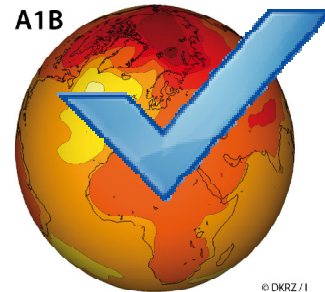
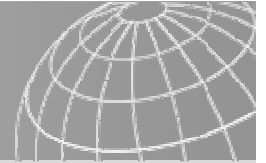


# Integrating Climate Change into Development Cooperation

## GTZ Climate Check



Lorenz Petersen, gtz

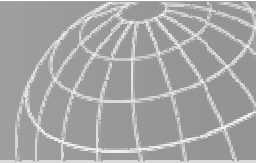


## Why a climate check?

### § BMZ-Climate Action Programme

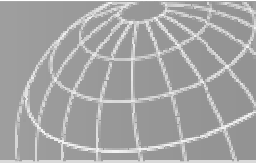
§ „... **systematic assessment of climate risks** in all relevant programmes, and if necessary adaptation.“

§ „**All... programmes and projects are assessed in regard to their impacts on the climate – and if necessary in regard to their need for modification – in the future.**“



## BMZ Directive Aug 2009

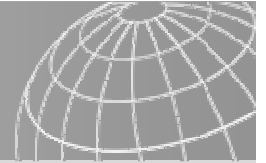
- § Obligatory Climate Check for all German Implementing Agencies
  - § Climate Screening (Sep 2009)
  - § Sector Strategy Papers (SSP) (Jan 2010)
  - § Detailed Climate Check (Aug 2010)  
GTZ starting with voluntary checks (Jan 2010)



# OECD Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change adaptation into Dev. Cooperation

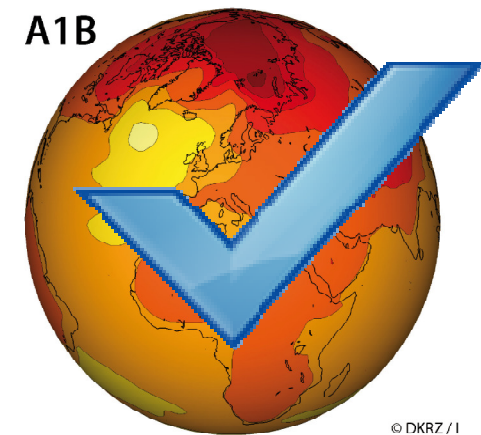
- § Intended for **policy makers and practitioners** in both donor countries and developing countries
- § Based on principles of *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*
- § Suggested **approaches** to integrating adaptation, addressing four levels of decision making:
  1. National
  2. Sector
  3. Project
  4. Local





