



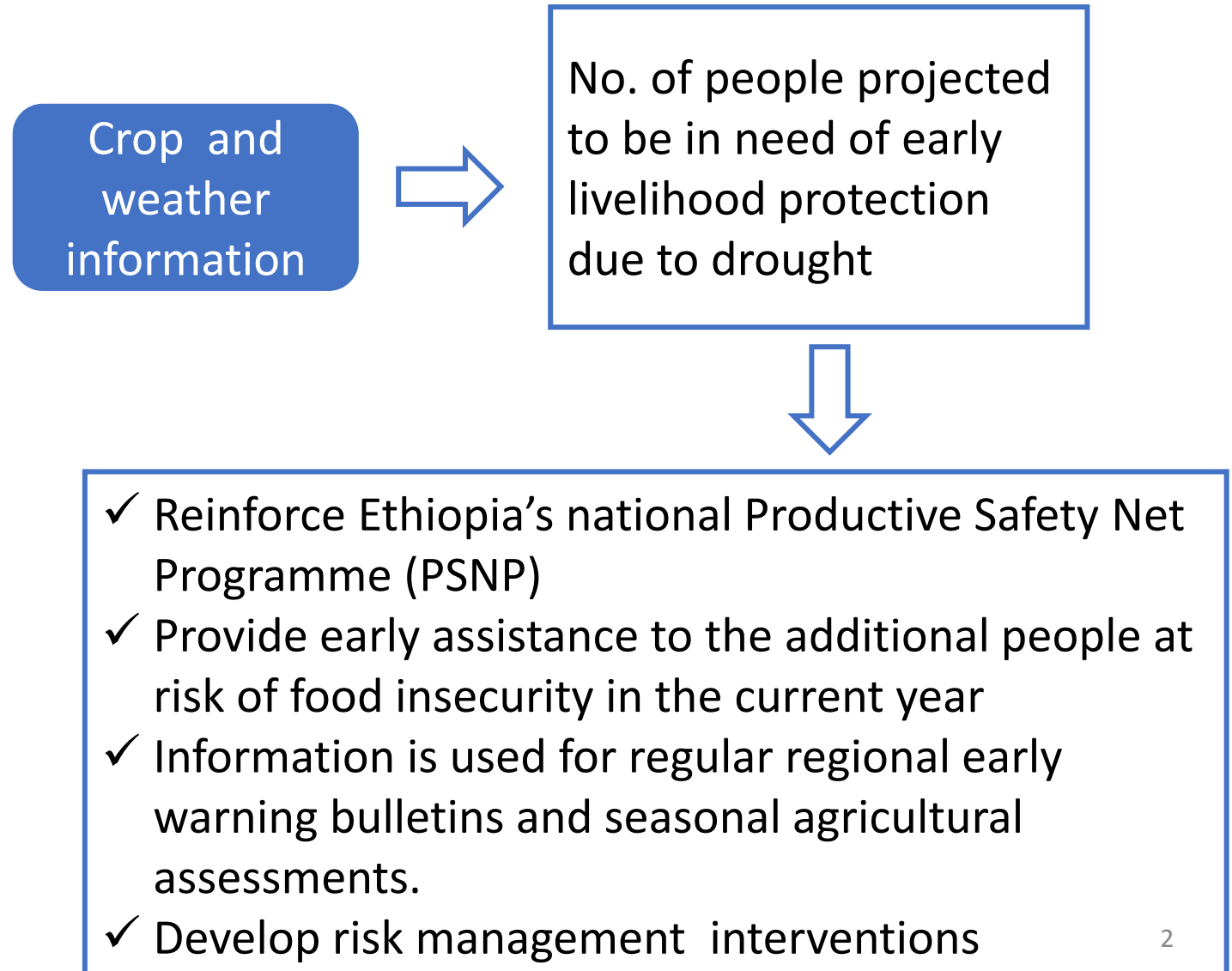
# Climate Information and Food Security

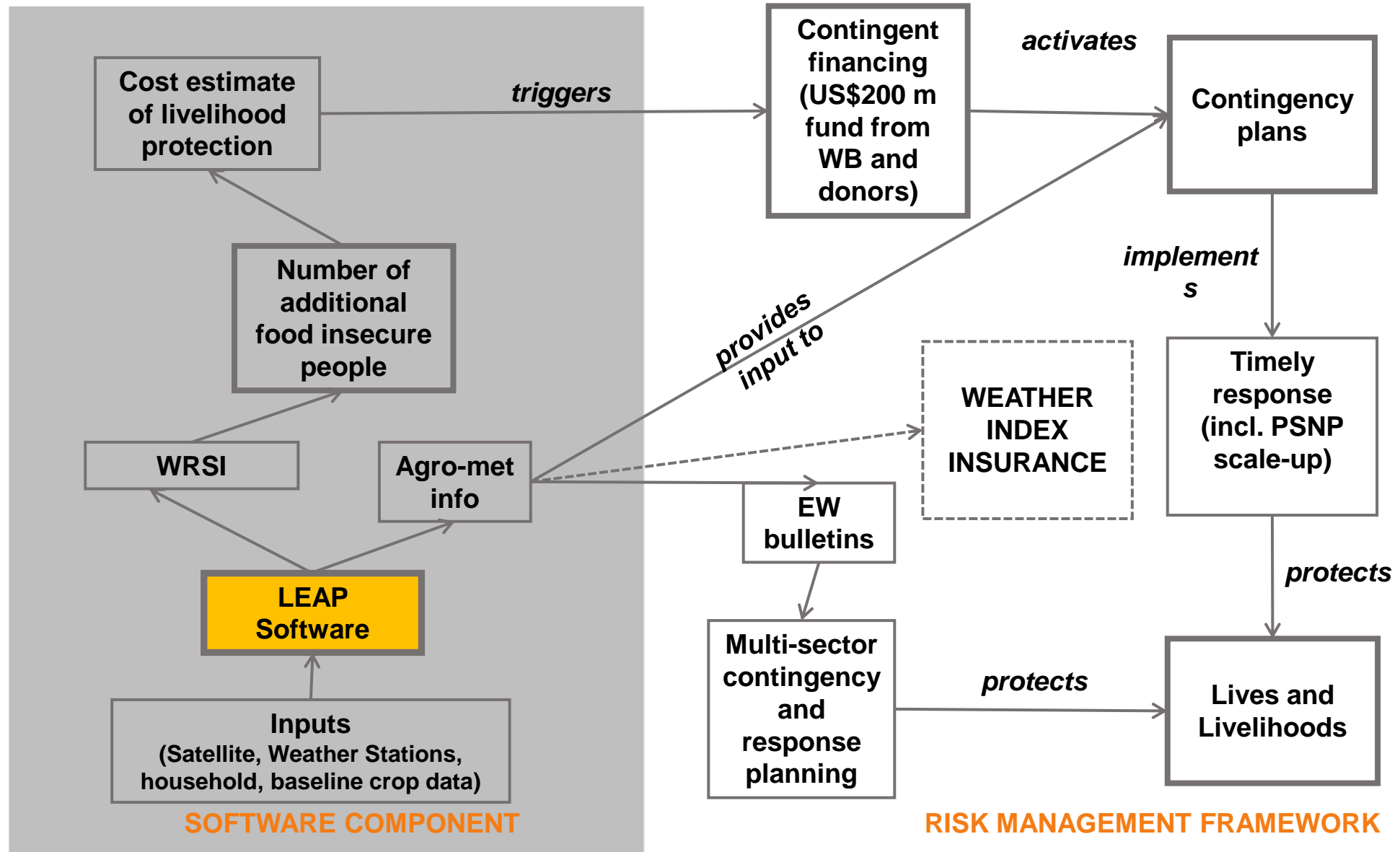
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# Livelihoods, early assessment and Protection (LEAP)

LEAP is an integrated food security early-response system developed by the Government of Ethiopia in collaboration with WFP and the WB

LEAP combines early-warning with contingency planning and funding to provide early assistance in the anticipation of an impending drought



