



INTEGRATED POLICY PRACTITIONERS' NETWORK

(IPPN)

Connecting knowledge and practitioners to lead integrated approaches to the SDGs

**Knowledge Café: Introduction to the New UN Common
Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies**

Wednesday, 16 February 2022



**United
Nations**

UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies:

Overview Presentation



**UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GROUP**



Objectives & Purpose of Guidance

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

Provide a future-oriented UN system-wide guidance on building resilience for delivering the 2030 Agenda (!) that is embedded in UN Reform and UN SG's Prevention Agenda

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

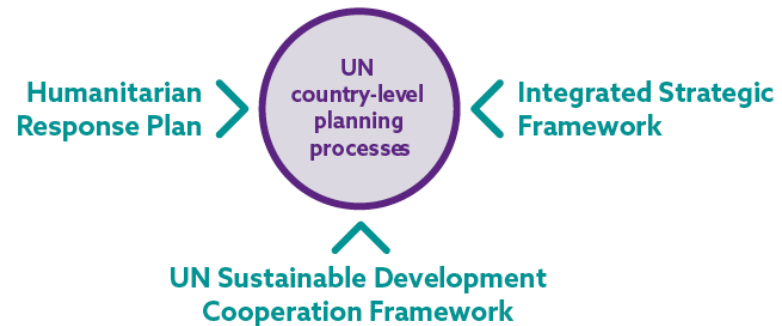
✓ Formally endorsed by UN Deputy Secretary General and the UN-SDG in September 2021

UN Resilience Guidance at a Glance:

*Applying a resilience
lens to UN planning
processes*



UN country-level planning processes



A Resilience Lens

NOT

*A standalone
resilience plan,
framework or
strategy*

Scope

Covers the 3 pillars of the UN



Multi-hazard + Multi-threat

Disaster risk, climate change, El-Niño, climate security

Epidemics, health and humanitarian impacts

Food and nutrition insecurity

Issues related to social protection, gender inequality, refugees, IDPs

Threats related to conflict, fragility, peace and security

Chapter 1 - Why resilience matters?



