



Briefing on the resilience policy update: annotated outline

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World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

CONTEXT



Humanitarian needs are escalating in the face of extreme weather events, conflict and other large-scale shocks - increasingly unfolding in environmentally fragile and conflict-affected areas



Building resilience to shocks and stressors reduces the need for humanitarian assistance and saves money as well as lives



The emergence of “resilience diplomacy” opens up new ways to engage with governments

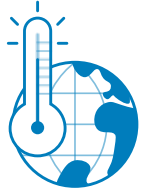
CONTRIBUTION TO RESILIENCE

“Enhancing 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”

For WFP specifically, resilience building:

- Starts in the humanitarian space and in the transition from preparedness and risk reduction to post crisis recovery
- Aims to provide the capacity to offset or reduce humanitarian needs
- Fosters partnerships with local institutions, the RBAs and other stakeholders
- Focuses on empowerment of people and communities

KEY PRINCIPLES



**Climate
integration**



**Country
context**



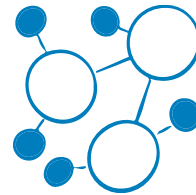
**Local and National
systems and
ownership**



**Evidence-
based**



**People-
centered**



**Integration &
partnerships**



**Nexus
approach**

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE



Footprint and local knowledge and relationships allow WFP to select critical elements of resilience building in different combinations



Ability to layer, integrate and sequence programmes internally and with partners



Local dialogue and community participation are embedded in programmes



Leader in Supply Chain, robust early warning, analysis and assessment tools



Can deliver at scale and adapt to challenging environments



Possesses convening power through humanitarian leadership





AREAS WFP SHOULD NOT ENGAGE IN:

Interventions:

- WaSH or health activities
- Agricultural inputs supply & training, animal health services
- Broader education-related work
- Unsustainable water projects
- Programmes involving resettlement & forced displacement

Ways of working :

- Parallel structures during emergencies
- Social protection systems without capacity strengthening
- Areas beyond WFP technical capacities or without the right partners
- Duplication of work
- Initiatives without exit strategy or hand over plan

PARTNERSHIPS

Governments:

- Primary responsibility
- Guide and coordinate the overall assistance within their country
- Provide the overall framework and specific technical expertise



UN and operational partnerships:

- Alignment to UNSDCF
- RBAs, UNICEF, other UN agencies
- NGOs, civil society organizations, private sector



Evidence and learning:

- Applied research with CGIAR/IFPRI and universities
- Global Resilience Partnership
- Joint analyses with RBA/UN



ENABLERS



**Partnerships,
capacitated local
and national systems**



**Strong WFP leadership,
culture of shared
ownership**



**Evidence generation
focus and capacities**



**Adequate staffing,
capacity, and skills**



**Adequate financial
resources (more
diversified, multi-year)**



**Joint advocacy,
implementation and
learning**

A woman wearing a dark headscarf and a long, dark, patterned dress is cooking in a large metal pot. She is holding the lid of the pot with her right hand. The pot is placed on a small, makeshift stove or fire pit. The background shows the interior of a tent or a simple structure made of fabric and wood. The entire image has a blue color overlay.

Thank you
for your attention