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# STRATEGIC RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE FRAMEWORK FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBP)

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**Lola Castro**  
Regional Director  
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Latin America and the Caribbean is the second most disaster-prone region in the world caused by extreme climate related events. In this context, the World Food Program (WFP) has been increasingly strengthening its action in resilience-building and adaptation to climate change in the region through our 13 country offices, in coordination with governments, partners and donors. In 2021 alone, more than 300,000 people have benefitted from activities such as the creation and rehabilitation of assets, livelihood diversification, support to smallholder farmers, adaptation to climate change, and disaster risk management.

From the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the levels of poverty and extreme poverty have remained above those registered in 2019. Also, we are seeing an increase in the number of people in severe food insecurity, rising to 9.8 million (March 2022) from 8.7 million (December 2021). This context reinforces the need to understand and work on resilience in a broader way, considering the multiple shocks to which the most vulnerable populations are susceptible.

To achieve WFP strategic objectives and respond to the current challenges of inequality and food insecurity, it is necessary to move further and faster towards an integrated approach to resilience building activities. This is articulated with other programmatic areas to directly improve livelihoods and reduce inequalities of communities, with particular emphasis established for WFP's work in the region: migration, climate change, and native, indigenous, and afro-descent populations.

This document was prepared to establish the fundamental elements for an integrated advocacy at the regional level, providing strategic guidance to country offices in the design and implementation of resilience and climate related activities. Built and designed in a participatory manner with all country offices and headquarters teams, it is aligned with the new WFP Strategic Plan and is articulated in the context of the post-Food Systems Summit agenda.

We hope that the Strategic Resilience and Climate Framework for Latin America and the Caribbean will add to the effort of building a transformative approach to resilience. It is of the utmost importance that we work together with governments, other United Nations agencies, academia, and partners from the public and private sectors so that our actions favor the development of communities that are key players in securing their own resilience, economic and social well-being.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**T**he Resilience and Climate Team in the regional bureau in Panama (RBP) proposes this Strategic Resilience and Climate Framework for Latin America and the Caribbean to support country offices in the region and guide their actions under an articulated vision and mission. It proposes results and key areas to include in the design of programs or projects that contribute to building resilience to shocks – including environmental, climatic, food-prices, conflict, and market-related shocks – with the objective of improving food security.

The starting point for the formulation of this Framework was the notion of resilience, with emphasis on reducing the impact of climate change and improving food security and nutrition. Six axes of action were defined to consolidate resilience and climate actions:

- I - Ecosystem and natural resource management,
- II - Sustainable production systems,
- III - Income diversification,
- IV - Efficient market systems,
- V - Adaptation services and climate risk management, and
- VI - Strengthened systems to anticipate and respond to impacts.

Considering the Latin American context, as well as the potential for WFP engagement in the areas of resilience and climate, four strategic priorities were established for programme and advocacy at the regional level:

**Improvement** of capacities (both within WFP and among partners) and development of programme tools and methods;

**Generation** of evidence and systematization of best practices and lessons learnt;

**Advocacy** at the national, regional, and private sector levels; and

**Mobilization** of resources and partnerships.

The implementation of activities associated with these priorities should be guided by five key principles:

**Inclusivity**, prioritizing and promoting the effective participation of the population so that they are co-participants in the increase of their resilience capacity;

**Integration**, valuing activities across sectors through various collaborations and partnerships;

**Sustainability**, through actions that, in addition to being integrated, must be sequenced in terms of their impact level and under a medium and long-term perspective;

**Scalability**, considering that the scale/ magnitude of the actions of a program is essential to obtain the articulated benefits generated by resilience-building activities in the long term and;

Based on **context-specificity**, risk analysis, and multi-sector analysis.

The formulation of this Framework is the product of the participation of technical staff from RBP and country offices after several months of discussions and debate carried out between 2021 - 2022, as well as the review of the resilience and climate approach in the country strategic plans (CSP) and other existing strategies. As part of the process of developing this strategy document, three technical workshops were held, including a final one in Panama City in March 2022, with the participation of HQ technical units and representation of all country offices. During these workshops, participants agreed on the structure of this plan, vision, mission, and programmatic areas, as well as the necessary actions from RBP to facilitate its implementation.

# CONTEXT OF REGIONAL ACTIONS

Latin America and the Caribbean is considered the region second-most prone to disasters generated by natural events in the world. Since 2000, 152 million residents of Latin American and the Caribbean have been affected by 1,205 disasters including floods, hurricanes and storms, earthquakes, droughts, avalanches, fires, extreme temperatures, and volcanic events<sup>1</sup>. It is also estimated that the 2020 hurricane season was one of the most intense in recent years, affecting more than 7 million people, with economic losses exceeding \$7 billion. In 2022, meteorologists predict that the Atlantic hurricane season will be more active than the average of recent years, with three to six possible major hurricanes that could impact the Central American and/or Caribbean region, further exacerbating the food insecurity situation.

Climate change is such a threat to the region that an estimated 3 million people could be pushed into extreme poverty by 2030 due to its impact. Of even greater concern are the impacts on food security, with climate models suggesting that Central America and the Caribbean will see an approximate 20 per cent reduction in bean and maize crop yields.

Reductions in water availability, including drought conditions in the Central American Dry Corridor and melting glaciers in the Andean region, have significant impacts on smallholder farmers dependent on rain-fed agriculture, as well as on food security and nutrition, as nearly 160 million people in the region do not have access to clean water supplies. Seasonal delays and unpredictable rainfall are also having impacts on agricultural production, driving indigenous populations who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods to abandon their traditional practices, knowledge, and livelihoods in some cases.

