



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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Catalysing change with climate knowledge

The role of climate analysis and climate services

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Understanding impacts of climate change on food security is key to resilience

- Better climate information is essential for **planning, early warning** and informed **early action** in order to achieve food security & build climate resilience
- **Translation** of complex climate concepts into easy-to-understand and actionable information is key, and is why **climate services** is an important investment
- **WFP acts as a broker** in developing and sharing knowledge to support climate solutions at global to local scales

Better decision-making through climate analyses

- **Knowledge on the impacts of climate change** on food security and nutrition is still limited
- Looking at **all aspects of food security** remains a challenge
- Even with this info, Governments/humanitarian actors lack **analytical tools and programmatic options** to guide decisions and investments

WFP is focusing on:

- Developing climate analyses to help governments and communities understand the impacts
- Supporting governments with adaptation planning and policies (NAPs, NDCs)
- Informing investment in climate solutions (CSPs, climate finance)
- Documenting knowledge and sharing it widely in different formats

The present day values are a baseline from which to compare how action to address greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to climate change, could affect the scale and geography of future vulnerability to food security, relative to today.

Future Scenarios

Emissions



Adaptation



Key

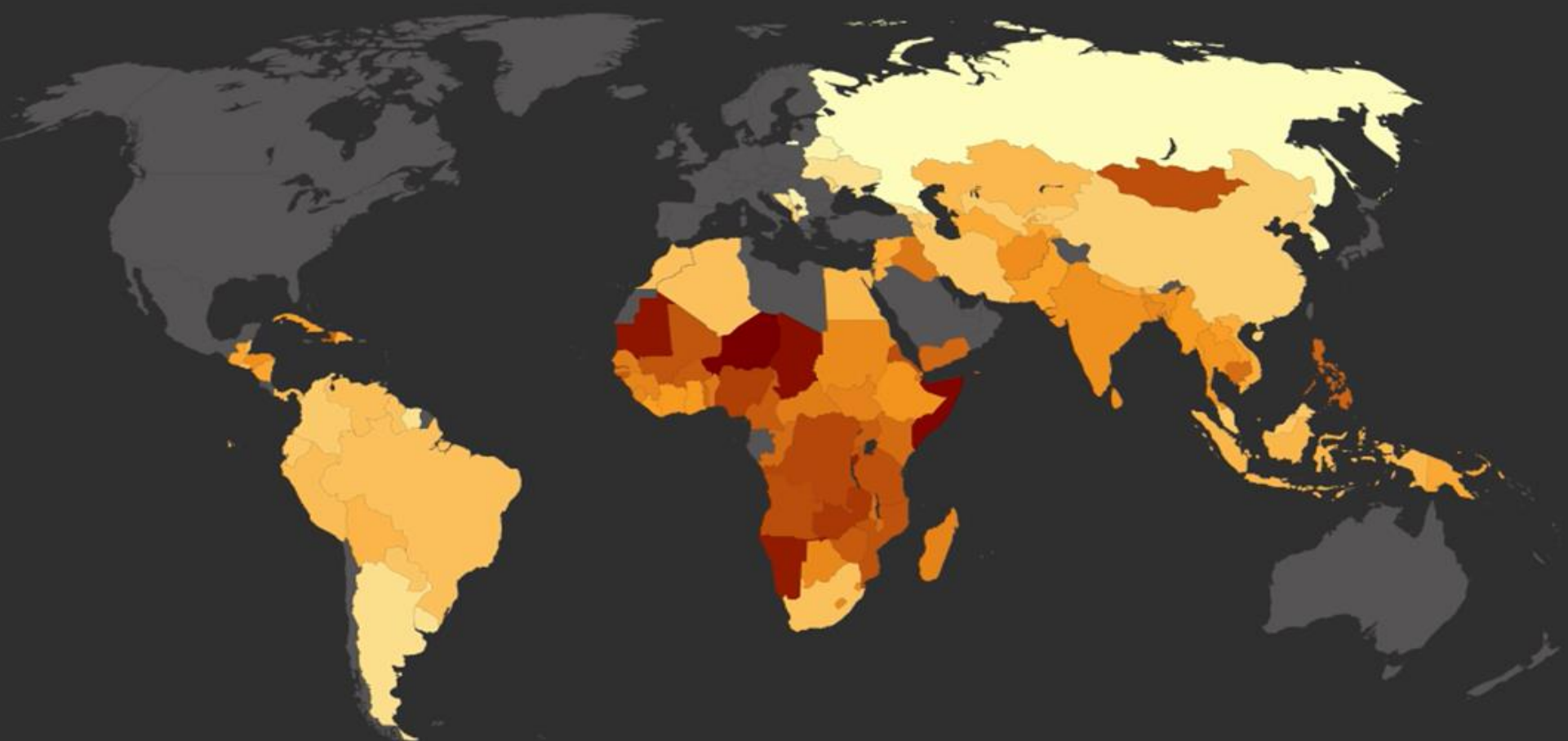
Hunger and climate vulnerability index



LOW

HIGH

PRESENT DAY



Food Insecurity & Climate Change

Future Scenarios

Emissions

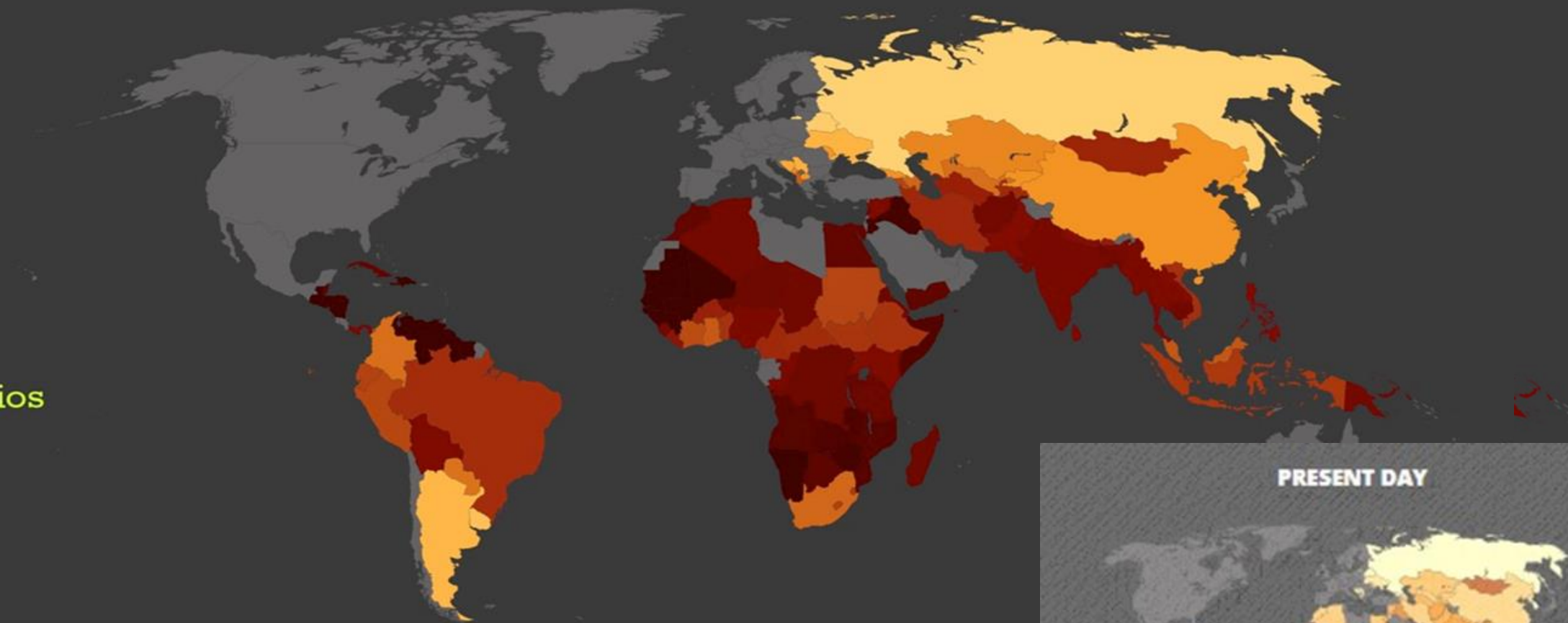
● HIGH

Adaptation

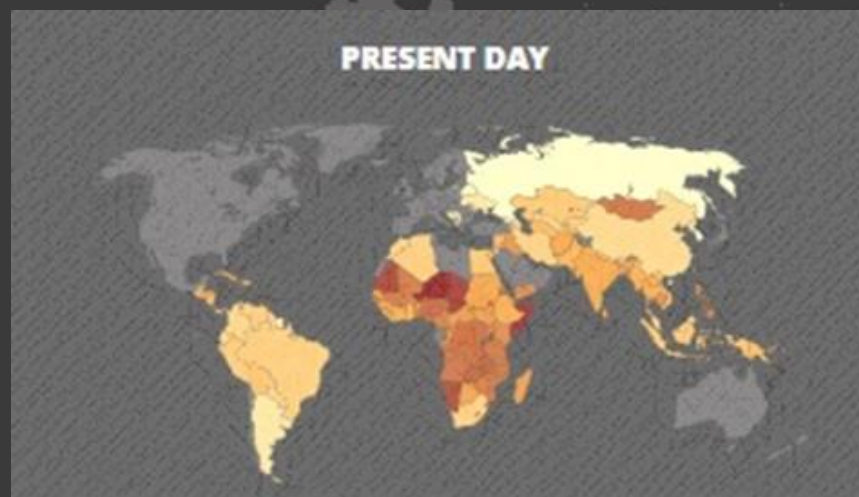
● NONE

Key

Vulnerability to food insecurity



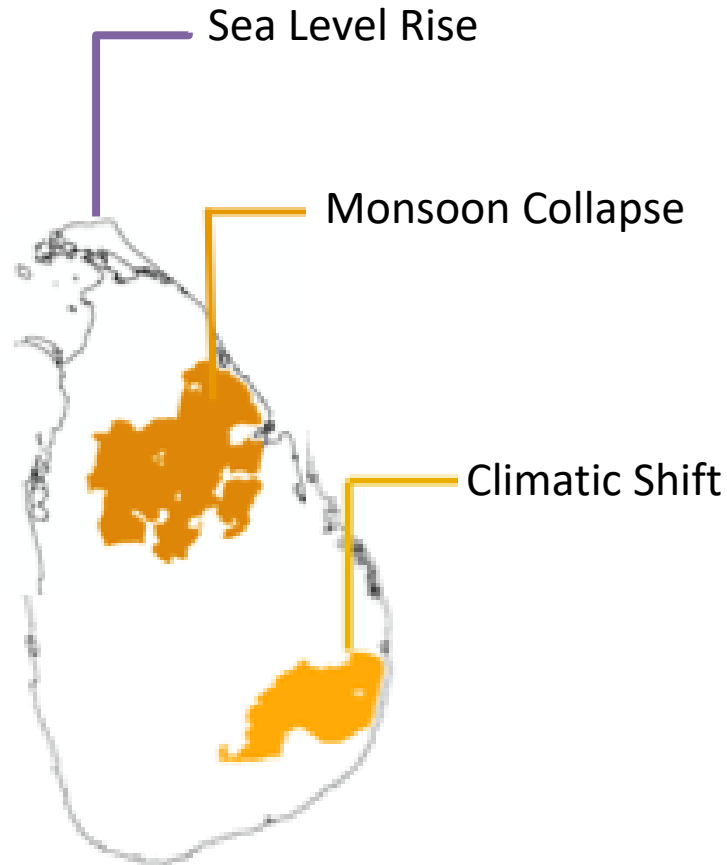
2080s



Sri Lanka's Climate risk and food security analyses with the CLEAR methodology

Future trends:

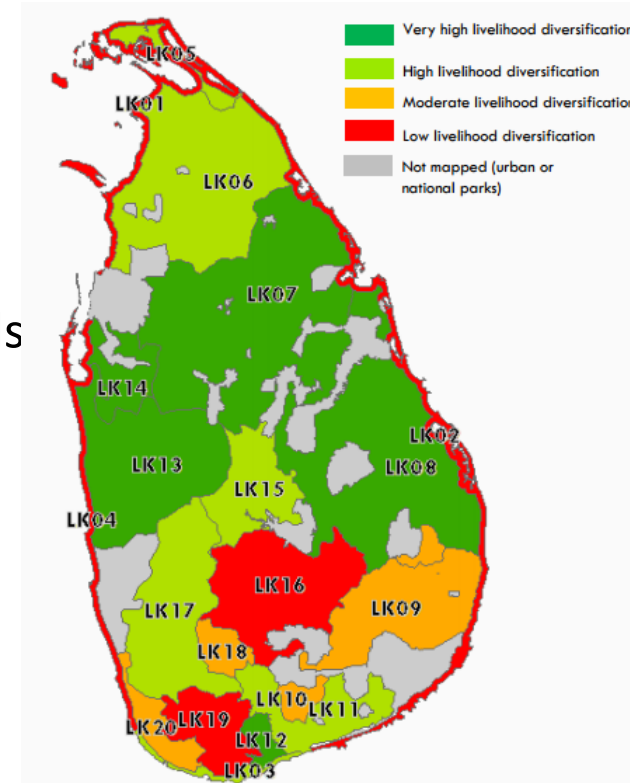
- **Sea level rise:** Impact on coastal livelihoods
- **Monsoon collapse:** The impacts on food prices and food security
- **Climate shift in the east:** Impact of rainfall variability on livelihoods and incomes