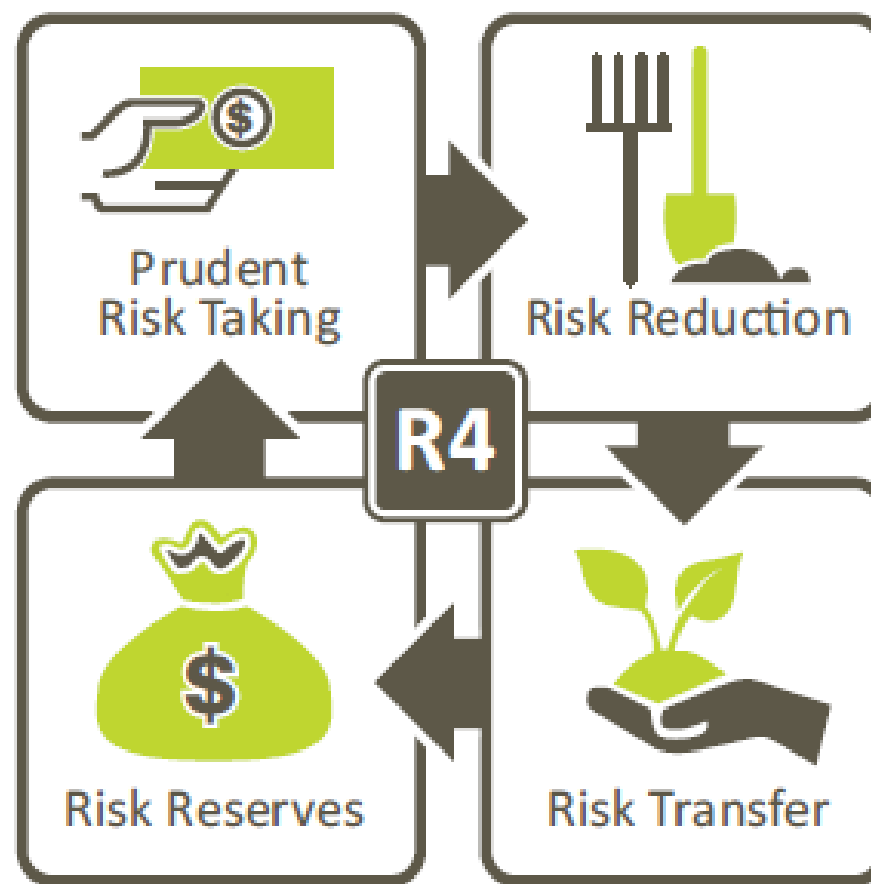


# Livelihoods, early assessment and Protection (LEAP)

- The project is testing the use of LEAP to help pastoralists decide where to take their herds during the dry season or droughts.
- Vegetation cover images (NDVI) are used to identify areas with available pasture.
- Reports are generated every ten days and sent to district-level government extension workers, who then bring these maps to pastoral clan leaders.
- Particularly useful for weather insurance design

# R4 Objectives

- Build the resilience of food-insecure smallholders through integrated risk management:
  - ✓ Protect livelihoods with Safety Nets
  - ✓ Reduce risks to livelihoods
  - ✓ Protect household gains through insurance and financial services
- Build government capacity to develop and implement integrated risk management programs
- Contribute to the development of a rural financial market



**Social Safety Net**


























Risk Transfer

- Farmers pay for insurance by working to reduce the impact of droughts and other hazards, through Insurance-for-Work.
- When an insured loss occurs, insurance payouts are provided to farmers.
- Compensation for weather-related losses prevents farmers from selling productive assets and helps them recovery faster.
- The predictability of income can reduce negative risk coping strategies and stimulate household investment.

# R4 Progress so far

Payouts			 \$ 17,000	 \$ 320,000	 \$ 24,000	
Value of Premiums	 \$ 2,500	 \$ 27,000	 \$ 215,000	 \$ 275,000	 \$ 283,000	 \$ 306,000
Total sum insured	 \$ 10,200	 \$ 73,000	 \$ 940,000	 \$ 1,3m	 \$ 1,2m	 \$ 1,6m
Farmers insured	 200	 1,300	 13,000	 18,000	 20,000	 26,000
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Countries	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Senegal	Ethiopia Senegal	Ethiopia Senegal

