Climate Proofing

Considering Climate Change and its impacts in the projects and programmes of Welthungerhilfe

Climate Talks Bonn, Side Event 2011-06-16

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Welthungerhilfe – Der Anfang einer guten Entwicklung

Welthungerhilfe

- Status: NGO, founded in 1962
- Areas of Intervention: Emergency, Reconstruction, Development
- Regions: 35 countries an Africa, Asia and Latin-America
- Staff: approx. 190 HQ and 190 expats
- Cooperation with local partners and self-implementation
- Main donors: AA, BMZ, EC/ECHO, USAID, WFP

Focus on adaptation

- Emissions of GHG in Welthungerhilfe programme countries are low.
- Climate change affects predominantly rural population in low income countries.
- Climate change aggravates the already existential problems.
- Adaptation is essential for achieving sustainable impacts.

Affected population groups and their vulnerabilities

Population groups		Important vulnerability factors
Small-scale farmers living from subsidence farming	Poverty as basic reason for vulnerability: lack of resources for food, precautionary measures and rebuilding, lack of access to knowledge, health, codetermination, insurances, etc.	• Dependence on agriculture, no alternative sources of income • Lack of knowledge on resilient cultivation methods, for instance methods which conserve water or protect against erosion • Lack of access to drought-resistant seed • Insufficient or inadequate storage opportunities
Poor households run by women		• Scarcely any access to weather-independent income • Generally dependent on one adult worker • Scarcely any access to information
Children as well as elderly, ill and disabled people		• Bodily vulnerability to diseases and extreme natural events • Dependence on other peoples' help
Impoverished population in coastal regions and flood-prone regions, mountains, and other regions affected by extreme natural events		• Lack of disaster risk reduction (knowledge, preventative measures, appropriate construction) and disaster protection (early warning, organisation, equipment) • Hazards frequently aggravated through degrading of resources, inappropriate settlement
Fishermen and small fishing enterprises		• Dependent on fishing, but stocks depleted and no alternative/supplementary sources of income • Lack of information on rise in sea levels, no early warning for storms and storm tides

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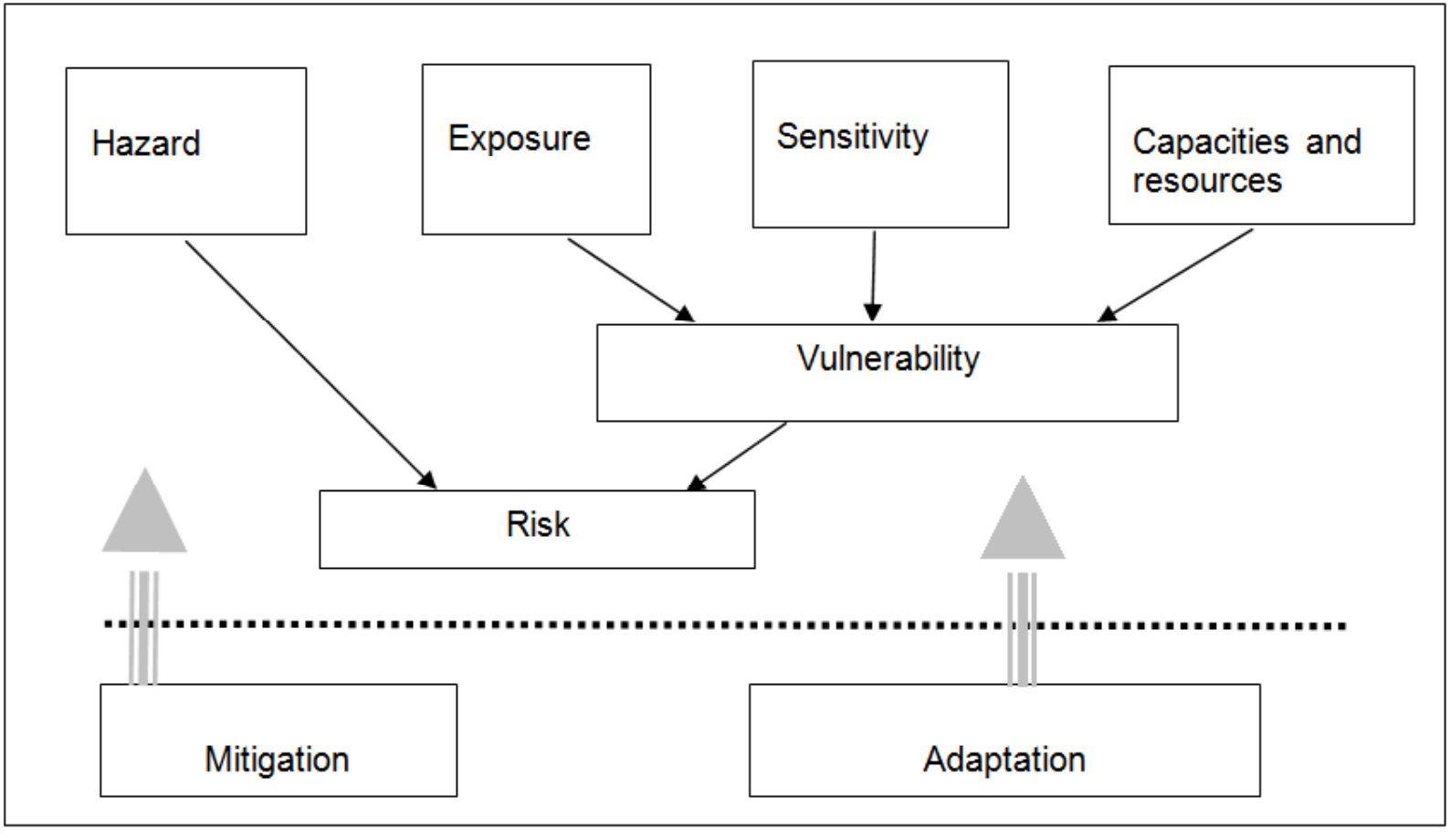
Composition of climate risk



