



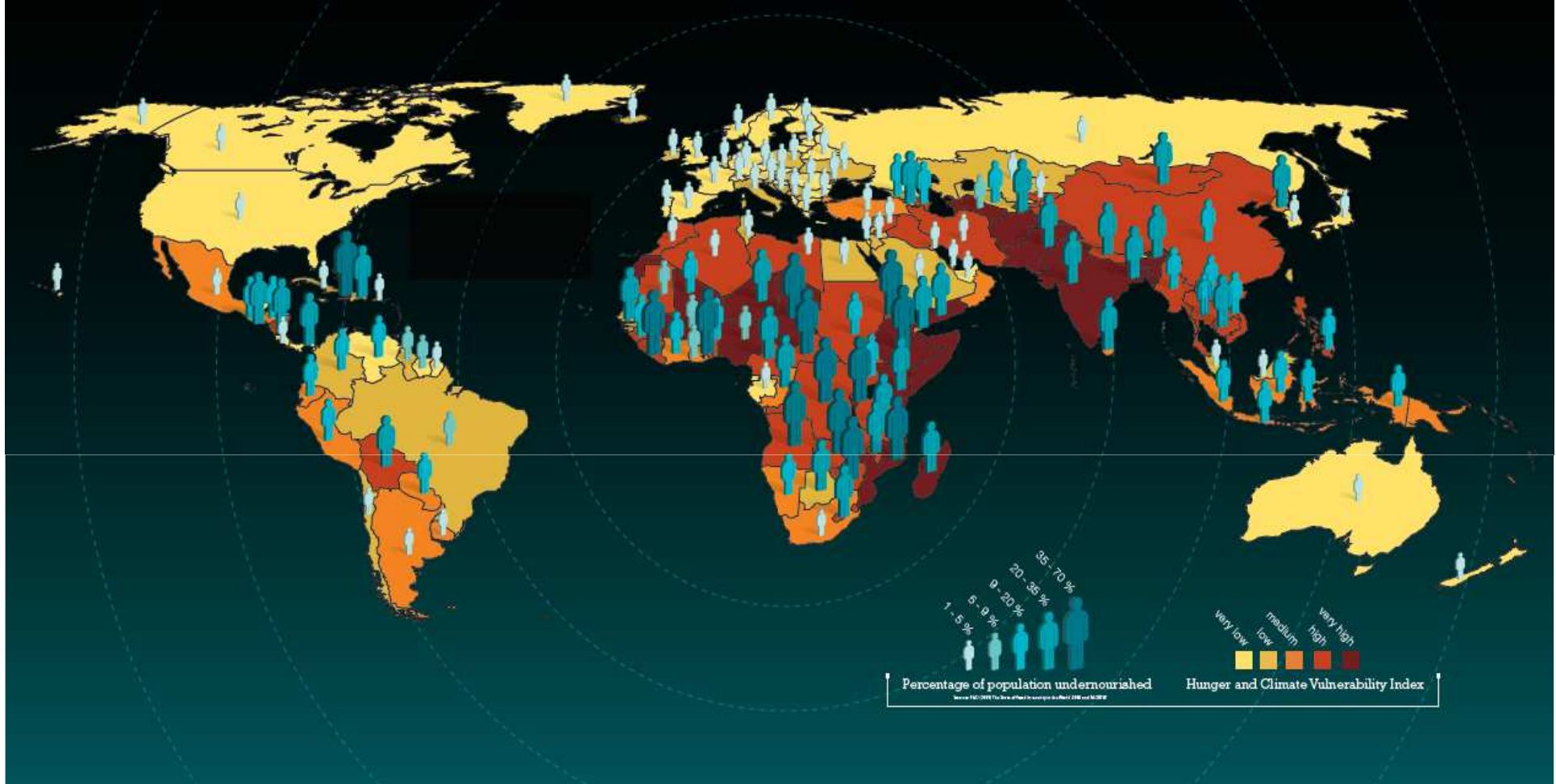
**UNFCCC Expert Meeting
on Loss and Damage**

**Addressing the
impacts of
slow onset
events on food
security**



**World Food
Programme**

Food insecurity and climate change



Climate risk is a significant challenge for food security – it is projected that by 2050, 10-20% more people could be at risk of hunger due to climate risks

Climate change and food security

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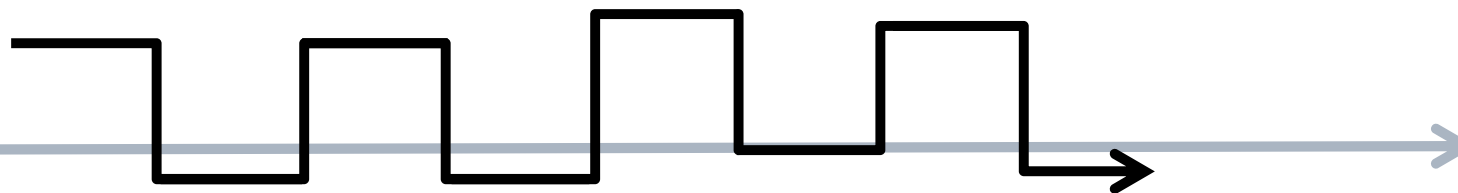
- 870 million people are undernourished.
- 600 million food insecure people live in highly degraded arid and semi-arid areas.