## Insured farmers:

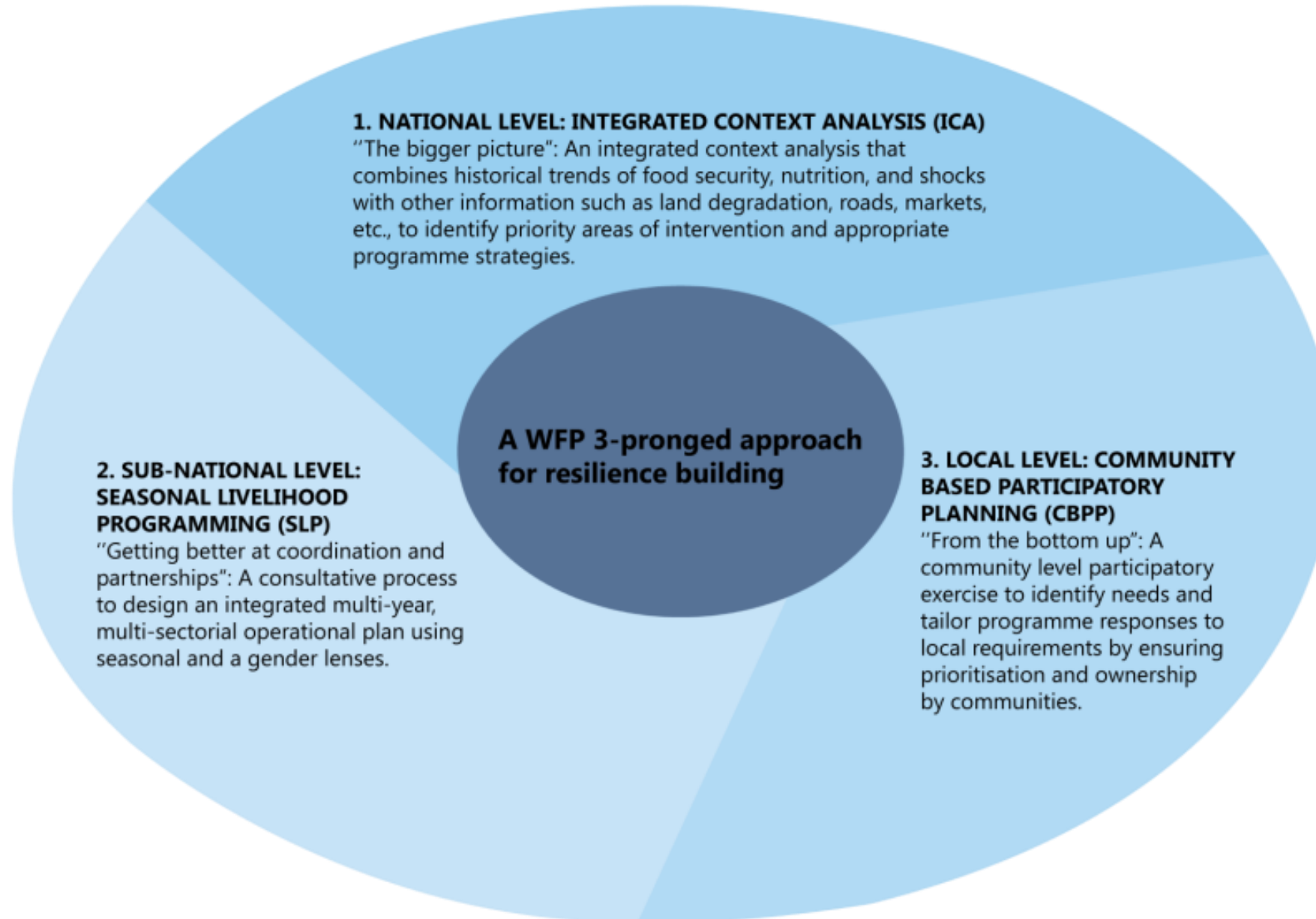
- Save 123% more than the uninsured.
- In one cluster, increased their grain reserves 254% more than uninsured farmers.
- Invest more in productive assets, e.g. buy 25% more oxen and invest in seeds, and fertilizer.

