

# WFP Climate Change Policy One Year On – an Update on Programmes, Knowledge and Partnerships

- 14:00 - 14:10:** Welcome (*Valerie Guarnieri, Assistant Executive Director*)
- 14:10 - 14:30:** Climate mainstreaming in WFP - Supporting the Transition from Crisis Response to Risk Management (*Gernot Laganda, Chief / Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes*)
- 14:30 - 15:00:** The WFP Climate Change Policy one year on – tracking of progress (*Gernot Laganda, Chief / Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes*)
- 15:00 - 15:30:** Integrated Climate Risk Management – the example of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (*Fabio Bedini, Senior Programme Advisor*)
- 15:30 - 16:00:** Sovereign Climate Risk Insurance – the Example of ARC Replica (*Selamawit Ogbachristos, Programme Policy Officer*)
- 16:00 - 16:30:** Catalysing Change with Climate Knowledge: The Role of Climate Analyses and Climate Services (*Katiuscia Fara, Climate Services Advisor*)
- 16:30 - 17:00:** Open Q&A



World Food  
Programme

# Climate Mainstreaming in WFP

## *From Crisis Response to Risk Management*

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

Gernot Laganda  
Chief / Climate and Disaster  
Risk Reduction Programmes

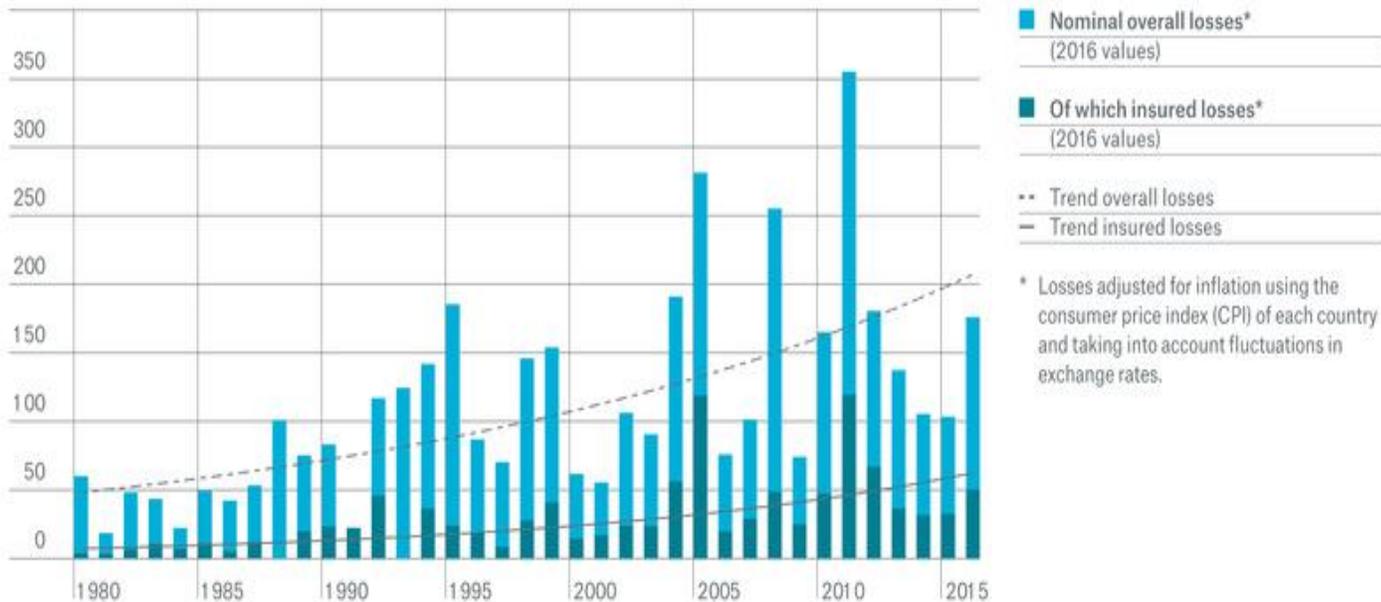
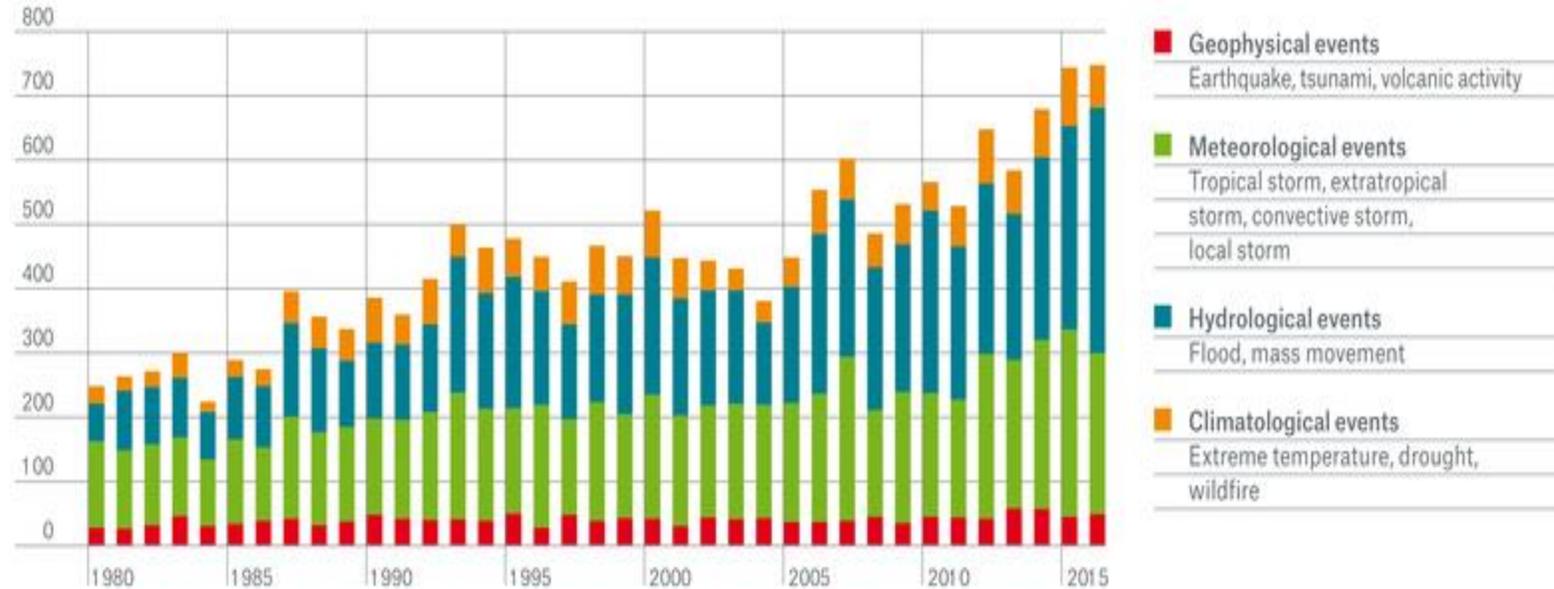
*9 February 2018*