Cycle of livelihoods decline

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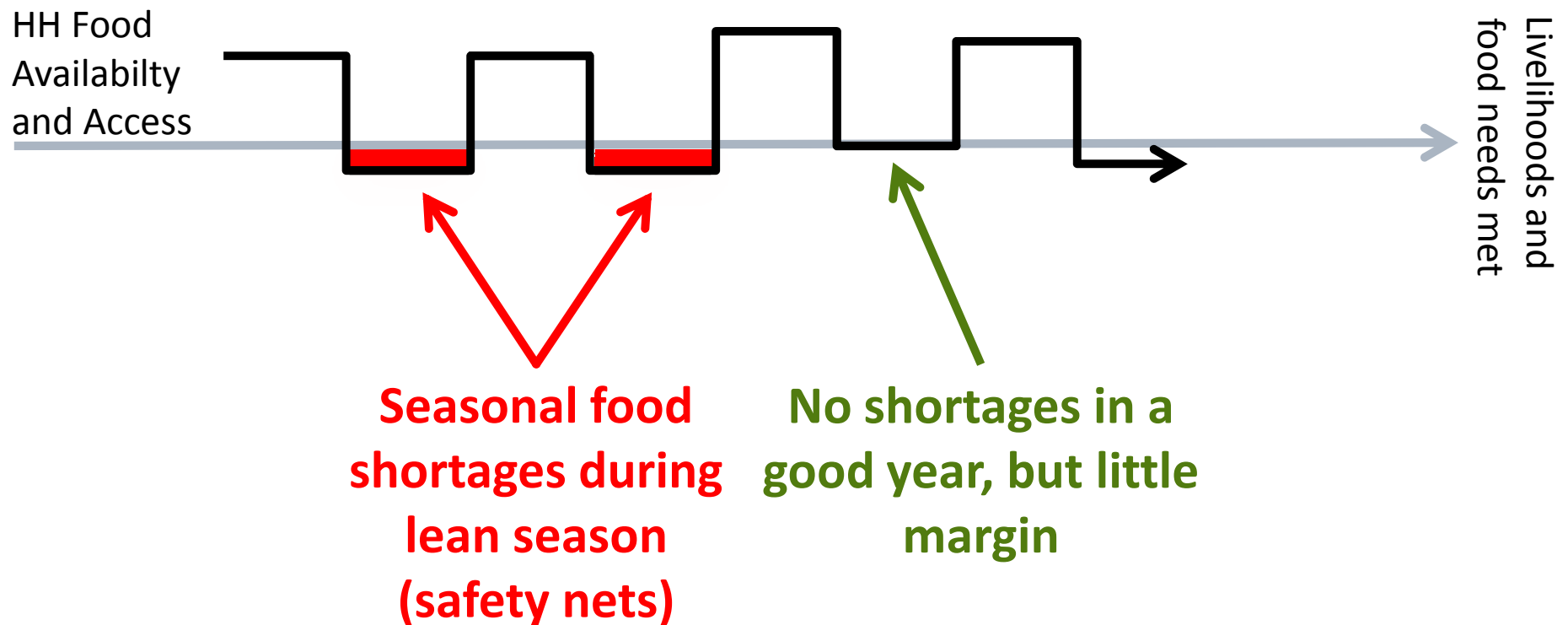
HH Food
Availability
and Access



