

Executive Board Informal Consultation

Climate Change Policy Update

11 April 2024



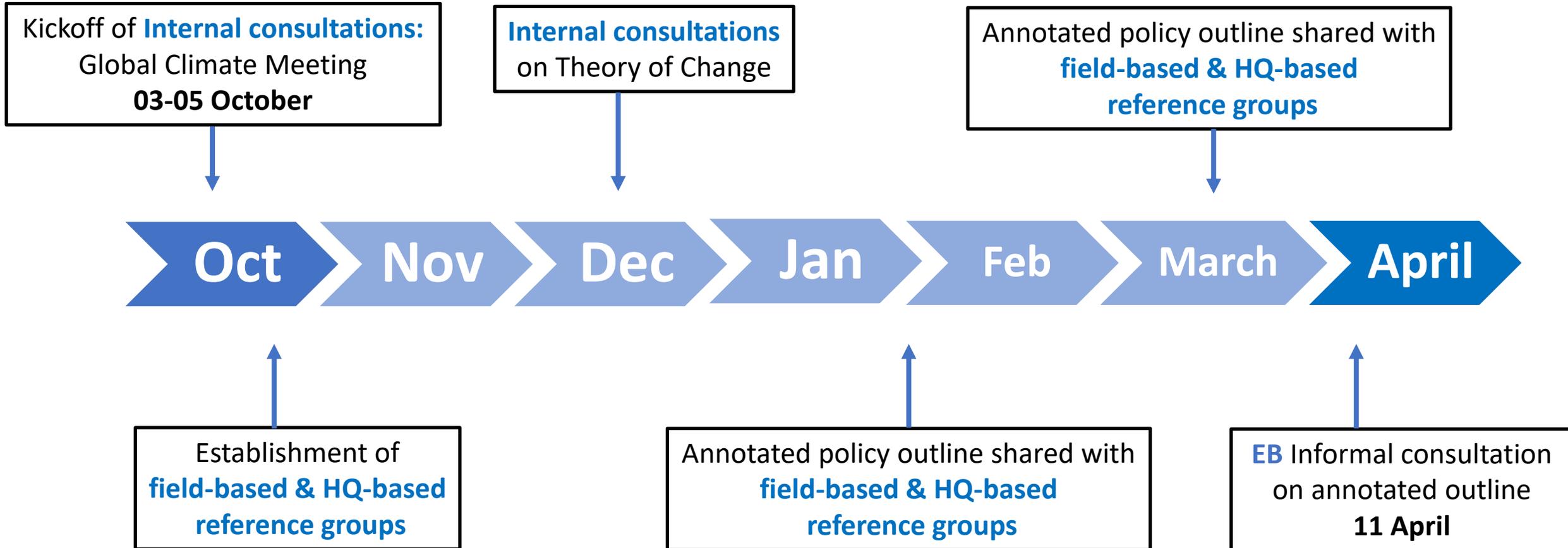
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SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