In addition, the effects of COVID-19 continue. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the region is most vulnerable in the world to this pandemic because, despite some economic recovery in 2021, the levels of poverty and extreme poverty -both relative and absolute- have remained above those recorded in 2019, reflecting the continuity of the social crisis and the setback in the fight against poverty in 2020 due, largely to the pandemic.



WFP/Alejandra Leon



WFP/Ana Buitron

Furthermore, according to data reported in the 2021 Regional Overview of Food and Nutrition Security, during 2020, 267 million people were affected by moderate or severe food insecurity in Latin America and the Caribbean, 60.2 million more than in 2019- in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2014 and 2022, the number of people with moderate to severe food insecurity increased by 74 per cent, from 153.8 million to 267.2 million in the last six years.

The incipient effects of the post-pandemic economic recovery are being hampered by the recent global inflationary crisis, as well as by the effects of the conflict in Ukraine, with rising food prices, political and socioeconomic instability, and migratory flows.

In this strategic plan, projections for the coming months point to a deterioration of the overall food security situation throughout the region, as the increase in the costs of agricultural inputs (fuels, fertilizers) will negatively impact upcoming agricultural crops, putting pressure on food system.

Against this backdrop of food insecurity, increasing poverty, rising food and fuel prices, worsening effects of climate change, and extreme weather conditions, WFP efforts must continue to focus on building resilience to minimize the effects of all these events. Below are some actions that were included in the different programs of the WFP country offices and how they have addressed and focused on the problem of greater food insecurity of the population.

## WFP priorities for the region

The regional office has prioritized three important challenges related to resilience and climate activities that require comprehensive attention:

### EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate variability and change are visible in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Central and South America are characterized by a delay in the onset of the rainy season, increases in the frequency and intensity of droughts, as well as excessive rainfall and severe flooding and landslides.

Rural communities, especially those practicing subsistence agriculture, are affected by water scarcity and soil erosion, which reduces food production and their capacity to meet basic food and nutritional needs and affects both men and women differently; this further exacerbates poverty



WFP/Marianela González

and the capacity to adapt to changes in climate patterns, increasing pressure on communities and local governments, and leading to an alarming rate of permanent migration from the affected areas.

The impacts of climate-related disasters and longer-term stressors are significant, as demonstrated by the impacts of hurricanes Eta and Iota in the late 2020s that affected 7 million people in Central America, and El Niño in the Central American Dry Corridor, which caused an escalation of the crisis. It is therefore urgent to prioritize this issue with food aid in emergency cases, but also with more structural measures such as co-producing climate information that can support people's livelihood decisions.

Enabling people to access financial services, such as insurance, savings, and credit, can also help protect them against climate-related impacts and increase





their financial resilience. Supporting governments to strengthen systems to anticipate and respond quickly to crises are also important areas for investment. This includes strengthening early warning systems with early action and financing and bolstering social protection systems to make them more responsive to crises and adequately funded.

Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and intense, so the impact on food security and the sustainability of the livelihoods of both rural and urban populations is greater. It is therefore urgent to prioritize this issue with food aid in emergency cases, but also with more structural measures such as disseminating agro-ecological technologies to increase yields and quality of products, improving access to markets,

caring for vulnerable populations such as women, the elderly, and infants, among other measures, so that they can increase or build resilience among these populations facing food insecurity.

### INCREASED MIGRATION

The countries of the region have a historical trend toward migration, both internally to large cities and to more developed countries, but since 2021 there has been a notable increase in the number of people displaced due to political issues, economic instability, inequality, violence, COVID 19, and the impact of climate change. This has revealed that the efforts made by governments to care for migrants have been insufficient or simply not effective in stemming this flow of people that, in many cases, ends in tragic personal and family events.

In this regard, two priority areas of intervention have been identified: helping to create conditions to retain people in acceptable conditions in their regions and supporting migrants to reduce risks to their personal and food security during their journeys.

### VULNERABILITY OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

The prevalence of food insecurity among indigenous peoples exceeds that of the non-indigenous population as their traditional food systems used to feed their population are now affected by poor agricultural practices. This includes such as monocultures, due to the erosion of their knowledge, the increase in agribusiness that has displaced them from their traditional activities to more fragile livelihoods that limit their access to food, and thus, to food security.

Similarly, indigenous peoples and especially indigenous woman are vulnerable to socio-political inequalities and environmental events due to their link with nature for survival and as a source of economic livelihood. But at the same time, indigenous communities have inhabited geographic areas with ample wealth and biodiversity such as jungles, and high mountains. For generations they have monitored climate and environmental changes, developing adaptation practices, that demonstrating how traditional knowledge can be key to develop new adaptation strategies and build resilience to climate change.

# Addressing resilience by WFP in the region

WFP in LAC has been designing and implementing resilience programs with government and other partners for decades; traditionally, these resilience initiatives have had a strong **rural resilience model**, through traditional action programs with a focus on food assistance for asset building and rehabilitation (FFA) <sup>2</sup> and smallholder support for market access (SAMS) <sup>3</sup>, with the objective of strengthening livelihoods, building household and community level assets to reduce disaster risks, and improving natural resource management.

In more recent years, country offices have evolved from developing a series of project documents to having multi-year country strategic plans (CSPs). With that, it has become evident that there is a **more diverse and cross-cutting** definition for resilience programs including a broader range of issues such as climate adaptation, integrated resilience, urban and peri-urban contexts, gender equality and women's empowerment, peace building and support to indigenous peoples.

