

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Overview



The [25<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties \(COP25\) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#) took place in Madrid, Spain, from 2 to 15 December 2019 (the longest COP in 25 years of history of the UNFCCC), under the presidency of Chile. These annual climate change conferences serve as the formal meetings of Parties to the UNFCCC to assess the collective progress of countries in addressing the challenges of climate change and achieving the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C since pre-industrial times; and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and adverse impacts of climate change.

Given the urgency of the current climate crisis, the UNSG and international actors are mandated to put forward **concrete actions** capable of addressing the impacts of climate change. Countries are requested to make ambitious commitments in their National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Therefore, COP25, which followed the UN Climate Action Summit held in New York in September 2019, offered an opportunity for WFP to reiterate its engagement in the strategic global partnerships established in New York<sup>1</sup> and share technical expertise on climate risk management solutions in support of governments and vulnerable communities.

---

<sup>1</sup> At the **UN Climate Action Summit**, which took place in New York in September 2019, WFP announced its partnership in a series of ambitious initiatives to promote and finance concrete actions on:

- (i) Climate risk insurance (through the [InsuResilience Global Partnership](#), which aims to have 500 million vulnerable people covered by pre-arranged disaster risk finance and insurance mechanisms by 2025);
- (ii) Forecast-based financing and anticipatory action (through the [Risk-informed Early Action Partnership \(REAP\)](#), which aims to invest US\$500 million in early warning systems by 2025); and
- (iii) Climate services for smallholder farmers, including digital advisories and agro-ecological practices (through the [Global Commission for Adaptation Action \(GCA\) Track on Agriculture and Food Security](#), which aims to expand access to climate services to 100 million small-scale producers by 2030).

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Overview

### WFP participation at COP25

WFP's goal at COP25 was to position the organization as a reliable partner to support governments in their national climate risk management efforts toward implementation of the Paris Agreement. The WFP delegation:

- (i) Participated in **3 high-level segments and discussions**, as well as **11 events** organized together with other UN Agencies, governments and the private sector;
- (ii) Launched, with WMO, the co-authored report on the *"State of Climate Services, Agriculture and Food Security<sup>2</sup>"* and signed the *Alliance for Hydromet Development<sup>3</sup>* with 12 other IFIs and UN agencies;
- (iii) Followed key negotiation workstreams of interest to WFP;
- (iv) Engaged in **24 bilateral meetings** with partners and donors;
- (v) Provided interviews and expert insights to international media outlets to share WFP's messaging.



Dissemination of information on WFP's climate action took place through different side events and the *Zero Hunger* information booth, shared with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP made available [recent publications](#), both in English and Spanish, that highlighted how the organization is helping vulnerable communities to adapt, prepare and respond to climate shocks.



WFP's delegation to COP was composed of representatives from HQ's Programme Division (**Gernot Laganda**, Chief Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit, **Fabio Bedini**, Senior Programme Adviser, **Giorgia Pergolini**, **Emily Jones** and **Josh Ling** Programme and Policy Consultants), RBP (**Kathryn Milliken**, Senior Climate Adviser), Colombia CO (**Carlo Scaramella**, Country Director, **Chiara Trozzo**, Programme Consultant), Guatemala CO (**Laura Melo**, Country Director), WFP China Office (**Yan Jia**, Head of

South-South Cooperation) and WFP Madrid Office (**Jennifer Nyberg**, Head of Office, **Lucía Fernández**, Communications Officer).

<sup>2</sup> <https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/library/2019-state-of-climate-services>

<sup>3</sup> <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/how-we-do-it/partnerships/wmo-office-of-development-partnerships>

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Negotiation outcomes of interest to WFP

[As reiterated](#) by the UN Secretary General, the results of COP25 are disappointing. “The international community lost an important opportunity to show increased ambition on mitigation, adaptation and finance to tackle the climate crisis”. As for the key policy streams of interest to WFP, no strong decision on finance for loss and damage was taken, no commitments from the world biggest polluters were put forward to reach net-zero emissions by 2050 and no agreement was reached on carbon trading. However, António Guterres reiterated that “we must not give up, and we will not give up”. Countries negotiated for 48 hours in a row beyond the scheduled end of COP25, which showed a certain commitment to find consensus.

