



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# The UN Common Guidance on Resilience for Humanitarian- Development-Peace Actors

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12.00-13.30 CEST

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*An event organized in collaboration with the FAO  
Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience ([KORE](#)) and the  
Preparedness and Resilience Working Group of the global  
Food Security Cluster ([gFSC](#)).*



**GLOBAL  
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**  
*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*



# The Preparedness and Resilience Working Group (PRWG)

**Normann Steinmaier**

Workstream Lead, Preparedness and Resilience Working Group (PRWG) of the global Food Security Cluster (gFSC);  
and Deputy Humanitarian Director, Welthungerhilfe



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# The mandate and tasks of the Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) Preparedness and Resilience Working Group (PRWG)

## Mandate and Tasks

- ✓ Develop a **common position** and understanding on the **role and contribution** of the gFSC and in-country FSC in preparedness and resilience building in disaster prone countries or in different contexts and scenarios
- ✓ Determining the different **entry and exit points** of the in-country FSC through the HPC, **including linkages** to agriculture-based livelihoods, urban livelihoods and early recovery activities in food security
- ✓ Guide and support **in-country food security clusters** and its partners on necessary preparedness and resilience building through the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC).
- ✓ Analyze **good practices, tools and guidance** on food security emergency preparedness/readiness and recovery programming that supports resilience
- ✓ **Advocate** for gFSC's **contribution** to preparedness and resilience-building in various humanitarian settings



# Actions of gFSC Preparedness and Resilience Working Group (PRWG)

Business Case  
to highlight  
cost  
effectiveness  
and efficiency  
(ongoing)

PRWG Best  
Practices  
Review

Improve  
'language  
building' in  
FSC key  
documents  
e.g. gFSC Food  
Security  
Terminology

Awareness  
raising through  
Preparedness  
and Resilience  
Guiding  
("Flagship")  
Documents &  
Webpages

Contributions  
to the gFSC  
Core Indicator  
Handbook  
revision

PRWG  
contributions  
in conducting  
FSC operations  
and FSC  
partner  
surveys

Awareness  
raising via  
contributions  
to webinars



# Why this webinar? Why is it relevant for the gFSC PRWG?

The homepage of the gFSC PRWG **provides a range of documents to support** the aforementioned tasks – in addition **this webinar allows for interaction with a wider scope of actors** interested in resilience building across sectors beyond food but also applicable for the agriculture and food security related sectors.

Humanitarians have to be **sensitized for resilience building** as they are the ones **witnessing the results of vulnerability and multiple risks** of individuals, institutions, and systems exposed to shocks.

In that sense Humanitarians are **knowledge holder** on the lack of preventing, anticipating, and coping capacities, and loss and damage caused by shocks in the field, as well as the need for transformative interventions to achieve sustainable development.

This determines Humanitarians to be **knowledge brokers and advocates** for managing risks for individuals, institutions, and systems by demanding and contributing to risk informed and risk driven resilience building with humanitarian, development and peace actors around joined up programming.



# How The UN Common Guidance on Resilience for Humanitarian-Development-Peace Actors could be useful for the gFSC PRWG?

To provide guidance to sharpen and execute the advocacy roles for resilience building across actors and sectors in a continuum of interventions before, during and after disasters and crisis