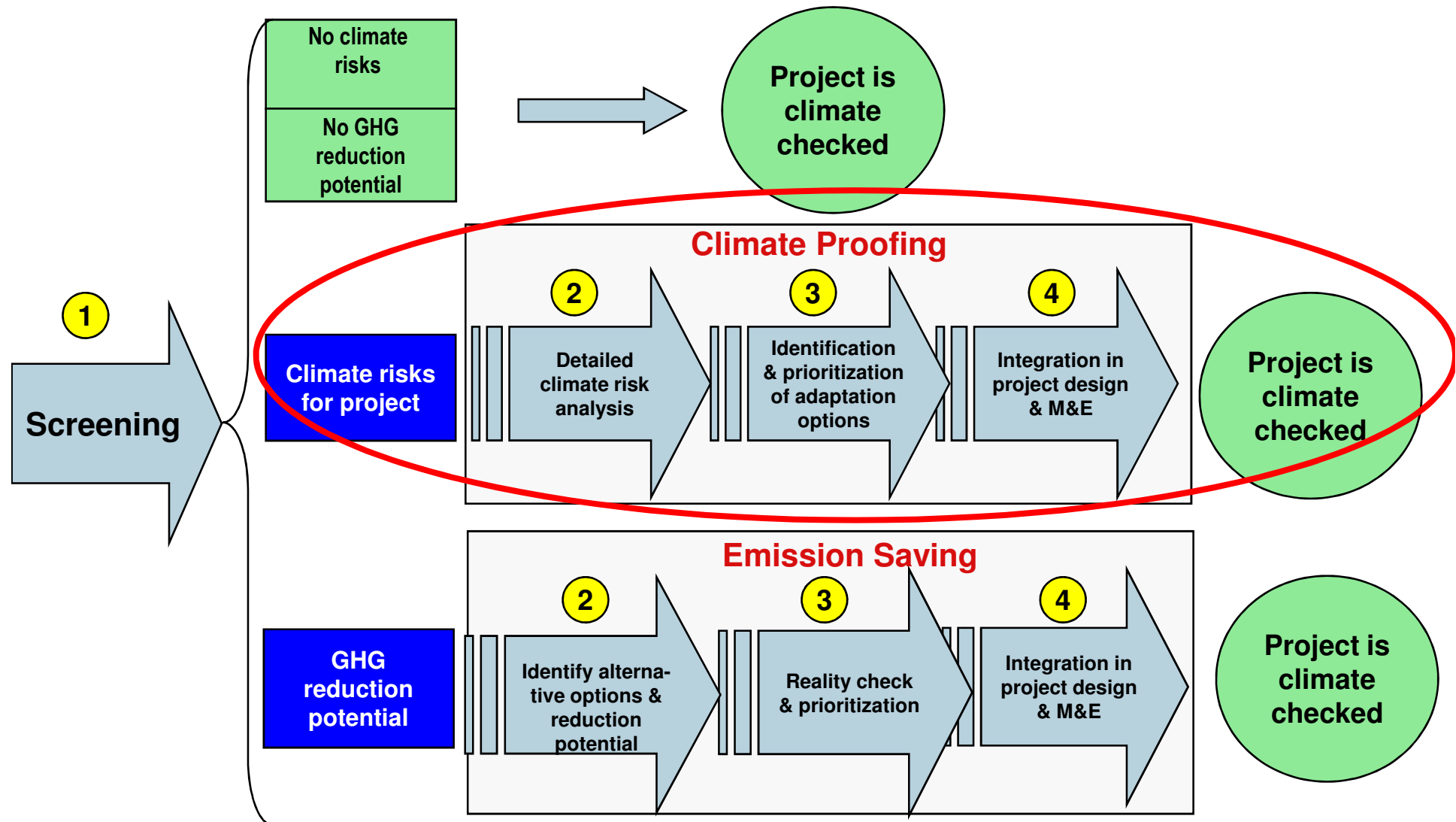
## GTZ Climate Check - objectives

- § **Climate Proofing** = systematic climate risk reduction & increase of adaptive capacity
- § **Emission Saving** = systematic maximisation of contributions to GHG reductions
- § Broad awareness raising on climate challenges





# GTZ Climate Check





## Step 1: Screening

- § Selection of programmes with high climate risks
- § simple
- § Checklist & significance test
- § => cost efficiency





Question	Yes	No
<b>Is the project active in one of the following sectors?</b>		
• Agriculture and rural development		
• Forests / Forestry		
• Natural Resource Management & Biodiversity		
• Water		
• Disaster Risk Management		
• Urban /municipal / regional development		
• Health		
• Energy		
<b>Is the project situated in one of the following geographic regions?</b>		
• Coastal zones		
• Flooding areas		
• Areas affected by hurricanes / typhoons		
• Arid regions		
• Mountain regions		
<b>Does the impact of the project depend on important climate parameters like e.g. temperature, precipitation, wind, etc.?</b>		
<b>Does the project provide opportunities to increase the adaptive capacity by the target group or ecosystems significantly?</b>		





## Step 2: Risk Analysis

- § Pre-structured steps of analysis
- § Flexible (1 to 5 days)
- § Participation of different stakeholders possible  
(partner, project staff, target group, scientists, etc.)
- § In workshop- or interview format
- § Support material / guidance provided
  - § Guidance to lead through the process
  - § Guidance for different sectors (about 4 pages each)
  - § Manual on climate change information (with PIK)



A: Exposure unit	B: Climate trends (stimuli)	C: Direct impact	D: Indirect impact
§Agriculture	§Temperature rise §Prolonged dry season §More concentrated rainfall	§Lower yields / fewer foodstuffs §After floods higher yields	§Insecurity about seasons, food insecurity §Migration into cities §Conflict: human/animals
§Infrastructure	§Concentrated rainfall §Increased intensity of cyclones	§Floods	§Loss of investments §Destroyed roads, further disadvantage to remote areas

E: Link to project objective	F: Risk / opportunity for project	G: Adaptation Options
§Goal of component 1: reducing effects of drought in arid regions => direct link	=> Medium risk of not achieving one objective of project	§Diversification of crops §Erosion control §Water cisterns §Small-scale irrigation
§Goal of component 2: Strengthening early warning systems => indirect link	=> CC poses indirect but high risk;	§Early warning systems consider CC predictions §Cyclone and flood resistant buildings



