

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
Responding to the Food Security and Nutrition Impacts
of Climate Change



DRAFT

Informal Consultation

31 August 2016

World Food Programme
Rome, Italy

Overview

1. In the context of the WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021), this policy outlines WFP’s support to countries in addressing the impacts of climate change on the most food-insecure people, working with communities, civil society, governments, the private sector and United Nations partners.
2. In line with its mandate, WFP is already addressing the impacts of climate disasters and change on the people it serves and has integrated support to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into its programme of work. In the last five years, 40 percent of WFP’s operations have included activities to reduce disaster risk, build resilience or help people adapt to climate change, particularly in emergency operations and protracted relief and recovery operations.¹
3. Between 2003 and 2012, according to WFP Standard Project Reports almost half of WFP emergency and recovery operations responded to and helped people recover from climate-related disasters. These operations had a combined budget of USD 23 billion.² During this period, many countries repeatedly called on WFP to respond to climate disasters; these countries have some of the most persistently high levels of hunger in the world, with climate change compounding existing vulnerabilities and representing a serious threat to future food security.³
4. This policy defines how WFP will contribute to national and global efforts to prevent climate change from undermining work to end hunger. The policy provides WFP staff with guiding principles on how to integrate action to address climate change in their work. It also promotes efforts to strengthen the understanding of the impacts of climate change on hunger and innovation to address this challenge.

The Global Context

5. Over the last decade, natural disasters have affected 1.7 billion people and killed 700,000 people.⁴ Since 2008, an average of 26.4 million people a year have been displaced by natural disasters. Approximately 80 percent of these disasters were climate-related.⁵ Climate disasters regularly cause more than USD 100 billion of economic losses a year, a figure that is projected to double by 2030.⁶
6. Food-insecure people around the world already struggle to feed themselves and their families in today’s climate. Four out of five of them live in countries that are prone to natural disasters and have high levels of environmental degradation⁷. Their lives are made harder by the floods, drought and storms which destroy assets, land, livestock, crops and food supplies, and make it more difficult for people to reach markets. Climate risks combine with conflict, gender inequity, environmental degradation, poor access to health, sanitation and education, and weak markets, all of which drive hunger. The poorest people are more exposed to climate risks than the average population and lose much more of their wealth when hit by climate-related shocks.⁸ These shocks affect women and men differently, often exacerbating gender inequities. Climate change is

¹ Standard Project Reports.

² WFP. 2014. *Responding in a risk-prone environment: the changing hazard landscape of WFP emergency and recovery operations, 2003–2012*. WFP internal document.

³ During this period, WFP implemented more than five EMOPs and PRROs in each of 20 countries.

⁴ Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT).

⁵ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre and Norwegian Refugee Council. 2015: *Global Estimates 2015: People displaced by disasters*. <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Media/201507-globalEstimates-2015/20150713-global-estimates-2015-en-v1.pdf>.

⁶ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2011. *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*. URL: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/19846>.

⁷ FAO, 2015. *State of Food Insecurity in the World. Meeting the 2015 international hunger targets: taking stock of uneven progress*. URL: <http://www.fao.org/3/a4ef2d16-70a7-460a-a9ac-2a65a533269a/i4646e.pdf>.

⁸ World Bank. 2015. *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22787>.

driving long-term changes in agricultural productivity. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), climate change could reduce potential agricultural output by up to 30 percent in Africa and 21 percent in Asia.⁹ Impacts on agricultural livelihoods will represent the main increase in poverty due to climate change.⁸