# Why is WFP concerned about Climate Change?

- **Climate change is a risk multiplier, driving losses and damages in food systems:** 200-300 million people per year are affected by climate-related disasters. GDP loss in developed countries is ~0.2%, while in developing countries it is ~5% (1980-2015)
- **Food insecure people are most affected by climate change:** 80% of food insecure people live in areas prone to catastrophic weather events (floods, drought, storms)
- **Climate disasters drive poverty:** The effects of extreme weather events force ~26 million people into poverty each year (*Hallegatte et.al., 2017*)
- **The humanitarian costs of climate disasters are increasing:** In the last decade, WFP has invested USD 23 billion in emergency and recovery operations following climate disasters

# Climate Change is here. Now.

- Climate-related disasters are becoming more frequent



- Climate-related disasters are causing more damage

# Climate Shocks and Conflict

## CONFLICT AND CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD CRISIS SITUATIONS IN 2016

Country	Main climate/weather adverse effect on food security	Number of food-insecure people (IPC/CH phase 3+) in millions
Afghanistan	Floods, landslides in winter; drought in Ghor province	8.5
Burundi	El Niño phenomenon	2.3
Central African Republic	Localized floods	2.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	El Niño phenomenon	5.9
Iraq*	Drought	1.5
Somalia	El Niño-related drought	2.9
South Sudan	Drought and floods	4.9
Sudan	El Niño phenomenon	4.4
Syrian Arab Republic*	Drought in Aleppo, Idlib and Homs	7.0
Yemen	Flooding, heavy rains and tropical cyclones	14.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>53.5</b>

NOTE: Figures for food-insecure populations for countries indicated with an asterisk are reported by the government, Food Security Cluster (HNO or HRP) or WFP-CARI; figures for South Sudan and Somalia refer to IPC analyses conducted in January and February 2017, using data from 2016.

