

World Food Programme Briefing Notes

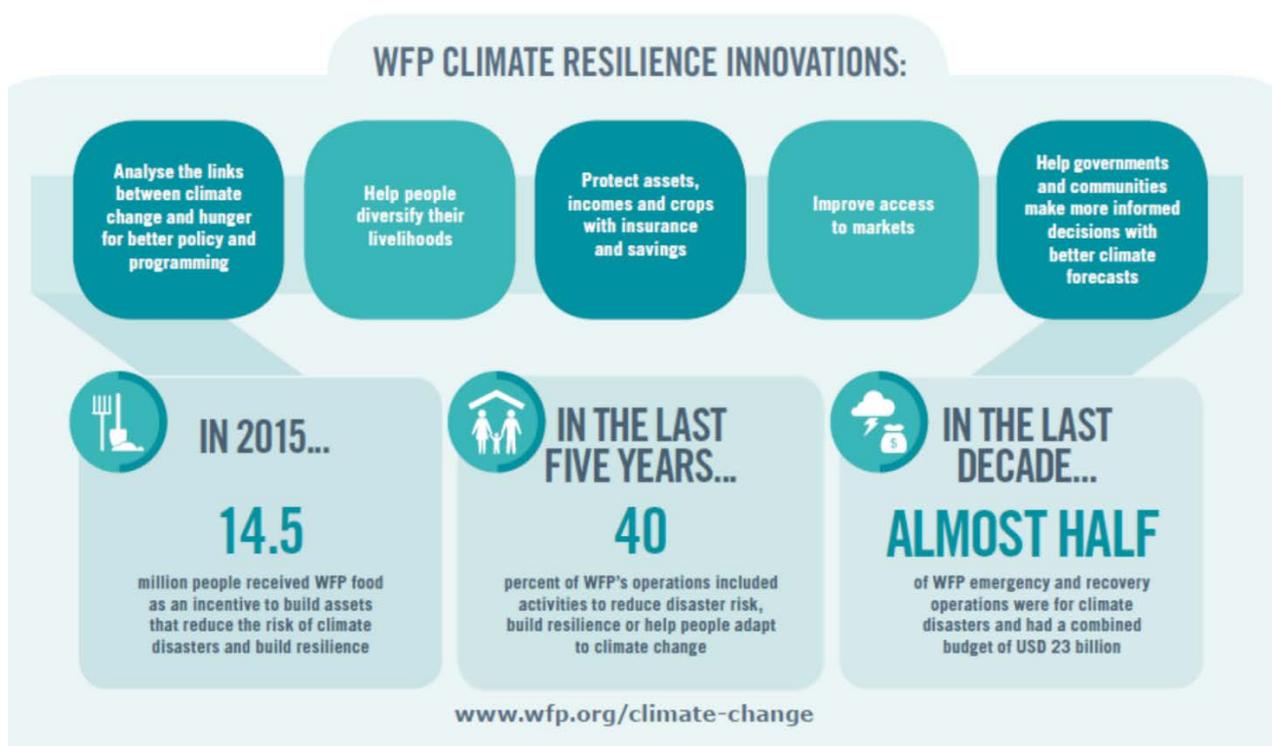
For Green Climate Fund
Pacific Regional Structured Dialogue
18–21 July 2017 | Tanoa Hotel, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

Why Climate Resilience is Important for WFP?

Climate change could increase the risk of hunger and malnutrition by up to 20 percent by 2050 unless urgent action is taken. It is making natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, more frequent and intense, land and water more scarce and difficult to access, and increases in agricultural productivity even harder to achieve.

Unfortunately, climate change disproportionately affects the most vulnerable and food-insecure, 80 percent of whom live in countries prone to natural disasters and face high levels of environmental degradation.

What WFP Does?



The World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest international agency fighting hunger worldwide.

On average, we reach about 80 million people in around 80 countries each year to enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food needs.

Recognising the challenges that climate change poses for hunger, **WFP has been developing and delivering large-scale innovations** to help food insecure people build their resilience to climate disasters and change.

We build on 50 years of experience in emergency preparedness and response, post-disaster recovery, safety net and asset building programs, disaster risk reduction, early warning systems and food security analysis.