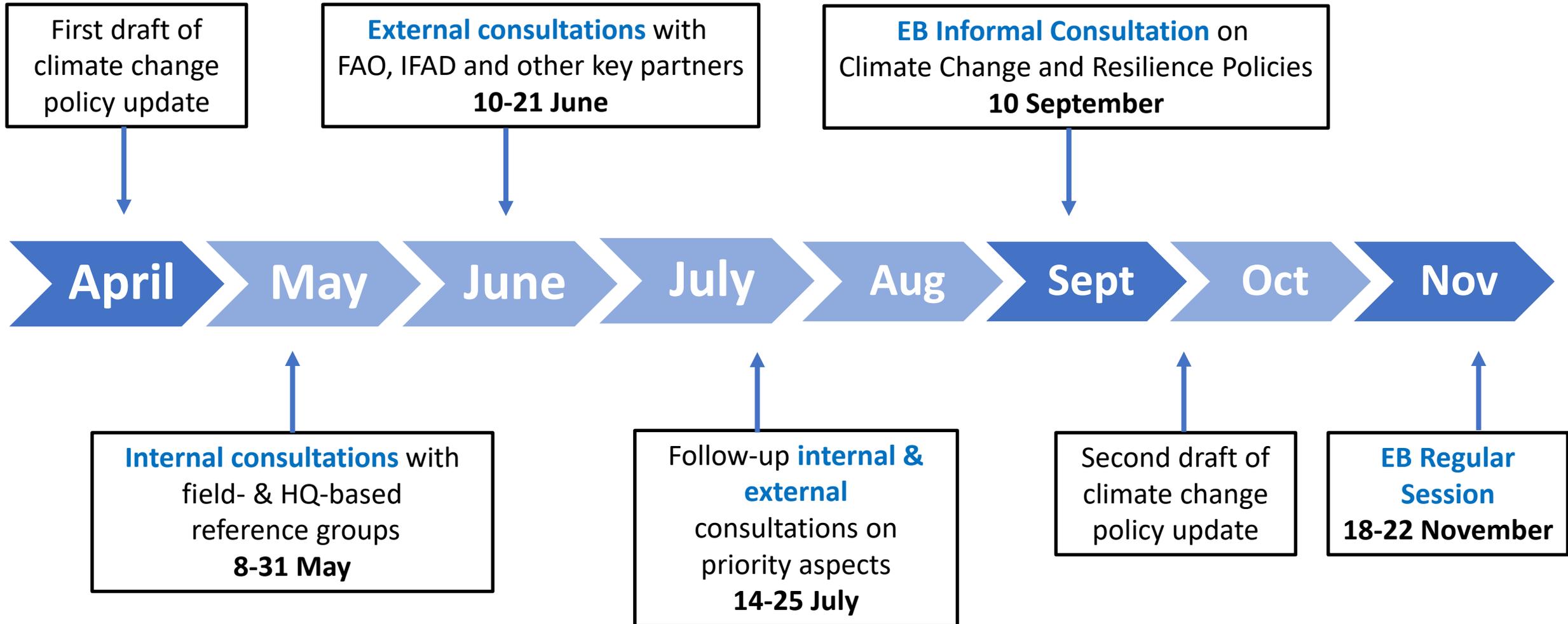
Overview

- **Concurrent evaluation** of WFP's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policy (2011) and Climate Change Policy (2017) in 2022.
 - Evaluation findings presented at **EB Round Table** on 26 May 2023
 - 8 key recommendations – including an **update of the Climate Change Policy** with a robust theory of change and implementation plan.
 - **Disaster Risk Reduction to be mainstreamed and repositioned** across other WFP policies & guidance (resilience, climate change, emergency preparedness & response)
- Climate Change Policy update is **closely aligned with the Resilience Policy** update
- Climate Change Policy update is **due for approval at EB Second Regular Session** (18 – 22 November 2024)

