

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:

 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 Systematically incorporate insecure and vulnerable people. climate change considerations into technical standards of Define the role and benefits WFP and partners. of food assistance. Focus on quality programmes Build effective partnerships. that build lasting resilience. Understand, define and address Design participatory, gender-transformative and the links among climate risks. non-climate risks, nutrition and location-specific adaptation activities. food security. Make current climate risks a Take a long-term iterative starting point, focusing on the approach that includes major drivers of food insecurity preparedness, response, and malnutrition. recovery and development. Promote action that improves Embed environmental livelihoods while reducing restoration and natural resource existing and future climate risks. 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



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.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE TOOLS

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.

Climate analyses and assessments

Analysing the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition. assessing community needs and institutional capacities for climate risk

Policy support

Helping governments to incorporate food security

concerns and adaptation

options into national climate policies and plans



Climate information services

Producing, translating and tailoring climate information that can be easily understood by communities and governments, strengthening their decision-making when confronted with natural hazards



Energy services

Addressing the environmental and health risks associated with cooking and access to energy, including the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) cookstoves initiative



Strengthening of institutional capacities and systems

Building the capacity of public and private institutions and systems to anticipate, adapt and respond to climate shocks and stresses



Safety nets & social protection

Developing and enhancing social protection systems and safety nets to be responsive and adaptive to climate shocks and slow onset change



Restoring degraded environments,

Community and

livelihood resilience

Reducing disaster risks through

awareness-raising, skills development, alternative livelihoods, agricultural

managing natural resources, enhancing ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation

Environment and natural

resource management



Insurance

Providing communities and governments with access to climate insurance services to protect them from climate shocks



Rural financial services

Enabling vulnerable people to diversify their livelihoods through better financial inclusion and access to credit



Climate finance

Unlocking multilateral climate funds to implement innovative climate adaptation programmes



Emergency preparedness and response

Integrating climate information into early warning systems, supply chains, coordination preparedness and response capacities



Forecast-based finance

Triggering action with climate forecasts so humanitarian system resources are mobilised before climate disasters



WHERE WE SUPPORT CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

Afghanistan

Burundi

Cambodia Colombia

Cuba

Djibouti

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador Ethiopia Guatemala Haiti Kenya Laos

Kyrgyz Republic Lesotho Liberia Madagascar



Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Niger **Pakistan Philippines** Rwanda Senegal

Somalia South Sudan Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan **Tanzania** Timor Leste Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe

HOW WE DO IT

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND CLIMATE-RELATED PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Analyse the impact of climate change and variability on people's food security, and assess community needs and institutional capacities for climate risk management and adaptation.

STEP 2: INTEGRATE CLIMATE AND DRR INTO COUNTRY STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Define the rationale for a climate-related intervention, outline the strategic approach across five focus areas and outcomes, and select the appropriate tools to achieve the intervention's goals.



Support national governments, WFP country offices and regional bureaus to access and programme bilateral and multilateral climate funds to finance strategic climate solutions.

STEP 4: TEST, LEARN, SCALE-UP AND MAINSTREAM

Implement tangible climate and DRR projects at country level, based on rigorous M&E frameworks that inform how to bring interventions to scale and mainstream climate resilience into food systems.

VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

People in climate risk hot spots have enhanced access to knowledge, skills, tools, assets and services to employ risk management and adaptation strategies.

FOCUS

ECOSYSTEMS & NATURAL CAPITAL People's natural environment is able to withstand more

intense and frequent climate shocks and slow onset change.



Public and private institutions provide more effective services in preparing for, responding to and recovering from climate shocks and slow onset change.



Systems and processes are collaborative and integrated to provide a comprehensive set of tools that address vulnerability before, during and after climate shocks.

POLICIES

National climate policies and plans include the priorities of food insecure communities, and integrate strategic climate finance investments.



The capacities of food-insecure communities, institutions and governments are strengthened, allowing them to prepare for, respond to and recover from climate shocks and slow onset change.



A Zero Hunger world that is resilient to the impacts of climate-related disasters and climate change.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Over US\$300 million dollars

mobilised for climate action since 2009

Over 13 million people supported since 2009 with climate and energy solutions

39 countries

integrating climate and energy solutions into food security interventions