Livelihoods and
food needs met

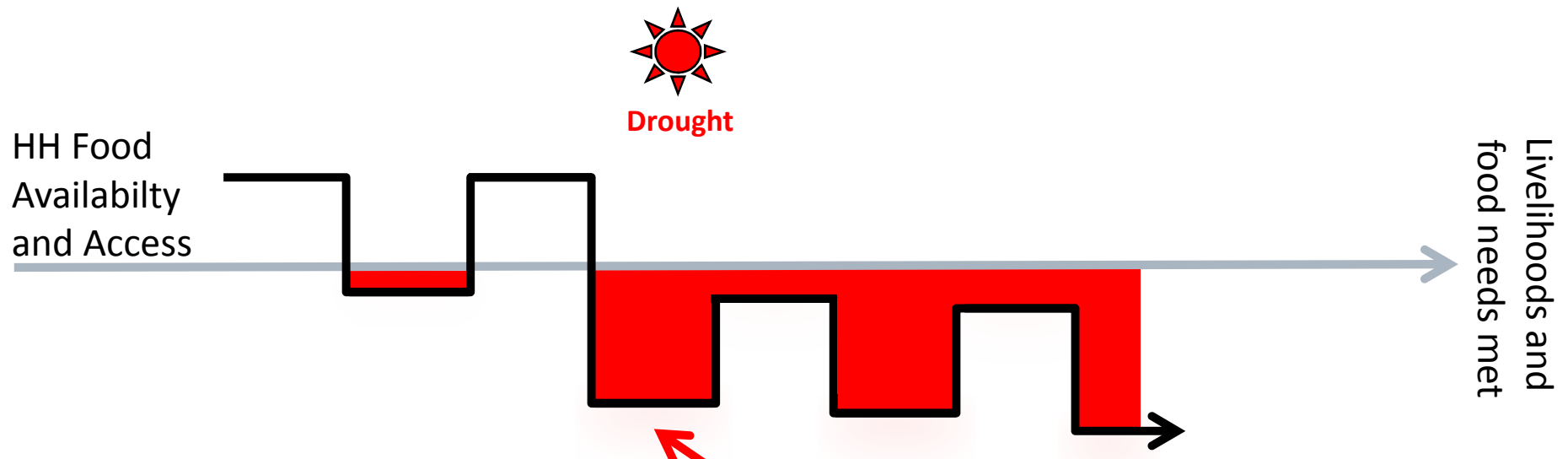
Cycle of livelihoods decline

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Cycle of livelihoods decline

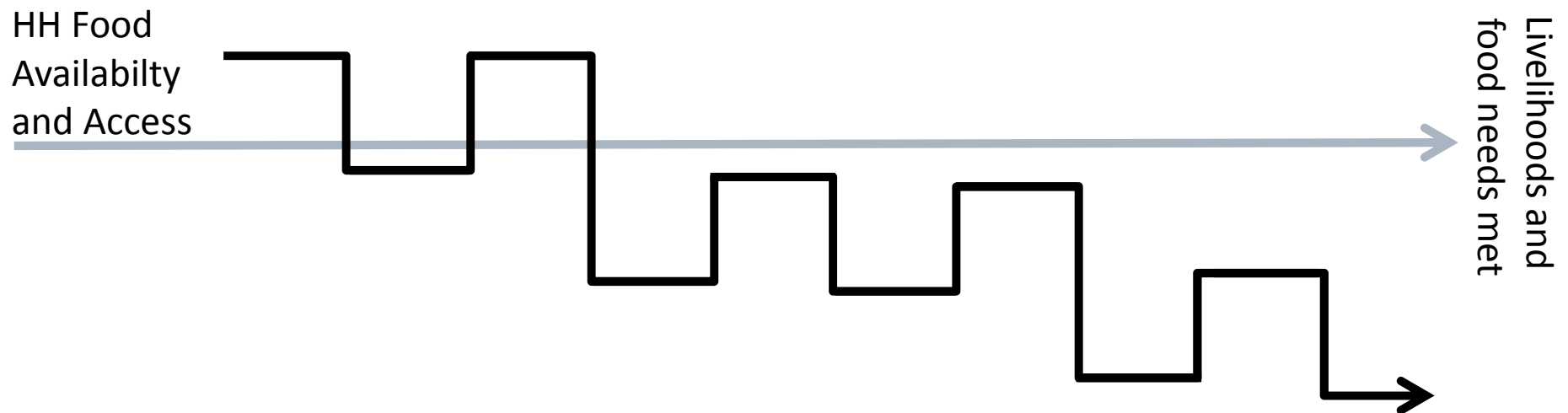
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Major drought has immediate and long term impacts on household livelihoods

Cycle of livelihoods decline

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With increased climate risk, this pattern becomes even more difficult to manage

R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

LEARNING IN PROGRESS:
R4 Rural Resilience Initiative

Collaboration

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is a strategic collaboration between the World Food Programme and Oxfam America, with no commingling of funds. Each partner has its own sponsors as listed. R4 is inviting donors to support expansion.



The World Food Programme is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide.

Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.

www.wfp.org/disaster-risk-reduction

With support from



Oxfam America is an international relief and development organization that creates lasting solutions to poverty, hunger, and injustice, working with individuals and local groups in more than 90 countries. Oxfam America does not receive funding from the US government.

