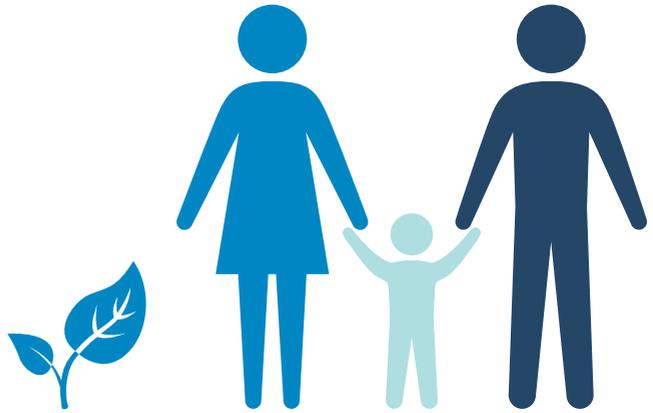




World Food Programme

WFP and Climate Change: HELPING COUNTRIES INCREASE CLIMATE RESILIENCE TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER



WFP's Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction programmes:

Helping Countries Achieve Climate Resilience for Zero Hunger

For millions of people across the world, climate change means more frequent and intense floods, droughts and storms, accounting each year for up to 90 percent of all natural hazards. These can quickly spiral into full-blown food and nutrition crises, trapping vulnerable people in a chronic cycle of hunger and poverty.

ERADICATING HUNGER
REQUIRES BOLD EFFORTS
TO IMPROVE PEOPLE'S
ABILITY TO PREPARE,
RESPOND TO AND
RECOVER FROM
CLIMATE SHOCKS

WFP's goal is to enhance the capacities of food-insecure communities, institutions and governments to allow them to prepare for, respond to and recover from climate shocks and slow onset climate change.

WFP has set out three main objectives in its 2017 climate change policy, working with partners to maximize complementary capacities and strengths in each country through:

1. Supporting the most vulnerable people, communities and governments to manage and reduce climate-related risks to food security

and nutrition, and to adapt to climate change.

2. Strengthening local, national and global institutions and systems to prepare for, respond to and support sustainable recovery from climate-related disasters and shocks.

3. Integrating enhanced understanding of the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition into local, national and global policy and planning, and fostering South–South cooperation.

WFP works with partners to design and implement a range of **tools** to achieve climate resilience, employing **integrated climate risk management, disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation** approaches towards this aim. Working together in an integrated way, WFP and partners can generate many synergies and co-benefits from these interventions.

WFP EMPLOYS
INTEGRATED CLIMATE RISK
MANAGEMENT, DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION AND
CLIMATE ADAPTATION
APPROACHES

To help vulnerable countries and communities, **WFP is supporting analysis**

which highlights the links between food security and climate risks, as well as the present and future **impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition**. This helps governments identify which communities are most at risk and integrates food security considerations into national policy and planning such as National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Together with its partners, **WFP facilitates the integration of a variety of technologies, services and tools to better equip communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change**. This can include integrating climate solutions into a variety of interventions such as: diversifying people's livelihoods, income opportunities and adaptive skills; protecting community assets, incomes and crops with insurance; strengthening access to financial services for risk management solutions; improving access to climate information and energy services; and rehabilitating the protective functions of natural landscapes.

It also means working with governments to ensure these initiatives can be incorporated into **national systems**. This includes emergency preparedness and

response, early warning, social protection, forecast-based finance and sovereign insurance mechanisms.

WFP flagship programmes such as FoodSECuRE, Climate Services, the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) programme are also integral parts of how we can all contribute to the **achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the implementation of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement**.

WFP'S VISION IS A ZERO HUNGER WORLD THAT IS RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE



WFP's Policy and Programme Principles for Climate Action

- Focus on the most food insecure and vulnerable people.
- Define the role and benefits of food assistance.
- Build effective partnerships.
- Understand, define and address the links among climate risks, non-climate risks, nutrition and food security.
- Make current climate risks a starting point, focusing on the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Promote action that improves livelihoods while reducing existing and future climate risks.

- Systematically incorporate climate change considerations into technical standards of WFP and partners.
- Focus on quality programmes that build lasting resilience.
- Design participatory, gender-transformative and location-specific adaptation activities.
- Take a long-term iterative approach that includes preparedness, response, recovery and development.
- Embed environmental restoration and natural resource management in climate change adaptation strategies and efforts.



Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit (OSZIR)

World Food Programme - Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68
wfp.org/climate-change | climatechange@wfp.org

October 2018

HELPING COUNTRIES ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

More than 80 percent of the world's food-insecure people live in settings that are prone to climate-related disasters, such as floods, drought and storms. With climate change, these populations are more likely to slip back into hunger.

WFP works with partners to design and implement a range of programming tools to increase climate resilience, employing integrated climate risk management, disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation approaches towards this aim.

