



C-ADAPT: Climate Resilience for Food Security

Enhancing knowledge on climate and food security - the origins of C-ADAPT

Despite the attention climate change receives, there is still limited research on the impacts it will have on people's food security and nutrition, making it challenging for governments to prioritise climate policies and finance to adequately address hunger. Similarly, a lack of examples of effective climate programmes available to governments, communities and international organisations limits the intervention options that will meet the needs of food insecure populations.

To help address these gaps, the Swedish Government signed an agreement with WFP in 2013, which led to the launch of the Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT). This four-year global initiative has allowed WFP and partners to draw upon knowledge and experiences that aim to positively impact investment in adaptation and resilience.

The two pillars of C-ADAPT

C-ADAPT supports governments and food insecure communities to better understand and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Focusing on integrating climate and food security analysis into the design of quality programme and policies, the initiative has been founded on two pillars:

1. Climate analyses for food security, by enhancing adaptation planning through strengthened climate risk management and analysis. This pillar has supported national and regional efforts to build resilience and reduce the impact of climate change on food insecure populations. This includes developing methodologies to incorporate climate risk analysis into food security and vulnerability analyses; to use these experiences to build national capacity in climate risk analyses; to support governments in climate adaptation planning and policies (including National Adaptation Plans); and to develop improved tools and guidance for analysts to use in other countries.

2. Climate adaptation for food security, by modelling and standard setting to identify successful adaptation approaches and initiatives for scale-up and replication. This pillar has helped WFP identify best practices and innovations in climate change programmes related to food security, from the community to national and regional scale, to help WFP and partners to learn from and replicate such initiatives elsewhere.

A set of **principles** have formed as a backdrop to these pillars, through:

- Bringing together the fields of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- Promoting local, context-specific learning across different regions
- Supporting innovation and knowledge sharing
- Generating partnerships and collaboration.

C-ADAPT:

Enhancing knowledge and capacities of food insecure communities to adapt to climate change through 2 pillars:

A. Climate analyses for food security: understand climate trends and how they threaten food security and livelihoods, in order to guide climate change adaptation planning and food security programming.

B. Climate adaptation for food security: share best practices, guidance and tools in climate change programmes related to food security at both community and national scales, and that can be replicated in other contexts.

with 4 underlying principles

Bridge *climate adaptation and risk reduction* for enhanced *food security*

Promote *decentralized capacity building* that captures local contexts

Support *innovation and learning* through knowledge sharing

Generate *partnerships* and effective outputs with relevant stakeholder.

WFP Achievements under C-ADAPT

1. Climate Analyses for Food Security

Through our work with governments, international partners and local communities, WFP has developed a number of **analyses and methodologies** to help protect the most vulnerable and food insecure households from climate-related risks. These analyses have produced a range of findings that are supporting governments in better understanding the impacts of climate change on food security and the necessary adaptive measures that should be prioritised within climate change policy processes, including National Adaptation Plans.

WFP and partners have produced 18 climate analyses across 4 regions in the **Asia and Pacific** ([Regional](#), [Afghanistan](#), [Cambodia](#), [Laos](#), [Nepal](#), [Philippines](#), [Philippines-El Nino](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Timor-Leste](#)), **Eastern and Central Africa** ([Regional](#), [Ethiopia](#), [South Sudan](#)), **West Africa** ([Mali](#), [Senegal](#)), and the **Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia** ([Regional](#), [Kyrgyz Republic](#), [Sudan](#), [Tajikistan](#)).

A number of new climate analysis methodologies have emerged as a result of this work:

- [The Food Insecurity and Climate Change Vulnerability Index](#) was developed by the UK's Met Office Hadley Centre and WFP to examine current and projected levels of countries' vulnerability to food insecurity. Results highlight the importance of investing today in large-scale action to both mitigate and adapt to climate change, in order to end hunger by 2030.
- [The Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience \(CLEAR\)](#) uses livelihood zones to help better understand how climate change can affect people's food security.
- Corporate analytical methodologies such as the ['Three-pronged approach' \(3PA\)](#) have been tested to apply a climate lens, including the use of the [Integrated context analysis \(ICA\)](#) tool.
- Experimentation has been made towards using WFP's piloted [Fill the Nutrient Gap](#) analysis methodology to apply results from extreme climate models produced under the [HELIX](#) research programme
- The [72-hour emergency assessment approach](#) originated in response to WFP needing quick information following some climate disasters. The approach allows humanitarian actors to make operational decisions within the first 72 hours after a disaster hits.

Thanks to C-ADAPT, WFP has developed a **compendium on [How Climate Drives Hunger](#)**, to make these analyses, methodologies and key lessons more accessible to governments and humanitarian actors seeking to replicate this work.



2. Adaptation for Food Security

C-ADAPT has allowed WFP to work with partners to identify successful food security adaptation approaches and initiatives for scale-up and replication. A number of case studies and best practices are being documented as **models** of initiatives that have worked around the world and that provide lessons learnt for governments and humanitarian actors on climate risk management and adaptation.

Through this work, a key finding has been that the range of adaptation options that can best target food insecure populations fall across **five intervention areas**, including:

- natural resource management
- livelihood support
- community adaptation
- institutional capacity strengthening and integrated food systems
- policy support.

Programmes that integrate several layers of these interventions have particular benefits for building people's climate resilience, as evidenced in the [Rural Resilience Initiative \(R4\)](#), [joint climate services initiatives](#), and [Safe Access to Fuel and Energy \(SAFE\)](#).



This work has also helped WFP to develop a range of trainings, guidance and tools to set **core standards** that underpin quality programme design and to learn from lessons in the design and implementation of adaptation practices. Much effort has also been placed into **knowledge sharing** with a wide range of government policy makers and humanitarian practitioners, including through innovative communication products such as videos, infographics and interactive maps and the use of social media.

The lessons from C-ADAPT have been instrumental in developing [WFP's Climate Change Policy](#), approved by the Executive Board in February 2017. A next phase of C-ADAPT aims to support the implementation of this policy. This includes building staff and partner capacities in mainstreaming climate risk management and adaptation into programmes and policies that support governments; catalysing lessons to sustainably scale up interventions; and developing opportunities for South-South cooperation and exchange.