Fostering environmental and social principles in adaptation projects
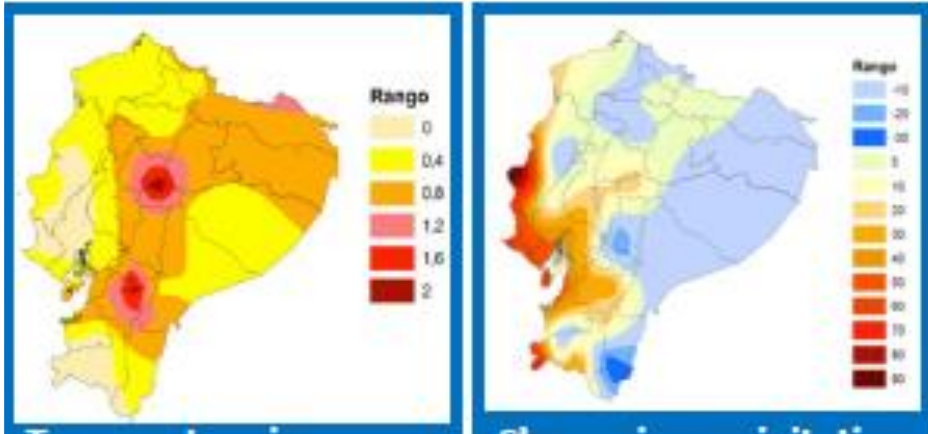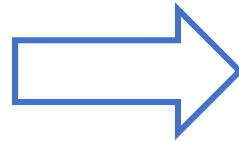
Experiences from Pichincha Province and the Jubones River watershed, Ecuador

WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

Dr. Tania Osejo Carrillo
November, 9th, 2017

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- Vulnerability analysis
- Identification of adaptation needs, gender inequalities and measures
- Implementation
- Capacity strengthening
- Government ownership

Promoting adaptation to climate change in:

Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha Provinces:

15.000 Families   212 Communities   50 Parishes

- 50 adaptation plans developed at community level.
- Incorporation of traditional and indigenous knowledge into the adaptation plans.
- Improved water access, availability and infrastructure for irrigation (3700 families) and human consumption (2200 families).
- 4800 farmers are implementing sustainable agricultural practices.
- Strengthening the provision of climate services and early warning systems.
- Trainings on nutrition, gender equity, climate change adaptation and resilience.
- 6 educational radio shows reaching 20,000 people.
- Gender, climate change and food security have been incorporated in local programmes and planning processes.
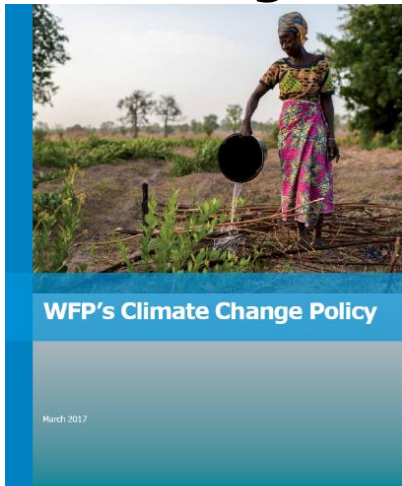
- Community – based participatory approach and ecosystem-based approach to promote food security and nutrition
- Active involvement of local governments.
- Strengthening of local and national systems.
- Incorporation of improved knowledge and practices into local and national plans and programmes.
- Active participation of indigenous communities and women groups.
- Diversification of partnerships.

- **Climate change policy**

- Addresses impact of the environment on the food and nutrition security of WFP's beneficiaries
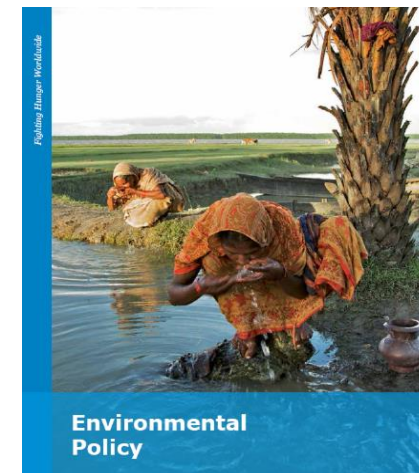
- *Climate change adaptation*

- **Environmental policy**

- Addresses the impact of WFP's work on the environment on which WFP's beneficiaries depend.

- *Climate change mitigation*

Objectives of climate policy:

The policy sets the direction for WFP to more directly contribute to national and global efforts to end hunger and prevent climate change from undermining these efforts, building on its previous experience and existing capacities. The policy focuses on three main objectives, which will be incorporated into its Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) and other programmes:

i) Support the most vulnerable people, communities and governments in managing and reducing climate-related risks to food security and nutrition and adapting to climate change.

ii) Strengthen local, national and global institutions and systems to prepare for, respond to and support sustainable recovery from climate-related disasters and shocks.

iii) Integrate enhanced understanding of the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition into local, national and global policy and planning, including South–South cooperation, to address the impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition.

Policy and Programme Principles for WFP's Climate Action

i) **Focus on the most food-insecure and vulnerable people.**

ii) Define the role and benefits of food assistance.

iii) Build effective partnerships

iv) Understand, define and address the links among climate risks, non-climate risks, nutrition and food security.

v) Make current climate risks a starting point, focusing on the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition.

vi) **Promote action that improves livelihoods while reducing existing and future climate risks.**

vii) Systematically consider the implications of climate change for the technical standards of WFP and partners.

viii) Focus on quality programmes that build lasting resilience.

ix) **Design participatory, gender-transformative and location-specific adaptation activities.**

x) Take a long-term iterative approach that includes preparedness, response, recovery and development

xi) **Embed environmental restoration and natural resource management in climate change adaptation strategies and efforts.**

Programme Activities

A. Emergency Preparedness and Response
B. Food Security Analysis, Early Warning and Climate Services
C. Community Resilience, Risk Reduction, Social Protection and Adaptation
D. Policy Support

Tools

➢ <u>Environmental standards</u>
- essential protection measures, minimum expectations

➢ <u>Environmental screening</u> (safeguards)
- to identify and manage environmental risks
- for all new activities (programmes, construction, emergency response)

➢ <u>Environmental Management System</u> (ISO 14001)
- to systematically embed environmental protection and optimize resource efficiency
- for recurrent operations (logistics, travel, procurement, management of facilities and equipment)

For more information

http://www1.wfp.org/climate-action