

Executive Board Informal ConsultationClimate Change Policy Update

Timeline of the Climate Change Policy update (2023/2024)

Kickoff of Internal consultations:
Global Climate
Meeting

Internal consultations on Theory of Change

Annotated policy outline developed and consulted with field-& HQ-based reference groups

Annotated policy outline shared with EB

1st Informal EB Consultation 11 April

October 2023

November

December

January 2024

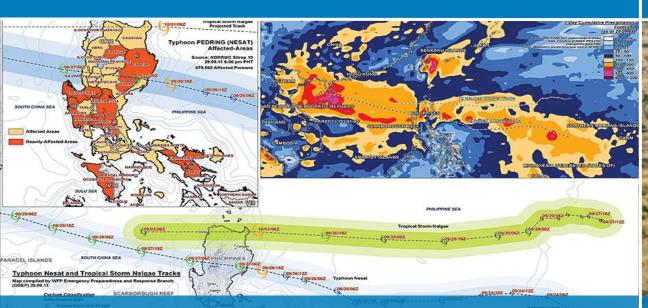
February

March

April

May	June	July	August	September	October	November 2024
Internal consultations with field- & HQ- based reference groups	First draft of climate change policy update	Internal & external consultations on priority aspects	Second draft of climate change policy update	2 nd Informal EB Consultation 10 September	Internal & external consultations on priority aspects	Updated Climate Change Policy presented for EB decision Nov 18-22

WFP's value proposition and comparative advantage







Leveraging partnerships to support the most vulnerable



Supporting innovative action at scale

Scope of the updated Climate Change Policy

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

DISASTER RESPONSE

Avert

Minimize

Address

Loss &

Damage

from Climate

Change

AVOID

RISK

The more greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, the less climate risk will be faced.

- Greening operations, fleet & buildings
- Scaling low-carbon technologies (eg. cooking)
- Carbon co-benefits from soil & forest restoration

Less action taken = bigger
MITIGATION GAP

ADAPT TO RISK



The more livelihoods are adapted to the changing climate, the more resilient they are and the better climate risk will be managed.

Less action taken = bigger
ADAPTATION GAP

- Restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Soil and water conservation
- Climate-resilient infrastructure
- Sustainable energy solutions
- Post-harvest storage

• Emergency preparedness

- Climate information services
- Early Warning Systems
- Anticipatory Action
- Insurance solutions
- Shock-responsive social protection

REDUCE & TRANSFER RISK



The stronger the social and financial protection provided, the more risk will be reduced transferred



Emergency food transfers

• Emergency cash transfers

ABSORE RISK

The better relief, rehabilitation and relocation support is, the fewer negative impacts will be experienced.



Less action taken = bigger RESPONSE GAP



Less action taken on climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster protection will lead to:

Catastrophic impacts borne by vulnerable women, children, communities, and ecosystems

Theory of Change

VISION



Vulnerable people can meet their food security & nutrition needs in a changing climate



GOALS



Food insecure populations are more resilient to climate hazards and have increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change





Governments are better able to manage climate risks to food systems and prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate disasters

OUTCOMES

LOCAL LEVEL



NATIONAL LEVEL





REGIONAL & GLOBAL LEVEL



Food insecure communities are empowered to manage climate risks and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate

Government institutions and systems are better able to realize climate change adaptation plans and address losses and damages from climate change International climate policies, funds and programmes promote food & nutrition security through climate action

What are the enabling factors for this policy?



Key principles





SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Discussion