## Exposure Units and Climate Stimuli

Category	Exposure Unit
Ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water resources</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Forestry</li> </ul>
Anthropogene Systeme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings and settlements</li> <li>• Infrastructure and transport</li> <li>• Industry and production</li> <li>• Energy supply</li> <li>• Services</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Health (systems)</li> </ul>
Specific risk regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal zones</li> <li>• Flooding areas</li> <li>• Arid regions</li> <li>• Mountain regions</li> </ul>
...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...</li> </ul>

Climate stimuli	Trend
Annual mean temperature	
Temperature in critical season	Ø
Annual precipitation	
Precipitation in critical season	
Annual water availability	
Duration of vegetation period (drought / rain season)	±
Extreme rainfalls	±
Sea level	
Floods	±
Hurricanes / typhoons	±
Heat waves	
Droughts	



## Climate proofing sector support material: agriculture (draft)

Climate stimuli	Direct impact	Indirect impact	Options	Concrete adaptation measures (selection)
Change in vegetation period	Reduction of productivity in rainfed and irrigation based agriculture and pasture;  Increase of productivity in some regions especially northern latitudes	Reduction of income; in the medium term: shift of production zones: shift of trade flows	Protection of existing production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Weather based insurances</li> <li>•Early warning systems for droughts / floods</li> <li>•Support for meteorological services</li> <li>•Improvements of seasonal weather forecasts</li> <li>•Build up climate change expertise in extension services</li> <li>•Measures to protect agrobiodiversity and support of gene banks</li> <li>•...</li> </ul>
			Support of diversification of production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Support agriculture policy</li> <li>•Breeding new varieties and protection of agrobiodiversity</li> <li>•Support of diversified crop rotation</li> <li>•Support of climate sensitive land use planning</li> </ul>
			Diversification of income options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Market and potential analyses</li> <li>•Support of income-generating off-farm activities and vocational training</li> <li>•Social protection systems</li> <li>•...</li> </ul>

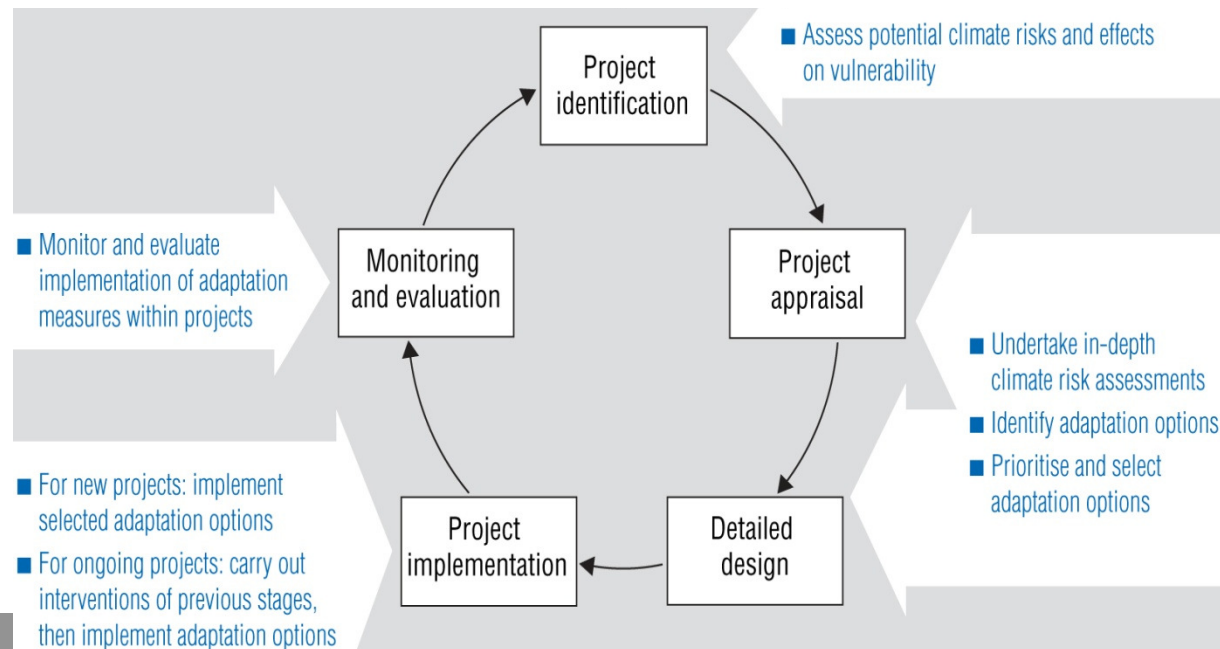
## Step 3: Priorization of adaptation options

- § Priorization with criteria like e.g.
  - § Cost-benefit approximation
  - § Political feasibility
  - § Co-benefits
  - § No-/low-regret
  - § Do no harm (biodiversity, etc.)
  - § Probability of impact occurring
  - § Etc.
- => No formal guidelines