It also highlights the importance of positioning **integrated resilience** that leverages the strengths of individual activities and/or cross-cutting themes to improve specific resilience capacities and, potentially, also outcomes and **resilience under the food systems approach** that connects producers and consumers. This helps small farmers to generate income and consumers to access healthy diets, as

well as strengthening linkages with other program areas to reinforce long-term sustainability, such as social protection, school feeding, and emergency preparedness and response.

Some of the observations from the most recent CSPs and resilience projects include:

- Strategic planning in countries includes contextual analysis and **risk and vulnerability analysis** to identify the main internal and external stressors that are affecting people's living conditions. Tools such as integrated context analysis (ICA)<sup>4</sup>, seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP), community-based participatory planning (CBPP)<sup>5</sup>, climate analyses such as the Consolidated Livelihoods Analysis for Resilience Analysis (CLEAR)<sup>6</sup> exercise, and other WFP tools have been used to provide information on historical food security and nutrition trends while informing both national and community-based planning. WFP also has robust tools for measuring resilience building (see box WFP tools for analyzing and measuring resilience).



WFP/Carlos Alonzo

## WFP TOOLS FOR ANALYZING AND MEASURING RESILIENCE

The WFP is recognized by governments and partners for the tools and methodologies it uses for analysis, participatory and community planning, and resilience measurement. These methodologies include: the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Resilience Analysis (CLEAR), and Resilience Context Analysis (RCA). Additionally, the quantitative Resilience Index Measurement Approach (RIMA-II)<sup>7</sup> developed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is being used in some projects. These instruments aim to contribute to the design, monitoring and implementation of resilience programs and strategies, under different approaches and levels of analysis.

It is noteworthy that to develop a common vision within the WFP, a resilience toolkit has been designed and is currently in its testing phase. This resilience assessment toolkit is a resource for country offices to implement and assess their resilience strategies as effectively as possible. The toolkit focuses on:

**Developing** a common internal vision of WFP contribution to enhancing resilience capacities.

**Adopting** a consistent approach to designing integrated resilience programs and monitoring their contribution to building resilience capacities of households, communities, governments, and systems in second generation national strategic plans (CSP 2G) and beyond.

**Strengthening** resilience measurement with the testing and adoption of a range of quantitative and qualitative measurement tools; and

**Scaling** up the resilience approach at regional and national levels.

- The different resilience projects and/or activities have a strong focus on **capacity building** actions to improve the resilience of specific groups through alliances and collaboration with partners, government institutions, NGOs, and others. This achieves integrated attention in terms of resilience and increases the capacities of other WFP partners carrying out activities on the ground. This approach reflects the context of middle-income countries in LAC and the importance that country offices place on working with government and other partners to jointly pursue resilience and climate action.
- The growing interest in **innovative and integrated resilience programs** (in a non-traditional way), is evident in the range of resilience tools that expand beyond traditional FFA and SAMS approaches. In recent years, several countries have begun to invest in a variety of programs and initiatives that incorporate community-based adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, disaster risk financing (including insurance, savings, and credit), income-generating activities and anticipatory action. Added to this is the emergence of more prominent food systems thinking since the Food Systems Summit. Stronger connections of these tools with government emergency preparedness and response and social protection systems are also emerging, again reflecting the LAC middle-income country context and the maturity of these systems as entry points for building resilience capacities.
- The elaboration of a common and long-term conceptual approach, necessary to register impacts, continuity, and structural results, is indispensable for resilience building; however, the achievement of strategic results in the country strategic plans (CSP) related to resilience building and definition of priority areas, as well as the duration of such projects, are conditioned on the programmatic and **funding priorities of traditional donors**.
- Limited resources create uncertainty and make it difficult to plan and design resilience interventions that are **more scalable and sustainable** in the long term. Also, countless successful pilot initiatives, which would benefit from greater integration and connection with various government and private sector institutions, cannot be scaled up due to lack of secured funding. The region should also explore the potential to engage with the private sector to identify market-based solutions that can help scale up resilience-building activities.

By having a specific strategic framework for resilience and climate that provides a common vision for the region, it is expected that country offices will be better able to articulate the design and the implementation of programs and projects in line with an approach that guides activities and expected results under constituent elements of the concept of integrated resilience.

The following are some country-level interventions that, through different approaches to building or increasing resilience, have favored resilience and climate outcomes in different programmatic areas and show opportunities for action that can be deployed in the region. These examples are considered replicable and referential for the development of future **integrated resilience initiatives**.

**Table 1 Programmatic areas for building integrated resilience in some countries**

<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>República Dominicana</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Perú</b>
<p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Comprehensive approach to food security in communities vulnerable to climate shocks</p>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Products and actions to improve the social protection system in response to disasters</p>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Resilience activities and WFP role in early recovery</p>	<p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>Small-scale producers participating in public purchases</p>
<p><b>Axes of Action</b></p> <p><b>Adaptation to climate change:</b> soil, water, and forest conservation practices, climate information and seasonal forecasts</p> <p><b>Nutrition and Governance:</b> nutritional food education, nutrition-sensitive agricultural production, food, and nutrition security governance at different levels</p> <p><b>Employment and entrepreneurship:</b> productive investments, vocational training, potential employers</p> <p><b>Gender and youth:</b> productive entrepreneurship and capacity building, leadership, and participation</p> <p><b>Innovation:</b> promoting access to financial services, including micro insurance</p>	<p><b>Axes of Action</b></p> <p><b>Integration of technical assistance in reactive social protection:</b> social protection/risk management system for cash-based response</p> <p><b>Integration of anticipatory actions:</b> cash transfer based on climate risk thresholds and triggers</p> <p><b>Household preparedness and survival plans:</b> preparedness and anticipatory actions to prevent production losses</p>	<p><b>Axes of Action</b></p> <p><b>Food assistance:</b> food and nutrition security and livelihood need assessment</p> <p><b>Early asset recovery</b> for food self-consumption and income generation, emergency employment</p>	<p><b>Axes of Action</b></p> <p>Promote <b>dietary diversification</b> through social protection programs</p> <p><b>Integration of small-scale farmers</b> into food value chains: associativity, formalization</p> <p><b>Public governance</b> centralized and decentralized, improved and sustainable</p>

# WFP POLICY FOR RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE AND ALIGNMENT WITH FRAMEWORK

The WFP has accumulated extensive experience in implementing different actions aimed at building and increasing resilience so that populations can cope with the different shocks that have affected their well-being and food security. The various policies, strategies, and internal guidelines that establish principles and consolidate experiences and lessons learned serve as the basis for the preparation of this document.