As an **Accredited Entity of the GCF**, WFP will focus on strong partnerships with national governments and sound strategies to overcome obstacles in national policies and organizations in order to generate context-specific innovations that are needed to build climate resilience at both national and community levels. In this way, WFP can play a critical role in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement as part of its overall support to the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

WFP Pacific Engagement

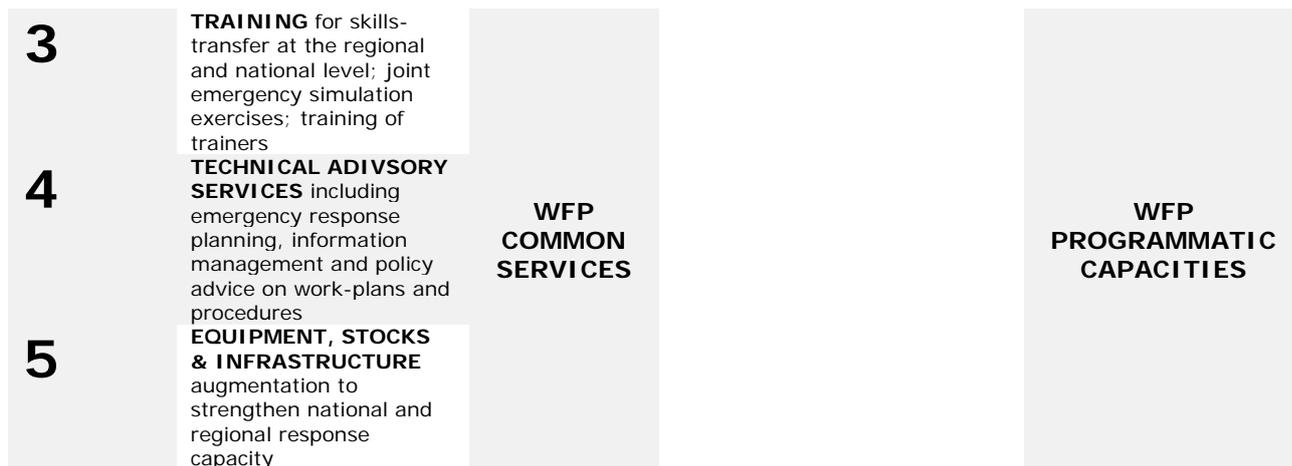
The Pacific region ranks among the world's most vulnerable to natural hazards, and the increase of large-scale humanitarian disasters due to climate change events is considerable. Protecting lives and livelihoods in such an increasingly challenging environment is a recognised priority, as it is developing adequate preparatory measures to build disaster-resilient countries and communities.

As part of its Asia-Pacific Emergency Preparedness Strategy, which covers a 4-year programme of activities, WFP has established a technical presence in the Pacific to strengthen Pacific Island Countries' National Disaster Management Offices' capacities and capabilities to prepare for and respond to disasters - in line with its global mandate and cluster lead agency obligations in the areas of Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Food Security. Activities are coordinated at the sub-regional level through WFP's Pacific office in Suva, Fiji, with five countries prioritised for national engagement - Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands - as well as potential support in Northern Pacific Island States as required.

Supported with funds from the Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan and the United States, WFP's emergency preparedness activities are being developed in collaboration with key regional, national and local actors; UN agencies; NGOs; the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; private sector; and academic institutions. These partnerships are seen as crucial to improve the timeliness and efficacy of international response.

Through its 4-year Asia-Pacific Emergency Preparedness Strategy, WFP will provide critical capacity development services to strengthen regional governments' readiness to respond to disasters, within the technical areas of WFP's comparative advantage: Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Food Security.