- **Loss and damage:** The Paris Agreement calls for financial mechanisms to address the irreversible and non-adaptable losses and damages caused by increasingly frequent extreme weather events (i.e. floods, typhoons etc.) and slow onset change (i.e. sea level rise, desertification etc.). According to the IPCC, the world should not exceed an average global temperature increase of 1.5 °C, compared to pre-industrial levels. However, current projections based on the different climate action commitments foresee an increase of 3.7 °C.
  - Before COP25, WFP was invited to become partner of the **Comprehensive Risk Management Technical Expert Group (CRM - TEG)** of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM). The CRM-TEG provides technical expertise, good practices, tools and guidance in addressing and minimizing loss and damage associated with the negative effects of climate change on food security and nutrition.
  - Despite the strong call from developing countries for more financial support to address loss and damage, the final [decision](#) at COP25 was approved with a weaker language than what they have been pushing for. Instead of “offering new financial mechanisms”, the text merely mentions the urgency for private, non-governmental organizations and funds under and outside the Paris Agreement to scale up action and financial support.
  - The text [invites](#) the Board of the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to loss and damage in developing countries, but only “to the extent consistent with the existing investment”. Concerns remain on the GCF lengthy process not suitable to provide support for immediate disaster relief.
  - **A new expert group** was created to allow space for more conversations on how and by what means loss and damage funding could be provided. Another group called the **Santiago network** will aim to facilitate technical support. Both groups need to be formed with countries’ focal points in the course of 2020.
- **Climate finance:** The Paris Agreement commits countries to provide at least **USD 100 billion per year by 2020** in climate finance to support developing countries with both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Climate finance is an important source of funding for WFP to support government-led climate adaptation activities through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF).
  - During COP25, [new financial pledges and contributions](#) to the **Adaptation Fund (AF)** made by *Germany, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland*, the

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Negotiation outcomes of interest to WFP

governments of the *Brussels-Capital, Flanders and Walloon Regions of Belgium*, and the provincial government of *Quebec*, reaching approximately **USD 90 million**.

- **Climate Change, Food security and Agriculture:** The [Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture \(KJWA\)](#), established in 2017, acknowledges the vulnerabilities of agriculture and food security to climate change and establish concrete actions to address these issues.
  - At COP25, it was [recognized](#) that issues relating to soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility as well as sustainable soil and integrated water management are context-specific and, taking into account countries' circumstances, should be dealt with in a holistic and inclusive manner to realize the full potential of increased productivity in contributing to food security, adaptation and adaptation co-benefits as well as enhancing carbon sinks.
  - In addition to the workshops mandated in the Koronivia road map, an intersessional workshop will take place in Bonn in March 2020, thanks to the financial contribution made by *New Zealand*.
- **Adaptation & Mitigation:** The Paris Agreement recognizes climate change adaptation and mitigation as key components in the global response to climate change. At the national level, developing countries are establishing **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** and **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** to define their adaptation and mitigation needs respectively, including actions in the medium and long term for which climate finance is required.
  - As for adaptation, it is recognized by the scientific community that business as usual is no longer an option for any country, community, business or financial institution. This is why, prior to COP25, the [Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience](#) was launched at the UN Climate Action Summit and has been signed by 118 countries.
  - During this COP25, [80 nations have signalled](#) their intention to submit an enhanced climate action plan (or Nationally Determined Contribution, NDCs) working towards achieving net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050. However, these are primarily, small and developing nations representing just 10.5% of world emissions. All the biggest emitters, such as Australia, China, India, Brazil and the US, are absent from this list.
  - During COP25, the EU [agreed](#) to a new climate deal called "**The Green Deal**" with climate neutral target for 2050. However, Poland pushed for an exemption.
- **Emissions trading:** Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is about putting a price on carbon, leading to a reduction of countries' emissions and enabling emissions trading between countries.
  - At COP25, countries should have agreed on the rules regulating the carbon market. However, as no agreement was reached, discussions will continue in 2020, using the draft texts coming from this COP as a basis for future talks.
  - One of the main issues which prevented a successful outcome was related to "double counting": agreeing that a country that sells emissions cuts via offsetting credits to another country cannot count those emissions cuts towards its own climate targets.