www.oxfamamerica.org/r4

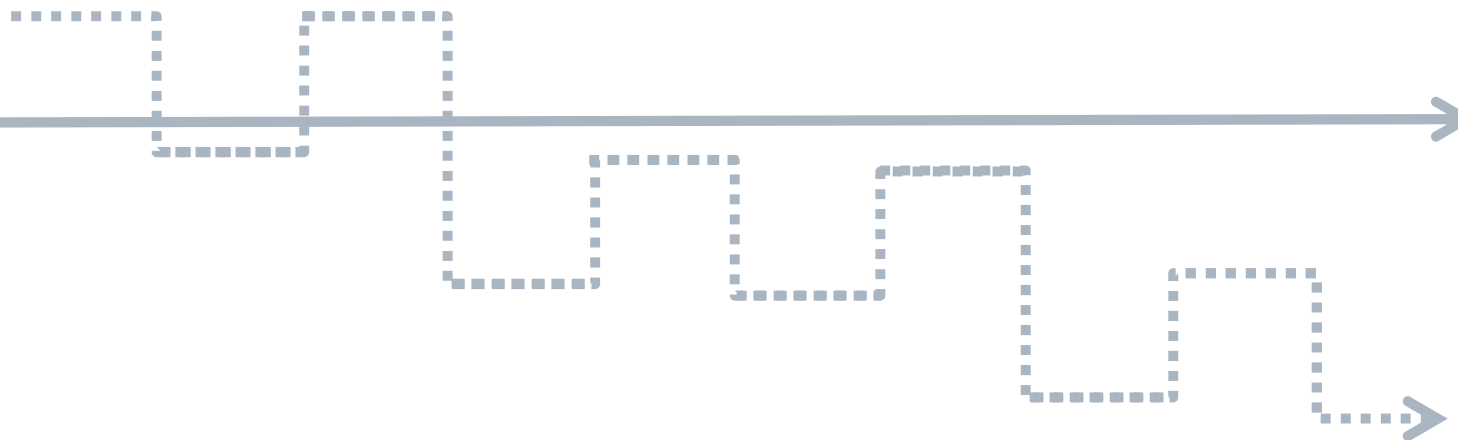
With support from



R4 Rural Resilience Model

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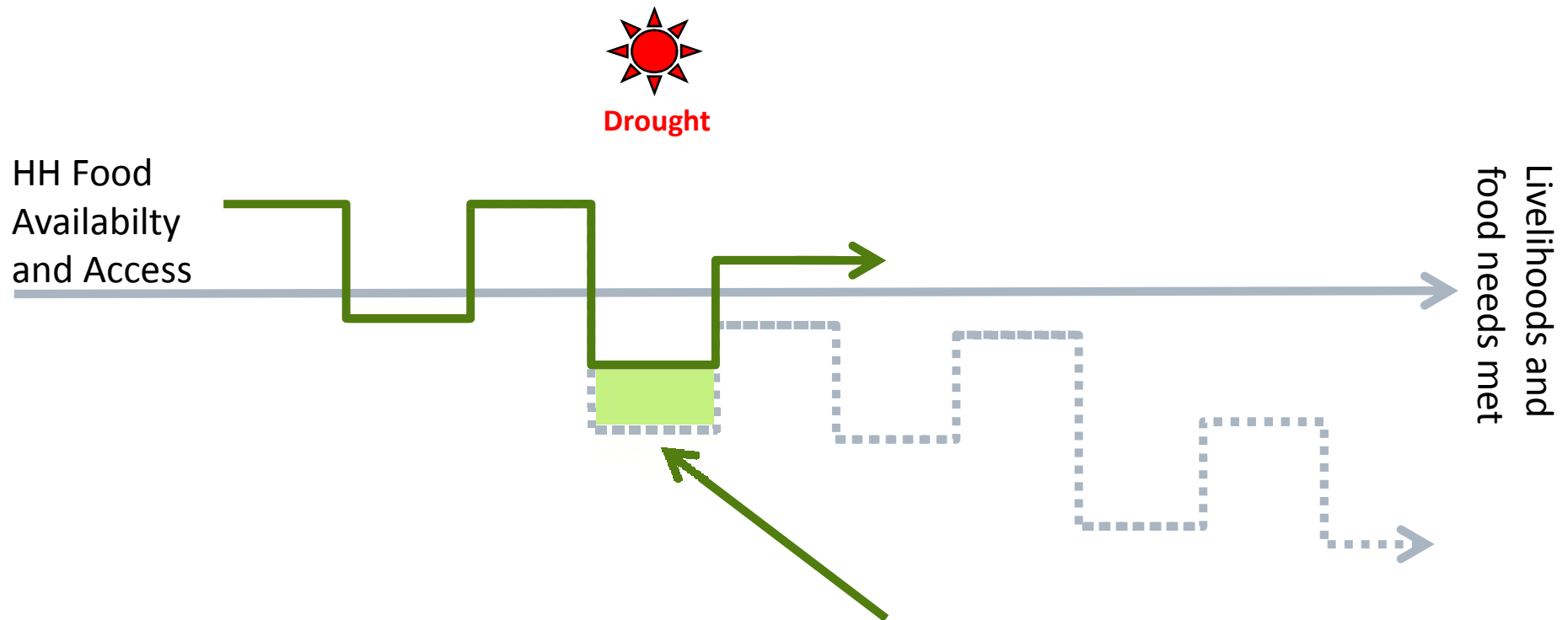
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Livelihoods and
food needs met