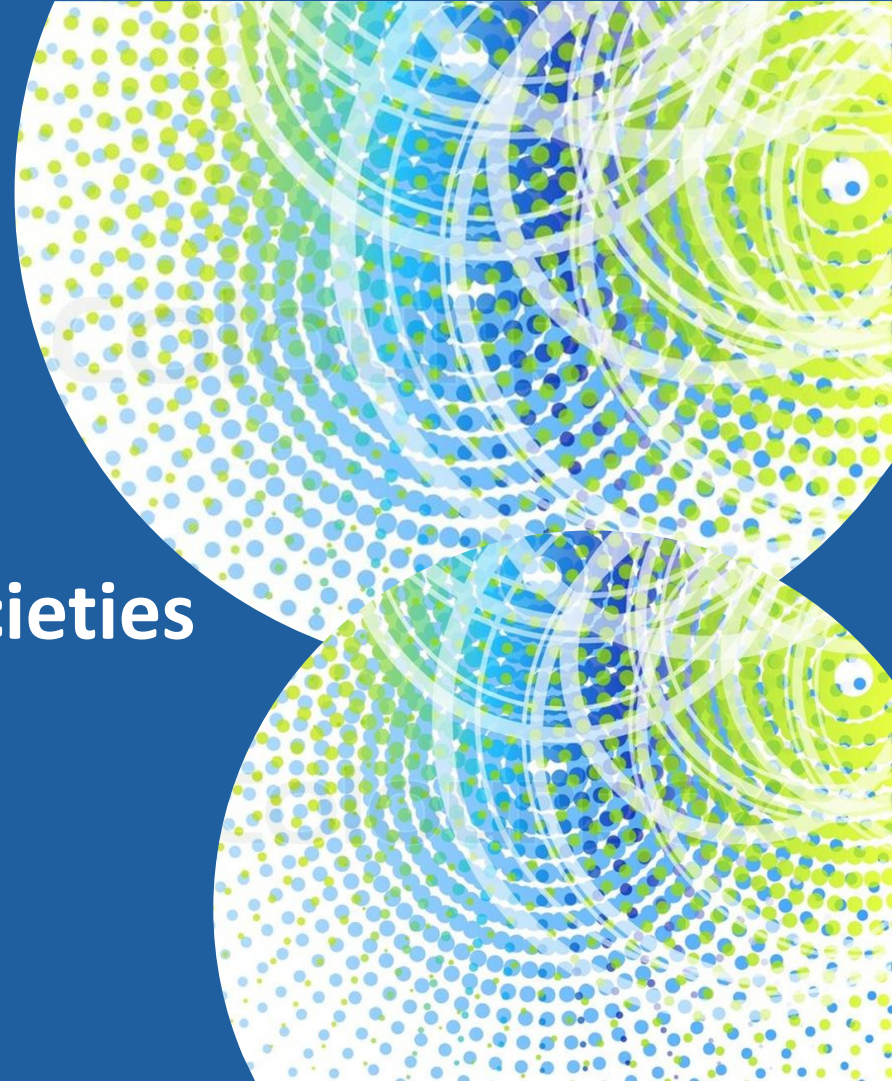
To internalize a mind-set of interaction and joined efforts for resilience building with all three humanitarian, development, and peace actors

To promote a common language and understanding and share reference on resilience and its multiple tools and approaches to reduce risks and respond to crises



# UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies

**Sylvie Wabbes**, Agronomist and Resilience Advisor, FAO  
**Thomas Pitaud**, Programme specialist, UNDP



# Objectives and Purpose

Achieve greater coherence and convergence in UN resilience building efforts at regional, country and local levels

Provide a future-oriented UN system-wide guidance on building resilience for delivering the 2030 Agenda, anchored in UN Reform and UN SG's Prevention Agenda

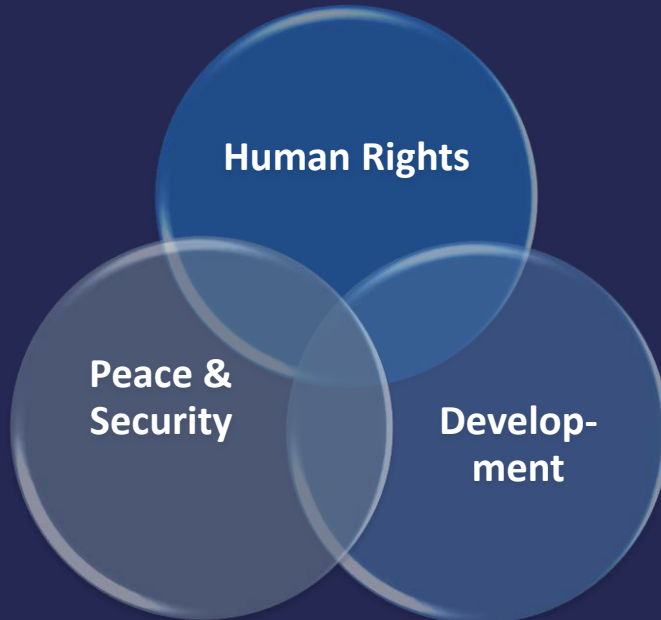
Foster common understanding, shared principles and operational guidance for resilience building by the UN system and its partners

Integrate a resilience lens into existing UN policies and **country** programming processes → not new or stand-alone resilience plan, framework or strategy



