

# **MAINSTREAMING ADAPTATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE:**

A Joint Project between the OECD Environment and  
Development Co-operation Directorates

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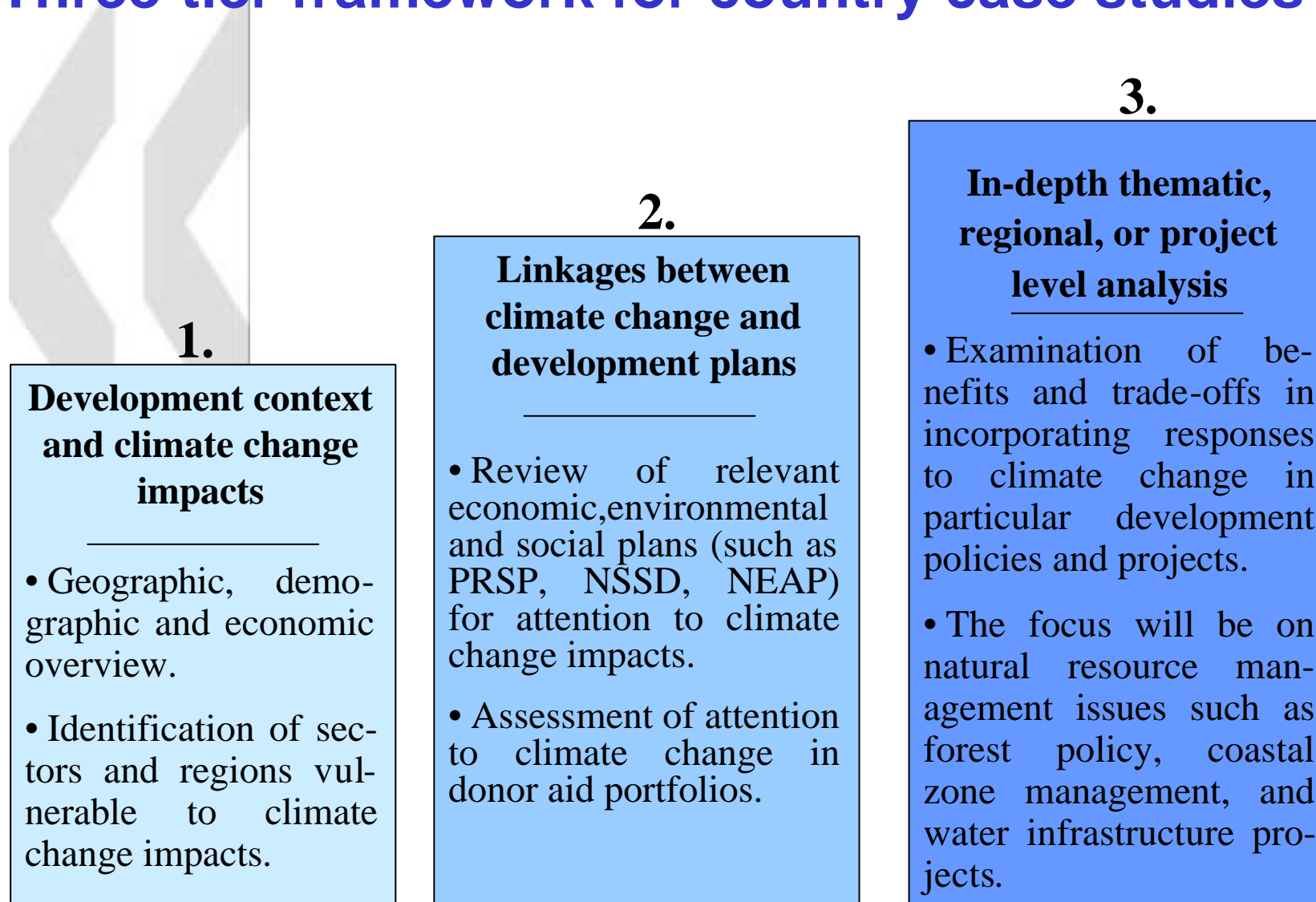
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Bonn, June 18 2004*

## DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT

- **Context:** Traditional OECD work on Annex-1 mitigation issues. Adaptation and Development work relatively recent. Main link is through bilateral and multilateral donors which comprise of OECD members.
- **Overall objective:** to examine synergies and conflicts in mainstreaming responses to climate change within development planning and assistance
- **Case Studies:** In Bangladesh, Egypt, Fiji, Nepal, Tanzania and Uruguay.

