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FoodSECuRE - Food Security Climate Resilience Facility
Supporting community resilience-building before and after climatic shocks

Climate change disproportionately affects the most food-insecure people around the world, most of whom live in countries that are prone to natural hazards and face high levels of environmental degradation. It is estimated that by 2050 both the risk of hunger and child malnutrition could increase by 20 percent each. Climate disasters will have a large role in these increases.

About 40 percent of the World Food Programme's operations include activities to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. In the last decade, 47 percent of WFP's interventions included response to climate disasters with a budget of 23 billion USD. These efforts need to be reinforced as losses and damage from climate extremes are projected to rise significantly.

What is FoodSECuRE?

FoodSECuRE is a groundbreaking financial and programmatic tool that will trigger action before, during and after climate disasters:

- **Window I: Anticipatory action based on climate forecasts.** FoodSECuRE uses seasonal climate forecasts to trigger action for community resilience-building and for preparedness to reduce the impact of climate disasters before they occur.

- **Window II: Early response.** FoodSECuRE will complement existing, government-led emergency response mechanisms through the African Risk Capacity to accelerate the coverage of climate risk insurance to millions of Africans, while building the capacity of national governments to respond to large-scale climate shocks.

- **Window III: Post-disaster resilience building.** FoodSECuRE will provide predictable multi-year funding after a climate disaster to ensure food and nutrition security are strengthened over time.

What are the benefits?

Early response to a disaster and building resilience save lives and money. A 2015 FoodSECuRE Cost Benefit Analysis (ex-ante) in Sudan and Niger suggests that early action using a climate-triggered forecast mechanism would reduce the cost of emergency response by approximately 50 percent. The economic argument for investment in multi-year resilience programming is unequivocal. The net cost of late response is five to seven times higher than multi-year resilience-building. These figures have been arrived at using very conservative estimates. When the full potential benefits from resilience-building measures are incorporated, the investment in multi-year resilience-building yields a net gain.

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FoodSECuRE Start-Up and Next Steps

Turning FoodSECuRE into a globally effective facility will require mobilizing US$400 million. US$12 million are immediately needed to develop the facility, build capacity, carry out pilot tests in various contexts and document impact. Development and operationalization of the facility has started in five countries for an initial 3- to 5-year implementation period. These countries include **Guatemala**, **Niger**, **Sudan**, **Philippines** and **Zimbabwe**. Countries were selected based on a range of criteria, including recurrence of climatic shock; operational experience and absorptive capacity; and national and regional forecasting capability.

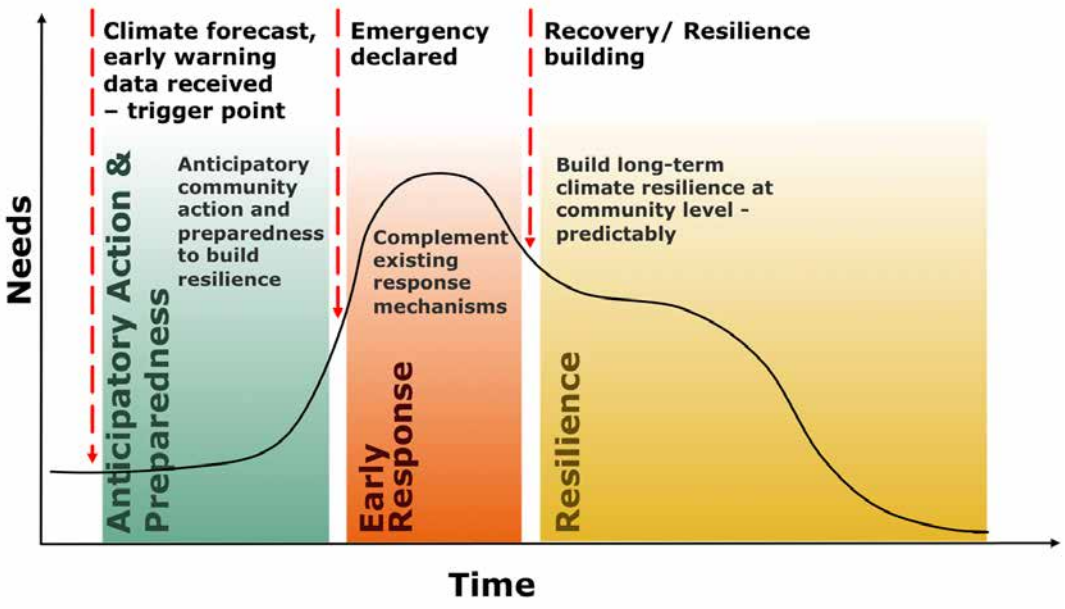
A feasibility assessment and design process is being undertaken with the countries, partners and donors, including the development of operational procedures. Tailored climate forecast and trigger mechanisms are being developed with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) as lead science partner in three of the five phase one countries.

WFP has fast-tracked implementation of FoodSECuRE to respond to El Niño. This has resulted in forecast-based responses being triggered for Zimbabwe and Guatemala, providing funding for community-level resilience activities.

Measuring Impact

The success of FoodSECuRE will be measured by its ability to provide swift, reliable and targeted financial support to well-planned and programmed community-level resilience-building activities that increase capacity and reduce climate risks both before and after a shock.

The cost-effectiveness of interventions will be one of the impacts measured, including through a review of historic and current data to demonstrate the potential cost savings of averting a humanitarian crisis.



FoodSECuRE significantly changes traditional response mechanisms through community level action before a climatic shock, complementing existing emergency response mechanisms and resilience-building during post-disaster recovery.

Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes Unit
Policy and Programme Division
wfp.org/climate-change
climatechange@wfp.org

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