7. Food consumption already accounts for more than 60 percent of total spending among poor households. In Africa, the impact of climate change could increase food prices by as much as 12 percent by 2030 and 70 percent by 2080.⁸ In the Middle East and North Africa, income insecurity and limited access to safety nets and basic services make poor consumers in rapidly growing urban areas particularly vulnerable.
8. Numerous studies show the severe impacts of climate disasters on health and nutrition. In Bangladesh, wasting rates among children are high in cyclone and flood affected areas and strong statistical evidence shows higher stunting rates are found after drought events.¹⁰ In the Philippines, over the last two decades, 15 times as many infants have died in the 24 months after a typhoon as during the typhoons themselves; 80 percent of these deaths have been of infant girls.¹¹
9. Decreased water availability and quality will increase health and sanitation problems such as diarrhoeal disease, which – together with changes in vector-borne disease patterns – has the potential to increase malnutrition and have negative effects on food utilization.
10. Slow-onset changes in the climate and environment are significant long-term challenges. Agricultural seasons are shifting, with patterns of precipitation and temperature changing in ways that have significant impacts on crops and livestock. Sea-level rise, desertification, salinization and glacial melt all have slow but significant impacts on livelihoods. Slow-onset climate changes affect the kinds and nutritional content of the crops that can be grown and the animals that can be raised, with direct impacts on diets, nutrition and disease patterns. Resulting long-term – possibly transformational – changes will contribute to protracted food crises around the world, exacerbating the risks of instability and conflict. These changes will most likely become visible when extreme weather events result in major crises, amplified by the progressive stress that slow-onset changes put on the most vulnerable people and their livelihoods.
11. The impacts of climate change affect women and men differently. Ensuring food security is a shared responsibility, but men and women often have different roles in households, with men tending field crops and women growing and preparing most of the food consumed, such as vegetables and small livestock. Women are essential agents in ensuring household food security and nutrition, but women and girls face discrimination in access to and control over food – from production to consumption – improved livelihoods, education and health. For example, women are often excluded from decision making related to disaster preparedness, less access to information on natural hazards and climate risks, and lower levels of literacy making it more difficult for them to act on early warnings.¹² Over half of the world’s population now lives in urban areas where the majority of population growth is occurring. Climate change will have impacts on urban food security, livelihoods and nutrition. More frequent and intense heat waves affect health, labour productivity and incomes, reducing households’ access to food and nutrition. Rapidly growing unplanned informal settlements are often in the most hazard-prone urban areas, increasing the risks from flooding and other climate hazards for poor urban populations.

⁹ FAO. 2009. *Agriculture to 2015 – the challenges ahead*. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/36193/icode/>.

¹⁰ Bangladesh - Impact of Climate related Shocks and Stresses on Nutrition and Food Security in selected areas of Rural Bangladesh (2015) <https://www.wfp.org/content/bangladesh-impact-climate-shocks-nutrition-food-security-rural-bangladesh-july-2015>; and Del Ninno, C., Dorosh, P.A. and Smith, L.C. 2003. Public policy, markets and household coping strategies in Bangladesh: Avoiding a food security crisis following the 1998 floods. *World Development*, 31(7): 1221–1238.

¹¹ Anttila-Hughes, Jesse Keith and Hsiang, Solomon M. 2013. *Destruction, Disinvestment, and Death: Economic and Human Losses Following Environmental Disaster*. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2220501>.

¹² Climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific (2016) World Bank <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/720371469614841726/PACIFIC-POSSIBLE-Climate.pdf>

12. While specific climate disasters may lead to migration and displacement, climate change is a long-term driver of economic migration, within countries and across borders. Without large-scale efforts to build resilience and support adaptation to climate change, greater levels of food insecurity and reduced viability of livelihoods in the areas most affected by climate change are expected to increase migration.

WFP Support to Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

13. In the face of climate change, WFP's mandate and services have never been more relevant. By improving and scaling up its support to the most vulnerable and food-insecure countries and communities in building resilience to the impacts of climate change, WFP can play a critical role in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as part of its overall support to the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
14. The WFP Strategic Plan (2017–2021) aligns WFP's activities with the 2030 Agenda, focusing on support to achievement of SDGs 2 and 17 and acknowledging that the goals are intrinsically linked and cannot be achieved in isolation. SDG 13 reflects the need for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
15. The Strategic Plan also guides WFP in supporting countries' implementation of the Paris Agreement, which aims to strengthen the global response to the threat that climate change poses to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.
16. The Paris Agreement calls on all countries to develop National Adaptation Plans and on United Nations agencies to support the development and implementation of these plans.
17. The agreement also calls on nations to strengthen global, national and local capacities to address the losses and damage caused by both climate extremes and slow-onset climate change – an area where WFP has a specific mandate and comparative advantage. Specifically, the agreement outlines the need to enhance early warning systems, emergency preparedness, measures to address slow-onset events, comprehensive risk assessment and management, climate risk insurance, and the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.
18. The Paris Agreement recognizes the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, which is consistent with WFP's overall goal of supporting social and economic development, meeting refugee and other emergency and protracted relief food needs, and more generally promoting world food security¹³. WFP's dual mandate cannot be achieved without supporting countries and communities in addressing the implications of climate change on food security.
19. Achievement of the SDGs and implementation of the Paris Agreement are linked to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, which recognizes the importance of addressing food insecurity and undernutrition to reduce vulnerability and build resilience. The Sendai Framework emphasizes the need to anticipate long-term risks, avoid exposure to new risks and reduce existing risk levels. It highlights how climate change increases risks to food systems through higher temperatures, drought, flooding and irregular rainfall. WFP's Strategic Plan, its Policy on Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition¹⁴ and this policy align WFP's activities with the Sendai Framework building on WFP's Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management¹⁵ as part of an integrated approach to ending hunger.¹⁶