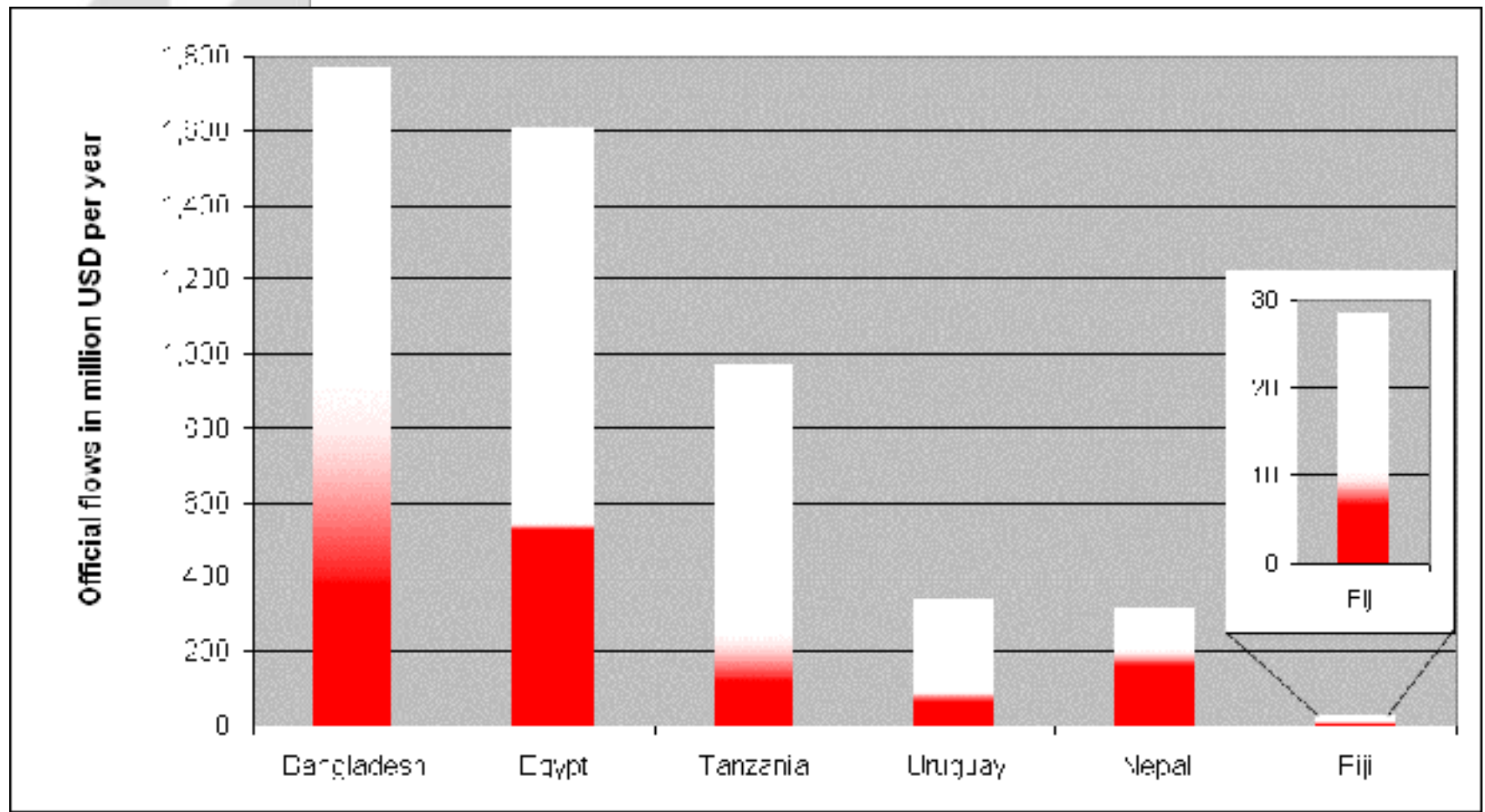
# Three-tier framework for country case studies



## Some Climate-development Themes for In-depth Analysis

- Ice Cap Melt and Forest Fires on Mount Kilimanjaro
- Water Resource Management on the Nile
- Glacier Retreat and Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding in Nepal
- Coastal Flooding and Impacts on Sundarbans in Bangladesh
- Carbon Sequestration and Land Use Policies in Uruguay
- Coastal Mangroves in Fiji
- Coastal Zones in Uruguay and Egypt