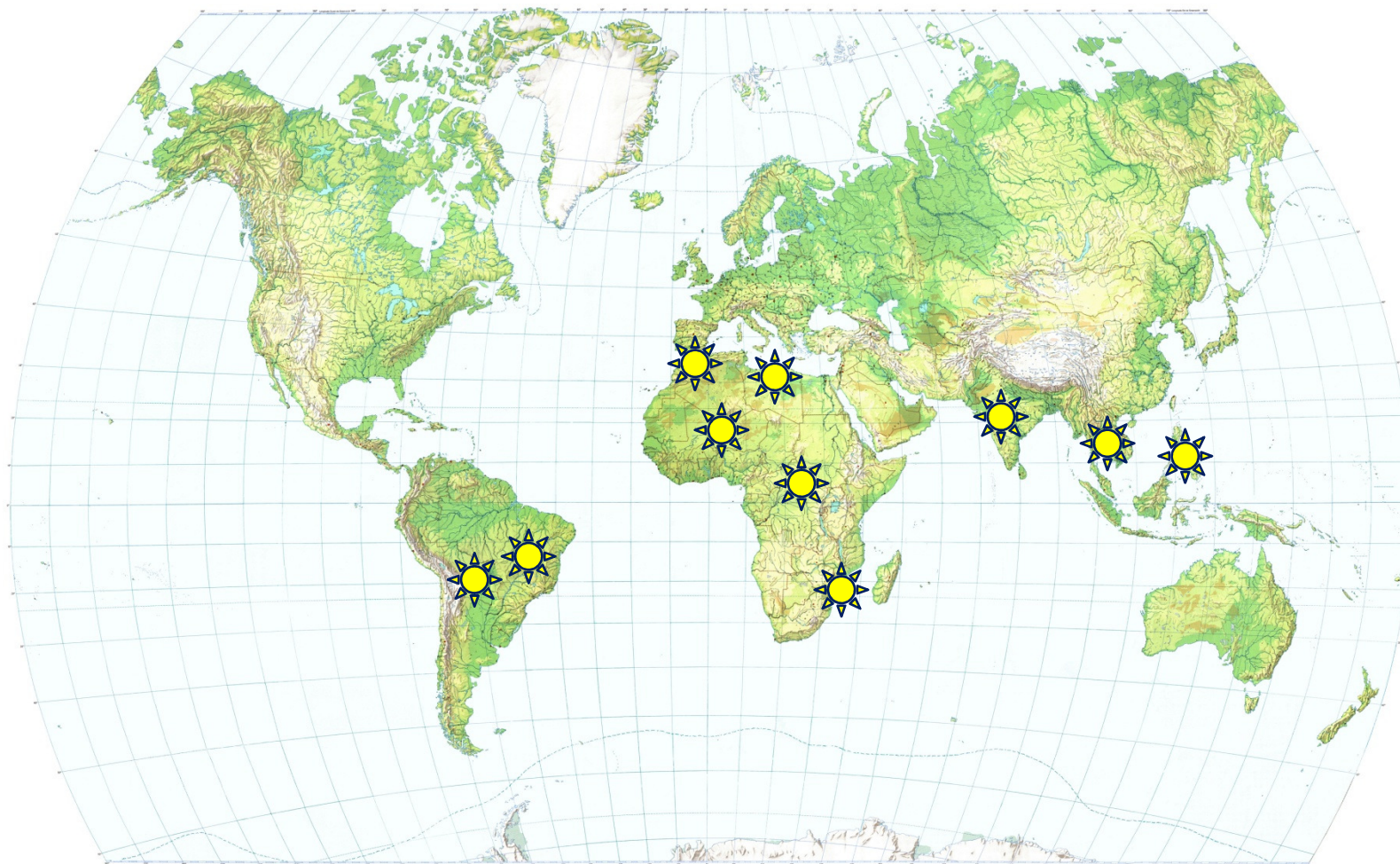
## Step 4: Integration into project

- § Integrate results at important entry points of project cycle:
  - § Project proposals, formulation of indicators
  - § Impact chain, operational planning and implementation
  - § Monitoring and evaluation
- => increase binding character





## Climate Proofing - GTZ Pilots

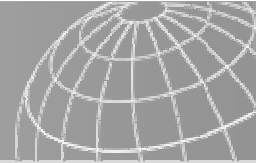




# Roofing







# Thank you for your attention

§ GTZ Climate Check:

[www.gtz.de/climate](http://www.gtz.de/climate)

§ OECD Policy Guidance on Integrating  
Adaptation to Climate Change into Development  
Co-operation:

<http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation/guidance>