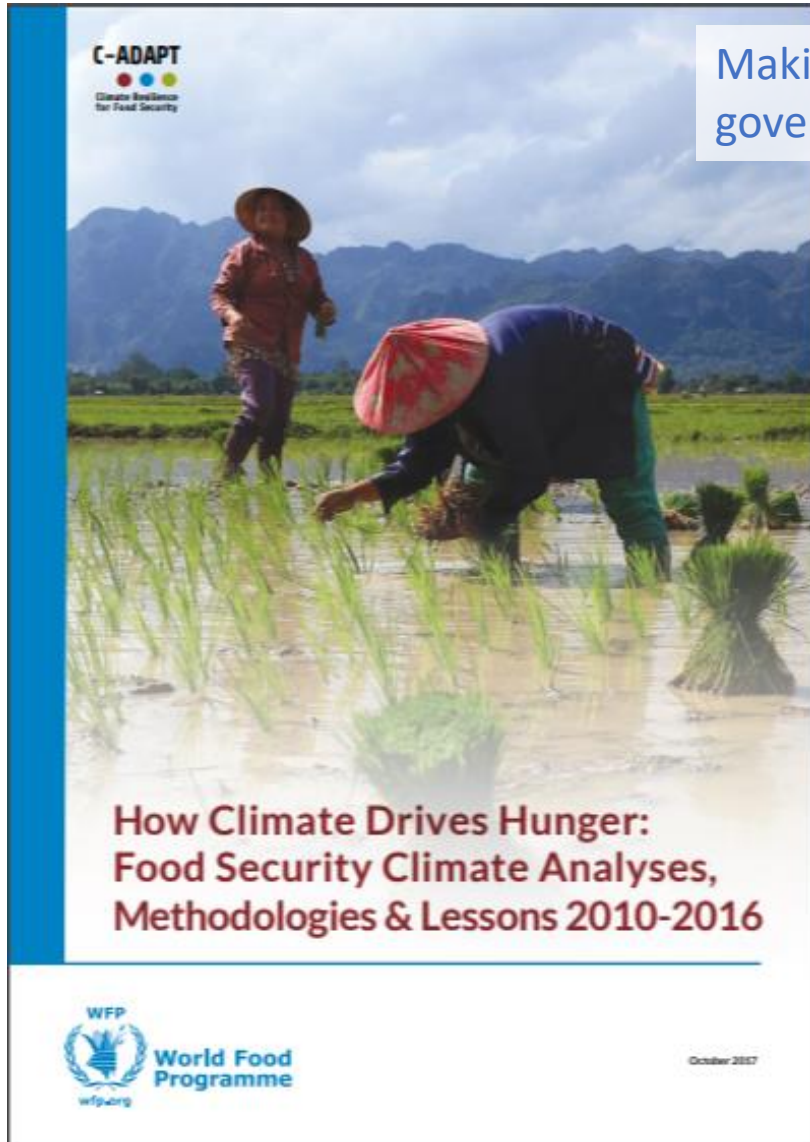
Impacts of Climate Change in different parts of Sri Lanka

Adaptation recommendations:

- Identify livelihood-based **resilience** patterns
- **Diversify** livelihoods into **non climate sensitive** areas to increase resilience
- Combat rainfall variability through proper **adaptation**
- Understanding livelihood characteristics can help inform programmes



