Hungry and malnourished people are less able to adapt to more frequent and extreme climate disasters and are more vulnerable to their impacts.

80% of hungry people live in disaster-prone and degraded areas.

Immediate Effects

Desperate Measures

Food and Nutrition Crisis

Long-term Impacts

Another Disaster Strikes

Step 1
Vulnerable household lives in fragile, disaster-prone area and has limited resources to adapt to climate change. A climate disaster - flood, drought or storm - hits.

Step 2
Loss of lives and livelihoods. Destruction of homes, land, livestock, crops and essential food supplies.

Step 3
Children are taken out of school, people eat less and productive assets, such as tools and cattle, are sold.

Step 4
A critical food and nutrition situation, which has been building up since the disaster, now explodes into a full blown crisis.

Step 5
Reduced dietary diversity and overall food consumption. Increased stunting and wasting rates in children.

Step 6
Hungry and malnourished people are less able to adapt to more frequent and extreme climate disasters and are more vulnerable to their impacts.

WFP Climate Resilience Innovations:

- Analyse the links between climate change and hunger for better policy and programming
- Help people diversify their livelihoods
- Protect assets, incomes and crops with insurance and savings
- Improve access to markets
- Help governments and communities make more informed decisions with better climate forecasts

In 2014...
12.7 million people received WFP food as an incentive to build assets that reduce the risk of climate disasters and build resilience

In the last five years...
40 percent of WFP’s operations included activities to reduce disaster risk, build resilience or help people adapt to climate change

In the last decade...
Almost Half of WFP emergency and recovery operations were for climate disasters and had a combined budget of USD 23 billion

One Future #ZeroHunger

World Food Programme

www.wfp.org/climate-change