Goals of Climate Proofing at Welthungerhilfe

Securing sustainable impacts of Welthungerhilfe actions by taking into consideration predictable risks of climate change

Identifying specific actions for adaptation to climate change

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Structure of the climate proofing study

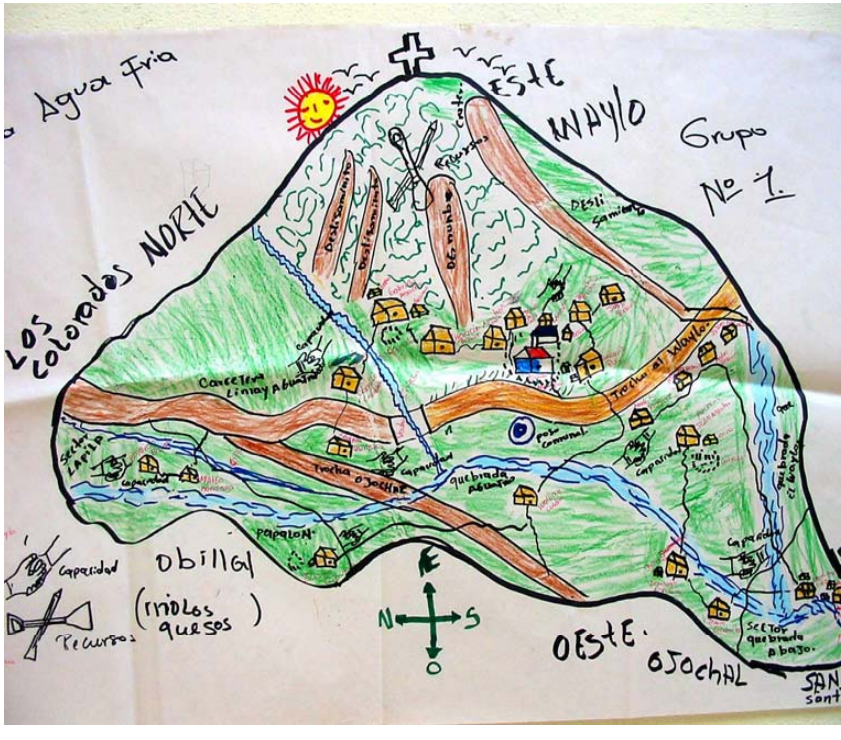
Elaborated by DKKV and co-financed by BMZ

- Main part: Climate proofing of programmes and projects
- Module A: Conceptual bases
- Module B: Orientation aids
- Module C: Relevance and efforts of climate proofing for different sectors
- Module D: Participatory tools at community level
- Module E: Bibliography and links

