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# WFP's Institutional Plan & Programme Of er on Internal Displacement

May



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# 1. Background

## 2. How do food security and displacement relate to each other?

Displacement, like food insecurity and hunger, has multiple and overlapping drivers that often mutually reinforce each other. Natural hazards, conflict and economic shocks are the primary drivers of displacement.

Conflict remains the main driver of hunger, with 70 percent of the world's hungry people living in areas that have been affected by conflict. Conflict often forces people to abandon their agricultural livelihoods and cultivation of their land, increasing the overall food insecurity situation of a community or even a country. For example, satellite-based analyses conducted in October 2022 by WFP in hard-to-reach areas in Burkina Faso indicate the impact of conflict on agricultural production and food security.

Due to these vulnerabilities, IDPs are more likely to be affected by new external shocks, for example the ongoing global economy decline. Supply chain disruptions

12 Food and Agriculture Organization, [a\\_dUWwZcZHY1\\_fUjby!Fi.ggJUWtb\\_JWicbI`cVU`ZccXgYWfJmUbxFY`UH`X`a`UHfYgi\\_bXYf`h`Y`a`UbXUH`cZHY`ccX`UbX`Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#), 2022.

13 <https://www.internal-displacement.org/expert-opinion/global-food-insecurity-is-on-the-rise-so-is-internal-displacement-what-is-the>.

# 3. WFP's engagement in

14 World Food Programme. [Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Box Three: People on the Move](#). Page 21. November 2021.

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The 31 commitments of the Action Agenda are grouped into 11 clusters. WFP has signed up to two 'clusters', and is also able to contribute to commitments in other clusters (Table 1). Sixteen pilot countries, Afghanistan, Central African FYdi V`jV7\UXz7c`ca V]Uz9h]cd]Uz fUez@]mUZA cnUa V]ei YzB][YfzB][Yf]UzD\]]dd]bYgzGca U]UzGci h`Gi XUbzGi XUbz Vanuatu and Yemen, have been selected by the Special Adviser for implementing these commitments and solutions.

K : D`Ug`UdfYgYbW`]b`U A —

R&B,vc]U]U]c RTE8/2P&v @0t2A5NHSSPE28/5NIGT/BR1ASPS\$v7]B0mbAU6CNOI5RSN]EARE5RSATCFFp\$VITAR•4ScO7F5\$S%(S7z&mt

QXWHUFRPPLWPHQ/V



# 1. HELP IDPS FIND A DURABLE SOLUTION TO THEIR DISPLACEMENT

In line with WFP's Protection and Accountability policy (2020) and WFP's Community Engagement Strategy for 2022-2025, WFP is committed to ensure strong and inclusive participation of IDPs and local communities in all our solutions, including by promoting strengthened use of community-based planning and by facilitating the active involvement of people of all ages, genders and diversities in decision-making.

WFP recognizes that IDPs need jobs, livelihoods and access to income and social protection systems, WFP contributes to laying the foundation for longer-term internal displacement solutions through system strengthening, resilience building, and supporting access to education: strengthened public services are the key to both prevention and durable solutions. Enhanced investment in WFP's 'enabling' work supporting capacity strengthening of governments and other national and local actors is embedded in all our programmatic work. WFP's ownership and stewardship of food security outcomes.

WFP will work with the broader multilateral system, including the UN, to ensure that IDPs are included in national and local social protection systems. This includes extending the coverage of social protection systems to IDPs. Additional actions will reinforce these investments (See table 2).

## 1.1 Strengthening National Systems: Social Protection and Supply Chains

In 2022, WFP transferred over \$3bn in humanitarian cash to 56m people across 72 countries. Of the total number of people reached, approximately ten percent were internally displaced. WFP has decades of experience in humanitarian cash and has been a core member of the UN Common Cash Platform and Cash Working Group.

The ability to set up and scale cash transfers is an area of work in which WFP has invested considerably since 2006. These investments have combined traditional WFP programming tools such as targeting, eligibility criteria, and enrolment on digital systems to contracting with national governments to ensure that eligible participants can receive their entitlements.

These investments and 'know-how' have been leveraged alongside our expertise in in-kind transfers,

school feeding programmes and other analytical and technical support to develop or expand the reach of national social protection systems and safety net programmes. This

of the

## 2. PREVENTING NEW DISPLACEMENT CRISES FROM EMERGING

WFP reduces the displacement risks posed by climate change and disasters by strengthening early warning, preparedness, and anticipatory action; by protecting livelihoods and food systems; by promoting community resilience and coping capacities and social cohesion; and other basic services. As noted earlier, the conditions that facilitate durable solutions to current displacement are also likely to contribute to prevent future displacement.