Republic of Fiji	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Kingdom of Tonga		Vanuatu
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	5 MODALITIES		5 STRATEGIC AREAS		
1	COORDINATION and partnerships with private sector stakeholders; design and implementation of national-level consultations to identify and address gaps and needs		LOGISTICS	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
2	ASSESSMENT of logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security sector capacity as well as food insecure areas				



WFP Pacific—GCF Engagement

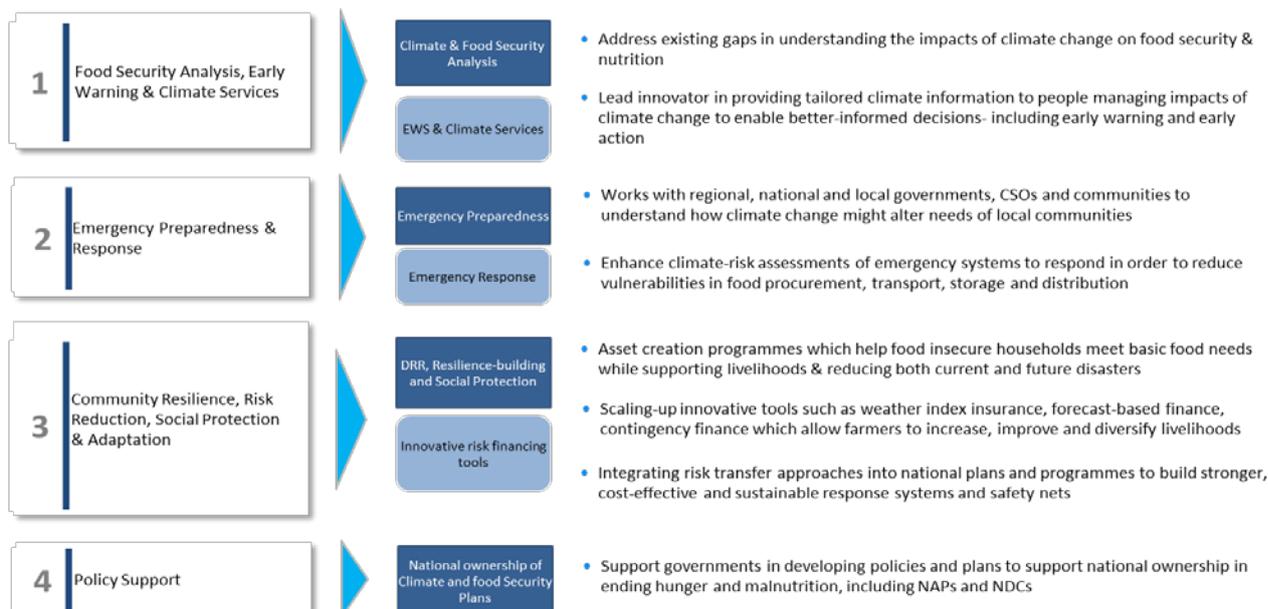
WFP is accredited for projects valued up to USD 10 million.

WFP is building a pipeline of projects in Asia/Pacific and is seeking to work with Pacific National Designated Authorities to support implementation of national climate adaptation priorities. WFP is looking to strengthen national, interagency, and private sector partnerships for a potential GCF project.

WFP is at the project concept stage and—depending on national priorities and interest—may submit a concept note this year for a Pacific project.

WFP is working with Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu on programming and is open to working with the greater Pacific as required. Potential GCF projects may be regional or national.

WFP's GCF focus areas



Long-term improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of management of climate risks to food and nutrition security and livelihoods of vulnerable people as these risks increase under climate change (GCF Results Areas 1 and 2 for Adaptation).

Helping countries anticipate, absorb climate shocks and build resilience is a strategic priority for WFP. WFP's focus areas for engagement with the GCF include adaptation (as opposed to mitigation) activities related to enhancing the climate resilience, livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable people and communities.

Here are some of the key thematic areas where WFP has demonstrated its strength by working with local communities, governments, regional institutions and other partners:

- **Food Security Analysis, Early Warning And Climate Services** – WFP has been investing in developing a number of climate analysis tools to address existing gaps in understanding the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition, viewing this as essential for evidence-based policy and programme design, as well as monitoring and evaluating the progress of climate change adaptation programmes.

