



## The World Food Programme at COP 20

### Ensuring the most food insecure people are considered in climate negotiations

#### Climate Change Negotiations (COP 20)

Lima, Peru – December 2014

The 20th Conference of the Parties (COP 20) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference will take place December 1-12, 2014. This annual meeting of climate change negotiators is this year taking place in Lima, hosted by the Government of Peru.

#### WFP and climate change: Helping the most vulnerable build their resilience against climate risks and change

- WFP focuses on the impact climate hazards and climate change has on hunger, food security and nutrition.
- WFP works to enhance the resilience of communities and governments who are vulnerable to food insecurity, helping them improve their capacity to manage the increasing frequency and intensity of climatic events.

- WFP develops and delivers climate risk management and resilience innovations for food insecure populations.

#### WFP and Climate Policy

WFP supports governments and other stakeholders analyze and understand the links between food security, climate hazards, and climate change. The goal is to help design more effective activities that build people's resilience and ability to adapt to climate change.

Work includes:

- Improving climate risk analyses to better understand the impacts on food security when designing policies and programmes
- Sharing experiences in innovative climate risk management and adaptation programmes to support replication
- Engaging in global discussions through the UNFCCC process on the topics of adaptation, loss and damage, climate finance, and food security and agriculture.



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### WFP at COP 20

WFP will be discussing the issues of food security and climate resilience with UNFCCC delegates in a number of formal and informal forums. These include a number of side events during COP 20:

#### Thursday 4 December

13:15-14:45 Data, knowledge and innovation for climate action

Side event: IFAD, WFP

#### Friday 5 December

18:30-20:00 Addressing risk, financing resilience: UN/WBG discussion on climate finance

Side event: IFAD, WFP

13:15-14:45 Strengthening climate adaptation and preparedness for El Niño and its impacts

Side event: FAO, WFP

#### Monday 8 December

13:15-14:45 Achieving food security and agriculture sustainability under a changing climate

Side event: FAO, IFAD, WFP

#### Thursday 11 December

13:15-14:45 Climate change adaptation, resilience and human mobility: Voices from the climate frontlines

Side event: FAO, IFAD, WFP

**For more information about WFP's climate change activities and the COP, visit:**  
[www.wfp.org/climate-change](http://www.wfp.org/climate-change)

Climate Resilience for Food Security Unit (OSZIR)  
Policy, Programme and Innovations Division  
[wfp.org/climate-change](http://wfp.org/climate-change)  
[climatechange@wfp.org](mailto:climatechange@wfp.org)

### A broader context: Climate Change and Hunger

A world with Zero Hunger is attainable. Yet climate change, if it continues at the current rate, will compromise the already fragile food security of a large part of the world's population.

#### Key facts:

- The fifth assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that climate change is already happening. Experts highlight that the impacts of climate change – including rising temperatures, droughts, floods, and rainfall variability and intensity – will increase the risk of hunger and the breakdown of food systems. These impacts are likely to contribute to humanitarian crises, migration and displacement.
- The vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries and in fragile environments prone to climate hazards. They are unable to cope with the pace and intensity of changing climate.
- Exposure to high climate risk and lack of capacity to manage these risks – compounded by factors such as land degradation and poor access to markets and income-generating opportunities – trap poor households in food insecurity and poverty.
- If we do not invest in building people's climate resilience, it is estimated that the risk of hunger and child malnutrition could increase by 20 percent due to climate change by 2050.