Multiple and intersecting risks

Increase in development related drivers of risks and threats

Protracted/recurrent humanitarian crises and chronic stress situations



Increasing humanitarian needs

Undoing development gains

Undermines achieving 2030 Agenda + Sustaining Peace Agenda



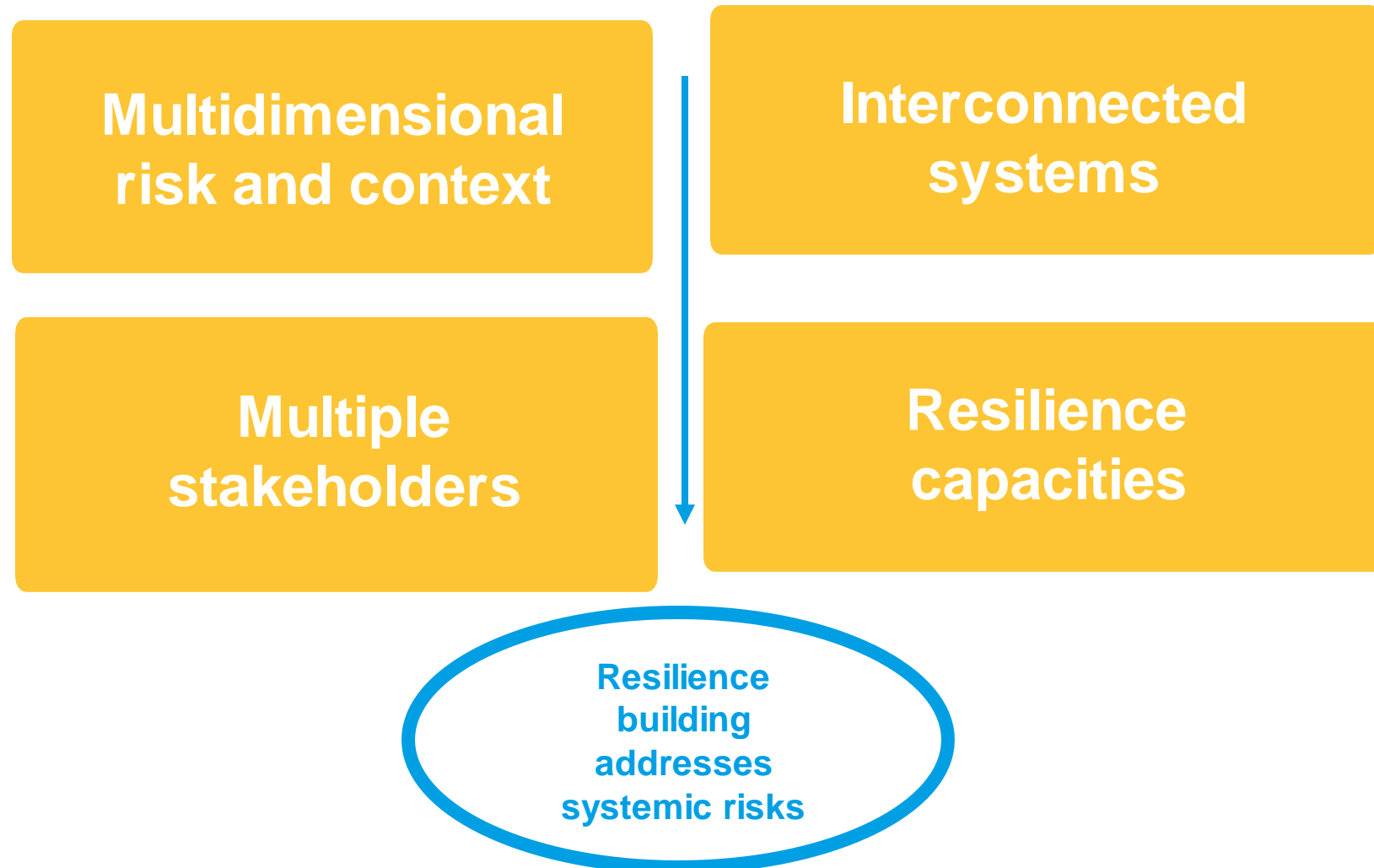
Reduces human suffering & protects development gains

Stimulates risk informed economic activities

Has co-benefits also in absence of crisis across many SDGs

Chapter 2 - What is Resilience?

Key Elements of Resilience Building



What is Resilience?

5 Types of Resilience Capacities

Absorptive

bounce back

Adaptive

incremental adjustments

Anticipative

early warning + early
action

Preventive

reduce existing + future
risk

Transformative

create fundamentally new
system

Chapters 3 & 4: How to build resilience together?



