



REPORT ON WFP'S ACTION PLEDGES TO THE NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME

Pledge #3: Provision of global public goods for adaptation

Background

WFP fights hunger on the front lines of complex humanitarian crises. Some of these crises—such as droughts and floods, crop failures, degradation of natural resources, and conflicts over access to natural resources—will increasingly be linked to or exacerbated by climate change. As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP's experience and capacity as an implementing partner for governments across the world are critical contributions to the global response to climate change.

Pledging to provide global public goods for adaptation, WFP responds to the **NWP Call for Action 1**: “Promoting development and dissemination of methodologies and tools for impact and vulnerability assessments, such as rapid assessments and bottom-up approaches, including as they apply to sustainable development” and to **NWP Call for Action 4**: “Promote the availability of information on the socio-economic aspects of climate change and improve the integration of socioeconomic information into impact and vulnerability assessments.” **corresponding to the methods and tools and the socio-economic information work areas of the NWP, respectively.** The pledge also allows WFP to respond to the calls for enhanced action on Adaptation of the Bali Action Plan in the areas of vulnerability analysis, needs assessments, disaster risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms.

Activities carried out in 2007

- By the end of 2007, WFP had completed a total of 27 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVAs), which provide an in-depth picture of the food security situation and the vulnerability of households in a given country. Beyond being a programming tool for the design of medium-term interventions to restore and strengthen livelihoods, they also analyze the impact of emerging challenges such as climate change and high food prices.
- 42 newly approved Emergency Operations and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations were supported by needs assessments and/or Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping studies.
- WFP enhanced emergency preparedness providing a global early-warning monitoring service, mainstreaming contingency planning and devising internal and external information websites to share preparedness information. As co-chair of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee sub-working group on contingency planning and preparedness, WFP was active in promoting early warning and early action.
- The Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance, Cooperation and Action (ITHACA) programme, launched in February 2007 as a joint initiative with Italy's Polytechnic University of Turin, provides WFP and the humanitarian community with remote sensing, satellite imagery and geographic information systems (GIS) tools to accurately predict and assess the impact of natural disasters on communities and infrastructure. ITHACA combines this data with historical natural hazard analysis and WFP's own vulnerability assessment mechanisms to support the response to major emergencies, including the impact of severe flooding on the African continent, hurricanes in Central America and cyclones in South and Southeast Asia.
- WFP strengthened vulnerability analysis and food security monitoring capacity of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to improve the formulation of food security policies, early-warning and emergency preparedness.

- In 2007, WFP, the World Bank and DFID continued to develop a comprehensive drought-risk financing scheme for the 5–8 million Ethiopians subject to transitory food insecurity. Another project, in collaboration with IFAD, is piloting drought and flood risk management instruments for the vulnerable poor in China.

Outcomes

- Maintained and updated information sources on global hunger vulnerabilities.
- Countries and regional organisations took an active role in building their own vulnerability assessment and early-warning capacities for improved climate change adaptation.
- Better preparedness for climate- and non-climate related humanitarian emergencies, and their impacts on hunger by augmenting WFP's early warning and disaster risk management capabilities.