R4 Rural Resilience Model

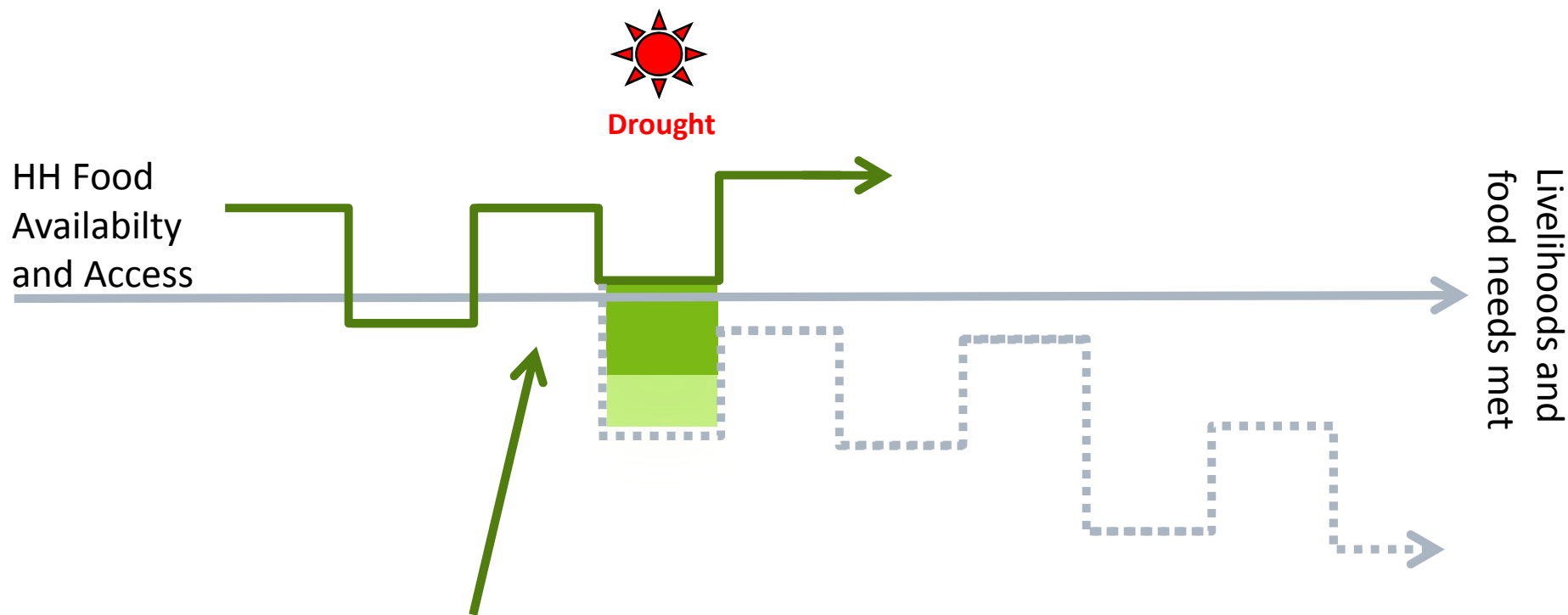
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Drought risk reduction – an irrigation system or soil conservation – limits impact of drought

R4 Rural Resilience Model

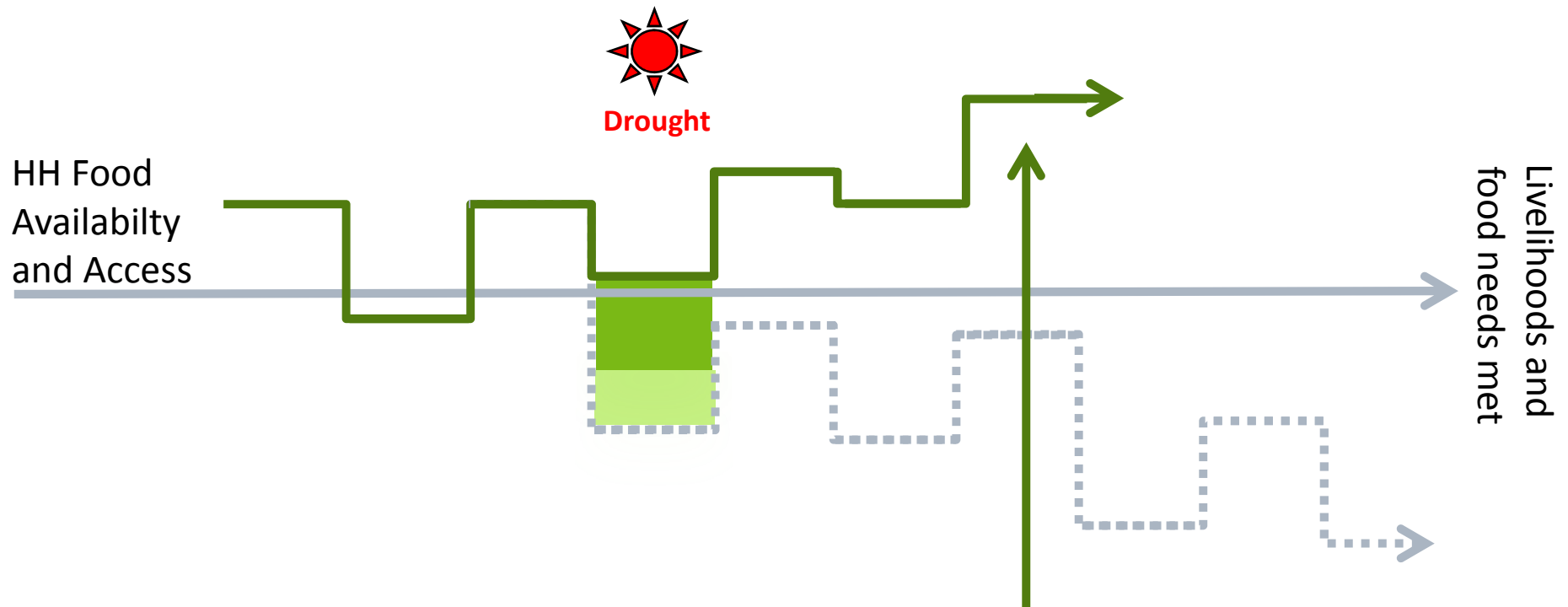
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**Insurance for Work policy pay-out
helps meet needs during the drought**