# Key Findings 1: Significant shares of core development activities are potentially affected by climate change



## Key Findings 2:

- Significant progress has been made on climate change specific responses (national institutional mechanisms; V&A assessments)

### *However, Progress on Mainstreaming is Mixed*

- “*Supply push*” at mainstreaming in early stages in **Bangladesh and Fiji**. But.. limited attention in development planning (yet).
- “*Demand pull*” (from sectoral planners) to incorporate climate concerns in **Nepal**. But.... limited attention from climate community.
- There is also limited or no attention to climate change in national planning, donor documents, environmental reports, PRSPs.

## Key Findings 3: There is a Need for a Differentiated Adaptation Strategy

- *Only precautionary adaptation advisable in some cases prior to updating national climate scenarios and impact assessments.*
- *Linked adaptation strategies that reduce harmful impacts and enhance beneficial impacts should also be explored*
- ***There are however a growing number of cases where medium-long term climatic trends warrant adaptation responses that go beyond coping with variability.***

## Trends: Glacier Retreat in the Himalayas



Source: DHM, Nepal



# Trends: Glacial Lake Expansion in the Himalayas

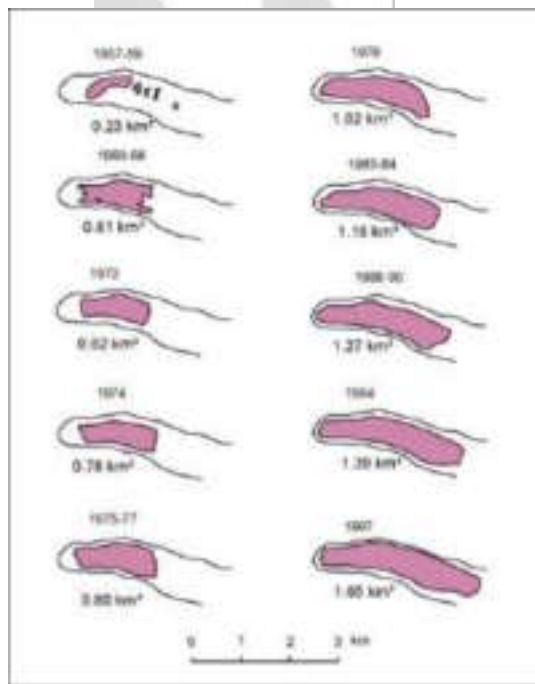
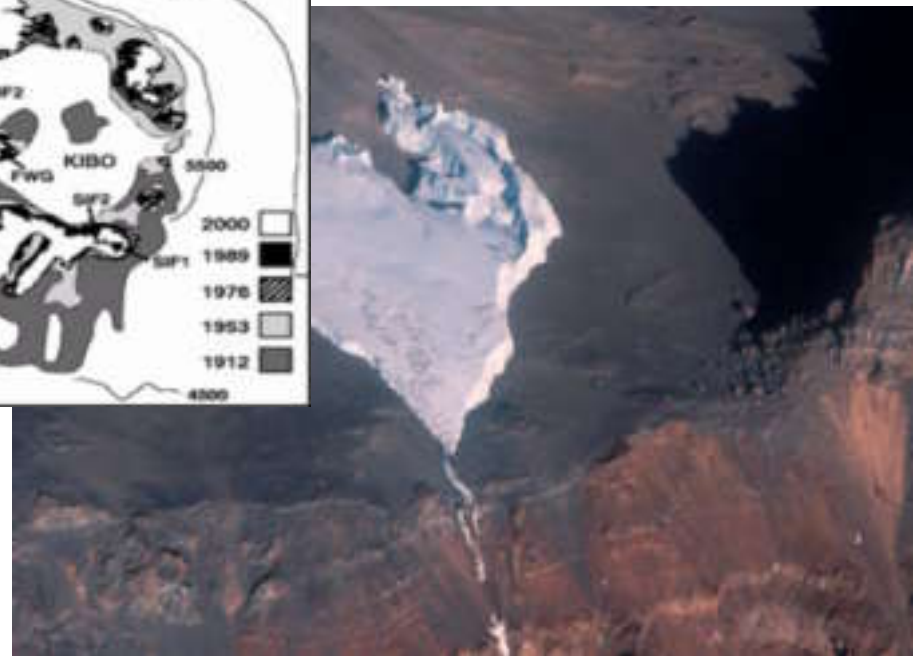
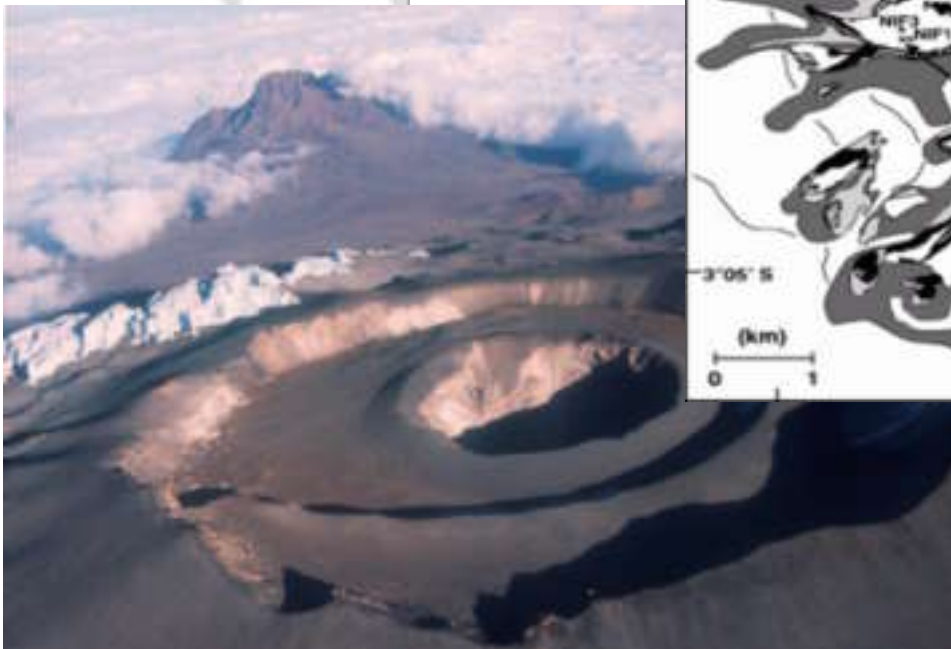
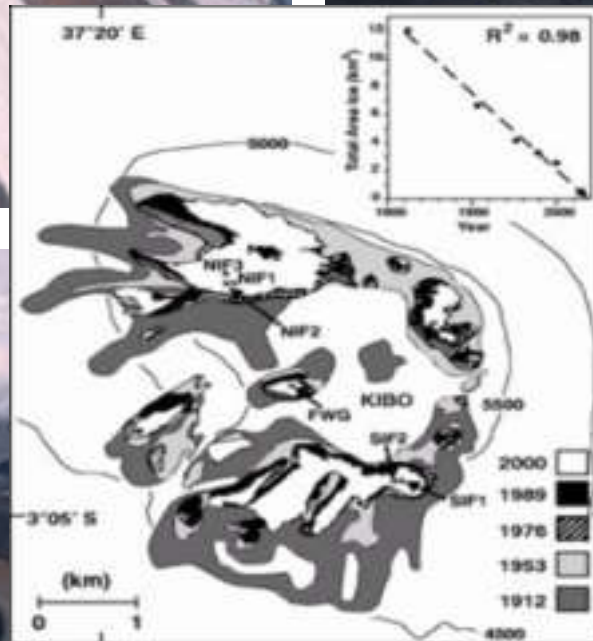
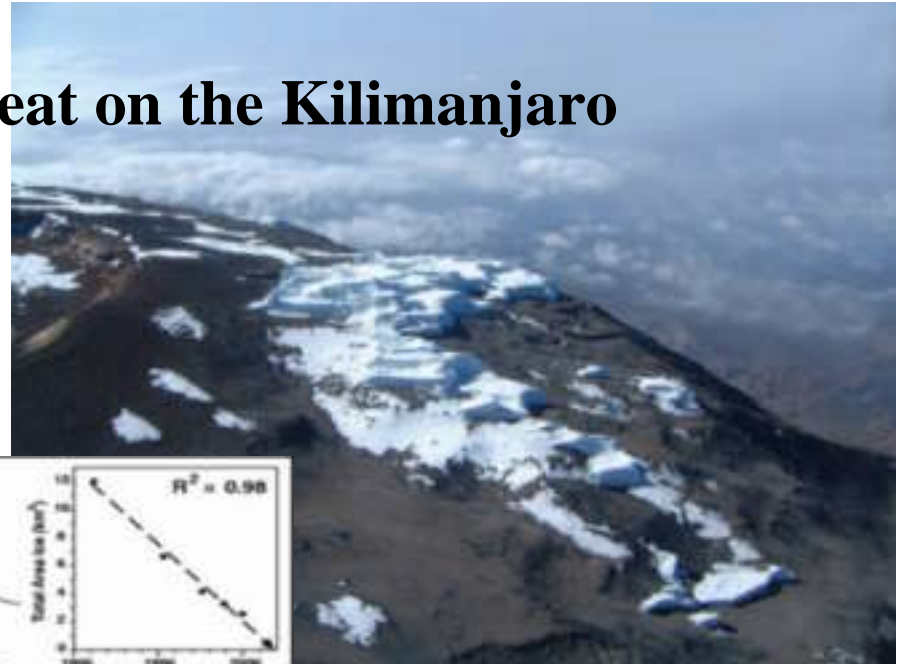
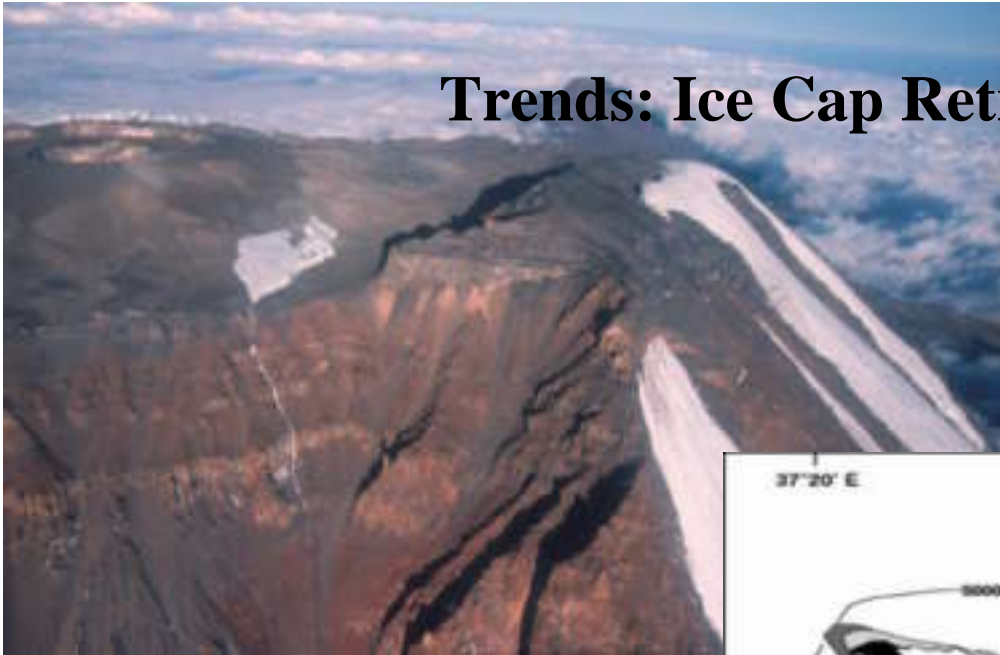