In this regard, the institutional policy instruments with which this Framework is aligned are (i) the WFP strategic plan 2022 - 2025<sup>8</sup>, (ii) the Common Approach adopted by in Rome (RBA)<sup>9</sup>, (iii) the Resilience Policy 2015, and (iv) the Climate Change Policy 2017<sup>10</sup>, as described in the following paragraphs.



WFP/Esteban Barrera

- The Framework is in line with the new WFP Strategic Plan 2022-2025<sup>11</sup>, it adopts the integrated approach to building resilience to climate and other risks, given that resilience cannot be built through a single analytical strand, but requires integrated and multisectoral programs. Interventions in rural contexts comprise a set of activities that meet food needs associated with asset creation, enhancing small-scale agriculture, and risk management activities in urban contexts or with displaced populations through capacity-building based on human capital and livelihood building. It also supports governments in strengthening national social protection programs to build resilience, and must also confront inequality, empowering women, creating jobs for youth, and preventing malnutrition, while being conflict-sensitive, and contributing to peace-building processes as cross-cutting areas of WFP programming
- It is in line with the Conceptual Framework for Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition adopted by the Rome-based agencies (RBA), that aims to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods and production systems of the poor, vulnerable and food-insecure rural populations, emphasizing situations where the capacities of support structures and institutions are not able to compensate or cushion the impacts of crises and stressors. These include extreme or prolonged weather events, migration, economic, climatic crises, and chronic stressors, among others.
- It also aligns with the Resilience policy of 2015 by recognizing that, to implement an integrated resilience approach, “WFP must act as part of system actively contribute to defining the modalities of interaction and communication among partners. To do this, it will need to make a long-term commitment to key partners to develop strong collaborative relationships and establish concrete courses of action for the future, taking into consideration the specific needs of each context and its own comparative advantage.
- In terms of climate resilience the Framework included elements of the WFP climate change policy to eradicate hunger 2017<sup>12</sup>, which outlines the need to help the most vulnerable people, communities, and governments manage and mitigate climate-related risks to food security and nutrition, and adapt to climate change and to strengthen local and national institutions and systems so that they are prepared to cope with climate-related disasters and crises, respond to them, and promote sustainable recovery. It also proposes a series of principles that are fully incorporated into this Framework, and these stand out: focusing on people in food insecurity through effective partnerships and focusing on factors responsible for food insecurity and promoting the improvement of livelihoods.

It is worth highlighting the definition of two important concepts referred to throughout the Framework that are fundamental for the proper understanding of the document:<sup>13, 14</sup>



**Resilience** is the capacity to ensure that disruptive factors and crisis situations do not result in long-term adverse consequences on development.



**Adaptation to climate change** is the process of adjusting to actual or expected climate and its effects. In short, it consists of increasing people's capacity to manage and reduce the impact of climate variability and climate change.

WFP/Morelia ErosteGUI

# STRATEGIC RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE FRAMEWORK FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



WFP/Esteban Barrera

**T**he Framework is an instrument to contribute to the articulation of actions that allow coping with the context of vulnerability of the LAC population to climate-related and socioeconomic shocks. The WPS work in resilience and climate has a mission and vision defined in line with the corporate policies mentioned above, and it considers the comparative advantages of the organization in the region.



### **Mission**

Contribute to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods for people vulnerable to food insecurity and nutrition in the context of climate crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean.

### **Vision 2025**

WFP in LAC will be at the forefront of enabling innovative and integrated resilience, climate adaptation and food systems solutions that include the most vulnerable people, in alliance with public and private partners, aimed at achieving sustainable and scalable impact.

# Strategic Resilience and Climate Framework for Latin America and the Caribbean



Illustrations: Freepik

# Axes of action

The achievement of the mission is based on activities around six main axes of action, which in turn are articulated with different programmatic areas such as nutrition, social protection, emergencies, and supply chain, with the support of public, private, and academic institutions. Through this coordinated work, inclusive, sustainable, and scalable support is provided to these populations, as shown in the following figure.

Each of the axes includes a series of actions that can contribute to achieving the expected results. It is important to emphasize that the list is not exhaustive, but only include some of the main actions by way of illustration.

## Axis I Ecosystem and natural resource management

Protecting, restoring, and enhancing the resilience and sustainability of an ecosystem while harnessing society's capacity to conserve its biodiversity.

- Involve community organizations in the management of protected areas, national park reserve areas.
- Implement responsible environmental practices for the maintenance and improvement of the landscape (reforestation, protection of watersheds and water bodies, for example), conservation and environmental restoration.
- Promote actions to learn about the participation of men and women in initiatives aimed at overcoming certain environmental problems or alleviating existing deficiencies, to improve the quality of life of their families and the environment.
- Support local people in the control of biodiversity inventories, remunerate those who possess traditional knowledge, and collaborate in the protection of sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Encourage sustainability measures/efforts by promoting participatory natural resources management, particularly community-based natural resources management.
- Reduce the environmental impact of the activities of different projects.



