

Experiences in supporting early warning and contingency planning

In-session workshop on the development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relations to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion



World Food Programme

Agriculture is a critical sector



Agriculture....

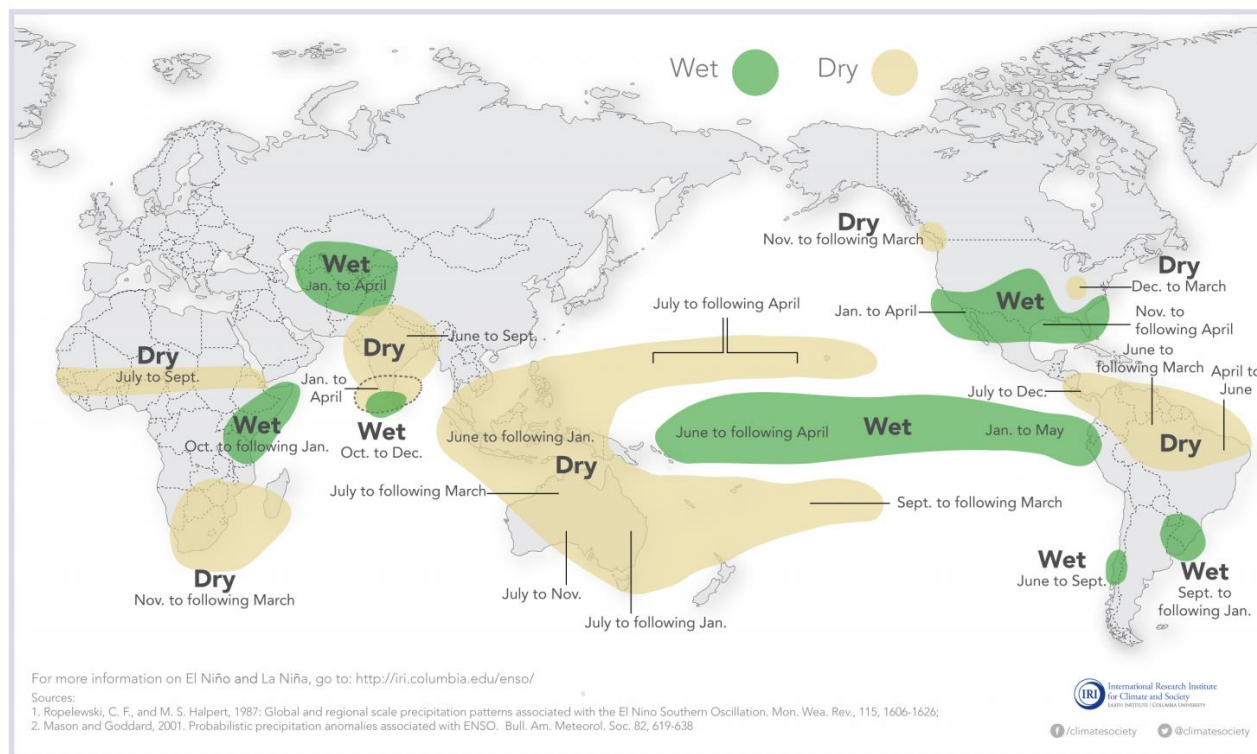
- **Employs 1 billion people (FAO)**
- **Added 3.3 trillion USD in value to the global economy in 2013 (World Bank)**
- **Absorbs 25 percent of the impact of climate disasters (FAO)**