¹³ WFP General Regulations and General Rules

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp261672.pdf?_ga=1.107078208.390903889.1456863227.

¹⁴ WFP/EB.A/2015/5-C.

¹⁵ WFP/EB.2/2011/4-A.

¹⁶ While the disaster risk reduction policy is grounded in the Sendai Framework, this climate change policy is grounded in the Paris Agreement. Both policies support implementation of the 2030 Agenda but have different audiences.

20. Women have a critical role to play in all of the SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women’s equality and empowerment as both the objective, and as part of the solution. WFP’s comprehensive Gender Policy¹⁷ recognizes this and its implementation will strengthen the impact of WFP’s work to address the food security and nutrition impacts of climate change. Gains made to combat climate change and end hunger are undermined and diminished if benefits are not equitably realized between and amongst men and women.

WFP Vision and Goals

21. The Strategic Plan (2017–2021) directs WFP’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda through support to countries’ efforts to end hunger among the poorest and most food-insecure people, and participation in a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development. WFP is committed to reaching the people in greatest need first and ensuring that no one is left behind.
22. This policy defines how WFP will contribute to the work of governments and communities in addressing the impacts of climate change on hunger. To achieve this goal, WFP will focus on three main objectives, which will be incorporated into its Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) and other programmes:
 - I. Support the efforts of food-insecure people, communities and governments to increase their capacity to manage and reduce climate-related risks to food security.
 - II. Continuously improve the capacity, effectiveness and performance of global, national and local institutions and systems for anticipating, preparing for, responding to and supporting resilient recovery from climate disasters.
 - III. Support national, regional and global policy, advocacy, analysis and learning on addressing the impacts of climate change on food security and humanitarian disasters.
23. While focusing on climate change adaptation and addressing loss and damage from climate extremes, WFP recognizes the potential co-benefits of its programmes that have impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration, such as restored natural resources through asset creation activities, and cleaner, safer energy sources through the use of fuel-efficient stoves.¹⁸ WFP also recognizes the importance of minimizing its own contributions to climate change by reducing and offsetting the greenhouse gas emissions from its operations, to attain climate neutrality. WFP’s commitments to climate neutrality and environmental protection are reflected in the WFP Environment Policy presented to the Executive Board in November 2016.
24. WFP’s actions to address the impacts of climate change on food security will contribute to achieving the SDGs. WFP will prioritize SDG 2 on achieving zero hunger, and SDG 17 on partnering to support implementation of the other SDGs. WFP’s work on climate change will also contribute to SDG 13: Climate Action on combatting climate change and its impacts.
25. WFP’s objectives in this area are closely aligned with the SDG 13 targets, especially targets 13.1 – Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; 13.2 – Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and 13.3 – Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Partnerships

26. WFP’s work on climate change will continue to be embedded in strong partnerships with governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and communities, recognizing that SDG 17 is essential to achieving all the other SDGs.

¹⁷ WFP/EB.A/2015/5-A.

¹⁸ The term “mitigation” has different meanings depending on the context: climate change mitigation refers to measures for reducing the sources or enhancing the sinks of greenhouse gases; in disaster risk reduction, mitigation refers to eliminating or reducing the impacts and risks of hazards before an emergency or disaster occurs.

27. In particular, WFP will build on collaboration with the other Rome-based United Nations agencies (RBAs) – FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – following a joint approach to achieving food security under a changing climate. Enhancing the resilience of food production must be coupled with protecting lives and livelihoods and ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people and communities have adequate access to appropriate food and nutrition. This approach is rooted in the RBAs’ joint support to development of the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture. The agencies have also established a joint conceptual framework on strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition, which sets the stage for greater collaboration and provides a way for the agencies and WFP’s partners to achieve better complementarity, alignment and results.
28. WFP will continue to contribute to wider United Nations efforts guided by the common core principles for a United Nations system-wide approach to climate change action; priorities established through the High-Level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination; and the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, which articulates joint United Nations support to implementation of the Sendai Framework. These frameworks also support the development of coordinated action through United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks for individual countries.