WFP/Esteban Barrera

## Axis II Sustainable productive systems

Promote sustainable productive systems that include activities and uses that do not degrade resources and, where appropriate, contribute to their restoration to protect.

- Promote agro-ecological innovation that includes sustainable practices to increase yields, product quality, and community and environmental resilience.
- Incorporate technology that favors production systems.
- Maintain connectivity between productive landscapes in biological corridors.
- Promote the use of instruments for land use management.
- Diversify crops and incorporate strategic agricultural assets.
- Facilitate the involvement of women in the management of modern technologies and practices that result in productive benefits, reduced workload, better time planning in their activities and better income.
- Conduct zoning of the territory to delimit spaces where sustainable production chains can be developed, taking advantage of traditional knowledge and the potential of ecosystems.
- Valorize local products, with emphasis on plant and animal germplasm.
- Expand the availability of fresh and nutritious food throughout each year.
- Develop capacities for preparedness and response to crises affecting farmers by building the necessary capacities to anticipate, respond to, and recover from crises.



WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

## Axis III Income diversification

Enhance the income generation capacity of the most vulnerable population, migrant population, indigenous population, etc., improve their living conditions, income level, and in some cases, to stop their exodus to urban centers or abroad, and improve their food and nutritional security.

- Promote recovery, improvement, and diversification of livelihoods (capacity building, creation of agricultural and livestock assets, financial inclusion).
- Expand the economic opportunities of the population through non-agricultural ventures in rural environments such as handicrafts, tourism, commerce, etc., and ventures in urban environments.
- Conduct training of technical skills and training in employability.
- Design work models adapted to the reality of women in both rural and urban areas.
- Facilitate access to and provision of financial services such as: economic and financial education, promotion of savings, and technical business training.
- Promote support and soft credits to promote the inclusion of women and young people into productive activities.



WFP/Esteban Barrera

## Axis IV

### Inclusive and sustainable market systems

Promote access to inclusive and sustainable market systems for producers, especially those in vulnerable situations, increasing their economic income and improving the quality of nutritious food in their daily diet.

- Support small-scale farmers to improve access to agro-markets.
- Reposition women in value chains as producers and entrepreneurs.
- Establish partnerships with public and private sectors to develop value chains.
- Promote infrastructure (warehouses or rural industries, for example) and equipment (means of transport) to promote the positive insertion of producers into markets.
- Expand and disseminate market information to facilitate decision making when marketing their products.
- Promote training and capacity building in agribusiness, agricultural business management, and marketing, among others, to ensure a greater return on investments.
- Organize producers for consolidated purchases and sales.
- Promote actions that improve women's access to and control over resources and the market to improve household productivity and achieve sustained benefits for the economy.
- Promote connection with customers and more profitable markets, including fair trade schemes, solidarity, and other variants.



WFP/Giulio d'Adamo



## Axis V

# Climate risk management and adaptation services

Enable services designed to meet the needs of vulnerable populations so that they can better protect themselves against shocks and stressors and improve their long-term adaptive capacity and resilience.

- Facilitate the co-production of climate information services that enable climate-vulnerable populations and livelihoods to make better informed decisions and act on early warnings, seasonal forecasts, and longer-term climate projections.
- Liaise with responsible services to improve packaging of climate information to ensure the information is relevant to the targeted community (this will increase usability of the information).
- Identify tools and channels to enhance timely dissemination of climate information that reaches vulnerable population
- Raise community awareness on how to interpret and integrate climate information in their lives and livelihood options.
- Promote adoption of adaptation and mitigation measures that will reduce sensitivity and exposure to climate change and variability.
- Develop and promote the use of inclusive disaster-risk financing and other financial services, including insurance and savings and credit, to support the building of self-managed financial resilience.
- Enable more sustainable access to energy services and products for vulnerable and food-insecure populations to improve their food production and nutrition outcomes.
- Proactively identify and pursue other resilience and adaptation services that can be targeted to vulnerable and food-insecure populations that WFP works with, including technical support on climate-smart agriculture, nature-based solutions, payment for environmental services, etc.
- Actively identify public-private partnerships to promote sustainable service delivery.
- Develop models to replicate and advocate with governments to create an enabling environment that incentivizes service delivery entrepreneurship.
- Alliances for integration and institutionalization of models and systems.



WFP/Jorge Barrientos

## Axis VI Strengthened systems to anticipate and respond to shocks

Enable governments and institutions to have strengthened systems that enable them to reduce the impacts of disasters through investments in anticipatory actions, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response.

- Develop and promote anticipatory actions and forecast-based financial mechanisms to provide support to vulnerable and food-insecure people in advance of a forecast event.
- Develop and promote disaster risk financing mechanisms at the macro (sovereign) and meso levels that allow affected populations to have faster access to financing immediately after a major impact.
- Improve emergency preparedness and social protection systems that respond to emergencies.
- Document, generate evidence and promote knowledge sharing, partnerships, and south-south collaboration to advocate for replication of these models across the LAC region.