## Women in particular:

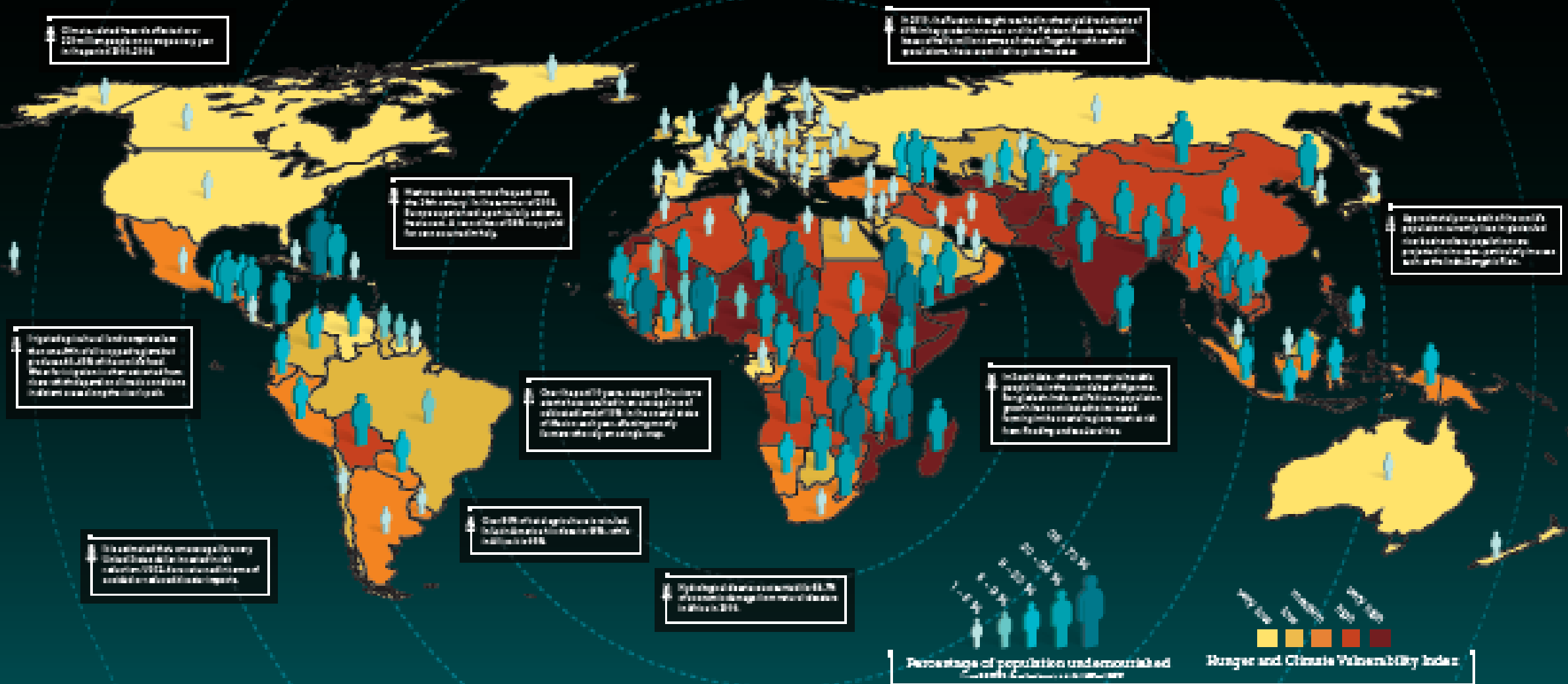
- Stopped sharecropping out their land.
- Increased their spending on hired labor and oxen.
- Increased the amount of improved seeds compost.





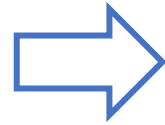


# Food insecurity and climate change



# GFCS – Adaptation programme in Africa

Strengthening the  
use of climate and  
weather information



To support *food security* and  
*nutrition*



Enhance national food  
security and early warning  
systems



- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Tanzania



Direct access to weather  
information for production  
purposes and livelihood  
decisions



- ✓ Capacity building how to access, interpret and communicate climate and weather information
- ✓ Community radio and / or SMS services
- ✓ Strengthening community based participatory planning

- Challenge: data quality according to final user needs and find the most effective modalities of communications to improve the direct access to information
- Questions: what are the best / most appropriate institutional arrangements needed to enhance integrated risk management programmes to improve resilience capabilities of food insecure populations?