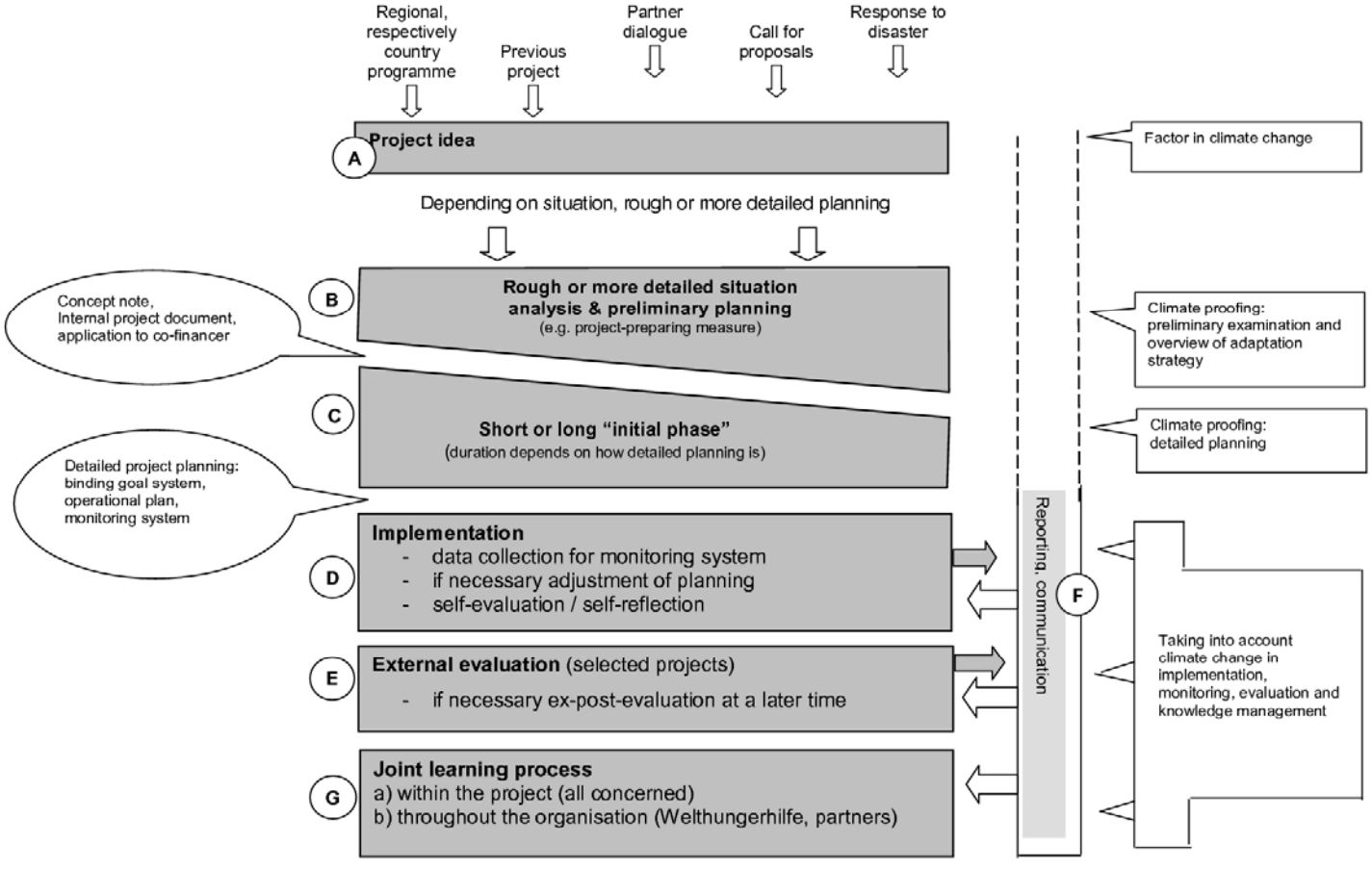
Levels of application

- Regional and country programmes
  - considering fundamental aspects of climate change expected in a region / country

- Particular projects
  - Embedding climate proofing into standard procedures
  - Risk assessment
  - Identifying options for action
  - Prioritisation of identified options