WFP/Alejandro López Chicheri

The table below outlines the main elements of this Framework:

**Table 2 Framework components**

<h3>Vision of the WFP strategic plan 2022 – 2025 <sup>15</sup></h3> <p>The world has eradicated food insecurity and malnutrition (SDG 2 - Zero Hunger) National and global stakeholders have achieved the SDGs (SDG 17 - Partnerships to Achieve the Goals)</p>											
<h3>Mission</h3> <p>Contribute to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods for people vulnerable to food insecurity and nutrition in the context of climate crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>											
<h3>Vision 2025</h3> <p>WFP in LAC will be at the forefront of enabling innovative and integrated resilience, climate adaptation and food systems solutions that include the most vulnerable, in alliance with public and private partners, aimed at achieving sustainable and scalable impact.</p>											
<h3>Axes of action</h3> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Management of ecosystems and natural resources</td> <td>Sustainable production systems</td> <td>Income diversification</td> <td>Market systems</td> <td>Adaptation services and climate risk management</td> <td>Strengthened systems to anticipate and respond to shocks</td> </tr> </table>						Management of ecosystems and natural resources	Sustainable production systems	Income diversification	Market systems	Adaptation services and climate risk management	Strengthened systems to anticipate and respond to shocks
Management of ecosystems and natural resources	Sustainable production systems	Income diversification	Market systems	Adaptation services and climate risk management	Strengthened systems to anticipate and respond to shocks						
<h3>Results</h3> <p>People in vulnerable situations...</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>benefit from resilient ecosystem goods and services</td> <td>benefit from agro-climatic information by developing more resilient and sustainable production systems</td> <td>diversify their livelihoods and productive systems by increasing their income</td> <td>have access to inclusive and sustainable market systems by increasing their income and improving nutritious food quality in their daily diet</td> <td>have access to climate services that will enhance their resilience and adaptive capacities against shocks and stressors in the long term</td> <td>benefit from faster and more effective government support when at risk of or affected by major impacts</td> </tr> </table>						benefit from resilient ecosystem goods and services	benefit from agro-climatic information by developing more resilient and sustainable production systems	diversify their livelihoods and productive systems by increasing their income	have access to inclusive and sustainable market systems by increasing their income and improving nutritious food quality in their daily diet	have access to climate services that will enhance their resilience and adaptive capacities against shocks and stressors in the long term	benefit from faster and more effective government support when at risk of or affected by major impacts
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<h3>Enabling environment</h3> <p>The WFP and public, private, and academic institutions work in coordination to provide inclusive, sustainable, and scalable support to vulnerable populations.</p>											
<h3>Cross-cutting themes</h3> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Social protection instrument to strengthen resilience, promote adaptation to climate change and protect livelihoods in the event of disasters.</td> <td>Women's empowerment and gender equality.</td> <td>Nutrition integration.</td> <td>Sustainable food systems.</td> </tr> </table>						Social protection instrument to strengthen resilience, promote adaptation to climate change and protect livelihoods in the event of disasters.	Women's empowerment and gender equality.	Nutrition integration.	Sustainable food systems.		
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<h3>Thematic support</h3> <p>Gender analysis; vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM); value chain and market analysis; food control and food safety; post-harvest loss management, capacity building, institutional innovation and policy advocacy.</p>											

# Fundamental principles

The implementation of this Framework is guided by a set of five principles that underpin the effort and the way to build comprehensive and sustainable resilience in the region and are based on the added value of WFP in this area and will guide our work from RBP, country offices and partners when designing and implementing programs, policies and other initiatives related to resilience, depending on the context of each office.

These principles as a basis for programming will make this resilience approach systemic and integrative, making it possible to deal with the countless events faced by the region’s population, both climatic and socioeconomic. This approach concentrates values that ensure transparency in care, that the population that most needs it is included, and that they participate in building their resilience.



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**Table 3 Framework principles**

Inclusion	Integration	Sustainability	Scalability	Context analysis
<p>Effective participation of the population, protagonists in building or increasing their resilience.</p>	<p>Through various collaborations and partnerships, tiered activities are promoted across sectors enabling food - insecure people to access an integrated package of resilience and climate solutions.</p>	<p>Through actions that are not only integrated, but also sequenced in terms of medium- and long-term impact; where the generation of evidence, promotion, and funding in partnerships with regional institutions and public-private stakeholders will result in sustainability.</p>	<p>Expanding the scope, scale of interventions, essential to realize the benefits resilience creates.</p>	<p>Based on an analysis of context, crisis, stressors, trends, and scenarios in relation to vulnerabilities and capacities of different groups to formulate targeted interventions.</p>



It is recognized that these five principles incorporate the added value and comparative advantage of the WFP, together with the most important investment opportunities for the future. The principles of ***inclusion and context analysis*** reflect WFP extensive field presence and the various participatory and household-level tools used to design and promote programs and policies that support the most vulnerable. Investment in ***integrated approaches*** represents the range of tools, programs, and initiatives that country offices already combine to build strong resilience outcomes.

***Sustainability*** reflects the strong emphasis WFP has placed on strengthening the capacity of government and other partners to ensure long-term capabilities, as well as generating evidence to support advocacy

and policies that create a long-term enabling environment at the local, national, and regional levels. ***Scalability*** manifests the opportunities WFP recognizes in LAC to connect these resilience mechanisms with social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and food systems, along with enabling public-private investments.

Finally, achieving impact at scale in building resilience will require ***strategic partnerships*** with other actors, partners, and at different levels with communities, government, research institutions, civil society, private sector, and regional and bi-national actors, as all have a key role to play in ensuring systemic interventions as part of a broad mix that will allow the WFP to achieve scale, even in changing contexts.



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## RBP priorities for framework implementation

Consultation with the country offices produced a set of priority initiatives for the regional bureau RBP in the coming years. As can be seen, the focus of the regional bureau should be on creating favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the established mission through the implementation of contextualized actions at the country office level.

These actions basically include capacity building for staff and partners, the generation of evidence to promote and position the work carried out by the WFP, political advocacy not only at the national level, but also at the regional and private levels, and finally, an urgent effort to mobilize resources and partnerships to obtain funding that will enable sustainable results over time.

