



***WFP Policy on Disaster Risk
Reduction and Management:
Building food security and resilience***

**Informal Consultation with the WFP Executive Board
- July 21, 2011 -**

I. Main objectives of the 2011 DRR Policy

To establish a clear DRR policy and orient WFP staff in their activities to reduce disaster risk and build resilience

Update the 2009 policy based on EB and partner recommendations:

- ✓ Anchor WFP's work within our mandate and mission
- ✓ Clarify the link between disasters, risk management, and food security
- ✓ Illustrate the range of WFP activities that support DRR outcomes
- ✓ Make WFP policy consistent with international frameworks and terminology
- ✓ Highlighting the importance of partnerships

II. MANDATE

WFP's Mission Statement and General Regulations

WFP will “*assist in the continuum from emergency relief to development by giving priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation*”

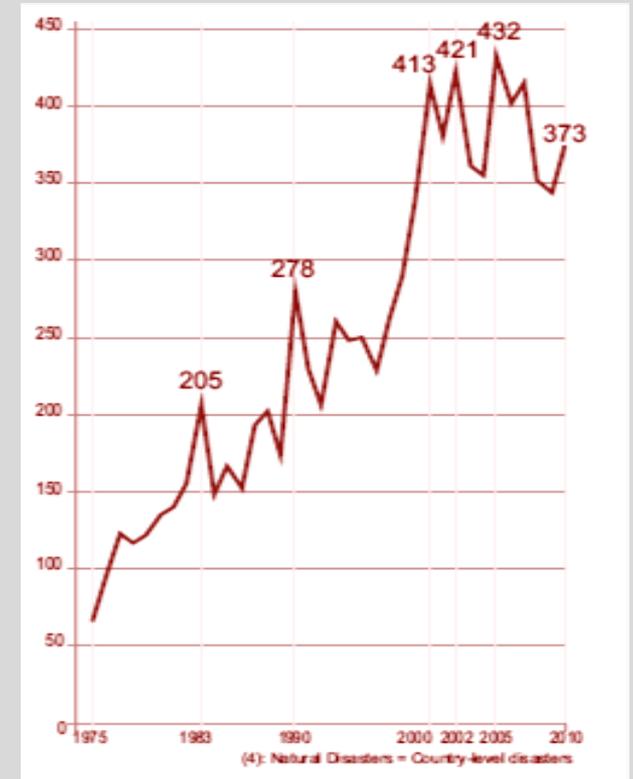
WFP's Strategic Plan

SO2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures

III. Disasters, food security and nutrition

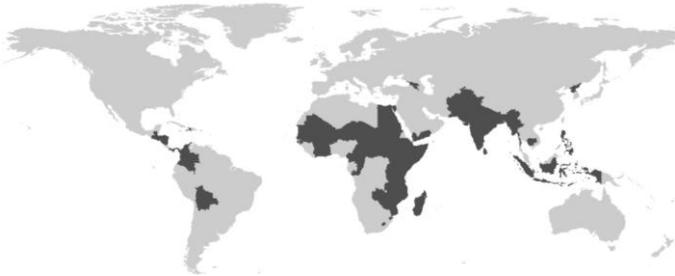
- Disasters have an adverse impact on livelihoods, hunger and nutrition
- The number of disasters has increased from 60 in 1975 to 373 in 2010
- The most vulnerable and food insecure are most affected
- WMO: “new era in disaster history”

Disaster Trends, 1975-2010



IV. WFP activities in support to DRR

In 2010



WFP supported DRR activities in
57 countries
in all WFP regions.



(cont...) and disasters addressed by WFP in 2010



64
projects tackled
drought



38
projects tackled
floods



6
projects tackled
cyclones



9
projects tackled
other hazards

(cont...) WFP's main focus is on 3 HFA Priorities

- ✓ Food security and vulnerability analysis
- ✓ Hazard analysis and early warning



Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

- ✓ Food for assets
- ✓ Social protection and safety nets
- ✓ Innovative risk finance, transfer



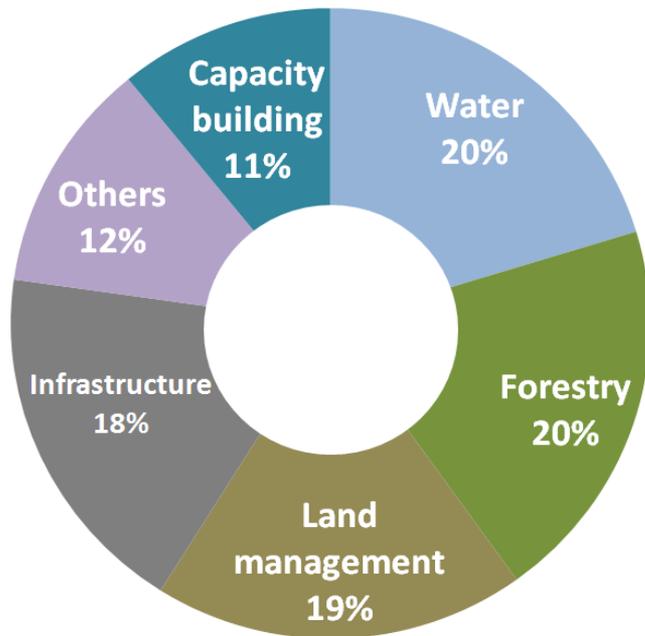
Reduce the underlying risk factors

- ✓ EPR and contingency planning
- ✓ Capacity development
- ✓ Inter-agency coordination
- ✓ Emergency response and recovery



Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

(cont...) Examples of DRR-related outputs through food/cash for work, 2010



Irrigation rehabilitation
Water ponds
Water springs

Road construction
Mitigation structures
Latrine construction

Tree seedling production
Forest tree planting
Community woodlots

Cash/voucher transfer
Fuel-efficient stoves
Risk management tools

Land conservation
Gully rehabilitation
Land clearance

Disaster risk management
Climate risk management
Contingency planning

V. The critical importance of partnerships

- 57+ national governments, national agencies, partners
- Regional actors: ECOWAS, IGAD, AU, NEPAD, SADC, CILSS, Arab League, SICA, ASEAN, others
- Non-governmental organisations – over 2,000 partners at global and local level
- Scientific, private sector and specialized institutions: FEWS NET, ICARDA, UK Met Office, IRI, CADRI, Swiss Re, CEPREDNAC, SDC, GIZ, PreventionWeb and stand by partners
- UN system, ISDR, IASC and Rome-based agencies
- UN Country Teams

VI. Conclusions

- ✓ Addressing the risks faced by these food and nutrition insecure populations is at the heart of WFP's mission and mandate
- ✓ WFP works at the intersection of food insecurity, undernutrition, poverty and disaster risk

Policy calls for:

- Integrating DRR into programming, and increasingly combining food security objectives with DRR/CCA outcomes
- Deepen efforts to refine its DRR tools and services
- Continue enhancing collaboration with partners
- Improve indicators to measure impact and cost-effectiveness of interventions

Many thanks

Office for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
WFP