



World Food
Programme

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes in WFP

Rome, Italy | October 2020

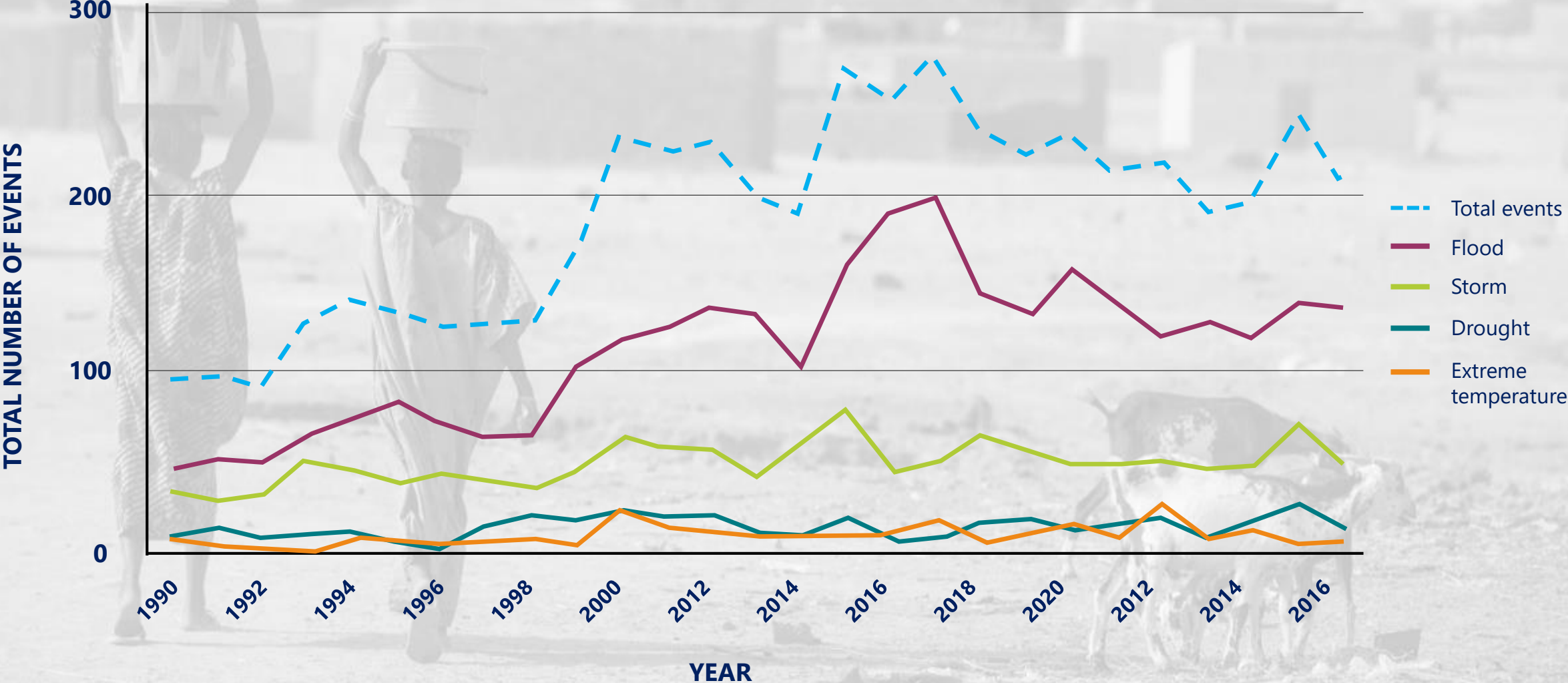
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

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Climate-related disasters have doubled since the early 1990s

Increasing number of extreme climate-related disasters, 1990-2016



Source: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2018; FAO elaboration based on data from Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT).

Four entry points to manage growing climate risks

Nature-based solutions, protective infrastructure, early warning systems, climate information services

Migration, radical transformation of livelihood strategies

Mitigate or Reduce the Risk

Avoid the Risk

Accept the Risk

Share or Transfer the Risk

Reliance on humanitarian aid, debt, savings, remittances

Micro-Insurance, sovereign insurance, contingency finance

Event Impact

Event Probability

Risk reduction in WFP Country Programs



Climate information Services

e.g. Malawi, Tanzania



Nature-based protection

e.g. Sahel
1.4 mill ha of land rehabilitated (2014-2018)



Sustainable Energy Services

e.g. Senegal, Burundi



Forecast-based Finance

e.g. Bangladesh, Nepal, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Mozambique,

Risk transfer in WFP country programs



Microinsurance

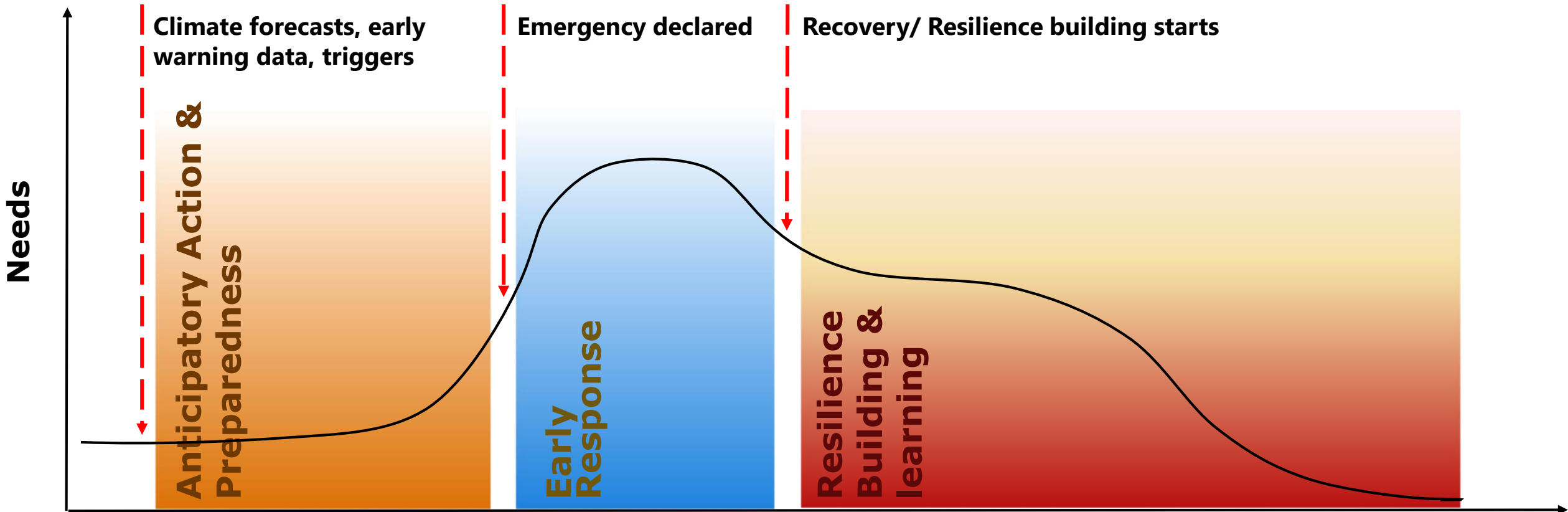
e.g. Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Senegal, Mozambique, Zimbabwe



Risk pooling / Macroinsurance

e.g. Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Zimbabwe

Integration of risk management approaches along the disaster cycle



Climate information services



Forecast-based finance



Emergency preparedness planning



Safety nets & social protection



Insurance



Build Back Better



Nature-based solutions



Sustainable Energy

Thank you



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