**Table 4 RBP strategic priorities for Framework implementation and associated activities**

<p><b>Improve capacities and develop tools and methods</b></p>	<p>Diagnose staff training needs</p> <p>Elaborate continuous training plan</p> <p>Create a roster and/or network of Country Office and RBP staff experts</p> <p>Conduct inventory of available tools to be updated and develop missing tools</p> <p>Develop a strategy for monitoring and assessing capacity building results</p>
<p><b>Generation of evidence/ Systematization of experience</b></p>	<p>Design project systematization methodology</p> <p>Conduct gender analysis in the different interventions</p> <p>Conduct an inventory of the practices/results to be systematized</p> <p>Facilitate public access to data and information on initiatives and actions related to the theme and on the results of measures adopted</p>
<p><b>Advocacy at national, regional levels, private sectors</b></p>	<p>Formulate a policy advocacy plan at the regional and sub-regional levels</p> <p>Define entry points for the private sector and map private sector providers by country/sub region</p> <p>Promote regional workshops including national authorities of the countries</p>
<p><b>Mobilization of resources and partnerships</b></p>	<p>Map public and private donors, by area of expertise, by funding priorities, by time frame for proposal submission, and by strategic guidelines for proposals</p> <p>Develop a strategic presentation of WFP's work as the best solution to complex problems that partners (current and potential) intend to solve</p> <p>Identify who the potential partners/funders are, understand them and ourselves to convince them that our work is the best way to achieve their goal</p> <p>Promote/design regional, multi-country projects</p>



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The risks that may be involved in implementing these strategic priorities were also analyzed and should be considered to achieve the implementation of this Framework. These are described below:

**Table 5 Risks to the implementation of the Framework**

Priorities	Risks
<p><b>Capacity building and development of tools and methods</b></p>	<p>The process of adapting methods or tools to our context can take a longer period of time</p> <p>High turnover of staff in countries that is constantly detrimental to the capacities generated</p> <p>Limited or non-existent financial resources for technical capacity-building processes</p> <p>Change of institutional priorities, and that the private sectors, academia, among others, do not generate interest in these proposals</p> <p>Limited availability of documents – methodologies, instruments, and tools – in Spanish</p> <p>These activities may take a lot of time to carry out</p>
<p><b>Generation of evidence and systematization of experiences</b></p>	<p>Loss of interest in the processes for the generation of institutional memory</p> <p>Reduced time in the implementation of processes</p> <p>Lack of financing</p> <p>Duplication of WFP efforts</p> <p>Lack of private sector interest</p>
<p><b>Policy advocacy at national, regional levels, private sectors</b></p>	<p>Political instability in RBP’s focus countries</p> <p>High turnover of technical staff at the level of government institutions</p> <p>Change of focus or priorities in the region</p> <p>Lack of compatibility with government interests</p> <p>Short project periods that do not allow results to be achieved and limit political advocacy</p> <p>Difficulties in positioning the WFP agenda</p> <p>Global context of economic crisis due to armed conflicts</p>
<p><b>Resource and partnership mobilization</b></p>	<p>Time spent in preparing proposals that have a high economic cost and are not compensated in contributions from potential donors</p> <p>Many field missions that involve a high workload for communities and do not result in interventions</p> <p>Proposals that do not respond to the needs of communities versus the interests of potential donors</p>



WFP/Carol Castro

# ACRONYMS

**3PA**

Methodology for defining programs and strategies with a resilience lens, with different approaches and levels of analysis (Three-pronged approach).

**LAC**

Latin America and the Caribbean

**CSP**

Country Strategic Plan

**EPR**

Emergency preparedness and response

**FAO**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**IFAD**

International Fund for Agricultural Development

**SDG**

Sustainable Development Goals

**UN**

United Nations

**RBP**

Regional Bureau *Panama* (Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean)

**SAN**

Food and Nutrition Security

**WFP**

World Food Programme

# GLOSSARY

## **Adaptation to climate change**

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention can facilitate adjustment to the expected climate and its effects. In short, it is about increasing the capacity of people to manage and reduce the impact of climate variability and change.

## **Climate change**

Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperatures and weather patterns. Changes can include disruptions in seasonal weather patterns, delays in agricultural growing seasons, erratic rainfall, sea level rise, changes in storm tracks, glacial melting, water availability, droughts, and storm damage.

## **Climate resilience**

Climate resilience refers to the state of a system in which it has the capacity to absorb the impacts of climate change, as well as to self-renew and learn (adaptive capacity) to adjust to future changes. Climate resilience is distinguished from climate adaptation in that it is an inherently adaptive state of being, rather than a set of deliberate processes and actions to respond to and increase resilience to current and future climate change impacts (adaptation).

## **Climate risk**

Climate-related risks are created by several weather risks. Some are slow in their appearance (such as changes in temperature and precipitation that cause droughts or agricultural losses, sea-level- rise salinization, change of vegetation zones), while others occur more suddenly (such as tropical storms and floods). These risks are likely to intensify or vary due to climate change.

## **Climate services**

Climate services involve the production, translation, transfer, and use of climate knowledge and information to support the decision making of individuals and organizations. The information must be easily accessible in a timely manner, easy to understand, and relevant to users who can use it to act.

## **Climate variability**

It refers to short-term fluctuations in weather conditions that are within the normal range, for example, anomalies in rainfall during one or more seasons. They can be due to both natural phenomena and climate change.

## **Community-based adaptation**

Community adaptation focuses on the empowerment and adaptive capacity of communities. It is an approach that takes context, culture, knowledge, and preferences of communities as strengths.

