

The climate crisis is driving global hunger now and threatens to trigger catastrophic humanitarian needs. In 2021, extreme weather contributed to most of the world's food crises and was the primary cause of acute food insecurity in 8 countries.



CHANGING LIVES

Climate Action for People & Planet



Every inhabited region of the world experiences the effects of climate change but not all in the same way. Vulnerable countries and communities are already suffering from severe loss of and damage to lives, livelihoods, crops and infrastructure caused by the unavoidable impacts of climate change. These are often communities who contribute the least to the climate crisis and now bear the brunt of impacts with limited ways to cushion the blows.

Emissions reductions to mitigate the climate crisis are crucial, but we cannot wait for this. We must enable communities on the frontlines to adapt to the worsening impacts of the crisis. And we do. In 2022, WFP implemented climate risk management solutions in 42 countries, benefiting more than 15 million people.

Following a climate-related disaster, WFP is often the first on the ground saving lives and reaching the most remote and challenging locations. At the same time, WFP works with

governments and local partners to change lives, build the resilience of vulnerable people and strengthen national systems. These programmes support people to:

- **Anticipate** climate hazards before they become disasters. WFP works with governments in 28 countries to strengthen early warning systems which flag potential hazards to vulnerable communities. These systems then trigger pre-positioned financing and preventive action before disaster strikes.
- **Restore** degraded ecosystems as natural shields against climate impacts. Nature offers strong solutions against climate hazards and promotes biodiversity and social cohesion. From 2016-2021, WFP worked with vulnerable communities to rehabilitate over 872,000 hectares of land, plant nearly 30,000 hectares of forest and build over 31,000 water ponds and 28,000km of irrigation canals.

- **Protect** the most vulnerable people with safety nets and insurance against climate extremes. Many communities do not have access to resources to compensate losses, so WFP connects them with climate risk insurance solutions to give people cash payouts following catastrophic harvest failures. In 2022, nearly 4 million people in 19 countries were protected by climate risk insurance that was developed or supported by WFP.
- **Energize** schools and communities through access to sustainable energy. In 2022, WFP enabled over 1.6 million people in 18 countries to access clean energy products and services, reducing pollution and improving economic development, public health and gender equality. WFP supports households and schools with clean cooking and provides smallholder farmers with equipment and services that boost food production, processing and preservation.

The climate crisis is a threat multiplier, exacerbating conflicts, triggering displacement and worsening social tensions. In 2021, climate extremes internally displaced 22.3 million people. By 2050, this could increase to 216 million people.

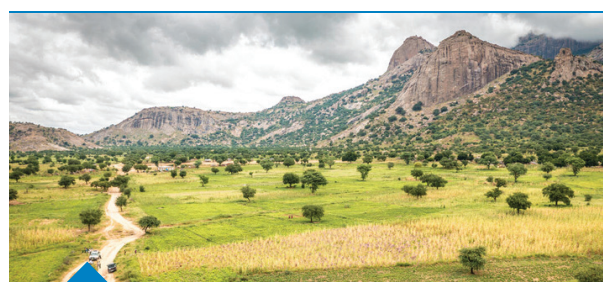
The world is on the verge of moving past the 1.5°C degrees temperature rise agreed as 'safe' by 192 countries. Organizations such as WFP are struggling to keep up with growing humanitarian needs. But current needs will seem small compared to the potential rise if governments fail to tackle climate change now.

WFP has effective and scalable solutions to protect people against the impacts of climate change. With urgent global action we can support vulnerable communities to adapt to the reality of the climate crisis.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES



In **Somalia** in 2022, WFP supported over 206,000 people with cash assistance and 1.2 million people with early warning messages when weather forecasts indicated that drought conditions would continue to deteriorate. By using early warning data to trigger early action, WFP empowered households to prepare for drought impacts and prevent loss and damage.



In **Chad**, WFP works in the arid Sahel Belt to establish tree nurseries producing around one million tree seedlings a year. These trees help reclaim degraded land, recharge groundwater tables, capture thousands of tons of carbon dioxide and enable production of nutritious food.



In **Malawi**, WFP supported a crop insurance programme that provides a safety net to vulnerable farming households. In 2021, cash payouts after crop failures provided 65,000 farmers with means to feed their families and avoid negative coping strategies such as selling livestock to pay for food. This was one of the largest microinsurance payouts in Africa, amounting to US\$2.45 million.