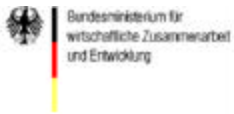




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Poverty and Climate Change

Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation

- Impacts of climate change on poverty reduction efforts
- Approaches which reduce the vulnerability of developing countries to climate risks



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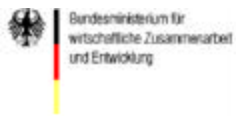


Partners

- Multilateral Development Banks
 - African Development Bank
 - Asian Development Bank
 - The World Bank
- UN Agencies
 - United Nations Development Program
 - United Nations Environment Program
- Intergovernmental Organizations
 - European Commission, DG Development
 - Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development
- Bilateral Development Agencies
 - Department for International Development, UK
 - Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development, Germany
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation, The Netherlands



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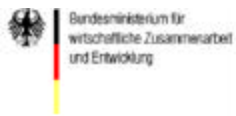


Process

- Presentation of consultation draft at the Eighth Conference of Parties in New Delhi, 2002
- Inputs were received from NGOs, the public and private sector from developing and industrialized countries, and international organizations
- The final document was rewritten following the consultation process



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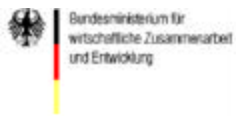


Why the focus on Adaptation ?

- Developing countries are vulnerable to current climate variability and extremes and will suffer from the negative impacts of climate change
- Mitigation efforts are necessary as they influence the magnitude and rate of climate change; the lead to be taken by industrialized countries
- Unless adaptation measures are taken, it will be more difficult to meet some of the MDGs by 2015, and increasingly difficult to sustain progress beyond 2015



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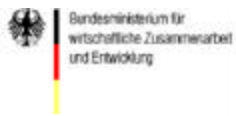


The Time to Act is Now

- Beneficial measures which enhance resilience to cope with climate variability and weather extremes already exist and much can be learned from experience.
- Need to integrate adaptation in development as climate change will affect average climatic conditions, variability and extremes.



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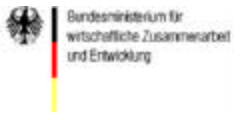


Learning from Experience

- Successful Adaptation requires integration of climate responses in poverty eradication processes
- Increasing resilience to climate change benefits development objectives
- Effective adaptation entails development of human, institutional and financial management capacities



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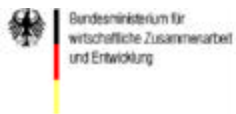


Reinforcing Sustainable Livelihoods

- Strengthening social capital supports coping mechanisms and adaptive capacity of poor people
- Integrated natural resource management strategies reduce vulnerability of the poor to climate extremes and natural hazards
- Appropriate infrastructure and technology creates livelihoods and reduces vulnerability of the poor people



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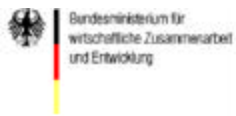


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Making Quality Information & Local Knowledge Accessible

- Effective adaptation decision making requires proper assessments and responds to new information
- Successful adaptation activities are often built upon proven local knowledge
- Effective adaptation strategies are based upon local ownership
- Community based institutions could reduce income related risk and enhance coping strategies

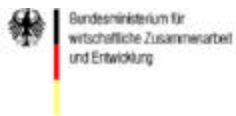


Equitable Economic Growth & Resilient Infrastructure

- Equitable distribution of economic growth leads to successful adaptation strategies
- National macroeconomic stability is helped by clearly defined budgetary allocation for adaptation
- Contingency planning as a component of national budgets is useful, in particular for disaster management
- Improved resource management and use of appropriate technology leads to effective adaptation
- Risk management as an intrinsic component of economic planning improves access to safety net mechanisms



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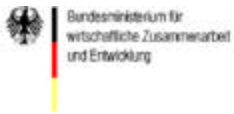


Efficient Enabling Environment

- Effective adaptation strategies are facilitated by responsive and accountable public institutions
- Adaptation strategies that have significant input from the affected communities are successful
- Empowering civil society to participate in design of adaptation strategies is often critical to their effectiveness



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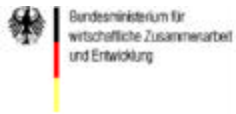


Effective Decision Making

- Use of existing instruments like PRSPs can help integrate effective adaptation measures
- Management of adaptation by a Ministry with a broad mandate is helpful in ensuring a coordinated response
- Fusion of government led and bottom-up approaches could lead to successful adaptation strategies



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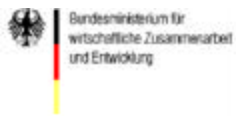


The Way Forward

- „We must address climate change impacts to meet poverty reduction goals“
- Steps to be taken



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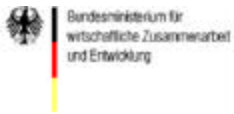


Recommendations

- Who must act:
 - Development Agencies and Donors
 - Governments in Developing Countries
- What must be done:
 - Strengthening assessments and information
 - Mainstreaming of climate change impact and adaptation concerns into our daily work
 - Funding Adaptation



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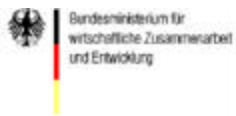


Development Agencies & Donors

- Analyze projects and practices to ensure robustness of poverty reduction programs to the impacts of climate change
- Start implementing adaptation projects following assessment process, incl. Disaster prevention and preparedness efforts
- Implement UNFCCC priority adaptation measures (in collaboration with GEF)
- Facilitate exchange of information and best practice



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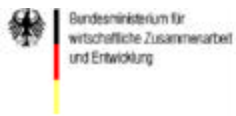


Governments

- Mainstream climate impact and adaptation concerns into planning for sustainable development
- Use budget processes to ensure long-term financial planning
- Assess and prioritise interventions to reduce vulnerability in the face of climate impacts
- If necessary, put Ministry with a broad mandate in charge



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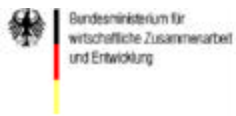


Strengthen Assessments

- Adaptation and measures reducing vulnerability to follow an assessment process
- Improve data and information on regional and country scale about vulnerability
- International support for assessments needed to enable prioritisation of interventions



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External Funding

- Mainstreaming: majority of needs can be met through development cooperation budgets
- Specific assistance through
 - Regular development assistance (bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental including private-public-partnerships)
 - GEF Trust Fund and new Funds created by COP7
- Support V&A, planning, removal of barriers to implementation of no-regrets adaptation measures, specific adaptation measures
- Specific Adaptation measures for the most vulnerable poor people and countries