Assessment

Common understanding of risks + contexts



Planning

Joined-up planning for collective outcomes



Implementing

Acting together for building resilience



Monitoring

Measuring the impacts of resilience building



Partnerships

Role of partnerships



Coordinating

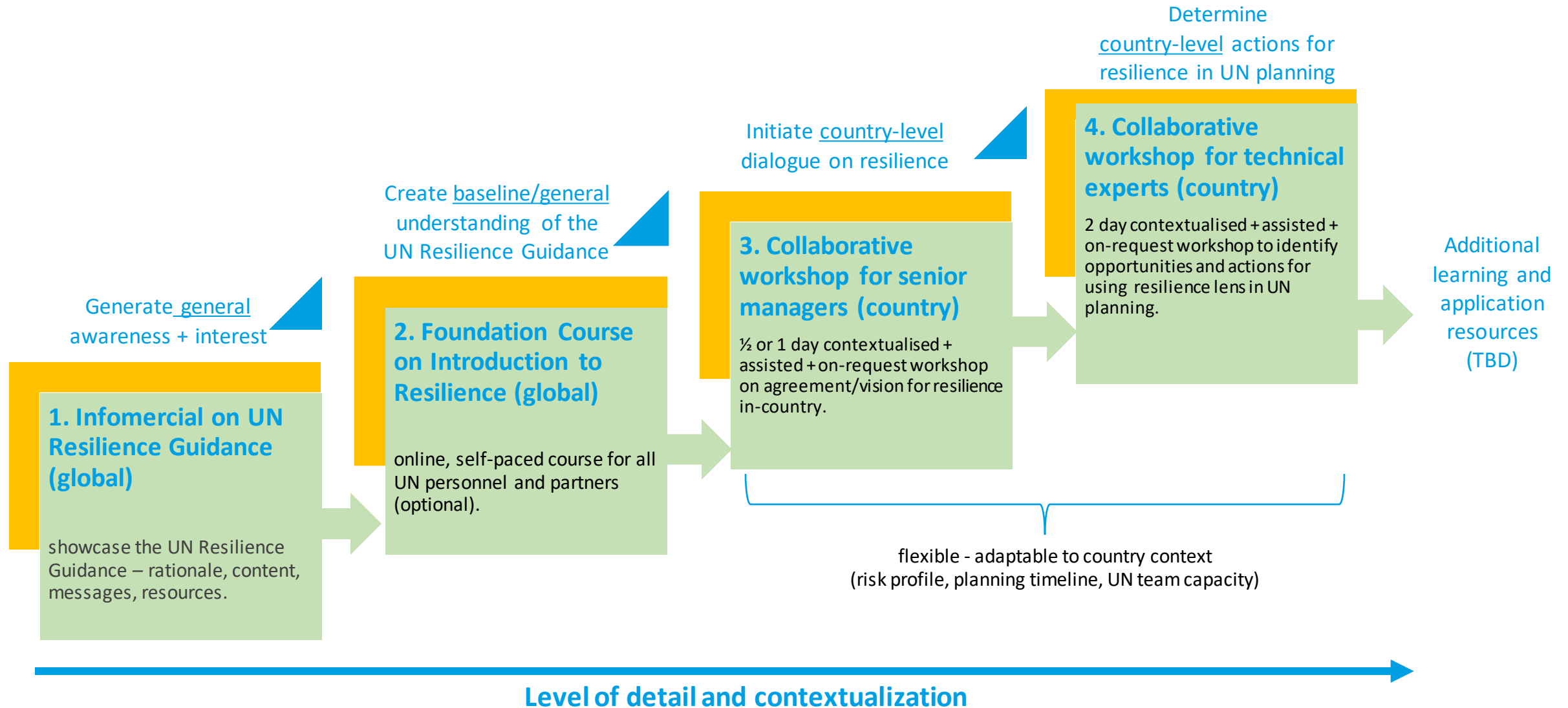
Achieving greater impact



Financing

Overcoming obstacles

The learning package





Link to the UN Resilience Guidance & Executive Summary:

<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

Resources Page:

<https://www.sparkblue.org/basic-page/un-common-guidance-helping-build-resilient-societies>

FAO promotes UN resilience Guidance in 3 main fora:

1 - Climate change and COP processes

- Multi-stakeholders UNFCCC Marrakesh Partnership on Global Climate Action-MPGCA and its climate resilience pathways across and within sectors

2 - UN Food System Summit follow up processes

- UNFSS and its Priority Area on Resilience
- Climate resilience agrifood systems Alliance and others coalitions
- National Food Systems Pathways on multi-risk management

3 - FAO new strategic Framework

- FAO Programme Priority Areas on Emergency and Resilience along the Humanitarian, Development and Peace nexus
- Support countries in protracted crisis and food crisis situations where conflicts and climate change are main drivers of hunger

FAO package of multi-risk management tools for building resilient agrifood systems

1. Agro-climatic, disaster/crisis risk and food security information systems
2. Early warning systems with actionable alerts
3. Disaster and crisis risk governance
4. Risk transfer mechanisms (social protection and insurance)
5. Vulnerability and risk reduction measures at the field level with good practices, technologies and innovations, including livelihoods and nutrition diversification
6. Emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and response
7. Risk proofing of grey infrastructure along the food value chain
8. Nature-based solutions
9. Food loss and waste reduction
10. Inclusive, resilient and sustainable diets



 Learn more about the IPPN:
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 Any questions? Drop us a line at:
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