SOURCE: Food Security Information Network (FSIN). 2017. *Global Report on Food Crises 2017*. Rome.

# Climate Change Impacts on all Aspects of Food Systems

Production

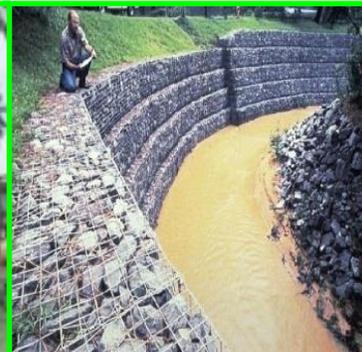
Processing

Storage

Transport

Market

Consumption



# Managing Climate Risk: Which Entry Points exist?

Climate information, soil & water conservation, adaptation infrastructure, preparedness planning

Migration, transforming livelihood strategies

Savings, debt, humanitarian aid

Micro-Insurance, sovereign insurance, contingency finance



Avoid

Transfer

Reduce

Retain

Deloach, J (2000) *Enterprise-Wide Risk Management: Strategies for Linking Risk & Opportunity*. Financial Times Management/ Prentice Hall.

# Risk Reduction Programmes in WFP



**Climate  
information  
services**

**Food assistance  
transfers for risk  
reduction assets**

**Forecast-based  
finance**

**Energy services**

# Risk Transfer Programmes in WFP



**Integrated risk financing**



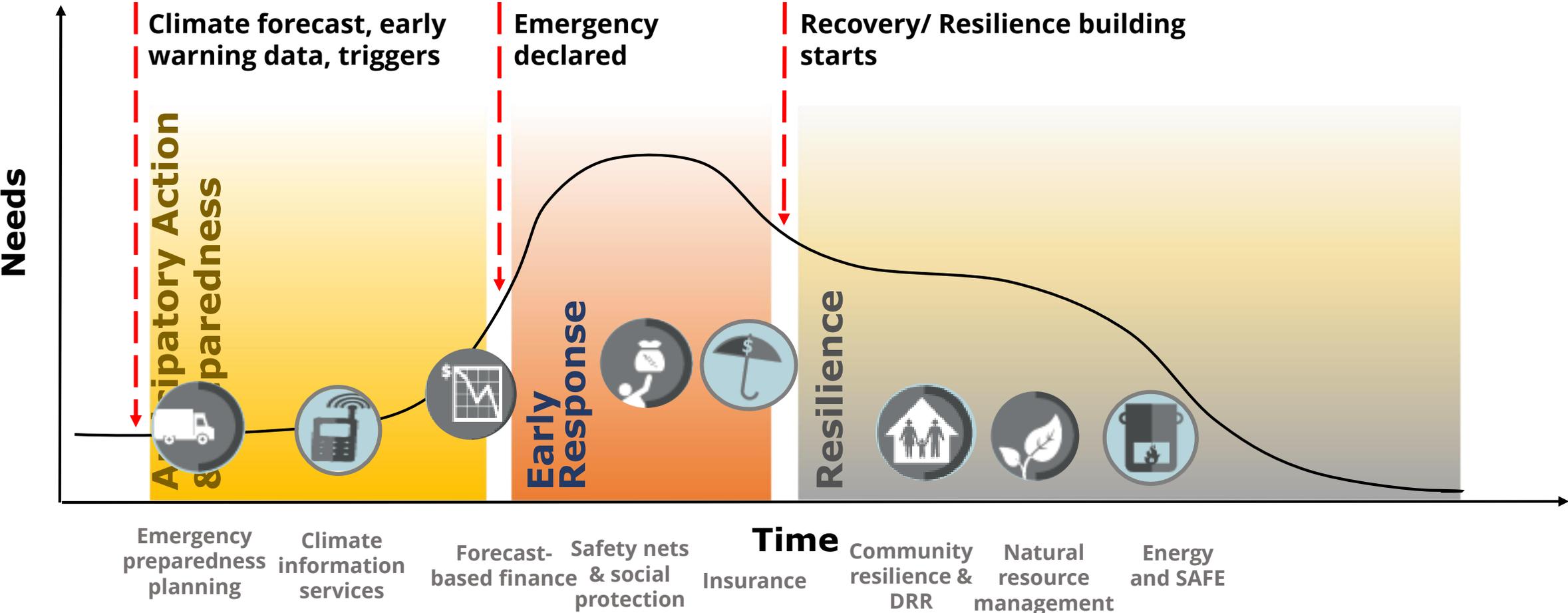
**REPLICA**

**Weather index-based Insurance**



**Communal risk pools & contingency funds**

# Integrating climate risk management tools before, during and after climate shocks

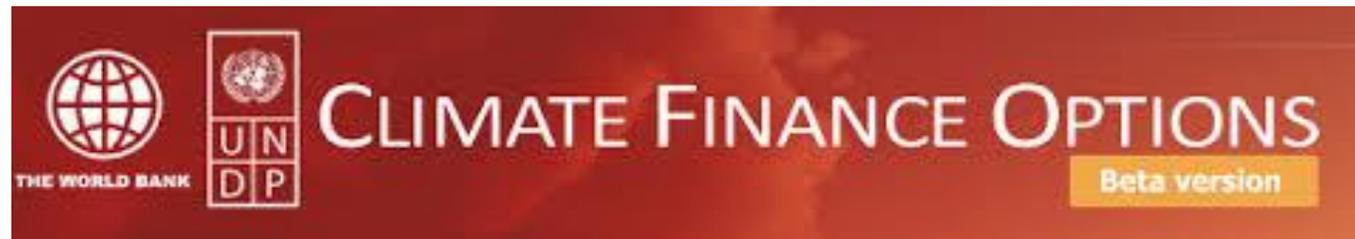