Figure 7.

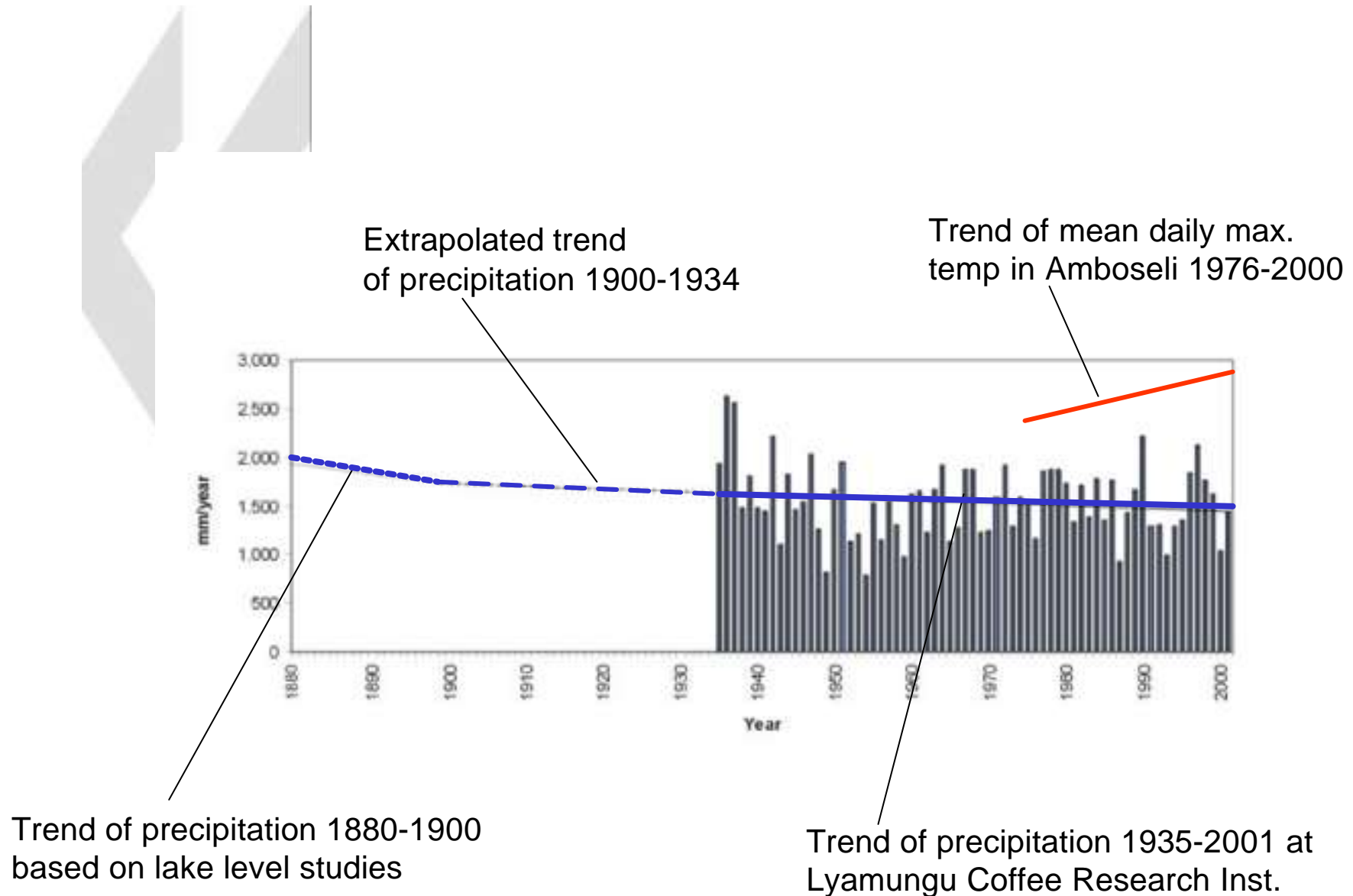


Source: DHM Nepal

# Trends: Ice Cap Retreat on the Kilimanjaro



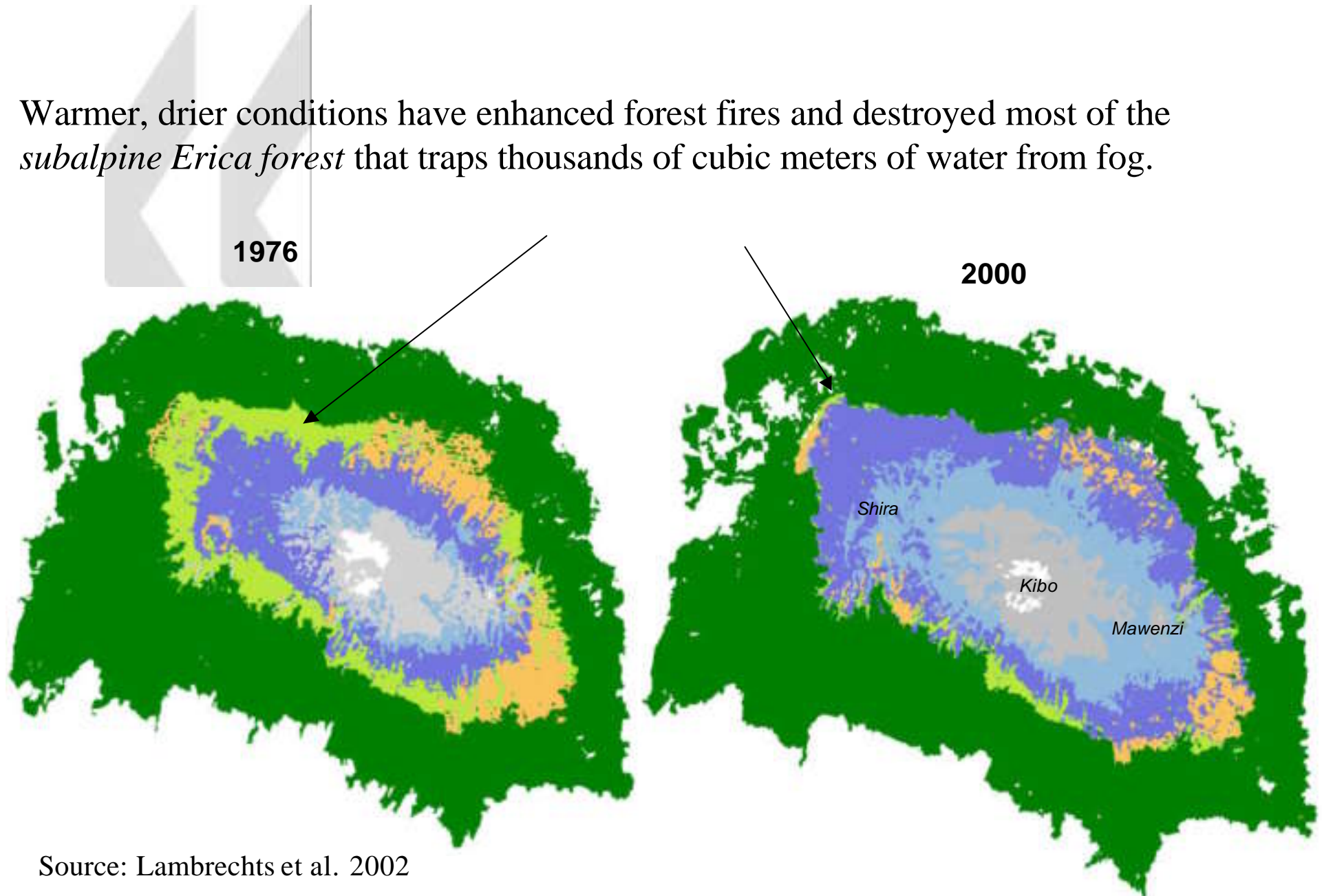
# Trends: Warmer and Drier Conditions around Mt. Kilimanjaro





## Trends: Climate Trends and Kilimanjaro Forest Fires

Warmer, drier conditions have enhanced forest fires and destroyed most of the *subalpine Erica* forest that traps thousands of cubic meters of water from fog.



Source: Lambrechts et al. 2002

## Kilimanjaro Ice Cap vs. Fire: *Impact on water balance*

<b>Annual water output (million cubic meters)</b>		
<b>Entire loss of Ice Cap (possible by 2020)</b>	<b>Destroyed 130 km<sup>2</sup> Erica forests (between 1975-200)</b>	<b>Total Loss of 1000 km<sup>2</sup> Erica Forest (possible within 5 years)</b>
0.9	58.5	1,300
<b>Cumulative Water output until 2020</b>		
<b>2.6 km<sup>2</sup> Glaciers</b>	<b>Destroyed 130 km<sup>2</sup> Erica forests</b>	<b>1000 km<sup>2</sup> Forest</b>
18	1,170	26,000

## **Key Findings 4: There are both Synergies and Conflicts between Adaptation and Development**

- **Synergies:** Many key adaptations are already underway to cope with current vulnerabilities (forest protection, dredging of rivers to enhance flow...).

*Does climate change adaptation require anything different ?*

- **Conflicts:** Storage Hydro (Nepal); Mangrove Valuation (Fiji); Shrimp Farming and Upstream Water Diversion (Bangladesh)

*How can such conflicts be meaningfully resolved?*

## **Key findings 5: The Real Challenge to Mainstreaming Adaptation is Not Planning but Implementation**

- Many adaptations that climate change might require have already been proposed (but not successfully implemented) in prior sectoral plans ....

*New Plans Won't Work if there is a Poor Track Record of Implementing Old Plans*

## Next Steps and Further Information

- **Country case studies available at OECD website**
- **OECD Global Forum on Sustainable Development – Development and Climate Change – Paris, November 11-12 2004**
- **Synthesis Report to be published in mid-2005**

[www.oecd.org/env/cc](http://www.oecd.org/env/cc)