

## 43rd Session of the Conference

### Secretariat Response to Item 16: United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP) welcomes the statement of support of the Russian Federation to WFP's work in improving mechanisms to provide emergency care, including through the distribution of food vouchers and school-based programmes as well as other methods.

WFP welcomes the United Kingdom's commitment to support WFP and the attention it has brought to anticipatory action. WFP continues to prioritize opportunities to collaborate with its Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) counterparts and looks forward to signing a new Memorandum of Understanding in 2023.

In addition, WFP is pleased to underline that another forthcoming leading example of Rome-based Agencies collaboration would be the upcoming 2023 release of the [State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World 2023](#) report. This should be formally released by FAO in the next two weeks.

We would like to thank Morocco and the Africa Regional Group for these important recommendations.

We agree that collaboration and partnerships are central for impactful and sustainable resilience programmes. In today's volatile world characterized by increasingly complex drivers of risk and multifaceted shocks and stressors, it is beyond the capacity of any single actor to build resilience. Bringing together complementary expertise and resources of the RBAs to deliver multi-sectoral and multi-level interventions are therefore essential for effective resilience programming.

The RBAs are WFP's main United Nations partners for joint-resilience programmes under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF), focusing in particular on smallholder farmers and fragile food. In 2015, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) signed a Conceptual Framework for collaboration and partnership on "Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition", which guided the elaboration of WFP's 2015 Resilience Policy and continues to provide the broader intervention framework to the three agencies' resilience interventions.

As highlighted by Morocco and the Africa Regional Group, partnerships among the RBAs offer complementary skillsets based on mandate, expertise and local presence to achieve maximum impact:

- WFP targets the most food-insecure people through Food Assistance For Assets interventions, providing food and cash transfers to cover households' immediate food needs so they can dedicate time to building assets that reduce the risk and impacts of climatic shocks and seasonal hardships. WFP also supports smallholder farmers through the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) and local and regional procurement schemes.
- FAO-supported farmer and pastoral field schools, along with training in climate-resilient agricultural practices, help to boost production and increase income and diversification of livelihoods.
- IFAD works to strengthen local producers' organizations, promote greater access to rural financial services and improve the community-based governance of scarce natural resources.

Furthermore, WFP would like to emphasize that gender equality and women's empowerment, country capacity strengthening and private sector engagement are high-level priorities for WFP. This is reflected in our Strategic Plan 2022-25, in WFP corporate policies, as well as in a large range of Country Strategic Plans (CSP). WFP will continue engaging with the RBAs to leverage the profile of these critical issues at global, regional and country levels. WFP is aiming to strengthen, scale and replicate joint, high-impact resilience-building initiatives, such as the Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme, which successfully

bring together national governments, communities, the RBA and other UN agencies, donors, civil society and the academia.

We look forward to continuing our engagement with Morocco and the Africa Regional Group on these important issues.