Embedding CP into the Welthungerhilfe project cycle



Step 1: Risk assessment

Effects of events	Affected population groups and assets	Most important vulnerability factors and capacities	Description of potential effects and risk evaluation
Identifying effects of climate change: A. Hazards: e.g. sea level rise, increase in extreme events B. Opportunities: more rain in dry areas	Identifying affected population groups and assets, such as infrastructure agriculture, etc.	Identifying reasons for vulnerability of these groups and elements, e.g. poverty, unsafe construction, lack of information on climate, including relevant strengths	Description of risks, e.g. loss of life or harvest; and evaluation of risk (high, medium or low)

Step 2: Identifying options for action

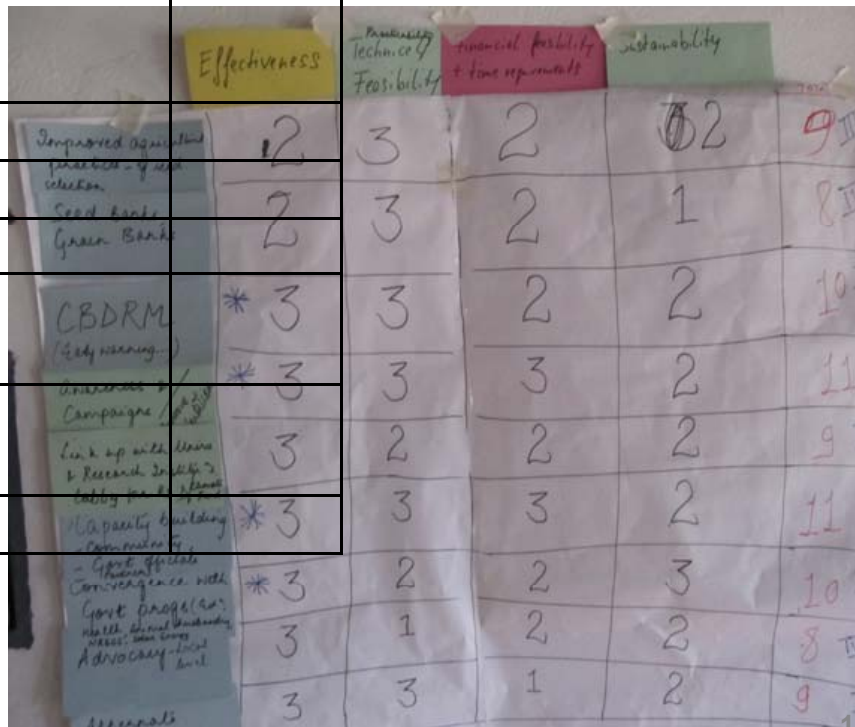
Risk Assessment	Options for action
	Identifying options for action A. Adaptation: e.g. early warning, conservation of resources, drought-resistant cultivation methods, consolidating slopes against landslides B. Contribution to mitigation: e.g. conservation of CO_2 sinks through nature reserve management

Step 3: Prioritising options for actions

Risk assessment				Options for action	Prioritising options for action	Integration into project proposals
					Evaluation of options for action according to degree of effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability, cost-benefit, etc. and its prioritisation	Integration into the project proposals (impact structure, logframe, goal and output indicators)

Tool for the prioritization

Options	Criteria					Total / ranking
	Expected effects / effectiveness	Technical feasibility	Feasibility en terms of time and financial resources	Socio-cultural feasibility	Sustainability (community responsibility / ownership)	
Slope protection						
Reforestation						
EWS						
Advocy		*Give points from 1 to 3*				
Involve schools						
Capacity building						
etc.						



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Key options for action

- Strengthening capabilities of civil society organization
- Strengthening sustainable environmental management
- Strengthening food and nutrition security
- Land use planning
- Participating in rural development plans
- Protection of critical public infrastructure
- Diversification of income options
- Promotion of financial risk sharing mechanisms

Participatory tools at community level

Area	Tool
Identifying the effects on climate change and initial indications of vulnerability	Hazard map
	Timeline
	Trend analysis
Intensifying risk analysis with a focus on vulnerability factors and existing strengths/ resources	Vulnerability matrix
	Resource map
	Transect
	Seasonal calendar
Analysis of institutions and actors	Venn diagram

Roll out of the methodology

- Staff training: HQ, expats and local partner organizations
- Introducing climate change focal points in programme countries
- Welthungerhilfe Internal knowledge management
- Exchange experiences with private sector, research institutions, universities and networks

Thank you

for your attention