# Scope

## Broad spectrum of resilience dimensions



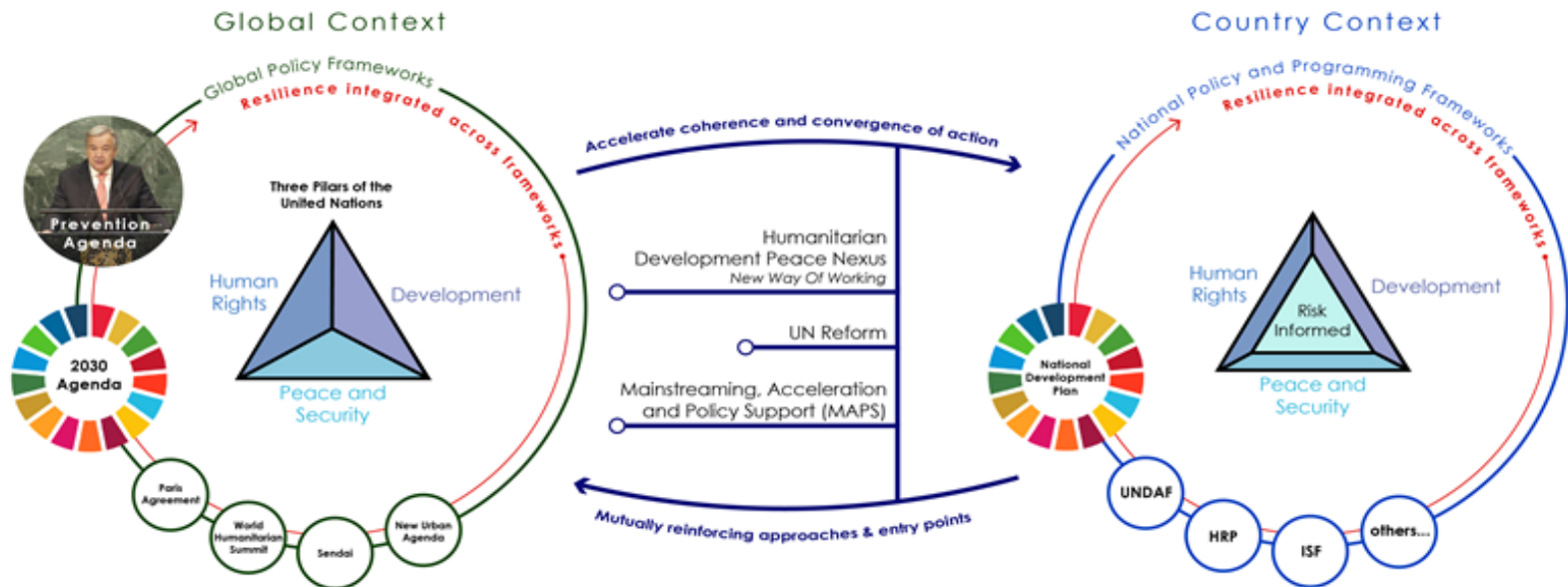
## A multi-hazard/risk perspective

- climate change, disaster risk, climate security
- El-Nino, health and humanitarian impacts
- food and nutrition insecurity
- social protection and gender inequality
- issues related to conflict, fragility, peace and security

