

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

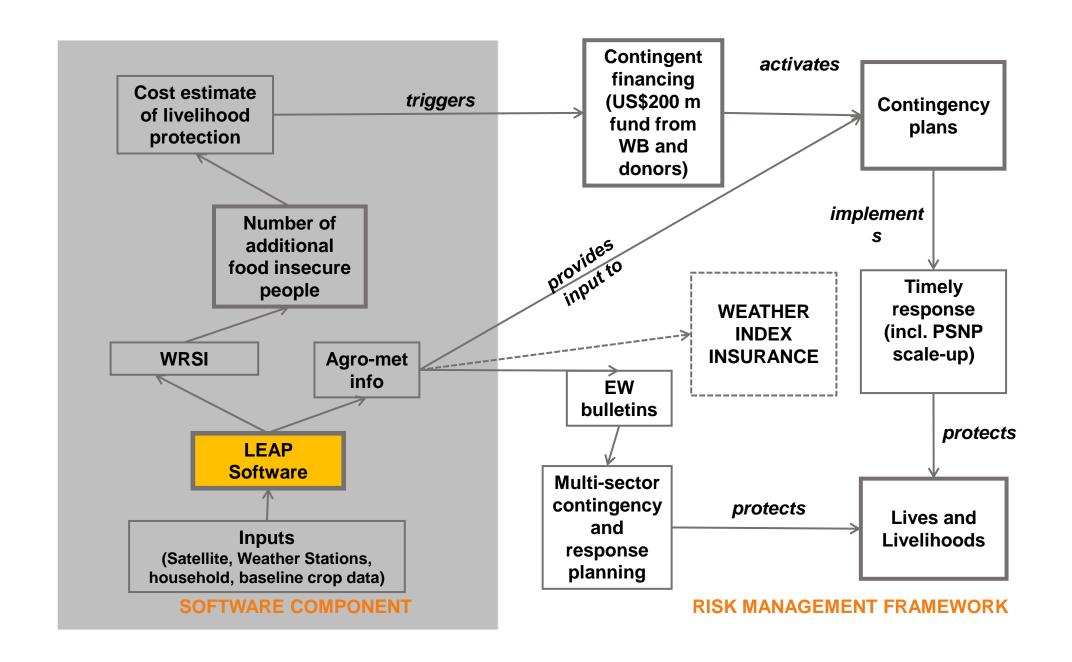
LEAP combines earlywarning with contingency planning and funding to provide early assistance in the anticipation of an impending drought Crop and weather information



No. of people projected to be in need of early livelihood protection due to drought



- ✓ Reinforce Ethiopia's national Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)
- ✓ Provide early assistance to the additional people at risk of food insecurity in the current year
- ✓ Information is used for regular regional early warning bulletins and seasonal agricultural assessments.
- ✓ Develop risk management interventions



Livelihoods, early assessment and Protection (LEAP)

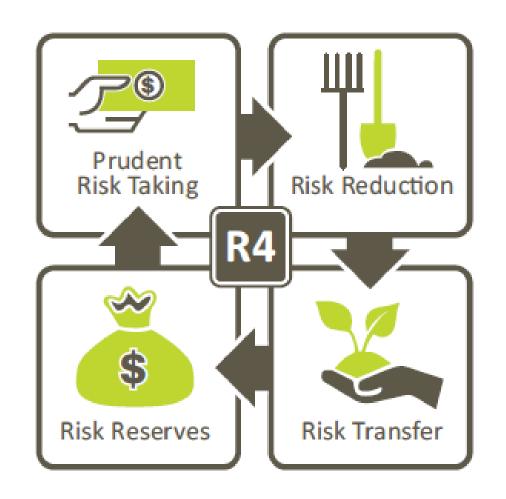


- The project is testing the use of LEAP to help pastoralists decide where to take their herds during the dry season or droughts.
- Vegetation cover images (NDVI) are used to identify areas with available pasture.
- Reports are generated every ten days and sent to district-level government extension 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

R4 Component: 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	پې ت 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

Lessons from Ethiopia



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.



Climate information for planning



1. NATIONAL LEVEL: INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA)

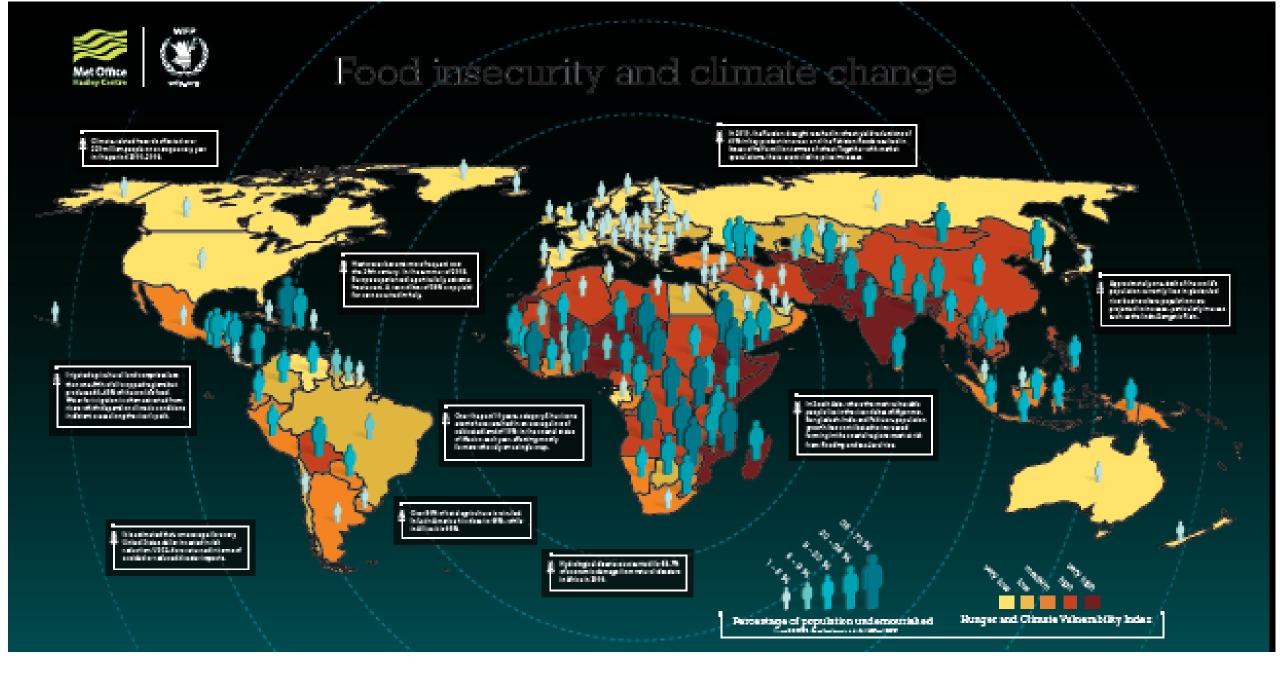
"The bigger picture": An integrated context analysis that combines historical trends of food security, nutrition, and shocks with other information such as land degradation, roads, markets, etc., to identify priority areas of intervention and appropriate programme strategies.

2. SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING (SLP)

"Getting better at coordination and partnerships": A consultative process to design an integrated multi-year, multi-sectorial operational plan using seasonal and a gender lenses. A WFP 3-pronged approach for resilience building

3. LOCAL LEVEL: COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (CBPP)

"From the bottom up": A community level participatory exercise to identify needs and tailor programme responses to local requirements by ensuring prioritisation and ownership by communities.



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

Question and challenge



- 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?