R4 Rural Resilience Model

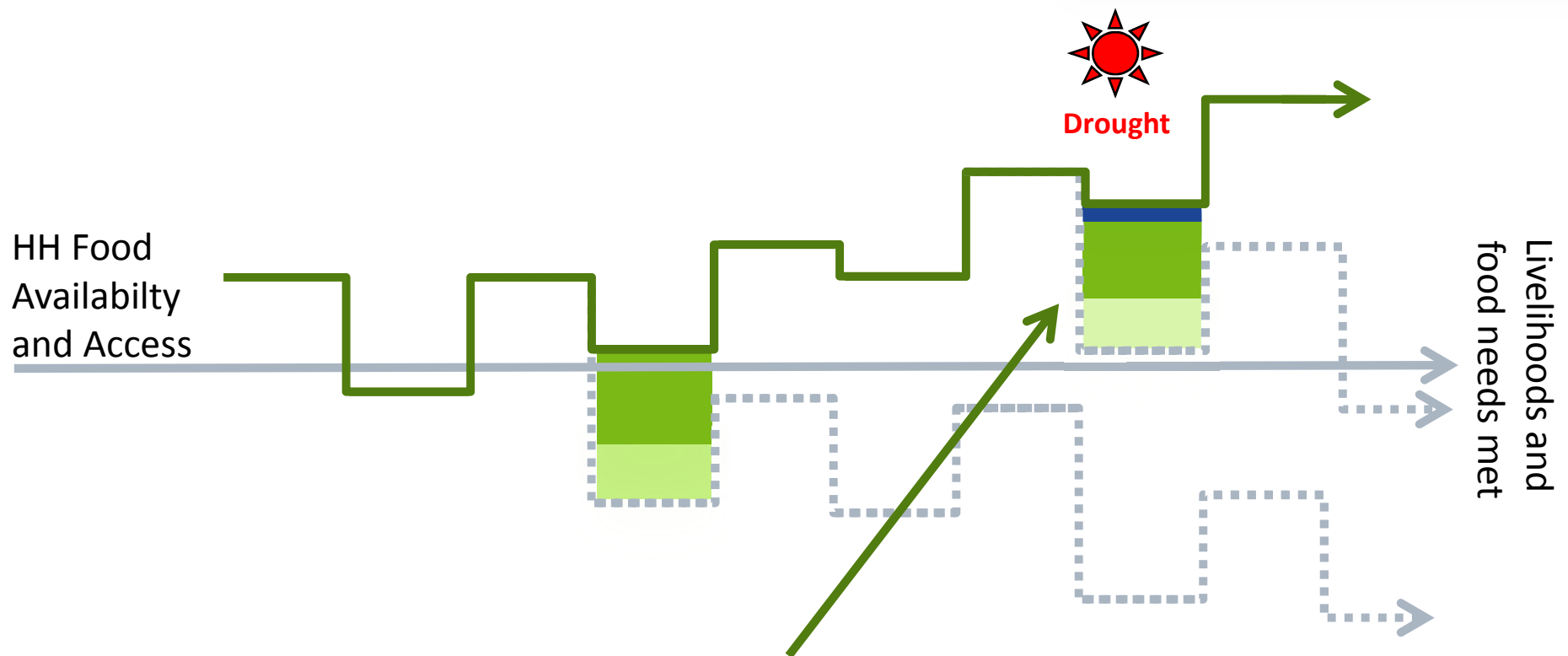
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Access to credit allows increased productivity, diversification and ability to save, protected by insurance

R4 Rural Resilience Model

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Risk reduction, insurance and savings provide a resilient set of risk management tools to protect the food security that the household is building