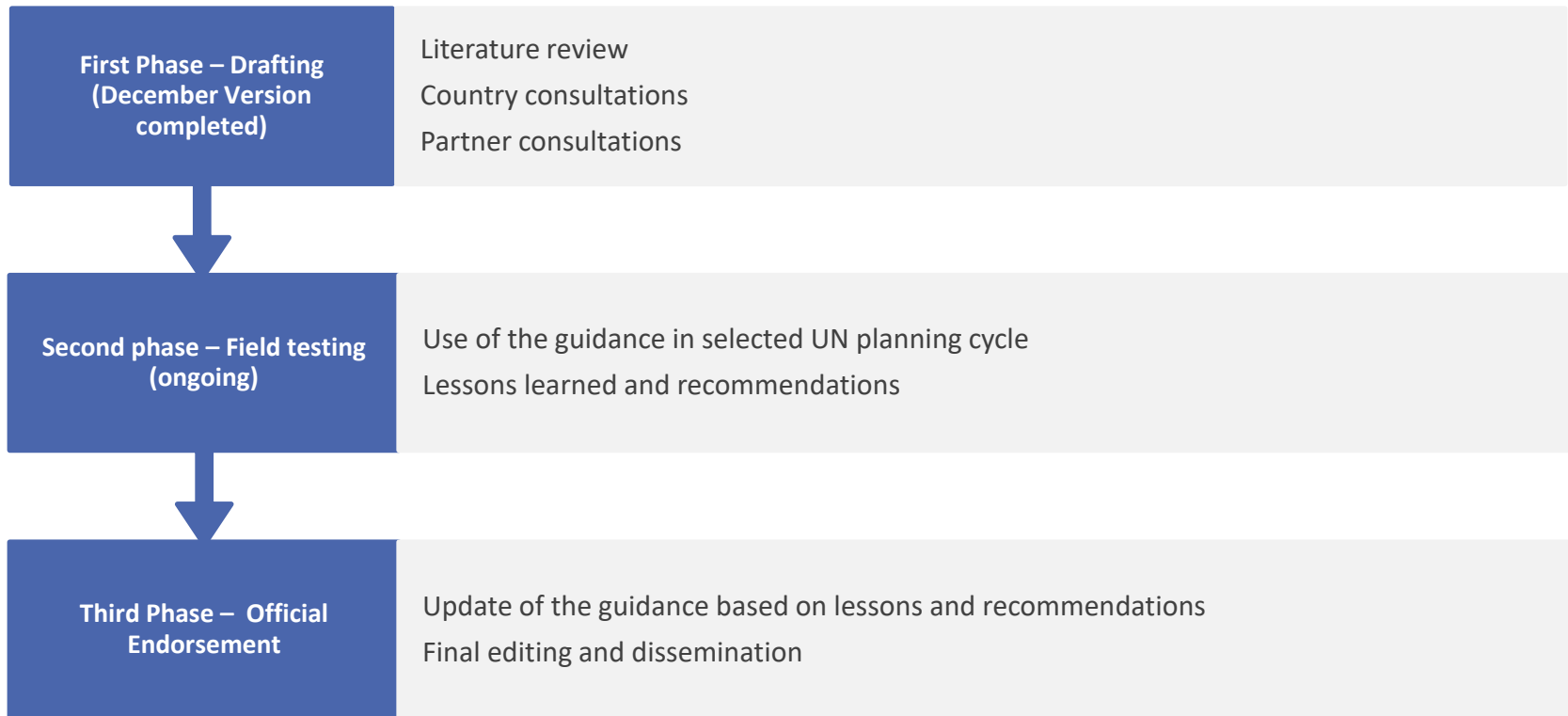
*[as per Climate Principles and CEB]*

# Resilience building in global policy processes

## Situating Resilience in Related Policy Frameworks



# Drafting Process with 19 UN agencies



# UN Resilience Guidance

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- I. Why resilience matters?
- II. What is resilience?
- III. How to build resilience **together**?
- IV. How to partner, coordinate and finance for building resilience?



# I. Why Resilience Matters?

- Addressing the challenges of a changing world: *climate change and multiple and intersecting risks; increasing humanitarian needs; prerequisite for achieving the SDGs*
- Seizing the multiple dividends of resilience-building: *reducing human suffering & protecting development gains; stimulating and transforming economic activity; beneficial even in absence of crisis*
- Relevant in a range of country contexts: *high exposure to natural hazard and climate risks; conflict risks; protracted/recurrent humanitarian crises; and need of converging actions from humanitarian/development/peace actors*

# II. What is Resilience?

## Key Elements of Resilience Building

**Multidimensional  
risks & context**

**Interconnected  
systems and  
sectors**

**Multiple  
stakeholders**

**Resilience  
capacities**

Absorptive, Adaptive,  
Anticipative, Preventive  
and transformative  
capacities



### III. How to Build Resilience? Shared Principles

- Leave no one behind
- Ensure equality, non-discrimination and human-rights-based approach
- Be accountable for pursuing inclusive partnerships
- Do no harm
- Engage over the long-term in a flexible, yet risk driven strategic approach
- Pursue context specific and tailor-made approaches
- Act early to reduce risk and impact
- Build on local and national capacities for ownership and leadership