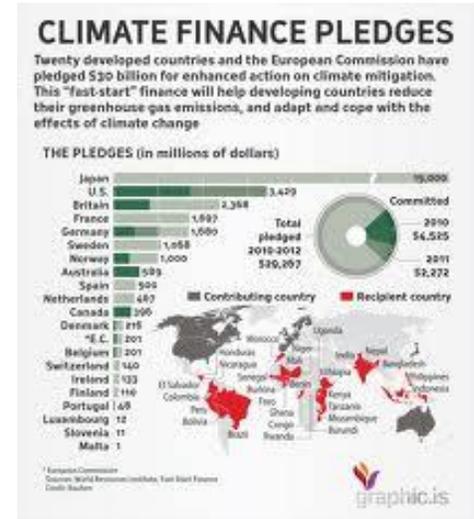
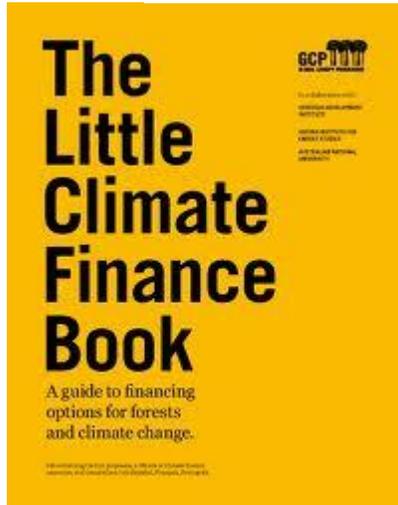


# How to finance climate risk management and climate change adaptation solutions?



**Climate Funds Update**

The latest information on climate funds



# Which role is climate finance playing in WFP?

## CLIMATE FINANCE IN WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES



### Multilateral Climate Funds

**USD 147 million pipelined**  
**17 countries**

### Bilateral Climate Funds

**USD 71 million**  
**22 countries**

# Take-away messages

- **Zero Hunger by 2030** cannot be achieved without **strategic investments** in Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Investments in **climate risk management** make economic sense: **1USD** invested in risk reduction saves up to **4 USD** in response (USAID, 2017)
- **Climate finance** is a key resource to integrate & scale climate risk management in WFP country programmes
- WFP needs **to invest in skills and partnerships** to make climate risk management and climate finance work for zero hunger
- The **2017 Climate Change Policy** provides WFP with a **mandate** to work in this space