The Four Rs

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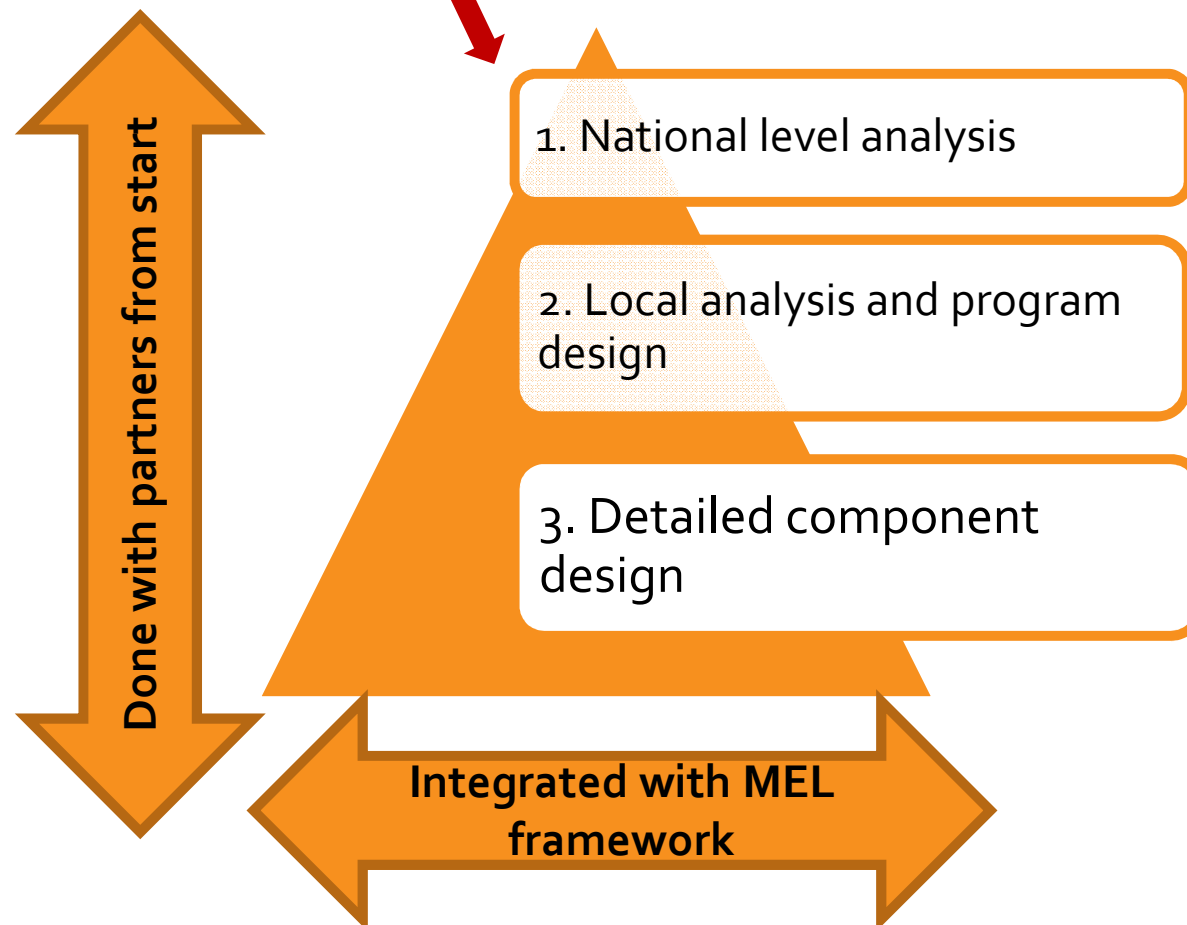
- Protect livelihoods and provide guaranteed transfers
- Reduce risks
- Help households build sustainable and resilient livelihoods
- Protect the gains households make with insurance



Scaling up to Senegal

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Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participants		1,200	6,000	18,000	18,000