# IV. How to Build Resilience ?

## Steps

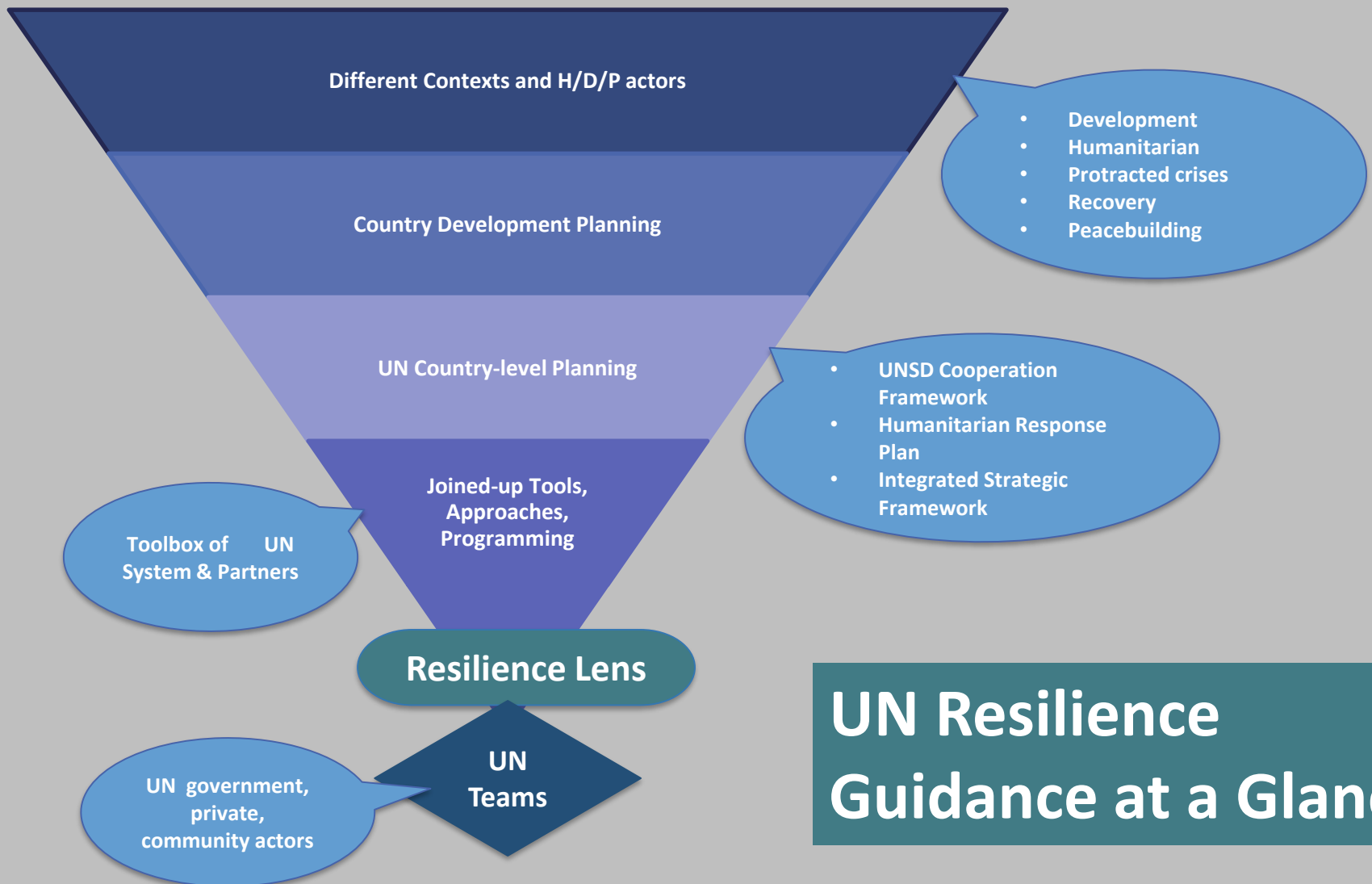
- **Assessment:** Common understanding of risks and contexts
- **Planning:** Joined-up planning for collective outcomes
- **Monitoring:** Measuring the impacts of resilience building

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- **Partnerships:** Role of partnerships
- **Coordinating:** Achieving greater impact
- **Financing:** Overcoming obstacles







# UN Resilience Guidance at a Glance

# Key Considerations

- Connect UN's resilience work with government and other partners' efforts
- Forge a system and long-term risk informed vision/ anticipate future challenges while addressing immediate needs
- Overcome humanitarian-development-peacebuilding divide and foster complementarities in a bottom-up process
- Focus UN engagement on normative issues - LNOB/rights/ protection/ equity/gender issues as well as mobilizing resources and building capacities
- Achieve collective outcomes and impacts through better aligned resilience solutions for securing sustainable development gains across and within sectors or SDGs
- Address disincentives for joined-up action related to funding architecture

**How is this resilience guidance  
working for you?**