Consultations to date



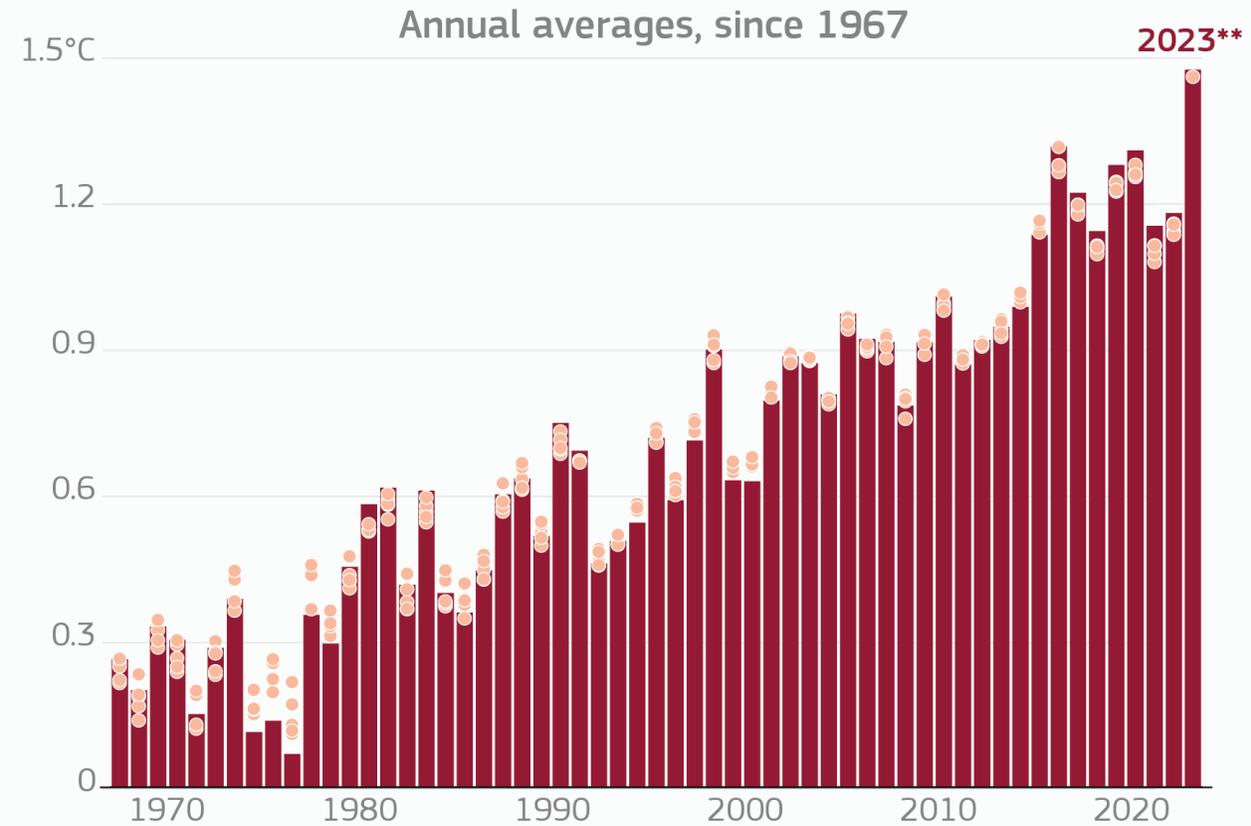
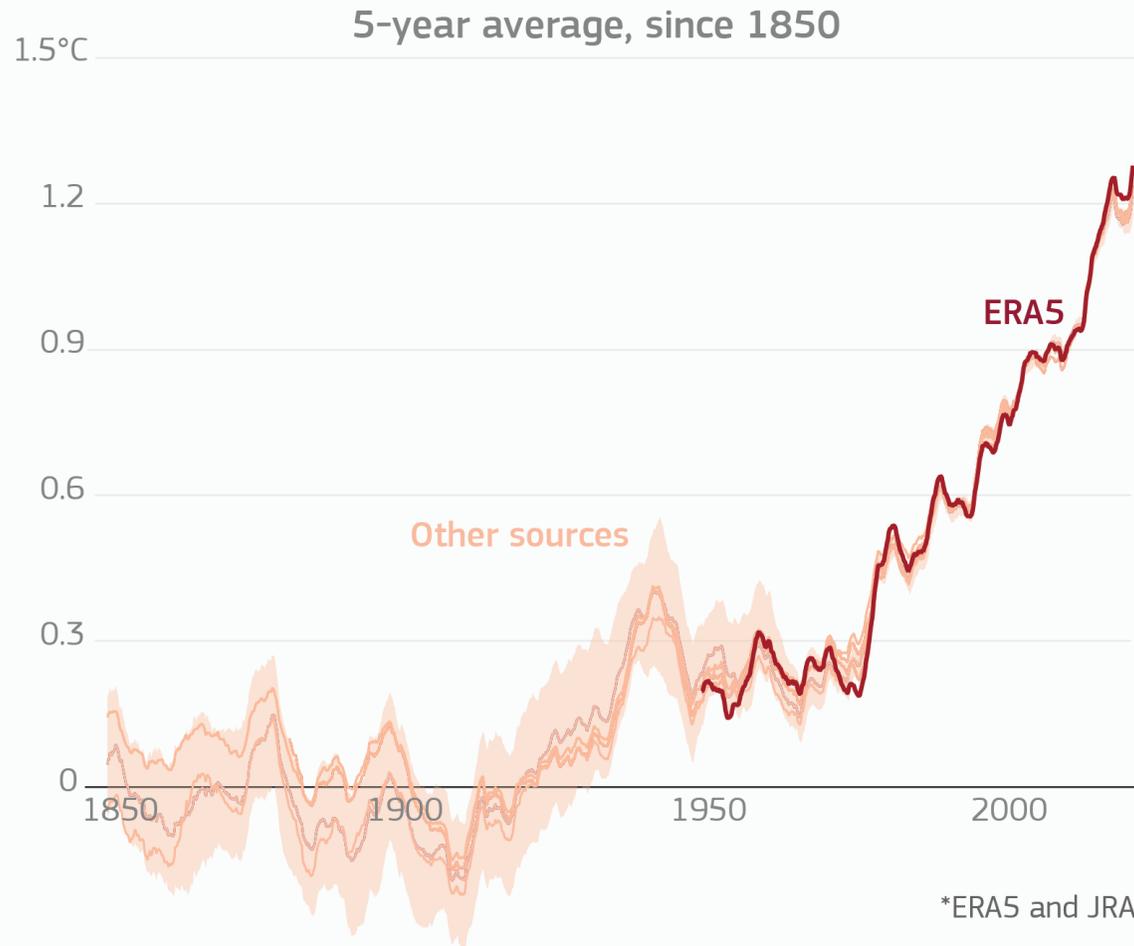
Next Steps



