

# **WFP Environmental Policy**

*Executive Board Informal Consultations*

Rome, 31 August 2016



**World Food Programme**

# From Climate change to Environment

- WFP's new climate change policy addresses the impact of the environment on the food and nutrition security of WFP's beneficiaries.
- WFP's new environmental policy addresses the impact of WFP's activities on the environment, on which our beneficiaries depend.



- Replaces 1998 policy
- Recognises environment as fundamental to the SDGs
- Meets donor requirements for environmental safeguards
- Covers programme activities and in-house operations
- Addresses emergencies and longer-term activities
- Focusses on avoiding harm while also supporting good

# Objectives



- Better equip WFP to meet the SDGs and end hunger
- Improve environmental sustainability, resource efficiency and quality of WFP outcomes
- Support partners and communities to manage environmental risks
- Protect the environment
- Minimise WFP's carbon footprint and resource use
- Align WFP actions with global environmental standards

- Systematic consideration of the environment
- Alignment with global requirements
- Avoid, minimise, mitigate, remediate adverse impacts
- Sustainable consumption
- Precautionary approach
- Life-cycle thinking
- Continual improvement

- Environmental standards
  - to establish minimum requirements
  - to complement WFP's existing social protections
- Environmental screening and categorisation
  - for all new activities
  - to integrate environment into programmes and operations
- Environmental Management System
  - for ongoing operations
  - to systematically embed environmental protection, optimize resource efficiency

# Cost-effective action



- Energy Efficiency Programme
- Energy 'survey in a box'
- Transport hierarchy
- Travel reduction
- Fleet management
- Assets management

- Elimination of waste stockpiles
  - “Take back” of used motor oil
- “Second life” for packaging and camp waste
  - Flattened tins → roof homes, sack fibres → rewoven
  - IDP camp waste → briquettes for cooking
- Paperless Executive Board
  - 2 million pages per year reduced to <10,000

- Work with all partners to maximize effectiveness
  - National and local governments
  - Cooperating partners
  - Suppliers, service providers
  - Beneficiary communities and local leaders
- Phased and flexible implementation
- Need for capacity-building of ourselves and others
- Focus on the biggest risks first

# Implementation



- Phased – 2-3 years for set-up and testing
  - Development
  - Mainstreaming
  - Implementation
  - Maintenance
- Funding support required

# Resource considerations

## Investments

Additional staff

Training packages,  
documentation

Preventive  
mitigation/remediation

Existing staff time

Periodic outside  
experts for  
assessments

## Financial Benefits

Access to significant  
new multilateral funds

Financial savings from  
resource efficiencies

Reduced costs for  
mitigation/remediation

## Non-financial benefits

Contribution to  
achieving SDGs

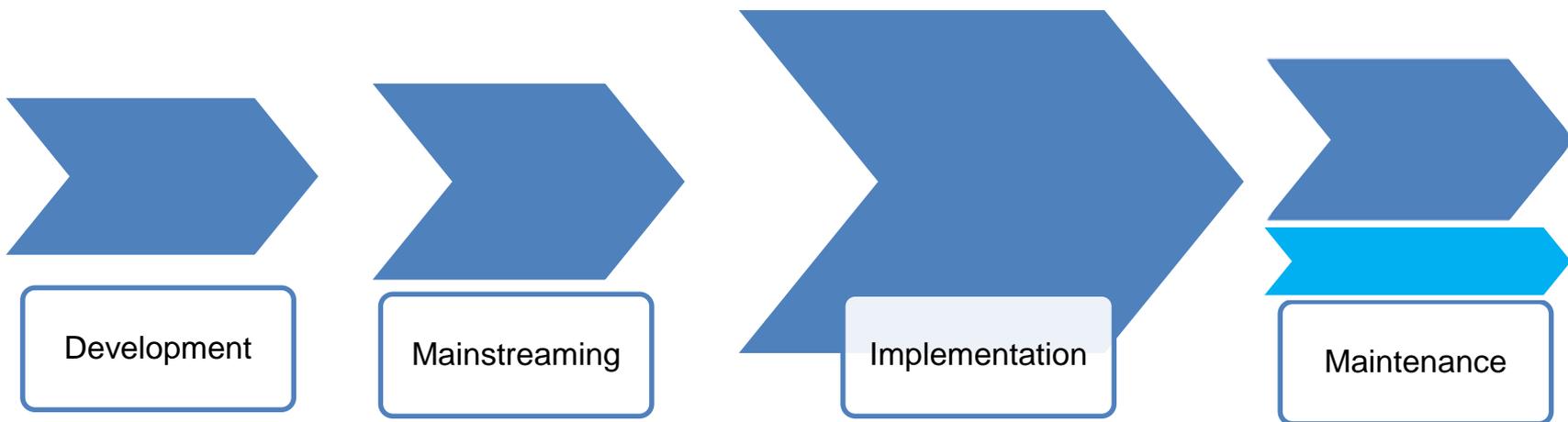
More efficient resource  
use

Healthier beneficiary  
environments,  
greener workplaces

Staff time saving,  
process efficiencies

Reputation, staff morale

# Investment



## **World Food Programme**

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes unit (OSZIR)  
Environmental Sustainability unit (in RMMI)



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