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – WFP in side events

The WFP delegation has actively participated in a range of panels, strategic and technical events during COP25. These events have been excellent opportunities to deliver key messages on climate action. Events included:

### High-level segments and senior discussions

- High-level signing event ***“Uniting our efforts to close the capacity gap on high quality weather forecast, early warnings and climate information”***

10 December



In this high-level signature ceremony organised by WMO, **Gernot Laganda**, together with 12 other IFIs and UN agencies, signed up to the **Alliance for Hydromet Development**. The Alliance commits his [signatory members](#) to collectively ramp up actions that strengthen the capacity of developing countries to deliver high-quality weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate services. Gernot stressed the importance of moving from simply reacting to crises to anticipating them and managing risks more efficiently, mostly in environments in which communities are confronted with a rising number of climate shocks.

- High-level ***“Linking the Technological Innovation and Climate Change Actions for a World Free of Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty”***

**FAO, IFAD, WFP**

12 December



This event showcased biodiversity-friendly examples of the adaptation, resilience and risk-reduction responses that can be undertaken to address climate change for a world free of hunger, malnutrition and poverty. FAO Director General delivered a key note speech on behalf of the three Rome-based Agencies.

- ***“Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP): Growing Together”***

10 December



The UK Met Office and DFID hosted this event with the aim of receiving updates from the new Head of REAP Secretariat on progress since REAP establishment in UNCAS. **Gernot Laganda** participated in the senior panel discussion focusing on the challenges for early warning systems, as well as potential of this partnership.

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – WFP in side events

### WFP co-lead events

- **“Science and innovation in support of climate action for the poor and the vulnerable”**  
**WMO, GFCS, AF, CCAFS, FAO, GCF, GEF, WB, GFDRR, WFP**

December 4



Bringing together both implementing and funding organizations, this side event discussed how science and innovation can go hand in hand to achieve greater resilience, improve adaptation and development outcomes and, ultimately, reduce poverty through risk-informed actions at country level. **Gernot Laganda** highlighted WFP's work in reaching the last-mile, also showcasing WFP's Consolidated

Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) methodology to provide relevant actors with downscaled climate information based on historical data.

- **“Climate change and human mobility: responding to displacement and migration challenges”**  
**IOM, UNHCR, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNU, WFP, WMO**

12 December



With increasing recognition of the importance of strengthening responses to displacement and human mobility related to the adverse effects of climate change, this side event discussed the different effective, coordinated actions taken by UN actors and their partners. **Carlo Scaramella** explained how the lack of appropriate governance of climate risks poses a threat to food security and may affect social cohesion and political stability. He highlighted WFP's active role to a Zero Hunger world that is resilient to the impact of climate-related disasters.

- **“Finance for adaptation and its effective delivery in rural areas”**  
**WFP, IFAD**

12 December



This side event debated the future of climate finance in agriculture and to highlight the potential of innovative risk financing mechanisms in building climate resilience, calling for a shift from responding to disasters to managing risks and early action. **Laura Melo** highlighted the important role of preparedness and forecast to ensure that

financing mechanisms are available immediately after climate-related disasters hit. Risk-financing solutions such as forecast-based financing (FbF), coupled with microinsurance, are being developed and adapted to the context of Guatemala to ensure timely and effective humanitarian responses and long-term resilience. **Albano Manjate**, from the Ministry of Economy and Finance of **Mozambique**, presented on the recently approved GCF project developed by the government in partnership with WFP. **Barbara Schnell**, **KfW**, stressed the importance of investing in transferring the know-how to partners for more effective disaster responses and the need for integral solutions to build resilience and respond to disasters. She

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – WFP in side events

highlighted the R4 experience implemented by WFP in East Africa as an example. **Margarita Astralaga**, **IFAD**, highlighted the need for integral solutions, but she also stressed the dimension of the challenge that given the large number of smallholder farmers worldwide who the impact of climate change.

### Other sessions and events:

- **Launch of the WMO “2019 State of Climate Services, Agriculture and Food Security” report**  
3 December



This WFP co-authored report was launched during the 1<sup>st</sup> week of COP at the occasion of the Earth Information Day. Weather and climate services are vital for sustainable development and climate change adaptation, and yet the capacity to deliver and access these services is patchy and inadequate, according to the new report. **Jennifer Nyberg** highlighted the importance of investing on climate services in support of the most vulnerable, as people are at the core of WFP’s interventions.