Country-Level Action

29. WFP is adopting a country strategic planning approach to operationalize its Strategic Plan. Through this approach, WFP will support countries in making progress towards zero hunger; and improve the strategic coherence, focus and operational effectiveness of WFP’s assistance and partnerships to support country and regional efforts in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.
30. Where climate risks are a major driver of hunger and in consultation with national partners WFP will align its Country Strategic Planning process with National Adaptation Plans¹⁹. WFP will support governments and work with scientific and food policy research partners to analyze the impacts of climate risks and the potential impacts of climate change on food security, examining both sudden-onset climate extremes and slow-onset impacts. WFP will also contribute to analyzing national and local capacities and gaps in addressing these risks.
31. Based on countries’ zero hunger strategic reviews and in line with the planning processes of governments and United Nations country teams, WFP will identify national SDG targets and results that it is well placed to support, including those linked to SDGs 2, 13 and 17.
32. Based on these national SDG targets, WFP will define national-level Strategic Outcomes, which will address the impacts of climate risks and climate change on food security and nutrition where appropriate. Operational outcomes will be defined as the direct results of WFP outputs that support SDG 2 and contribute to other SDGs including SDG 13.
33. To guide the development of Strategic Outcomes and activities, this policy establishes principles and focus areas that are consistent with WFP’s mandate and strengths and that define the entry points, activities and tools that are available to country offices.

¹⁹ The national adaptation plan (NAP) process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach.

Policy and Programme Principles for WFP's Climate Action

34. Country offices should consider the following principles when building climate action into their programmes:
- i) *Focus on the most food-insecure and vulnerable people.* In addressing the impacts of climate change, WFP will target the most food-insecure and vulnerable people and communities, who are often unable to manage the climate risks they already face. These people also often depend on very climate-sensitive livelihoods and have the most urgent need of assistance to develop resilient livelihoods that can thrive under a changing climate.
 - ii) *Define the role and benefits of food assistance.* WFP will take into account the extent to which current household food deficits are related to climate risks and the role that food assistance can play in meeting urgent food needs cost-effectively while providing vulnerable people with opportunities to build resilience and adapt to climate change.
 - iii) *Build effective partnerships.* Given the scope of the challenge and the need for specialized technical expertise in developing and applying policies, programmes, analyses and tools for climate adaptation and resilience-building, WFP will work with governments and other partners to facilitate, catalyze and deliver joint support, building capacities where needed. This will require working with partners to define the role of WFP food assistance in national efforts to address climate risks, build resilience and support adaptation.
 - iv) *Understand, define and address the links among climate risks, non-climate risks, nutrition and food security.* WFP will systematically include analysis of climate risks and climate change in its baseline food security analysis. Climate analyses will take into account all the dimensions of food security and the full range of risks – climate and non-climate – affecting food security and nutrition, to define where climate-related programming will be most effective and to ensure that a balanced and robust programming approach is pursued. WFP climate change adaptation activities and programmes will directly address the links among food security, current climate risks and climate change. These links will be articulated in CSPs and programme documents. WFP programmes will address climate and non-climate risks using a balanced approach in line with the SDGs and national food security, development and climate change objectives.
 - v) *Make current climate risks a starting point, focusing on the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition.* WFP will start by addressing the risks to food security associated with today's climate variability and extremes before taking action to address risks and opportunities associated with longer-term climate change. WFP programmes will focus on actions to manage priority climate risks that have the greatest impact on food security and nutrition. When considering these priority climate risks, WFP will take into account slow-onset climate changes to facilitate longer-term sustainability.
 - vi) *Promote action that improves livelihoods while reducing existing and future climate risks.* WFP activities will be guided by analysis of how adaptation options bolster livelihoods against growing climate risks or help people diversify from climate-sensitive livelihoods. WFP will work with partners to identify adaptation activities that both reduce current and future risks and improve short-term livelihoods, incomes and access to food. This approach will help ensure effective use of resources despite the uncertainties associated with climate change.
 - vii) *Systematically consider the implications of climate change for the technical standards of WFP and partners.* WFP programmes will aim to ensure that community assets, emergency preparedness and other relevant activities are climate-proofed and constructed to withstand future extreme climate events. WFP will also consider the impact of changes in climate patterns on other technical standards used by partners. Capacity-building will address the gaps identified.
 - viii) *Focus on quality programmes that build lasting resilience.* WFP will continue to enhance the quality and impact of all resilience programmes, including those with climate change-related objectives, through the systematic application of its Policy on Resilience Building

for Food Security and Nutrition.²⁰ Use of the three-pronged approach to resilience programming and the standards in upgraded corporate guidelines on asset creation will be critical to the success of this policy. This includes striving to reach the scale of action required to achieve meaningful results through these programmes.

