



Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters

WFP Executive Board – Informal Consultation

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Outline

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Strategic Plan (2008-2011)

“Prevent Acute Hunger and Invest in Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Measures”

- **Causes of acute hunger in disaster contexts:**
 - **High levels of vulnerability**
 - **Limited access to help**

Goals



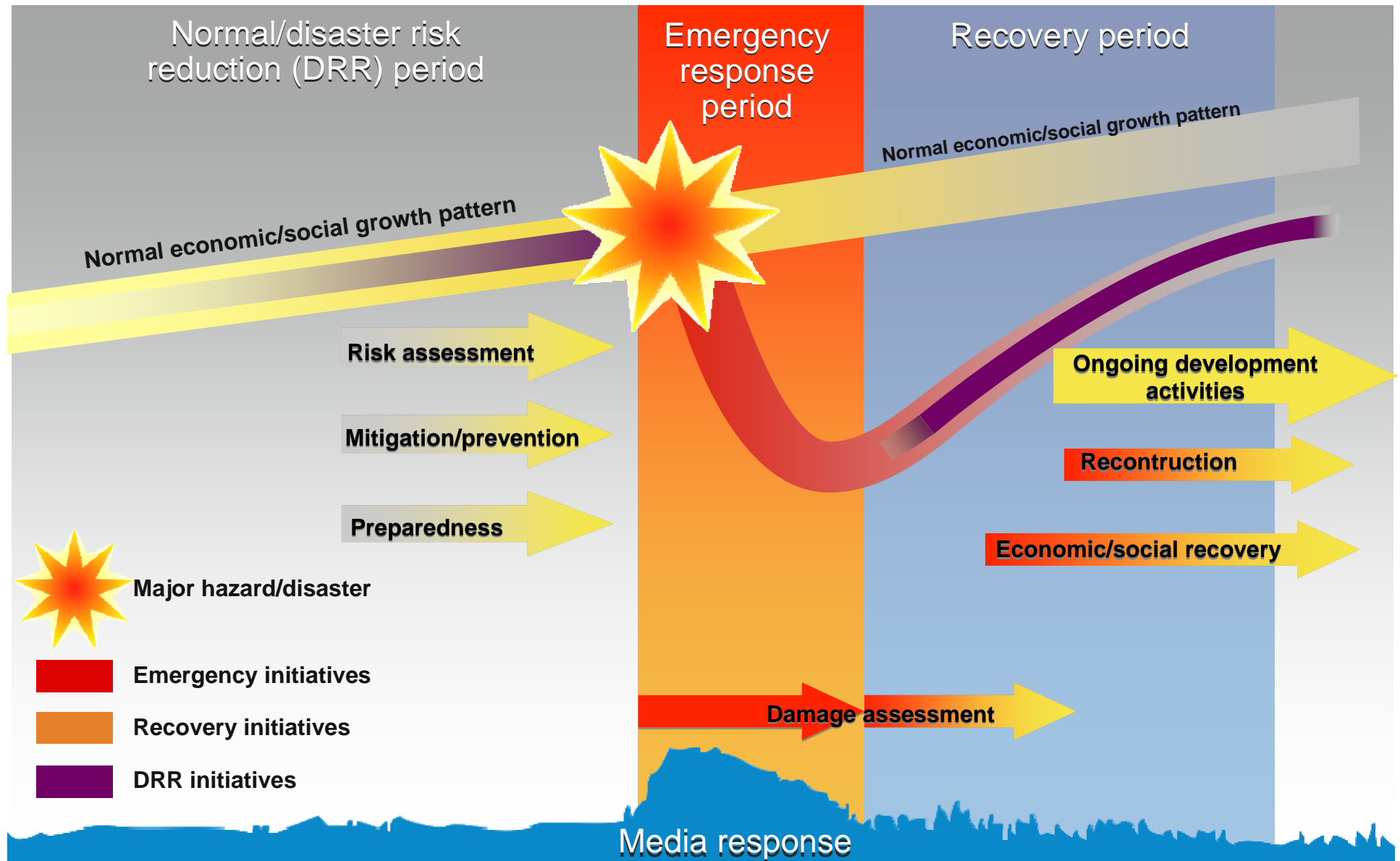
- (i) Support and strengthen capacities of *governments* to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters

- (ii) support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change

Rationale

- Economic and social impacts of increasingly frequent natural disasters are rising in vulnerable countries
- Climate change threatening already fragile food systems
- Prevention is better and more cost effective than cure

Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction



WFP's Comparative Advantage



- Operational Nature
- Deep Field Presence
- Competency in Disaster Management
- Credibility and Legitimacy with Governments
- Uses windows of opportunity for disaster risk reduction in the aftermath of disasters

Guiding Principles

- Governments are in the driver seats – WFP assists
- Link between development and emergency interventions
- Guided by Government Plans (including UNDAF and PRSP)
- Mitigation (disaster prone areas)
- Targeting specific groups
- Understanding gender relations
- Preservation of livelihoods
- Cost-effectiveness: better use resources

Cost Effectiveness



- US FEMA Multihazard Council Study:
 - “On average, a dollar spent by FEMA on hazard mitigation (actions to reduce disaster losses) provides the nation about \$4 in future benefits.”
- Vietnam Mangrove Disaster Preparedness
 - Mangrove planting saved on dyke maintenance costs and supported livelihoods
- Bangladesh House Raising
 - Food and cash for work for prevention and mitigation of flood damage generates incomes for women who support other villages

Partnerships

- Rome Based Partnership (WFP/IFAD/FAO) on Integrated Disaster Risk Management
- ProVention
- World Bank
- GFDRR (WB/UNISDR)
- UNDP
- Technical agencies (WMO, UNHABITAT, ILO)
- Academia/Research (IRI, etc.)

Tools (I)



- The WFP toolbox includes:
 - Food for Work
 - Food for Assets
 - Cash and Vouchers
 - Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
 - Emergency Needs and Response Assessments
 - Early Warning Systems

Tools (II)

Disaster Risk Reduction Activity	Role for WFP	WFP TOOLS													
		Capacity development	Cash/Vouchers	Food for training	Food for work/assets	General food distribution	Institutional feeding	Maternal & child health & nutrition	School feeding (FFE)	Special Operations activities	Supplementary feeding	Therapeutic feeding	Vulnerability Assessments	Weather Risk Transfer Tools	Early Warning systems
UNDERSTANDING RISK People-centred early warning system Comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessment Culture of safety and resilience at all levels Policy and institutional basis: DRR a national priority	Core Role	✓										✓		✓	
	Core Role											✓			
	Limited/Supporting Role	✓		✓					✓						
	Limited/Supporting Role	✓													
PREVENTION Weather risk transfer Physical prevention Land-use planning and enforcement Socio-economic prevention	Core Role												✓		
	Limited/Supporting Role				✓				✓						
	No Role														
	Core Role	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
MITIGATION Contingency funding Contingency planning Logistical preparedness Disaster planning	Limited/Supporting Role	✓											✓		
	Core Role	✓									✓				
	Core Role	✓			✓										
	Limited/Supporting Role	✓											✓		

LEGEND

Most appropriate tool	✓✓
Supporting tools	✓

Conclusions and the way forward

- Programme Design
- Finance
- Staffing
- Partnerships