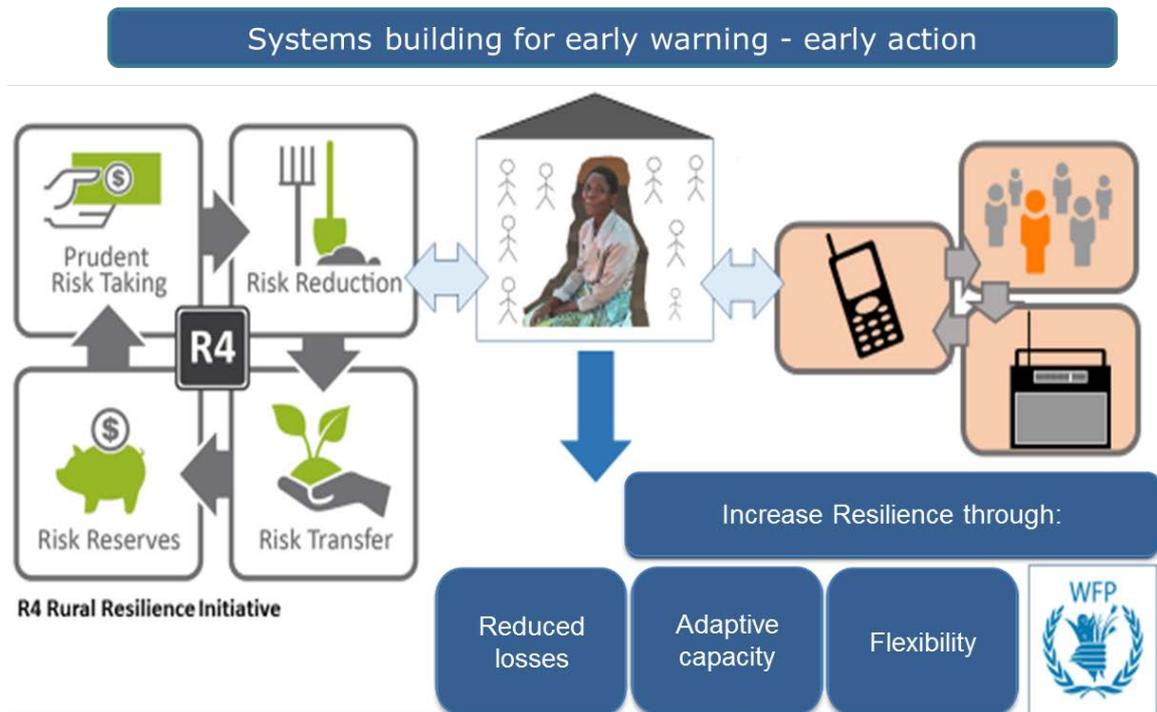
WFP has been a lead innovator in providing tailored climate information to people managing the impacts of climate change, enabling them to make better-informed decisions and improve their risk management capacities. This also includes capacity to analyse, translate and use climate information to support early warning and early action in food crises.

- **Emergency preparedness and response**- Given the increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes, WFP works with regional, national and local governments, civil society partners and communities to understand how climate change might alter the needs of local communities and to apply this understanding to enhancing emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP will also continue to enhance climate-risk assessments of emergency systems to respond so as to reduce vulnerabilities in food procurement, transport, storage and distribution.
- **Community resilience, risk reduction, social protection and adaptation**- Many WFP programmes contribute to resilience-building and climate change adaptation, including its well-established food assistance-for-assets programmes, which help food-insecure households to meet their basic food needs while supporting their efforts to build resilience, improve livelihoods and reduce current and future disaster risks through activities such as irrigation, soil and water conservation, reforestation, climate resilience rural infrastructure and climate-smart agriculture practices with food assistance.

We also work on scaling up innovative risk financing tools such as weather index insurance, forecast-based finance and contingency financing which can reduce uncertainty and improve livelihoods. When deployed as part of an overall risk management strategy, these instruments allow the poorest and most vulnerable farmers to make and protect investments that increase, improve and diversify their productivity, livelihoods and well-being. Integrating these risk transfer approaches into national plans, programmes and tools, to helps governments build stronger, more cost-effective, and sustainable response systems and safety nets.

Policy support- support national and local governments in developing policies and plans to support national ownership in ending hunger and malnutrition, including climate change plans such as NAPs and NDCs. This support will build on WFP's capacity and tools for analysis, leveraging its global experience and innovation in climate resilience to document and provide an evidence base that supports decision-making, learning, climate change adaptation programming, monitoring and evaluation.