- ix) *Design participatory, gender-sensitive and location-specific adaptation activities.* WFP recognizes that adaptation calls for demand-driven, context-specific approaches and requires strong local and community leadership that includes women and men. Programmes must consider gender-specific vulnerabilities, needs and capabilities and the priorities of indigenous people and vulnerable communities, recognizing the critical role of women in food security, adaptation, and managing disaster risks.
- x) *Take a long-term iterative approach that includes preparedness, response, recovery and development.* Using the SDGs to guide long-term action, WFP will take an iterative, phased approach to managing uncertainty related to climate change. It will measure the effectiveness of adaptation and other climate change-related activities to review decisions in the context of evolving climate change science and uncertainties. WFP activities will take into account the effects of repeated climate and other shocks on long-term progress in its strategies and programmes.
- xi) *Embed environmental rehabilitation and natural resource management in climate change adaptation strategies and efforts.* A large proportion of the world's food insecure households are dependent upon already-degraded natural resources for their livelihoods and food production. Climate change will strain these environments further, affecting food security. Where appropriate, WFP will deploy food assistance to support partnerships to improve and rehabilitate natural resources at community and landscape levels.

Programme Activities

- 35. In addition to the principles in the previous section, this policy identifies entry points to guide country offices in developing CSPs and the tools and activities that WFP will use to support implementation of national government priorities and plans. These entry points are relevant to WFP's mandate and the strengths that it has demonstrated by working with local communities, governments, regional institutions and other partners.

A. Emergency Preparedness and Response

- 36. Given the increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes, large-scale global investments in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency preparedness and response systems will be needed in the coming decades. WFP will continue to serve as a global leader in addressing the food security and nutrition needs of populations affected by climate disasters, working with regional, national and local governments, civil society partners and communities to understand how climate change might alter the needs of local communities and to apply this understanding to enhancing emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP will also continue to focus on building national capacities to prepare for and respond to climate and other disasters.

B. Food Security Analysis, Early Warning and Climate Services

- 37. *Food security analysis.* While understanding of the impacts of climate change and climate risk on food security and nutrition is increasing, it remains limited. There is therefore significant need to support governments and communities in analysing these impacts and using this knowledge to develop evidence-based national policies and plans, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and CSPs. Not only is this analysis essential for policy and programme design, it is also essential for monitoring and evaluating the progress of climate change adaptation programmes. WFP will continue to make significant contributions through partnerships with organizations including FAO, IFAD, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the United Kingdom Met Office, the Red Cross Climate Centre, the European Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, the International Research Institute for Climate and Society, and the

²⁰ WFP/EB.A/2015/5-C.

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, and initiatives such as the Climate Adaptation, Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT) (Box 1).

38. *Early warning.* A core strength of WFP's emergency preparedness and food security analysis is its capacity to analyse, translate and use climate information to support early warning and early action in food crises. WFP will continue to help national governments and communities to develop and operate food security early warning and monitoring systems that integrate better short- and long-term climate information.
39. *Climate services.* Climate services provide climate information to support the decision-making needs of people managing the impacts of the climate and climate change, enabling them to make better-informed decisions and improve their risk management capacities. WFP will continue to support implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services with the World Meteorological Organization and other partners, providing innovative climate services to WFP beneficiaries and partners. It will also continue to develop and use climate services to improve internal management and effectiveness, for example by linking El Niño forecasts to advanced preparedness, programming and procurement actions and through the development of forecast-based financing tools.