### 2.1 Strengthening early warning, preparedness and anticipatory action

Building on years of experience and leadership in food security assessments and analysis, and leveraging WFP's extensive **data collection and analytical capacity**, from learning-based predictive analytics and access to satellite imagery, WFP helps governments and partners to bridge data gaps, support joint assessments, access 'hidden' to strengthen early warning systems and optimize predictability and response.

While this knowledge is already shared at country level and informs shared analysis (Common Country Assessments), joint programming and joint packages of support with other actors, WFP's nuanced understanding of the root causes of displacement crises, intersectional risks and vulnerabilities can be further leveraged and harnessed to inform national policies, plans and responses to reduce displacement risks, understand the costs of inaction and build the resilience of the most vulnerable. At country-level, WFP is ready to support internal displacement data working groups to coordinate and promote greater transparency and

**2. Mali 2022:** after paying a 2.15 m USD premium, WFP received in November 8 m USD to support 300,000 people through food assistance and nutrition support.

Gja JUF nzk : Di gYg Wja UH f jg\_ j bgi fUbW UbX bUbWU j bW g jcb hc Vi JX bUbWU dfchW jcb UhVta a i b]hm Yj Yz which has a positive impact on livelihood protection, investment and food security which can reduce or even prevent internal displacement.

**1. Madagascar:** during the 2021 drought, WFP supported 3,500 households to access microinsurance. All received 2 payouts after each rainy season Following extreme drought conditions, all the insured VYbY VUf jYg fYW j YX U dUnci hZcf U hcHU cZUfci bX US\$140, which supported their capacity to buy food and inputs, improve their food consumption, and maintain their livelihoods through investments in agricultural production and livestock, including replanting for the following season.

**2. Kenya:** in 2017 after a strong El Nino event with a long dry spell, 5,000 insured participants received a US\$100 dUnci hH UhYbUV YX UXYei UHY ZccX Vtbgi a dhjcbz protection of livestock and payment of school fees. WFP was working with 5000 households on risk reduction activities. Participants were also supported in improving H Yj f bUbWU j bW g jcb hc fci [ \ J ] U [ Y GUj j b [ g UbX Loans (VSL)(h)-19702tLce

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Recent evidence suggests that asset creation, land rehabilitation, and integrated resilience building programmes lead to 1) better protection against climate hazards and restored environments, 2) new income/value chain/job opportunities among vulnerable communities reducing distress and environmental displacement.

WFP also works with national and international actors to ensure displacement risks and associated protection and assistance needs are systematically considered within national and sub-national strategies and action plans. Key entry point to engage in local solutions to prevent displacement.

In line with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, WFP provides urgent food, cash, and nutrition assistance—targeting those most vulnerable with speed, at scale and with the

### 3. ENSURE THOSE FACING DISPLACEMENT RECEIVE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE.

Displaced populations are at high risk of food insecurity and malnutrition and face critical gaps in protection. Access to food is at the heart of most humanitarian crises, and WFP's expertise, agility and operational presence make it an undisputed leader in addressing acute food and respond to protection risks associated with hunger in all contexts, and to achieving successful food security and



Active engagement in the related UNSDCF Results Group,  
in which UN agencies develop their joint workplans and

WFP also recognizes the need at both the country and  
analysis and reporting.

Although progress has been made in reporting WFP's  
performance by strategic results, further work is needed  
to facilitate WFP's commitment to report on how it  
delivers results at country level, as part of inter-agency  
WFP contributes to solutions to internal displacement in  
including ensuring data is disaggregated for IDP tracking  
and decision-making purposes, and in capturing a more  
nuanced understanding of IDPs' priorities, capacities, and  
concerns. This would enable better planning for the needs  
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# Annexes

## Annex 1

Table 1. WFP's commitments

Investment	Action	Commitment
<b>A: Institutional Capacity</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish an inter-divisional/departmental 'operations team' to follow-up on the WFP Institutional plan for IDPs and provide global guidance and direction for the SG Initiative commitments.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce existing capacities of the Emergencies and Transitions Unit of the Programme Division</li> <li>to focus on the social protection pathways for displaced populations</li> </ul>	14, 21, 22, 27, 2 (, 2)5.1 ( (1)32.2 p)-5 (37-)3 2,6>



**ASSUMPTIONS:**

The success of the Implementation Plan Strategy above rests on three overarching assumptions:

- **Sufficient commitment from the national governments:**