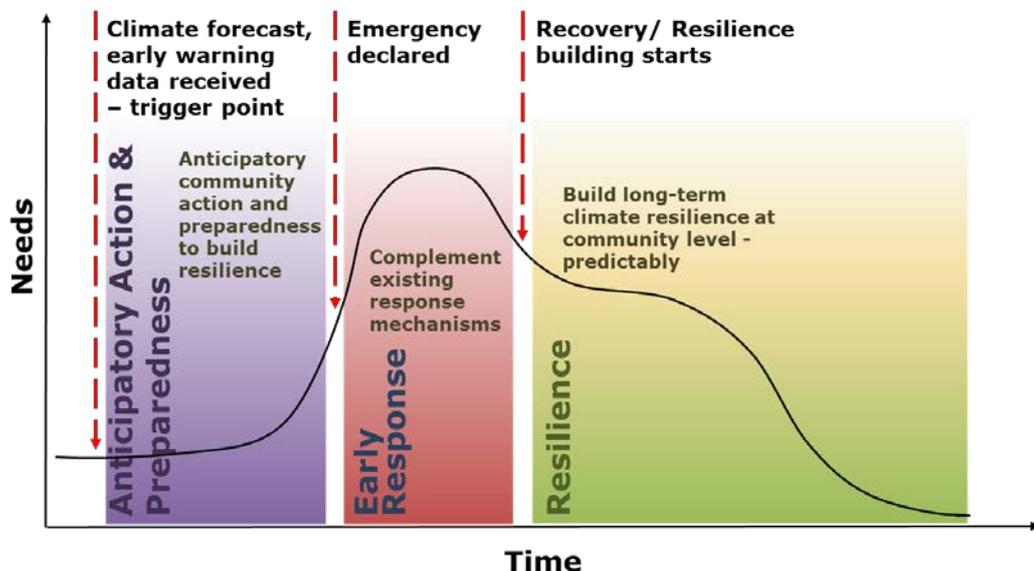
Integrated Climate Risk Management



Based on climate analyses and understanding the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition, WFP is piloting a context-specific Integrated Climate Risk Management Approach (ICRM) with the objective to reduce, anticipate and rapidly respond to the effects of climate shocks and sustain rural development.

The approach includes rigorous analysis on the impact of climatic shocks on food security, planning and implementation of effective multi-year resilience building interventions, robust early warning and early action through tailored seasonal forecasts that trigger action to reduce the impact of climate disasters before they occur, the provision of climate services, as well as financial services, such as micro insurance.

FoodSECuRE—Rapid & slow-onset disaster



WFP has developed FoodSECuRE, a fund that links climate and hazard forecasting with flexible multi-year financing, providing governments the means to quickly unlock funding to scale-up food and nutrition responses as well as disaster risk reduction activities before climate disasters occur.

This tool is able to: i) trigger action based on climate forecasts, to reinforce community resilience before shocks occur; ii) complement early response mechanisms, and iii) provide multi-year financing to deliver high-quality resilience-building activities are undertaken during post-disaster recovery operations.

Climate Services

WFP partners with local and national governments, meteorological agencies, UN and other agencies, to help farmers and vulnerable communities co-produce timely, easy to understand and act-upon climate information that can help communities take the necessary actions to better anticipate and prepare for climate risk, adapt to a changing climate and strengthen their resilience and food security.

What WFP could potentially offer in the Pacific



WFP has the potential to scale up existing climate services and insurance mechanisms in the region and apply components of the R4 programme and lessons learned from the implantation of R4 in Ethiopia and Senegal. WFP also has the potential to scale up a partner's insurance/loan mechanism to include climate risk financing (FoodSECuRE)—which uses seasonal climate forecasts to trigger financial action before, during and after climate disasters. WFP could be the lead or implementing partner for these projects.

WFP has the potential to scale up its Logistics and ETC disaster preparedness programme, which would include a geographic expansion of the current programme to cover both the south and north Pacific and potentially add new activities. WFP would be the lead Accredited Entity for this project.