## **Contingency planning**

It is a management process that analyzes possible specific events, emerging situations that may threaten society or the environment; and emerging situations that may threaten society or the environment, and establish protocols om advance to allow timely, effective, and appropriate responses

## **Disaster risk**

The probability of a disaster occurring within a given period. Disasters are defined as serious disruptions to the normal functioning of a community or society due to hazardous physical events interacting with vulnerable social conditions, leading to widespread adverse human; and material, economic or environmental effects that require immediate emergency measures to meet critical human needs and may require external support for recovery.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including by reducing exposure to hazards, reducing the vulnerability of people and property, intelligent management of land and the environment, and improving preparedness for adverse events.

### **Early warning system**

The set of capabilities (including systems, procedures, and resources) needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities, and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare to act promptly and to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

### **Ecosystem-based adaptation**

The use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of a global adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Ecosystem-based adaptation uses the range of opportunities for sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide services (such as water regulation, soil regeneration, and erosion control, etc.) that enable people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

### **Exposure to climate change**

The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, functions, services and environmental resources, infrastructures or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and environments that could be affected by climate change.

### **Food security**

Food security is when all people have permanent physical, social, and economic access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food to meet their nutritional requirements and food preferences for an active and healthy life (1996, World Food Summit).

### **Integrated risk management**

It refers to a systematic approach to identify, analyze, assess, and reduce risks associated with hazards and human activities. An integrated risk management approach recognizes that there is a wide range of geological, meteorological, environmental, technological, socio-economic, and political risks to society. Disasters are not seen as one-off events to be responded to, but as entrenched and long-term problems to be managed and planned for.

### **Livelihoods**

Livelihoods refer to the resources used, and the activities carried out to live. Livelihoods are often determined by the rights and assets to which people have access. These assets can be human, social, natural, physical, or financial.

### **Mitigation**

Structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural and technological hazards and environmental degradation.

### **Relationship between food security and resilience**

Food security is influenced by the vulnerabilities and resilience capabilities of an individual, household, community, institution, or system in the face of a shock or stressor.

### **Resilience**

The ability to ensure that dangerous phenomena and stressors do not cause adverse long-term development consequences (WFP Resilience Policy 2015)

### **Resilience capacities**

They are resources or competencies that can be used to prepare for and respond to dangerous phenomena and stressors. Capabilities can be categorized as: Absorb, Adapt, and Transform. They can be maintained at different levels: individual, household, community, institutional, and systems.

### **Resilience strategies**

They are the strategies used by various stakeholders to respond to or anticipate or prepare for adverse events. Resilience strategies can be deployed at multiple levels: individual, household, community, institutional or systems

### **Responsiveness**

Is the capacity of individuals, institutions, organizations, and systems using skills, values, beliefs, resources, and opportunities, to face, manage, and overcome adverse conditions in the short and medium term?

### **Shocks**

Shocks are short-term events or deviations. When combined with pre-existing vulnerabilities, a dangerous event can produce a crisis with substantial negative effects on the current welfare state, level of goods, livelihoods, security, or people's ability to withstand future events.

### **Stress Factors**

Stress factors can be seen as long-term trends and stresses that undermine the stability of a system and increase vulnerability within it. Shocks and stressors vary in intensity, frequency, and duration.

### **Survival strategies**

People adopt survival strategies as mechanism to cope when they cannot access enough food.

### **Sustainability**

The needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

### **Threat**

A threat is a phenomenon, substance, human activity, or dangerous condition that may result in death, injury, or other health impacts, as well as property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disturbances, or environmental damage.

### **Vulnerabilities**

Are the physical, social, economic, and environmental conditions, factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, household, community, asset, or system to the effects of hazards. Vulnerability is not simply the opposite of resilience; a population may be vulnerable but resilient. Vulnerability may have persistent structural causes. Gender inequality, for example, is a key structural cause of vulnerability.

### **Vulnerability to food insecurity**

People are vulnerable to food insecurity when faced with factors that place them at risk of becoming food insecure or malnourished, including those factors that affect their ability to cope with such risks. (WFP 2009).

# ENDNOTES

- 1 <https://news.un.org/es/story/2020/01/1467501#:~:text=En%20los%20%C3%BAltimos%20a%C3%B1os,de%20d%C3%B3lares%20en%20da%C3%B1os%20totales.>
- 2 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000133917/download/>
- 3 SAMS M&E Framework (wfp.org)
- 4 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000138365/download/>
- 5 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000021618/download/>
- 6 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000021596/download/>
- 7 The Resilience Measurement and Analysis Index (RIMA) is a quantitative approach that allows for a rigorous analysis of how households cope with shocks and stressors.
- 8 [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP0000139276/download/?\\_ga=2.223139161.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP0000139276/download/?_ga=2.223139161.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011)
- 9 <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000062320/download/>
- 10 [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023971/download/?\\_ga=2.261018831.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023971/download/?_ga=2.261018831.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011)
- 11 [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139276/download/?\\_ga=2.223139161.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139276/download/?_ga=2.223139161.317681135.16559910111396110998.1655991011)
- 12 [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023971/download/?\\_ga=2.261018831.317681135.1655991011-1396110998.1655991011](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023971/download/?_ga=2.261018831.317681135.1655991011-1396110998.1655991011)
- 13 Definición de Política de Resiliencia WFP 2015
- 14 <https://www.un.org/es/climatechange/what-is-climate-change>
- 15 The vision for 2030 that underpins the Strategic Plan for 2022-2025 is as follows: (i) the world has eradicated food insecurity and malnutrition (SDG 2 – Zero Hunger), and (ii) national and global stakeholders have achieved the SDGs (SDG 17 – Partnerships to achieve the Goals).



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