- **IRI ACToday event**  
4 December



This side event reviewed the role of climate services in supporting the Paris Agreement. Without the support of climate services, key economic sectors, such as agriculture, will not be able to adapt and achieve the goals of Paris and SDGs. **Gernot Laganda** shared insights on the challenges and lessons learnt from WFP while helping vulnerable communities accessing climate and weather information.

- **The 3rd InsuResilience Global Partnership Forum**  
9 December



The Forum focused on discussions around Climate and Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (CDRFI), with a spotlight on their application to the resilience needs and specific vulnerabilities in the Caribbean, Latin, and Central America (LAC) region. **Fabio Bedini** took part in a dialogue between sovereign risk pools, in order to reflect on the successes and challenges faced by each and explore

lessons and best practices. Fabio also highlighted WFP’s experience with ARC Replica in Africa. **Kathryn Milliken** spoke about opportunities of linking social protection and risk finance measures (including insurance, Forecast-based financing etc), reflecting also on challenges and lessons learnt in LAC.



## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – WFP in side events

- **“Building anticipatory capacities and actions for disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation at the community and government level - NDC Partnership event”**

9 December



The purpose of this event, organised by the French Agency for Development, was to exchange lessons learned among different stakeholders involved in Forecast-based Actions (FbA) processes; share a range of experiences on opportunities and challenges from the Caribbean region; discuss new perspectives for complementary mechanisms to build capacities of vulnerable individuals in a context of climate change exacerbating disaster risks and climate shocks. **Kathryn Milliken** shared insights on the opportunities for shock-responsive social protection to address extreme events in the Caribbean, highlighting a recently published WFP-OPM study. She also spoke of some of the challenges for forecast-based financing in the Caribbean.

- **“Resilience roundtable – Marrakesh Partnership”**

11 December



The purpose of the roundtable, organised by different UN and non-UN agencies, was to discuss how to accelerate action and investment into transformative change so that those most affected by climate change, especially people living in LDCs and SIDS, are able to thrive and live prosperous lives in the face of climate change. It considered how to translate global commitments to national action, including mainstreaming resilience into national development plans. **Kathryn Milliken** attended on behalf of WFP. A range of opinions from public and private sector were provided on the way forward on the challenges and solutions to achieve transformative change and which will be included in a report under the Marrakesh Partnership.

- **“Towards early action: linking early warning systems with risk finance and insurance”**

10 December



This InsuResilience side event explored how early warning systems can be used to shift climate risk financing mechanisms to an anticipatory stage and help governments mitigate impacts before disasters occur. **Gernot Laganda** explained the climate risk transfer mechanisms used by WFP to support vulnerable people in absorbing risks from an increased number of extreme weather events. Gernot also moderated a breakout session on risk finance and insurance, discussing how risk finance solutions can make use of early warning systems and which requirements are needed for successful implementation.





## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – WFP in side events

- **“Sustainable Food Production and Climate Change”**

11 December



This event, organised by Kitchen Connection, hosted WFP, IFAD, FAO and other entities to speak about climate change impacts on food security and nutrition in Guatemala, Chad and Sri Lanka. The panel was followed by a chef-showcase with ingredients inspired by the countries analysed, sharing climate-conscious creations. **Laura Melo** highlighted the challenges Guatemala is facing when it comes to extreme weather events affecting food security and nutrition in the country, also with a focus on food quality in the most remote areas.

- **Colombia stand event**

11 December



In this event, organized by the Colombia government delegation, successful experiences of community-based adaptation for rural development in Colombia were presented. **Chiara Trozzo** highlighted how the WFP Colombia-Ecuador regional project under the Adaptation Fund (AF) is promoting a bottom-up, context-based adaptation planning process, as well as community ownership and empowerment, thus ensuring effective and sustainable adaptation to climate change and contributing to rural development.

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

### Key Messages: WFP and Risk Management under a changing climate

- **The climate crisis has joined conflict as one of the main drivers of hunger in the world. Climate shocks such as drought, storms, and floods are causing increasing damage to the systems that produce our food and bring it to our tables. Also detrimental to agriculture and livestock are the many climate stresses - increased risk of heat waves, pest infestation and greater soil salinity due to rising sea levels.**

After years of decline, the number of hungry people in the world is again on the rise. The greatest threat is in those parts of the world where climate change is combining with – and exacerbating – the other big drivers of hunger, conflict and economic marginalization. Countries suffering multiple shocks of this kind include Afghanistan, Chad, DRC, South Sudan and Yemen (SOFI 2019).