WFP has used the cash based transfer modality in its programming in the region. WFP may potentially scale up CBT for a GCF project. WFP would be project lead or implementing partner for this project.

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WFP PACIFIC ENGAGEMENT

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness & Response Capacities in Pacific Island Countries



World Food Programme

wfp.org

INTRODUCTION

To save lives and protect livelihoods, the **United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)** supports governments in strengthening their emergency preparedness and response capacities to mitigate the effects of disasters and reduce their impacts on vulnerable populations. This includes building capacities in logistics, supply chain management and communication technologies; strengthening risk reduction tools through Social Safety Net programmes; and bolstering sustainable food security and nutrition solutions. The Pacific region ranks among the world's most vulnerable to natural hazards. The increase of large-scale humanitarian disasters due to climate change events is considerable. Developing adequate preparatory measures to build disaster-resilient communities in such a challenging environment is a critical priority to save and protect livelihoods.

As part of its **Asia-Pacific Emergency Preparedness Strategy, which covers a 4-year programme of activities**, WFP has established a technical presence in the Pacific region. The objective is to strengthen Pacific Island

Countries' National Disaster Management Offices' capacities and capabilities to prepare for and respond to disasters, in line with WFP's global mandate and cluster lead agency obligations in the areas of Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications. Activities are coordinated at the sub-regional level through WFP's Pacific office in Suva, Fiji, with 5 countries prioritised for national engagement - **Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and the Solomon Islands - as well as potential support in Northern Pacific Island States as required.**

Supported with funds from the Governments of Australia, Japan and the United States, **WFP Pacific emergency preparedness activities are being developed in collaboration with key regional, national and local actors including UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, private sector and academic institutions.** These partnerships are seen as crucial to build national capacities to respond to large-scale humanitarian emergencies, as well as to improve the timeliness and efficacy of the international response.

Fiji | Samoa | Solomon Islands | Tonga | Vanuatu

2016 ○ 2017 ○ 2018 ○ 2019

Through its 4-year Asia-Pacific Emergency Preparedness Strategy, WFP will provide critical nationally-driven capacity development services, technical support and planning within areas of WFP comparative advantage in Logistics, Emergency Telecommunications and Food Security. Services will be designed and delivered within the framework of:

5 MODALITIES

- 1 **COORDINATION** and partnerships with private sector stakeholders; design and implementation of national-level consultations to identify and address gaps and needs
- 2 **ASSESSMENT** of logistics, emergency telecommunication and food security sector capacity as well as food insecure areas
- 3 **TRAINING** for skills-transfer at the regional and national level; joint emergency simulation exercises; training of trainers
- 4 **TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES** including emergency response planning, information management and policy advice on work-plans and procedures
- 5 **EQUIPMENT, STOCKS & INFRASTRUCTURE** augmentation to strengthen national and regional response capacity

5 STRATEGIC AREAS



LOGISTICS



The Pacific region regularly experiences large-scale disaster events that outstrip national response capacities. Strengthening the logistical preparedness and capacity of regional governments is at the core WFP Pacific strategy. This covers **7 areas of capacity development** aimed at augmenting governments' technical and operational readiness in disaster response; enhancing and streamlining logistics systems and procedures; and improving the efficiency of the humanitarian supply chain. In meeting the challenges of developing preparedness measures in the context of the diverse Pacific operating environments and geographic locations, WFP is providing expertise in key areas



Photo Credit: Kiki Wirahadi/WFP

of its mandate as **global lead agency of the Logistics Cluster**, tailoring it to support governments' response planning for emergencies.

1. National Logistics Cluster

Establish and/or strengthen national-level Logistics Cluster mechanisms, functions and procedures; draft emergency Logistics Concept of Operations; implement Minimum Preparedness Actions.

2. Standardisation

Standardise relief items, processes and procedures through innovative tools and in collaboration with other technical Clusters.

3. Information Sharing

Establish reporting mechanisms and formats; define data collection systems and tools; foster information exchange.

4. Trainings & Simulations

Training Needs Assessments (TNAs); delivery of credited Emergency Logistics Training curricula; inter-agency joint simulation exercises.