Integrated climate risk analysis

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Livelihood zones

Population density

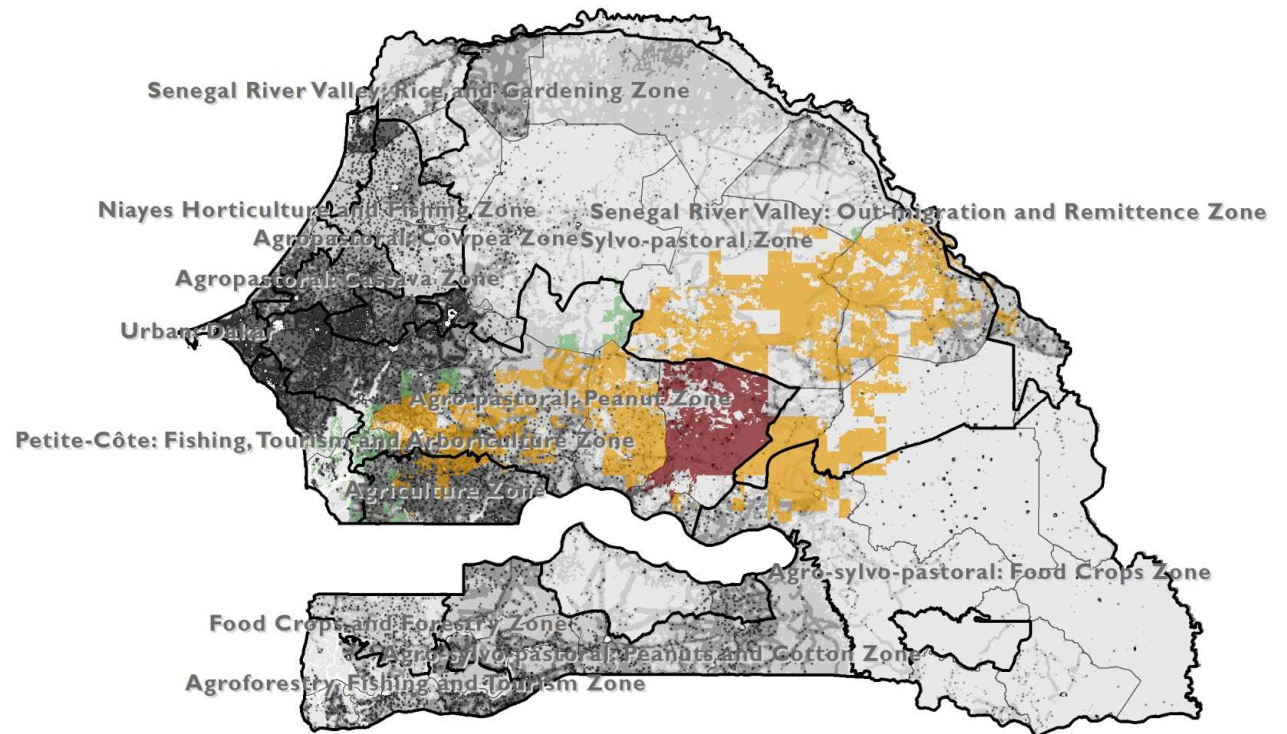
Frequency of poor growing
seasons

Dry spell length (average
1981-2011)

Food consumption score

Malnutrition rates (GAM)

Wealth index



□ Livelihood zone

Food insecurity in areas with
aggravating climatic factors

Low
Medium
High

People/km²

<10
10-25
25-50
50-100
100-500
>500

Participatory local planning

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Linking seasonal livelihoods, risk analysis, and adaptation planning at the community level

SEASONAL CALENDAR KOUSSANAR - TYPICAL YEAR												
Months	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
RAINS								Nowet				
DRY SEASON	Loll	Nor (HOT)		Thiorone (VERY HOT)								Loll (cool)
Agriculture												
Water shortage						CHRONIC. Access is difficult and quality is poor						
Input supply		Fertilizer			Fertilizer							
Bush clearing / manure application												
Soil preparation						Ploughing						
Sowing												
Fertilizer application												
Weeding												
Harvest												
Expenditures rainy season												
Ramadan + Tabaski + Gamu (varies)												
School fees + weddings			Wedding ceremonies							School fees		
Refund of agriculture loans			Deadline before penalties apply									
refund consumption loans												
Refund informal loans											Domestic expenditures	
Petty trade (continuous)												
Horticulture												
Sale of cotton												
Sale of groundnuts												
sale of sesame												
sale of cereals											Food diversification	
sale of jujuba fruits												
sale of baobab fruits												
sale of wood / charcoal (continuous)												
Purchase of animal feed												
animal diseases				Newcastle due to heat		Animal deaths (a few)				Parasites		
Lalo mbep												Lalo Mbep
Animal sales (they sell 1 or 2 small ruminants per year, equal to about 100 kg of rice)										Better quality, better price		
Agricultural labour												
Youth migration			Towards Kédougou and Tamba									
Markets (continuous)												
High food prices												
Low food prices												Cereal price lower after harvest
Diseases (diana)												
Malnutrition												
Malaria												
Best / worse period	Best											
Hunger gap												
Assistance Types	LABOUR					VOUCHERS / GFD						

2012 Payout

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- 18,959 farmers in 76 villages received purchased insurance.
- 33 villages offered insurance with a cash only option.
- 12,208 farmers in 45 villages got a USD 322,722 (5,809,890 Ethiopian Birr) in payouts – about 26 USD per person



Lessons from evaluations

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- Index insurance appears to have a large impact on crop yields, but the data is not consistent.
- Significantly more farmers who bought insurance for the second time planned to plant different crops, use more fertilizer, and take out loans.
- Insurance impacted the use of family and hired labour for crop production. Client used less family labour and were more likely to hire labour and plow oxen.



- The most food insecure people do not have the capacity to manage climate risk today.
- Social protection systems and safety nets are effective mechanisms to reach the most vulnerable.
- Improved emergency preparedness and response, including early warning systems, must be linked to effective early response mechanism
- Integrated climate risk management systems are more complex to develop and need sustained support.
- Climate risk assessments must link to livelihoods and participatory planning.

Thank you!

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