- **WFP is working with governments and humanitarian partners on the frontlines of the global climate crisis, responding to an increasing number of climate-related disasters.**

This year alone, WFP has been helping assist millions of people affected by disasters including floods in Bangladesh, extreme drought in Zimbabwe and devastating tropical storms in Southern Africa and in the Bahamas. In such places, WFP not only provides food assistance to stricken communities but helps them become more resilient to extreme weather events.

- **However, accessing predictable, multi-year financing in the places where people are confronted with the most complex impacts of climate and conflict remains a challenge.**

WFP is the largest humanitarian organization in the UN system, with the deepest field presence in the most difficult settings. However, humanitarian funds generally start to flow only after it is already too late – even though there are tried and tested approaches such as forecast-based financing for anticipatory action, shock-responsive safety nets and climate- risk insurance schemes which help protect people and reduce forced displacement.

### WFP CLIMATE ACTIONS

#### RESTORE

- **All around the globe, WFP is working with governments and partners to rehabilitate land at risk of being degraded by rising temperatures and drought.** Land degradation exacerbates climate change, undermining the well-being and food security of billions. In the five years between 2014-2018, WFP's food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities have helped protect, improve or forest more than **1.4 million hectares** of land – an area about the size of the state of Connecticut in the US or East Timor in southeast Asia.



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

### PROTECT

- **WFP is the leading UN agency making climate risk insurance services work for food insecure populations.** As of September 2019, more than **1.5 million people** are protected with climate risk insurance products that have been developed and supported by WFP.
- **In Malawi, through the 'R4' Rural Resilience initiative - a WFP-supported microinsurance scheme - is helping protect 36,000 farmers from the vagaries of irregular rainfall.** In 2018, the scheme expanded to provide over 87,000 farming households in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, and Zimbabwe with weather index-based insurance. Through its 'African Risk Capacity Replica' initiative, WFP is protecting over one million people in Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and the Gambia from catastrophic drought events.

### ANTICIPATE

- **WFP is using its skills in risk analysis, early warning and emergency preparedness to trigger forecast-based, anticipatory action at community level before humanitarian crises materialize.** At present, WFP is implementing such programs in **13 countries**.
- **Using forecast-based finance, WFP is working in 14 flood-prone districts of Nepal** to expand early-warning times, develop communal contingency and evacuation plans, and establish early actions to protect farming assets and infrastructure from impending hazards.
- **In Malawi and Tanzania, WFP is supplying farmers with climate information** through mobile phones, communal radio programmes, and agricultural extension services. This helps farmers plan ahead and reduce crop loss in times of irregular rainfall.

### KEY FACTS & FIGURES

- Number of people facing acute food insecurity that are also affected by climate extremes (1) **95 million**
- Percentage of people facing acute food insecurity that are also affected by climate extremes (1) **76 percent**
- Number of people displaced annually due to climate-related disasters (1) **22 million**
- The number of extreme events, including extreme heat, droughts, floods and storms has doubled since the early 1990s (1) **Av. of 213 events per year in 1990-2016 period**
- Number of people that could be forced into extreme poverty due to climate change (2) **100 million**
- Percentage of natural hazards such as droughts, floods or storms that are weather-related in the last 10 years (3) **84 percent**
- Number of acutely food-insecure people affected by climate-related shocks globally and in Africa 2018 (4) **29 million in 26 countries incl. 23 million in 20 African countries**

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

- Number of people estimated to migrate due to environmental stresses (extreme weather and land degradation) by 2050. (5) **200 million people – could be much higher**
- Percentage of world's poor dependent on degraded land for nutrition and income (6) **42 percent**
- Share of the Earth's ice-free land area that suffers from human-induced degradation. (7) **About a quarter**
- Land area rehabilitated or forested by WFP since 2014 – trees planted along over past 50 years in partnership with FAO (8) **1.4 million hectares - 6 billion trees**
- Funds mobilised by WFP for climate action in the past 10 years (8) **\$300 million plus**
- People supported by WFP with climate and energy solutions in past 10 years (8) **13 million plus**

(1) SOFI 2018, (2) WB, 2016 (3) IPCC 2018, (4) GRFC 2019, (5) UN IOM 2019, (6) UNDP, (7) IPCC 2019, (8) WFP

## Media coverage At a glance



United Nations  
Climate Change



Officers in charge:

Lucía Fernández, Comms Officer, [lucia.fernandez@wfp.org](mailto:lucia.fernandez@wfp.org)

Giorgia Pergolini, Policy&Programme Officer, [giorqia.pergolini@wfp.org](mailto:giorqia.pergolini@wfp.org)



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

### Articles

#### **WFP – The time for climate action is now!**

As the UN's annual Climate Change Conference kicks off in Madrid, Spain, the World Food Programme (WFP) highlights climate change as one of the key drivers of hunger.

