provide steady demand for the smallholder farmers and local value chain actors that supply nutritious foods for students. This strengthens local linkages between food production and consumption, making local food systems more resilient.
- Strengthening local communities, institutions and systems for local ownership and sustainability. This includes promoting and establishing local systems that foster and protect resilience by providing technical support, training and capacity building; aligning programmes with and informing concurrent efforts to strengthen national and regional systems; and supporting and encouraging local knowledge and academic networks.

***Displacement and urbanization***

WFP, with its partners, will increase efforts to apply lessons learned from resilience building to operational responses to displacement, for both host and displaced communities. The coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic revealed the scale of urban poverty and the rise in unsustainable rural livelihoods and rural-urban migration. WFP will aim to further define and establish clear and innovative approaches and areas of comparative advantage for building resilience in urban and peri-urban settings, with a strong focus on emergency preparedness, value chain support and system strengthening.

25. While entry points depend on contexts and internal and partners' capacities, WFP will not consider types of interventions and approaches that fall outside its range of programmes and tools. These include activities such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) or health services; the direct provision of agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, pesticides and fertilizers) and related training or the indirect provision of such inputs without the required "do no harm" controls and involvement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other expert entities (through specialized cooperating partners, government bodies or partners). Other activities that will not be considered by WFP include fisheries and livestock health services; broader education-related work such as direct curriculum development, the building of schools or teachers' recruitment/payment activities; any water management projects that could potentially exhaust water tables; and programmes that involve resettlement, forced displacement and/or reorganizing minorities and indigenous people unless completely voluntary and participatory in coordination with other agencies.
26. Some ways of working and approaches that should also be systematically avoided include the development of parallel organizational structures during emergencies and engagement in the implementation of social protection systems or interventions on behalf of governments without an institutional capacity strengthening component in place, including components provided other actors. Generally, WFP should also not engage in areas where staff do not have the required technical competency and are not able to access such expertise through partnership; when there is no national demand for a specific intervention; or when an intervention would duplicate in nature, location and focus what other actors are



already doing. Importantly, WFP should not engage in resilience building without an exit strategy or handover plan to ensure the sustainability of its interventions.

### **3. Partnerships**

27. Resilience cannot be achieved by a single actor. Governments have the primary responsibility for food security and resilience building. They not only guide and coordinate the overall assistance within their countries, including programmes that seek to address the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, but also ensure sustainability and ownership in the long term. In addition to providing the overall framework for interventions, they often also provide specific technical expertise directly, contributing to the achievement of programme objectives. Government partners span a wide array of ministries and government bodies and operate at multiple levels; in many contexts they are increasingly decentralized and empowered.
28. Operational partnerships allow the complementarity of technical capacities, expertise, country presence and mandates required to tackle the complexity of national food insecurity and malnutrition in any setting. WFP's resilience programmes fall under countries' United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks (UNSDCFs), which bring together host governments and partners to provide coherent and effective support to countries in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda and which guide the United Nations system in planning and implementing resilience and development activities at the country level, including joint analysis and assessments.
29. The other Rome-based agencies generally constitute WFP's primary direct United Nations partners for joint resilience programmes under the UNSDCFs. In 2015, WFP, FAO and International Fund for Agricultural Development signed a conceptual framework for collaboration and partnership on strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition, which continues to provide the broad intervention framework for the three agencies' resilience interventions. The framework acknowledges the differences between the three agencies in terms of geographical coverage, field presence and operational capacities, including at the subnational level, and proposes to use each agency's strengths and comparative advantages at the country level, combining when feasible their various instruments, strategic approaches and operational modalities to maximize impact.
30. UNICEF is also an important partner for WFP in the area of resilience, while other key United Nations stakeholders include the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. WFP also works with a wide range of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, as well as with an increasing range of private sector actors, for example in relation to the procurement of locally produced foods and food fortification.
31. WFP has established partnerships to support learning and the sharing of best practices through collaboration with research and assessment institutes such as the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research and its members, including the International Food Policy Research Institute, as well as with various universities. WFP is also a member of the Global Resilience Partnership. WFP collaborates with partners such as the other Rome-based agencies and other United Nations agencies on joint assessments, measurement, evidence generation and learning.

### **The Livelihoods Assets and Resilience Academy**

Under the Livelihoods, Assets and Resilience Academy (LARA) initiative, WFP brings together a network of African universities to spearhead and promote the localization of expert capacities in the integrated evidence-based and risk-informed design and implementation of resilience-building programmes. Through a wide network of accredited tertiary education institutions across Africa, LARA aims to create a critical mass of national and regional experts able to support, complement and augment the capacities of WFP, government institutions and NGOs working to scale up environmentally sound and productive asset creation activities and integrated resilience initiatives that benefit vulnerable and food-insecure communities in Africa. LARA will catalyse the work of academics in developing and offering context-specific “train-the-trainer” programmes, field bootcamps, coursework and academic curricula on the design, implementation and scale-up of high-quality integrated resilience programmes. The initiative supports the emergence of a new generation of future experts, with a strong focus on women, who are the most disadvantaged in terms of accessing tertiary education.

## **4. Enablers**

32. The key enablers for resilience building include partnerships, capacity building of local and national systems through enhanced technical assistance, and evidence generation, advocacy and resource mobilization.
33. Strong WFP leadership is required to model and motivate the shift from competitive siloed approaches to integrated collaboration that will reduce the potential for fragmentation caused by competition over resources. WFP will therefore promote a culture of shared ownership of integrated resilience programming.
34. A shift in mindset is required regarding the importance of generating evidence, which is often overlooked across the organization. Generating evidence of resilience building takes time, resources and constant effort.
35. Other enablers include sufficient staffing, capacity, and skills at the global, regional and country office levels; adequate financial resources, including increased access to more diversified and multi-year funding for resilience; and joint advocacy at the regional and local levels, with complementary efforts. An action plan to rollout the policy implementation will be developed in support to the policy work.

### ***What does integrated resilience look like?***

In a context of recurrent shocks and stressors and persistent food and nutrition insecurity, taking an integrated resilience approach, WFP and partners may:

- restore the natural resource base and support climate-resilient local food production;
- link local production and value chain activities to initiatives aimed at creating local jobs, influence food environments and promote the consumption of more nutritious locally produced foods, and support an enabling environment for enhanced local decision making and the empowerment of women;
- model and scale up home grown school feeding programmes;
- help to manage climate risks and reduce damage by supporting national and decentralized early warning systems, including for adaptive social protection responses informed by weather indexes; and
- ensure that gender, inclusion and protection are fully taken into account in order to identify the unique vulnerabilities of vulnerable population groups, including people affected by disabilities, and to understand how integrated programmes can strengthen their food security and nutrition.