Setting the scene

GLOBAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE: INCREASE ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVEL (1850-1900)

■ ERA5 data ● Other sources* (including JRA-3Q, GISTEMPv4, NOAA GlobalTempv5, Berkeley Earth, HadCRUT5)



*ERA5 and JRA-3Q data are only shown from 1948. Shaded area represents the uncertainty for HadCRUT5 data

**Estimate for 2023 based on ERA5 and JRA-3Q data only

Credit: C3S/ECMWF

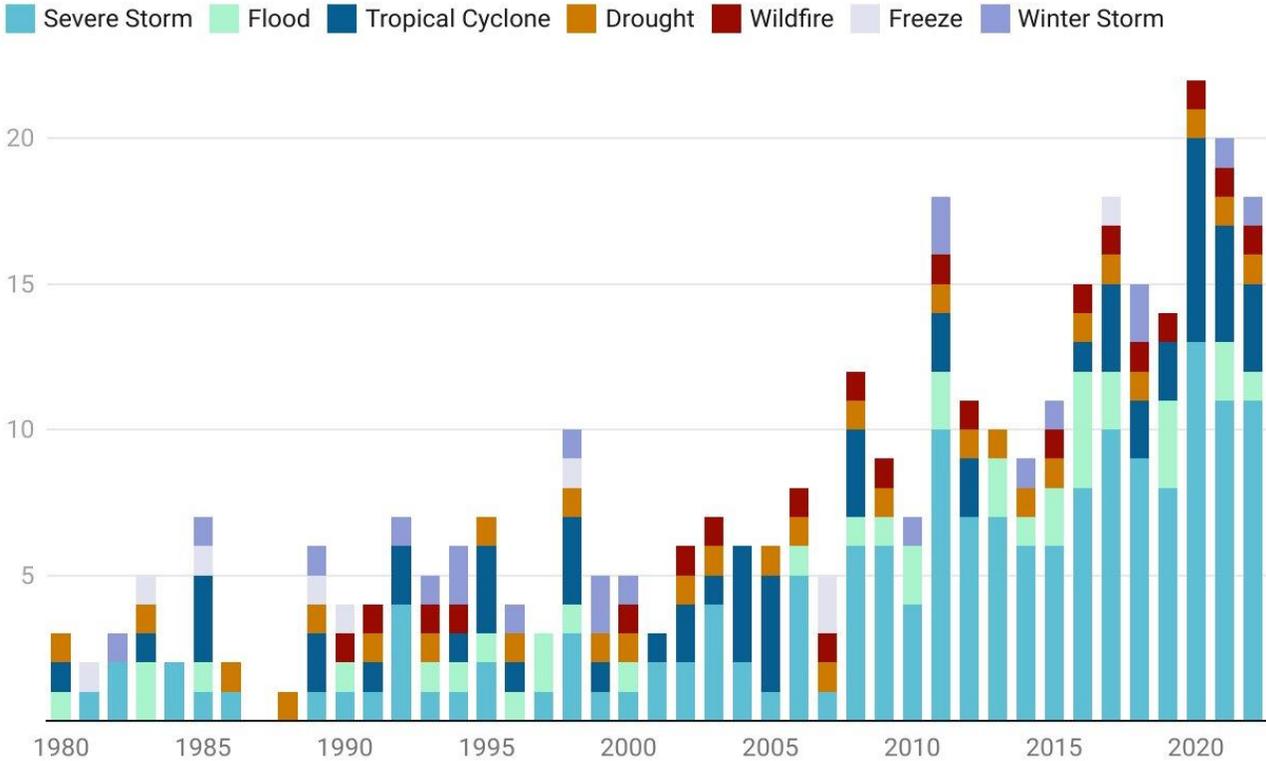
Setting the scene (cont.)