Early warning and agriculture

Climate extremes affect agriculture globally

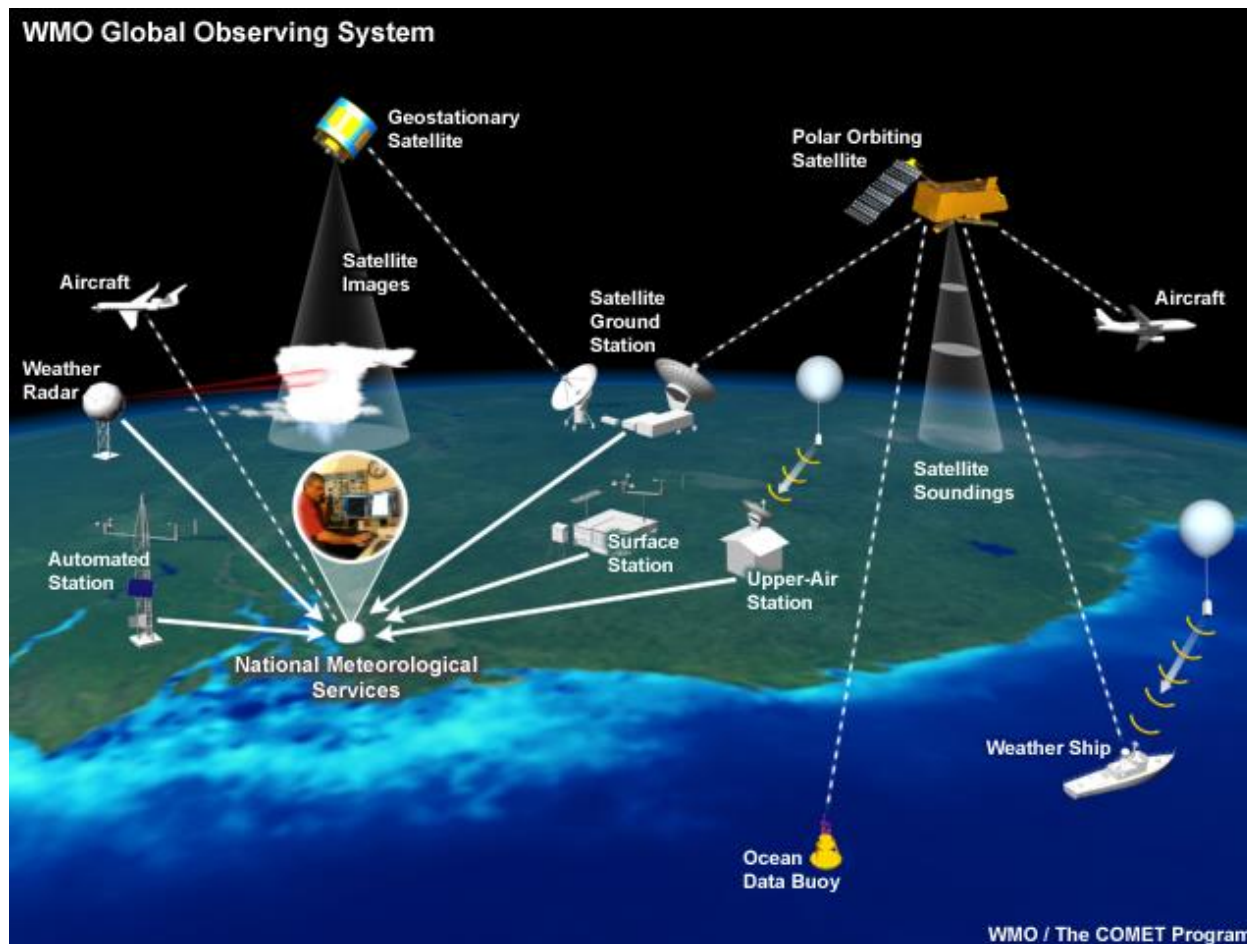
El Niño and Rainfall

El Niño conditions in the tropical Pacific are known to shift rainfall patterns in many different parts of the world. Although they vary somewhat from one El Niño to the next, the strongest shifts remain fairly consistent in the regions and seasons shown on the map below.



Climate services and collaboration

Climate early warning systems need global, regional and local collaboration and capacity



Effective early warning systems....

- Integrate multiple hazards and disciplines
- Link hazard prediction with analysis of impact on people and the sector
- Address the different impacts on women and men and different agricultural and livelihoods systems

Linking warning and action



- Early warning systems need to be aligned with regular decision making processes (disaster management, NAPs, development plans)
- Contingency planning is most effective in established planning, preparedness, risk management and response frameworks

Empowering people and communities

Early warning and contingency planning systems are most effective when they empower people



Thank you!

World Food Programme

Richard Choularton, Chief, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes
Via C. G. Viola 68/70, Parco dei Medici, Rome, 00148, Italy
Email: Richard.Choularton@wfp.org



World Food Programme

June 3rd, 2015