<https://insight.wfp.org/time-for-climate-action-is-now-78e16f71775e>

#### **WFP - ¡Es la hora de la acción por el clima!**

Con ocasión de la celebración de la Conferencia anual de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático en Madrid, España, el Programa Mundial de Alimentos (WFP) destaca que el cambio climático es una de las principales causas del hambre.

<https://historias.wfp.org/es-la-hora-de-la-acci%C3%B3n-por-el-clima-bf7e43192ede>

#### **WFP – Latin America and the Caribbean: a laboratory for climate action**

The World Food Programme is implementing an array of measures to face up to the region's challenges.

<https://insight.wfp.org/latin-america-and-the-caribbean-a-laboratory-for-climate-action-6b1d05985546>

#### **WFP - América Latina y el Caribe: un laboratorio para la acción climática**

El Programa Mundial de Alimentos implementa una amplia gama de medidas para enfrentar los múltiples retos de la región.

<https://historias-wfp-org-america-latina-y-el-caribe-un-laboratorio-para-la-accion-climatica-e9634ec96fc2>

#### **Article reprinted in Barbados Today:**

<https://barbadostoday.bb/2019/12/08/caribbean-a-laboratory-for-climate-change-says-wfp/>

#### **WFP - The three words shaping climate action for the World Food Programme**

As COP25 draws to a close in Madrid, WFP's climate chief unpacks the thinking behind 'Restore, Protect and Anticipate'.

<https://insight.wfp.org/three-words-shaping-climate-action-for-the-world-food-programme-169af97aaa37>

#### **Article reprinted in Reliefweb:**

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/three-words-shaping-climate-action-world-food-programme>

#### **El País - Satélites vigilantes de burros en Etiopía**

Gracias a un programa que calcula seguros basados en índices meteorológicos, algunas familias rurales del país ahora pueden cuidar de sí mismas y mantener a sus animales sanos.

[https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/12/10/planeta\\_futuro/1575988390\\_062468.html](https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/12/10/planeta_futuro/1575988390_062468.html)

### Press releases

#### **WMO – Investments in Climate services for agriculture and food security outweigh the costs**

*Madrid, 3 December 2019* - Weather and climate services are vital for sustainable development and climate change adaptation. The benefits of investment greatly outweigh the cost, and yet the capacity to deliver and access these services is uneven and inadequate, according to a new report.



United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/benefits-of-investments-climate-services-agriculture-and-food-security-outweigh>

### Reliefweb & WMO– Alliance for Hydromet Development launched

Madrid, 10 December 2019 - Twelve international organizations providing assistance to developing countries came together at the UN Climate Change Conference today to launch the Alliance for Hydromet Development.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/alliance-hydromet-development-launched>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/alliance-hydromet-development-launched>

### Article Interviews

**El País – Fabio Bedini** interviewed on climate risk financing solutions:

[https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/12/10/planeta\\_futuro/1576015808\\_932251.html](https://elpais.com/elpais/2019/12/10/planeta_futuro/1576015808_932251.html)

### Eldiario.es – Escapar del clima

Special feature on the Dry Corridor focusing on climate change and migration, including focus on WFP work in the LAC region (interview to DCD Honduras).