- In 2022, climate extremes pushed **57 million people in 12 countries** into acute hunger and displaced **32 million people** within their own borders
- From 2011-2021, **37% of UN-coordinated humanitarian appeals** were driven by extreme weather as a major factor.
- **3-times more people are affected** by extreme weather events in fragile and conflict-affected states than people living in other countries



US billion-dollar disasters by year

The number of weather and climate disasters exceeding \$1 billion has grown in recent decades, even with costs adjusted for inflation.



The year's wildfires are generally grouped together as a single event

Chart: The Conversation/CC-BY-ND • Source: NCEI/NOAA • Created with Datawrapper

Global Climate Action is Too Little, Too Slow

1. Climate Change Mitigation

- 2030 emissions must fall by 42% to stay below 1.5°C of global warming (28% to stay below 2°C)
- Currently, the world is on track for 2.9°C
- Governments plan to produce 110% more fossil fuels by 2030 than is compatible for a 1.5°C pathway

2. Climate Change Adaptation

- Developing countries need US\$ 215 – 387 billion per year to adapt to the impacts of climate change
- Only around US\$ 21 billion per year are available in public finance

3. Protection from Loss & Damage

- In the absence of adaptation, around 250.000 excess deaths per year are expected from 2030-2050
- Climate-induced humanitarian needs could double by 2050
- 216 million people could be internally displaced by climate impacts by 2050
- Loss & Damage Fund is under-resourced and not yet operational

Avert
Minimize
Address
Loss & Damage
from Climate Change



The more greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, the less climate risk will be faced.

AVOID RISK

Less action taken = bigger
MITIGATION GAP

- Greening operations, fleet & buildings
- Scaling low-carbon technologies (e.g. cooking)
- Carbon co-benefits from soil & forest restoration



The more livelihoods and wellbeing are adapted to the changing climate, the better the risk will be managed.

ADAPT TO RISK

Less action taken = bigger
ADAPTATION GAP

- Restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Soil and water conservation
- Climate-resilient infrastructure
- Sustainable energy solutions
- Post-harvest storage

- Disaster preparedness
- Climate information services
- Early Warning Systems
- Anticipatory Action
- Insurance solutions
- Shock-responsive social protection



REDUCE & TRANSFER RISK

The stronger the social and financial protection provided, the more risk will be transferred.

Less action taken = bigger
PROTECTION GAP

- Emergency food transfers
- Emergency cash transfers



ABSORB RISK

The better relief, rehabilitation and relocation support is, the fewer negative impacts will be experienced.

Less action taken = bigger
RESPONSE GAP



Failure to act on Mitigation, Adaptation, and Loss and Damage leads to:

Catastrophic impacts borne by vulnerable women, men, children, communities, and ecosystems

Draft Theory of Change



VISION



Vulnerable people can meet their food security and nutrition needs in a changing climate

GOALS



Support affected populations in managing climate risks to food security and adapting to the impacts of climate change

Strengthen government institutions, systems and services to help manage climate risks to food security and adapt to the impacts of climate change

OUTCOMES



LOCAL LEVEL

Affected communities are more resilient to climate shocks and stressors

NATIONAL LEVEL

Governments are better able to realize climate change adaptation plans and minimize loss and damage from climate change

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL

International policies, funds and programmes promote food and nutrition security through climate action

CHANGE PATHWAYS



WFP country strategies and programmes are climate risk-informed and integrate solutions to reduce climate impacts

WFP analysis and data inform and trigger local, regional and global climate action

WFP business processes facilitate climate-compatible operations, staffing and resource mobilization

WFP's international policy engagement, advocacy and communications include a strong focus on climate action

ESSENTIAL ENABLERS



Financing

Partnerships

Workforce

Data, research and evidence

Key Principles

Building on the lessons learned during the first implementation phase of the Climate Change Policy (2017-2024), the following principles are anchored in the policy update:

- i. Anticipate, Prepare and Protect**
- ii. Assess, Integrate and Localize**
- iii. Mobilize, Catalyse and Partner**

DISCUSSION



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