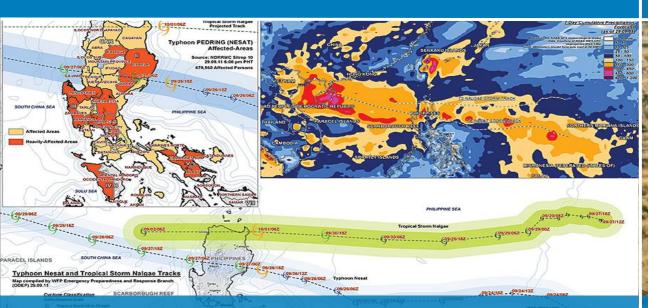
Climate and Resilience

Autumn Induction Session



WFP's value proposition and comparative advantage







Leveraging partnerships to support the most vulnerable



Supporting innovative action at scale

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.



- 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

Resilience is defined as the...

"Capacity of individuals, households, communities, institutions and systems to prepare, anticipate, absorb, recover, adapt and transform in the face of shocks and stressors in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner."

WHERE **Q**

Countries and geographic areas where high levels of recurring food insecurity and malnutrition intersect with recurrent exposure to shocks and limited capacity to cope with them, which results in increases in humanitarian food assistance needs.

FOR WHOM



TO WHAT *

Shocks and stressors that have widespread, damaging effects on people, communities and food systems and trigger food and nutrition crises.

Early Warnings and Anticipatory action before climate shocks hit

- Protecting food security, lives and livelihoods from the impacts of predictable climate hazards.
- Strengthen national and local capacities to anticipate future emergencies more effectively
- Directly deliver anticipatory action at scale on behalf of, or in coordination with national government and partners



Delivering climate services to local institutions and smallholders

- Climate services provide climate information to help individuals and organizations make climate smart decisions
- Climate advisories can be provided via mobile phones, communal radios, extension services, volunteer networks, bulletin boards



Should I plan a meningitis vaccination drive in my region? Do I need to plant drought resistant seeds next season?

How much solar energy can we expect to get in this area?

Will we need to evacuate the city due to forecasted heavy rains?

Will we need to start restricting the use of water?









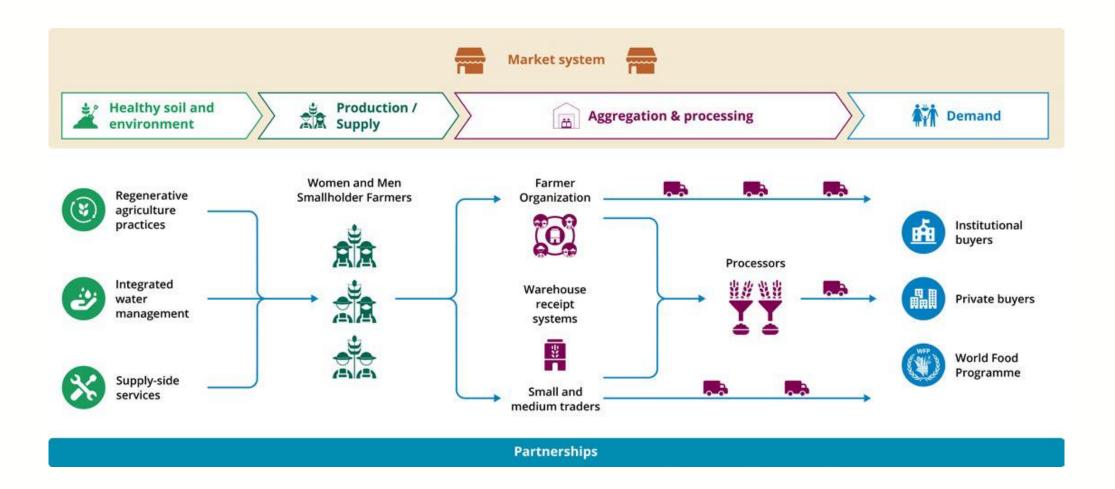


Risk financing solutions to strengthen climate protection



- Countries in the same region share climate risk and buy insurance to increase fiscal resilience in the event of large climate shocks
- African Risk Capacity (ARC): Countries buy insurance coverage against drought disasters. WFP buys insurance, too ('Replica policies')
- Insurance premiums can be covered by climate finance. Payouts happen quickly and accelerate WFP response, 3-4 months ahead of traditional aid.

Smallholder Agricultural Market Support



Inclusive finance

Financial protection for communities:

- Savings, revolving contingency funds
- Microcredit for resilience investments
- Microinsurance for smallholders



Distribution of microinsurance policies to womens' groups in Guatemala, June 2021

Regenerating ecosystems and restoring livelihoods

- Ecosystem based solutions
- Asset creation
- Livelihood activities
- Regenerative action
- Climate resilient infrastructure



Integrating clean & efficient energy solutions in WFP's activities











Clean Energy for Cooking

Renewable energy for food production

for food processing

Renewable energy for food preservation

Energy for other services

(stoves, fuels, woodlots, water heating)

(irrigation, pumping, tilling)

(milling, pressing, parboiling rice and beans)

(drying, refrigeration, smoking, pasteurizing)

(trade, connectivity, lighting, education)