



# Climate Proofing Development Cooperation

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Climate Change and Poverty: Screening Development Cooperation – GECHS/NORAD Workshop, Oslo



# Introduction

- Intra-ministerial task force
- Initial actions in Vietnam, Tanzania, Mozambique
- Small fund to roll out Action Programme
- Follow-up on EU Action Plan



## Five Key Points

1. Climate change as a development challenge
2. Particular risk: poor and vulnerable developing countries, dependent on climate-sensitive sectors
3. Economic loss, impeded development opportunities, increased poverty, migration, and MDGs at risk
4. Need to move from analysis to action. Learning-by-doing. A simple and practical approach.
5. Efforts needed on two paths:  
(I) Adaptation and (II) Mitigation



# Danish Climate & Development Action Programme

The objective of the Danida 'Climate and Development Action Programme' is to 'climate proof' Danish development cooperation in order to effectively fight poverty and promote economic and social development for present and future generations.



# Climate proofing development

- Climate proofing - ambitious goal
- Adaptation - first priority
- Focus on Least Developed Countries



# Sector approach to adaptation

- Sector approach to development and to screening tools
- “Big Three” sectors - Agriculture, Water, Health – important for Danish development cooperation
- Climate screening linked to environmental screening
- Tool box as part of Danida Aid Management Guidelines
- Ask simple questions
- Standard headings related to key elements
- Results:
  - design modifications
  - risk management adaptation actions
  - options for cooperation and targeted sector support
  - capacity development



# Danish Climate & Development Action Programme

- Mitigation of climate change
  - low-carbon development
- Capacity development
  - Nat.Coms., NAPAs, negotiations
- Raising the policy profile of climate change
  - part of political and technical dialogue



## Expected results of climate change screening

- Better aid programmes in support of long-term development goals
- Climate change screening to become “smart policy”
- Adaptation and mitigation efforts to be mainstreamed, rather than “add on”
- Opening up for substantial climate friendly financing through ODA



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## Further information on **Danish Climate & Development Action Programme**

- Electronic version: [www.netpublikationer.dk/um/5736/](http://www.netpublikationer.dk/um/5736/)
- Toolkit: [www.climate.dccd.cursum.net/client/CursumClientViewer.aspx](http://www.climate.dccd.cursum.net/client/CursumClientViewer.aspx)
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# Adaptation in vulnerable sectors

- ● Agriculture: influence on crop production from higher temperatures and changes in rainfall and water supply, changes of pest and disease patterns.
- ● Water resources: greater evaporation, changes in rainfall, changes in ground water levels, increasing water demands in warmer climate, salt-water intrusion with sea level rise.
- ● Human health: greater risks of vector borne and water borne diseases, greater heat stress, and exposure to ultra-violet radiation.
- ● Biodiversity and natural ecosystems: greater risks of loss of vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems including wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs, increased risk of desertification and loss of biodiversity, impact on migratory species.
- ● Coastal area infrastructure: sea level rise, more severe storms.
- ● Housing and other infrastructure: heavier rains and storms, water availability.
- ● Tourism: temperature changes, sea level rise, disease patterns, and water availability.