Converting findings into knowledge products and new activities



Making our analyses accessible to governments and humanitarian actors

Synthesising and sharing lessons for climate and vulnerability analysts

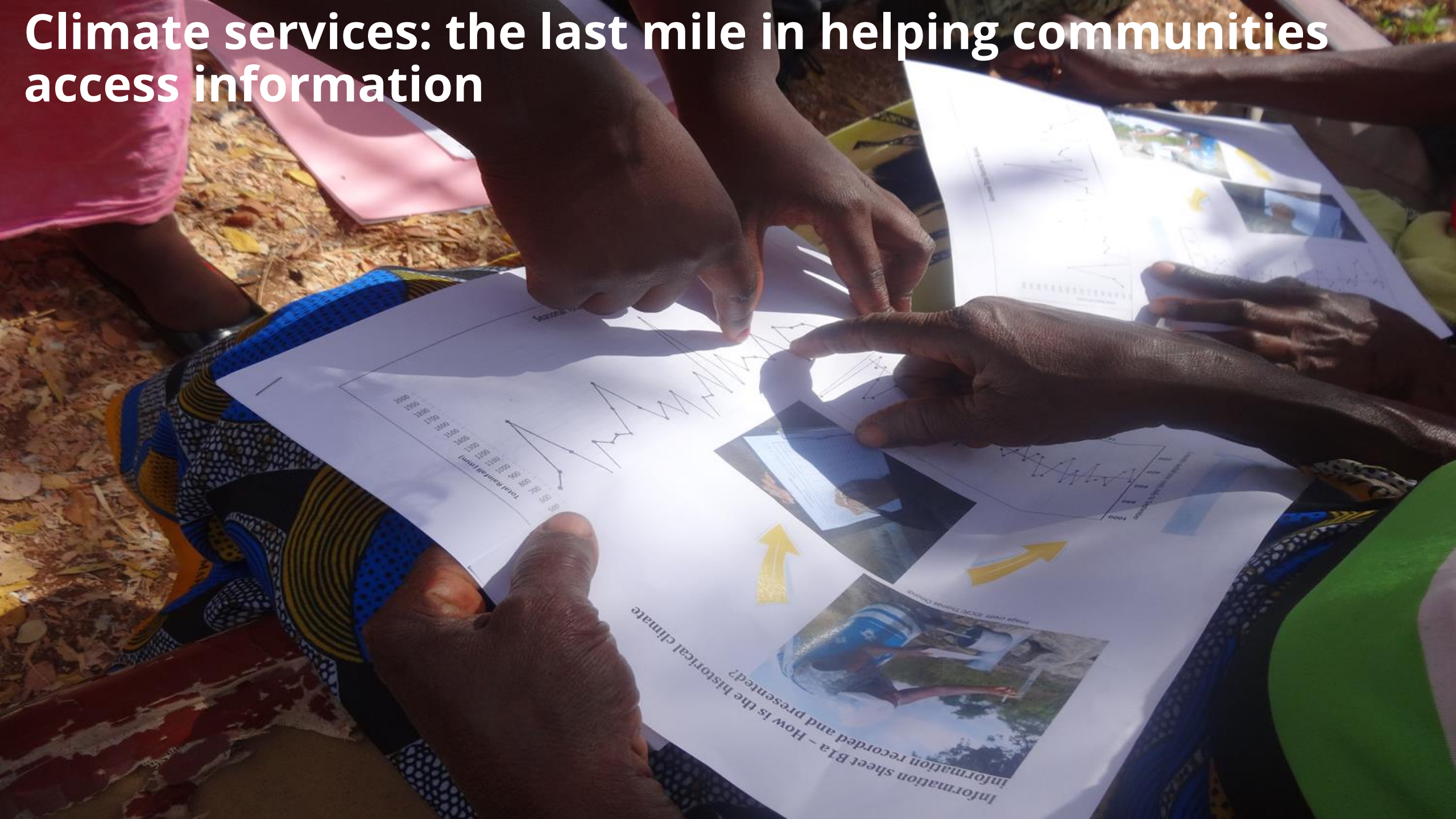
Identifying adaptation options from these analyses for more robust climate solutions



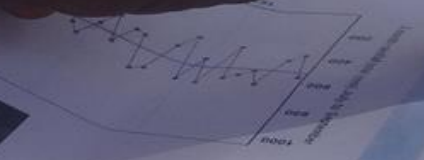
Climate services

- A climate service is the provision of relevant climate (and weather) information to **assist decision-making** by individuals and organizations
- Climate services involve the production, translation, transfer, and use of climate knowledge and information, and require appropriate **engagement** along with effective **access mechanisms** and must respond to **end-user needs**
- Information should be:
 - Tailored to user's needs
 - Easy to understand
 - Actionable

Climate services: the last mile in helping communities access information



Information sheet Bia - How is the historical climate information recorded and presented?



Climate services: understanding needs & communication channels...



Climate services: understanding the information





**Using information to plan ahead
of the season**

Ma ndondomeko la zowetsa ndi zopindula
nto zya ulimi
go cha mapatsa





Radio listening hubs – ensuring women are included

Catalysing change with climate knowledge: Key findings of climate services pilots

- Most farmers who accessed climate information did use it for planning and making livelihoods decisions ahead of the season
- Farmers reported improvements in farming and livestock outputs as a result of accessing climate information (i.e. El Nino) and felt their families were better off
- Women use the information more frequently in their decision-making, but men reported more benefits
- Farmers to farmers knowledge sharing – beyond number of people trained/accessing information

Above all, [the interventions] opened my mind such that I now know what is happening in terms of weather and I am able to plan accordingly
--Malawi interviewee

Thank you, any questions?