<https://especiales.eldiario.es/escapar-del-clima/corredor-seco.html>

**EFE Verde Newswire – Gernot Laganda, Laura Melo and Carlo Scaramella** interviewed on climate change impacts on Food Security and WFP approaches to climate change with a focus on Guatemala and Colombia. Distributed for both EFE and EFE Verde subscribers:

<https://www.efeverde.com/noticias/cop25-pma-latinoamerica-cambio-climatico/> and

<https://www.efe.com/efe/espana/economia/el-programa-de-alimentos-la-onu-impulsa-proyectos-sostenibles-en-america/10003-4132419>

**Radio Nacional - Laura Melo** interviewed on nutritional situation in Guatemala and WFP's work in the country:

<http://www.rtve.es/alacarta/audios/cinco-continentes/guatemala-combatir-desnutricion-severa/5467323/>

**El Mundo - Gernot Laganda, Laura Melo and Carlo Scaramella** interviewed on climate change impacts on Food Security and WFP approaches to climate change:

<https://www.elmundo.es/ciencia-y-salud/ciencia/2020/02/20/5e189c08fdddfdfba8b46d8.html>

### Video interview

**Climate Action Studio – Gernot Laganda** speaking about loss and damage and climate finance:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oeX5aGPExdU>

**WMO – Gernot Laganda** speaking at the signature ceremony of the WMO Alliance for Hydromet Development

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ae-n3JE3kbDqIz7M8pNuJ82MUQG0Htog/view>

## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) – Comms report

### Twitter

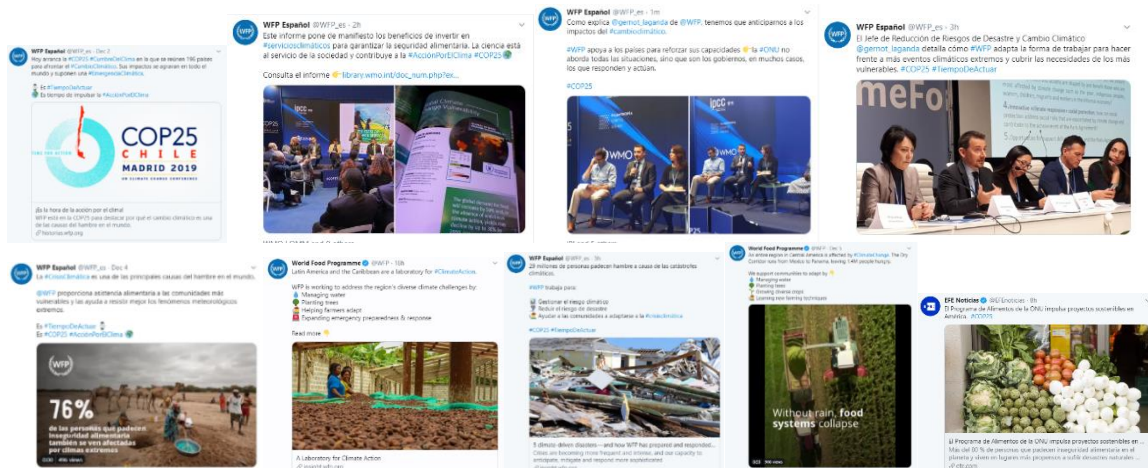
Over the two-week period (2 December – 13 December) our COP25 related tweets:

- Were retweeted **600** times
- Were liked **1.310** times

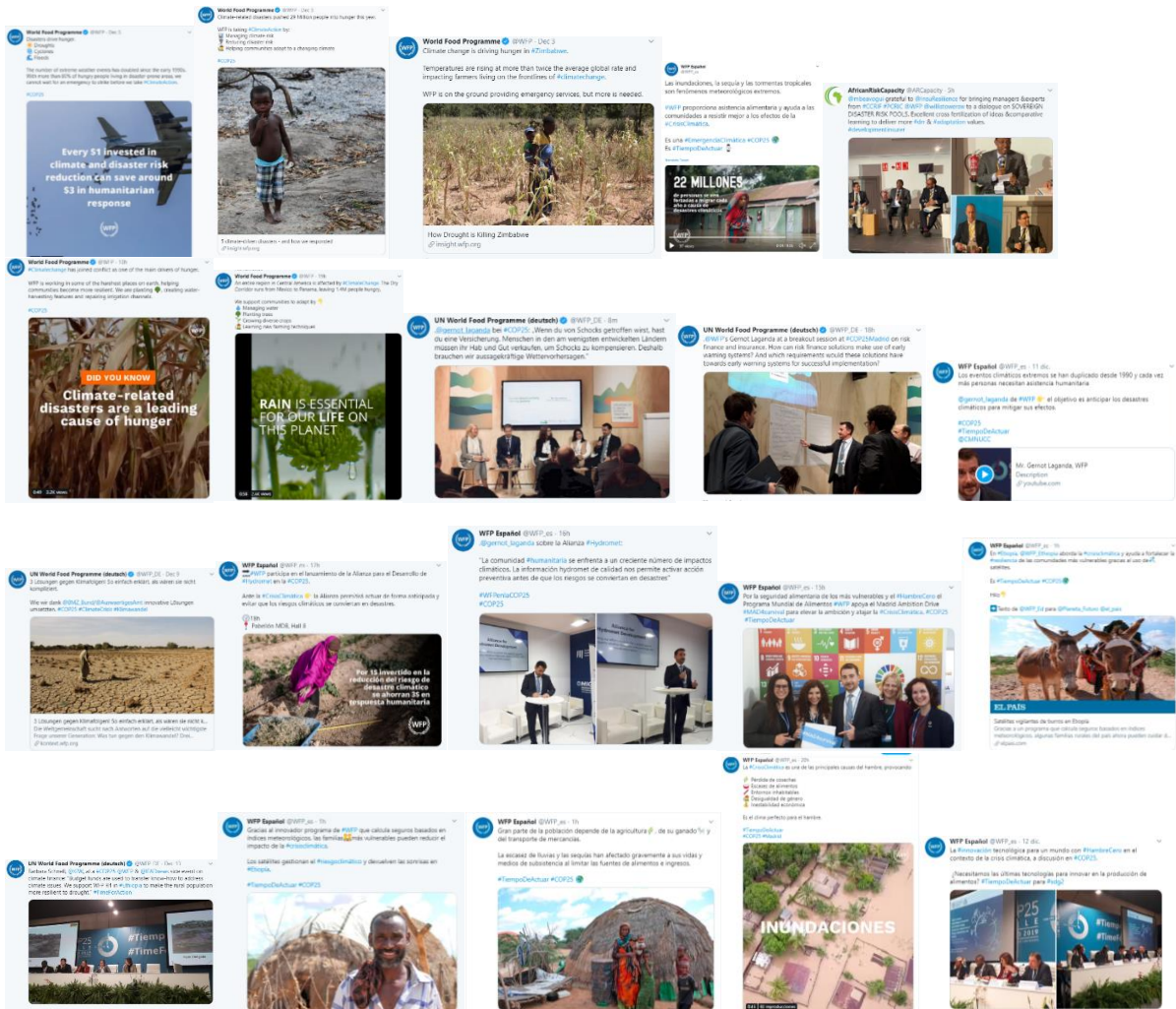
### Top performing Tweet



- 24K views
- Retweets: 15
- Likes: 180
- Link: <https://twitter.com/WFP/status/1201509571556257794>



## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) - Comms report



**EFeverde**  
El Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA/WFP) de Naciones Unidas apoya proyectos de seguridad alimentaria frente al #cambioclimatico

[efeverde.com/noticias/cop25...](https://efeverde.com/noticias/cop25...)

@germot\_laganda  
@LauraMelo  
@DirectorWFPcol  
@WFP\_Colombia  
@WFPGuatemala  
@WFP\_es



**EFeverde**  
Lo explica para @EFeverde el jefe de Reducción de Riesgo de Desastre y Cambio Climático del PMA, @germot\_laganda. @WFP\_es twitter.com/EFeverde/statu...



**EFeverde**  
Entre los proyectos puestos en marcha por el PMA en Colombia destaca uno de carácter binacional en la frontera con Ecuador para los Awa y los afrodescendientes, explica el Director en ese país, Carlo Scaramella. @DirectorWFPcol @WFP\_Colombia twitter.com/EFeverde/statu...



**EFeverde**  
La directora de PMA en Guatemala, Laura Melo, explica que el país centroamericano tiene un "alto índice de vulnerabilidad" y como el empoderamiento de la mujer es un puntal en la #seguridadalimentaria. @LauraMelo @WFPGuatemala twitter.com/EFeverde/statu...





## Outcomes of the Climate Change Conference (COP25) - Comms report

### LinkedIn



- 3.600 views
- Likes: 210
- Link: [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/world-food-programme\\_cop25madrid-climatechange-climateforhunger-activity-6607655667677433856-600c/](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/world-food-programme_cop25madrid-climatechange-climateforhunger-activity-6607655667677433856-600c/)

### Facebook