C. Community Resilience, Risk Reduction, Social Protection and Adaptation

40. *Community resilience-building, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction programmes.* Many WFP programmes contribute to resilience-building and climate change adaptation, including food assistance-for-assets programmes, which help food-insecure households to meet their basic food needs while supporting their efforts to build resilience, improve livelihoods and reduce current and future disaster risks. This food assistance gives vulnerable people the opportunity to invest in their own food security and adaptation, which they would otherwise be unable to do given their daily struggle to meet food needs. Working with partners, WFP reaches 10–20 million people a year through these programmes, supporting activities such as irrigation, soil and water conservation, reforestation, environmental restoration, watershed conservation and climate-smart agriculture practices with food assistance.
41. *Social protection and safety nets.* WFP supports national governments in designing, implementing and evaluating cost-effective food security and nutrition-sensitive safety net and social protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable populations in fragile and challenging contexts. Mechanisms such as asset creation, public works, employment guarantees and nutrition programmes are essential elements in protecting the most vulnerable people from increasing climate extremes, and providing platforms for support to large-scale adaptation. WFP will continue to work with national governments and other partners to support the establishment of adaptive and shock-responsive safety nets through the development and scaling up of approaches such as the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (Box 2). In these programmes, WFP will focus on achieving programme quality and impact. In asset creation activities, this will mean ensuring that assets are directly linked to both food security and adaptation objectives that reduce climate risks and increase adaptive capacity.
42. *Risk management, finance and insurance.* WFP will continue to introduce and scale up innovative risk financing tools that help food-insecure countries and communities manage increasing climate risk. Tools such as weather index insurance, forecast-based finance and contingency financing can reduce uncertainty and improve livelihoods. When deployed as part of an overall risk management strategy, these instruments allow the poorest and most vulnerable farmers to make and protect investments that increase, improve and diversify their productivity, livelihoods and well-being. Such tools also help governments to build stronger, more cost-effective and more predictable response systems and safety nets. WFP will continue to support risk financing initiatives aimed at reducing hunger, such as the African Union's African Risk Capacity (ARC). This will include implementing ARC's Replica Coverage facility by working with ARC member states and donors to mobilize resources for WFP to pay matching premiums for climate-risk insurance and for building national capacity to improve planning, operational capacity and targeting of national emergency food assistance programmes.

43. *Stoves and safe energy for cooking.* When people lack access to fuel, they resort to undercooking and skipping meals or selling food rations to buy cooking fuel, leading to negative impacts on the nutrition of their families. Cooking on open fires and traditional stoves is a major health and climate risk, affecting almost half the world's population and resulting in 4 million premature deaths a year. Women and children bear the brunt of the direct health impacts and the increased risks of gender-based violence associated with collecting fuelwood. Up to 25 percent of black carbon emissions globally come from burning solid fuels for household energy needs.²¹ Through initiatives such as Safe Access to Fuel and Energy, WFP works with beneficiaries and partners to improve access to safe and clean energy for cooking, reducing protection and environmental risks while increasing livelihood opportunities and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

D. Policy Support

44. *Policy support to governments.* WFP will continue to support national and local governments in developing policies and plans for ending hunger and malnutrition, including climate change plans such as NAPs. This support will build on WFP's capacity and tools for analysis, leveraging its global experience and innovation in climate resilience to document and provide an evidence base that supports decision-making, learning, climate change adaptation programming, monitoring and evaluation. WFP will also enhance its support to government partners in developing climate finance programmes through its activities as an implementing entity of the UNFCCC's Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund. WFP also works as a partner within climate finance projects led by other accredited entities supporting relevant food security and nutrition specific activities, consistent with this policy.
45. *Policy support to the UNFCCC and other regional and international processes.* WFP will continue to provide UNFCCC parties with technical support in addressing the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition, focusing on resilience, adaptation and risk reduction in developing countries with high levels of food insecurity. At the global level, WFP will focus on selected UNFCCC issues including loss and damage, agriculture, food security, and climate finance. WFP will carry out this work with the other RBAs as part of a comprehensive United Nations-system approach.

Financial and Resource Considerations

46. Climate change has financial and resource implications for WFP. In the coming decades, humanitarian needs are likely to escalate as a result of the increasing frequency and intensity of climate disasters. Through the UNFCCC, nations have committed to mobilising USD 100 billion of climate finance per year to help countries transition to low-carbon economies and adapt to climate change.²²
47. Climate finance is a growing source of funding for WFP activities through both bilateral donor support and implementation of specialized climate finance projects. Between 2010 and 2014, reports from donors to the UNFCCC, and WFP's own records, indicate that WFP received more than USD 287 million in fast-track climate finance. WFP is now the second largest multilateral implementer of the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund. In March 2016, WFP was among the earliest entities accredited to the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund.
48. WFP will continue to work with governments to develop climate change adaptation and climate resilience projects and programmes in line with its mandate and this policy. These activities will be aligned with national plans and priorities under the UNFCCC as defined in countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and NAPs. WFP will continue to mobilize resources through specialized climate finance funds and bilateral and multilateral funding to implement

²¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2012. *Report to congress on black carbon.* <https://www3.epa.gov/blackcarbon/2012report/fullreport.pdf>.

²² UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 15 Copenhagen Accord, decision 2/CP.15: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf>; COP 16 Cancun Agreements: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf>; and COP 19 Report Decision 3/CP.19: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf>.

these programmes and projects, which it will integrate into its CSPs and new financial framework. Given the recurrent nature of climate disasters, the long term risks posed by climate change and the need for multi-year programming to address these challenges, the availability of predictable, multi-year funding from all these sources will be key to the success of this policy.

49. Over the last five years, climate change, resilience and disaster risk reduction have been priority areas for innovation and extra-budgetary investment for WFP. These investments have helped WFP clarify its role, develop new tools, support development of the Paris Agreement, and – most important – begin helping vulnerable countries to address the impacts of increasing climate extremes and climate change. Given the impact of climate change and disasters on food security and food crises, this area is expected to remain a priority for extra-budgetary investment.
50. To implement this policy, WFP will need to build staff capacities, integrate specialized climate change funding into its financial framework, and develop more specific guidance for staff and partners. It will continue its leadership in scaling up innovative new tools and approaches to equip the most vulnerable people and communities with the most effective means of enhancing climate resilience. WFP will develop an action plan defining the short-term extra-budgetary resource requirements to equip it to implement this policy, and its longer-term standing resource requirements.
51. Responding to the calls for institutional mechanisms that better address increasing loss and damage from climate change, WFP will develop and evaluate the effectiveness of FoodSECuRE, a multilateral, multi-year, replenishable fund to support community-centred action to enhance climate resilience, which has a target capitalization level of USD 400 million by 2020. This instrument links climate and hazard forecasting to flexible multi-year financing, providing the means to unlock funding rapidly to scale-up food and nutrition responses and disaster risk reduction activities before climate disasters occur and to support multi-year resilience-building for recovery.
52. WFP will also continue to work with donor agencies and other partners to develop more predictable immediate-response financing for climate disasters, including through the ARC Replica Coverage facility and similar initiatives.
53. Resourcing of WFP's management of greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts of its programmes and operations, such as quantifying net greenhouse sinks and reducing emission sources, is addressed in the Environment Policy. WFP is committed to ensuring that these separate but related work streams complement each other, not least because both involve building the capacity of WFP staff and the communities it serves and may draw on similar funding sources.

Boxes

Box 1: Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT)

C-ADAPT is a global initiative that integrates climate and food security analysis into programme and policy design. C-ADAPT emerged in response to gaps in research on the impacts of climate change on food security, and the lack of examples of relevant climate change adaptation programming available to governments, communities and international organizations. Funded by the Swedish Government between 2013 and 2016, C-ADAPT has made WFP a leading innovator in climate analyses that identify food security in different contexts for use by governments in their NAPs and other planning processes. It has also allowed WFP and partners to document case studies and best practices in climate adaptation

Box 2: The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

R4 was created by WFP and Oxfam America in partnership with Swiss Re to develop, test and scale up a comprehensive approach to risk management and climate change adaptation to help communities become more resilient. R4 has been scaled up to Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal and Zambia. It now reaches more than 200,000 people and is recognized as a leading example of the integration of safety nets, climate risk insurance and resilience-building.

R4 has broken new ground by enabling the poorest farmers to obtain access to crop insurance by paying with their labour through insurance-for-assets (IFA) schemes that are integrated into safety net programmes.

Impact evaluations in Ethiopia show that insured farmers save more than twice as much as those without insurance and invest more in seeds, fertilizer and productive assets such as draught animals. Women, who often head the poorest households, achieved the largest gains in productivity by investing in labour and improved tools for planting. In Senegal, R4 participants were better equipped to face the effects of a recent drought and saw their food consumption drop by just 8 percent compared with 43 percent in the control group.

Acronyms Used in the Document

ARC	African Risk Capacity
C-ADAPT	Climate Adaptation, Management and Innovation Initiative
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FoodSECuRE	Food Security Climate Resilience facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
RBA	Rome-based agency
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change