5. Shared Warehousing

Set up of shared warehousing infrastructure to maximize overall stock management efficiency; standardisation & information sharing; design and development of Standard Operating Procedures.

6. Private Sector Engagement

Establish partnerships with private sector stakeholders to develop linkages and interactions on response planning and appropriate agreements for provision of facilities, expertise, systems and tools.

7. Unsolicited Bilateral Donations (UBDs)

Define regional mechanisms to reduce UBDs through coordinated technical requirements and communication strategies.

EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS



The availability of reliable and robust information and communication technology, supported by strong operational procedures, is essential for the effective implementation of disaster response activities. The Emergency Telecommunications programme of activities focuses on building the capacity of Pacific regional governments to better prepare for, and respond to emergencies by use of standard and efficient communication systems and networks. In coordination with



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national and regional government agencies, regulatory bodies, and partners from the humanitarian and private sectors, WFP, as **global lead agency of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**, is implementing and strengthening a series of emergency telecommunications preparedness measures, within the scope of **4 strategic areas**:

1. National Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

Strengthen emergency telecommunications cluster coordination at the national level; map emergency telecommunications inventory and capabilities in the region.

2. NDMOs Response Capacity

Provide technical advisory and support; conduct technical assessments; strengthen emergency communication systems; assist in the documentation of plans and Standard Operating Procedures.

3. Trainings & Simulations

Provide training in collaboration with partners on emergency telecommunications; support the design and implementation of simulation exercises.

4. Communicating with Communities

Improve the capability of responders to engage with communities through technology; propose technical solutions and support pilot projects to provide connectivity to areas in need of telecommunications access in disaster; prepare recommendations on the standardisation of electronic assessment tools.

FOOD SECURITY



Food Security in the Pacific is both highly diverse and uncertain, due in part to the threat of climate change and the challenges associated with agricultural production in small island nations. Existing food security sector initiatives span a wide range of actors including international and local NGOs, national authorities, CBOs and regional organisations such as the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC).

Through its global mandate in the Food Security sector, WFP's support seeks to leverage expertise among and between these actors to drive forward preparedness and response at the national level. WFP's support to the **Pacific Regional Food Security Cluster**, co-led by FAO at the regional and global level, aims to strengthen and expand regional knowledge and capacity for rapid food assistance response in emergencies in the region. WFP's overarching goal is to build a response-oriented approach to food

security coordination in the region that maximises and builds the capacity of national actors. The work of the cluster is guided by **5 strategic objectives**:

1. Regional Coordination & Partnerships

Expand the Pacific Food Security Cluster as a regional, sector-specific platform for information, exchange, strategic decision-making and research on Food Security in the Pacific, with a strong focus on enhancing preparedness, response and DRR initiatives in national-level clusters

2. Assessments, Monitoring & Analysis

Build and facilitate access to comprehensive data on food security and vulnerability in the Pacific Region and develop local skillsets to lead and contribute to assessment and monitoring efforts

3. Information Management

Ensure the effective management, sharing and production of timely and relevant information for food security stakeholders in the Pacific region

4. Capacity Support & Training

Develop capacity and knowledge of national authorities, staff and stakeholders at country-level to coordinate, design and lead preparedness, response, and resilience actions in the food security sector

5. Cross-Cutting Issues & Research

At regional level, research, compile and provide general guidance on the integration of cross-cutting issues into food security preparedness, response and resilience initiatives

WFP COMMON LOGISTICS SERVICES & PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES

Common Logistics Services include regional engagement in emergency facilities' planning and gap analysis; the implementation of regional aviation assessments and updating of national-level Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs); and the procurement and prepositioning of key emergency response equipment.

As part of its **Programmatic Activities**, WFP will conduct extensive regional food security Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM). This will be used to determine the feasibility of delivering emergency food assistance through, for example, Cash-Based Transfers, which provide WFP with additional flexibility to best tailor food assistance to the needs of people, depending on the local context. VAM

activities will also include rapid assessment training workshops, the compilation of food security data sets and food security profiling for each Pacific Island Country.



Photo Credit: Francesca Ciardi/WFP

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