

Annex A

Examples of Tools and Screening Approaches for Adaptation to Climate Change¹

As of December 2008

Operational agency	Tool name	Substantive coverage	Where and when applied?
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Climate Change Screening Checklist	List of questions to rapidly assess potential risk of projects from climate change impacts and risk factors; classification of projects into high, moderate, and low-risk categories	Being tested on selected ADB projects in Asian and Pacific developing countries (June 2009).
Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	Climate change screening matrix http://ccs-asia.linddal.net	Guidance and check-list for use by field-mission representatives and Danish development partners. Climate change integrated as part of wider “environment” as a cross-cutting issue.	Testing on sector programmes in 17 countries. Results available for Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Niger.
Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom	Opportunities and Risks of Climate Change and Disasters (ORCHID), and Climate Risk Impacts on Sectors and Programmes (CRISP) http://tinyurl.com/ccorchid	Portfolio (ORCHID) and sector-based (CRISP) climate risk assessment methodologies.	ORCHID piloted on DFID bilateral portfolios in Bangladesh and India in 2007/08. CRISP piloted in Kenya in 2008.
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)	Climate quick scans www.nlcap.net	Integrated environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction screening.	Piloted in five programmes in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Climate check www.gtz.de/climate-check	Consultant-based “quick scans” of bilateral portfolios to screen them for risks and identify adaptation entry points.	Netherlands Climate Assistance Programme led work in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Ethiopia. Completed in 2007.
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) / Inter-cooperation	Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRISTAL) www.cristaltool.org/	Climate-proofing and emission saving; ensuring that climate risks and emissions reduction potentials are taken into account for all affected or relevant development co-operation activities.	Piloted in Morocco and India in 2008.
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	SERVIR-viz climate mapper www.servir.net	Project management tool to help (a) understand the links between local livelihoods and climate; (b) assess a project's impact on livelihood resources important for climate adaptation; and (c) devise adjustments to improve a project's impact on these key livelihood resources.	Field-tested on natural resources/livelihoods projects in Bangladesh, Mali, Tanzania, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Ecuador and India.
		GIS-based information tool for environmental decision-making.	Meso-America, with current development of tools for Africa.

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Operational agency	Tool name	Substantive coverage	Where and when applied?
World Bank	World Bank climate change portal, including ADAPT tool http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/	Google maps-based platform representing wide range of data; the portal presents climate model outputs, historical climate observations, natural disaster data, crop yield projections and socio-economic data.	ADAPT tested in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

1. Table produced by Thomas Tanner and Anne Hammil.

Annex B

How to Integrate Climate Change Considerations into Sectoral Policies, Plans and Programmes through Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) refers to “a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental considerations into policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) and evaluate the inter-linkages with economic and social considerations” (OECD, 2006c). It offers a structured approach to integrating environmental considerations into PPPs at different levels, including the sector level. The OECD/DAC Good Practice Guidance document on *Strategic Environmental Assessment* (OECD, 2006c) suggests the following key stages for carrying out an SEA: establishing the context, implementing the SEA (including by undertaking the needed analysis with appropriate stakeholders), informing and influencing decision making, and monitoring and evaluation.

The questions outlined below demonstrate how climate change considerations can be integrated into each of the key stages of an SEA. The questions address *i*) possible effects of climate change impacts on the objectives of the sectoral PPPs and *ii*) possible effects of the PPPs on the vulnerability of the natural and human systems that are affected by the sector. They are intended to stimulate ideas rather than to cover all aspects that may need to be considered. They will have to be adapted to partner countries’ circumstances, development agency mandates, and the specificities of the targeted sector.

Step 1: Establishing the context

Assessing the need for climate change considerations in the context of SEA

- What are the main risks from climate change to the sector in question? (*e.g.* loss of coastal systems for tourism, reduced runoff and recharge for water, increased rainfall variability for agriculture, expansion of disease vector ranges for health).
- Is there any reference to climate change adaptation needs in the national development plans or poverty reduction strategies? Is there a national climate change strategy in place (*e.g.* a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)) that the PPPs would need to be fully-aligned with or at least consistent with?
- Is reference made to climate change in the PPPs?
- Have climate change risks been taken into account in the PPPs?

Setting objectives

- Concluding from the general assessment, is climate change a relevant consideration in the SEA process? (If it is so, the objectives of the SEA could include assessing the viability of sectoral PPPs under different climatic scenarios, ensuring sustainability of sectoral reform, or identifying vulnerabilities of natural and human systems to the sector in question).

Identifying stakeholders

- Which decision-making bodies are most involved with affected sectors or activities? Which groups (*e.g.* demographic or socio-economic groups) and geographical areas experience highest exposure to existing climate-related risks? (*e.g.* for a PPPs related to coastal zone management, communities in low-lying coastal areas will be key stakeholders).
- Which groups will be most affected (both positively and negatively) by possible adaptation interventions? (*e.g.* poor households by water pricing, energy-intensive businesses by increased fuel costs, coastal communities by managed realignment).
- Are there other stakeholders and decision-making bodies that have been dealing with climate risks for the sectors or activities of interest? For example, links to the disaster risk reduction/management community could be identified at this stage.

Step 2: Implementing the SEA

Scoping

- Are climate change signals already apparent, and if so, do they affect social and economic development? (*e.g.* impacts of reduced rainfall or increased rainfall variability on food production, or changes in rainfall or temperature correlated with increased incidence of climate-sensitive diseases).
- Do existing studies based on extrapolation of current trends or climate change projections identify specific likely or plausible impacts on development? If so, through which mechanisms? (*e.g.* future loss of productive land or salinisation of groundwater due to accelerating coastal erosion and sea-level rise).
- How is the exposure and vulnerability to existing and anticipated climate change risks and hazards distributed over different groups?

Collecting baseline information

- What data are available at scales relevant to the sectoral PPPs (*e.g.* projections from global and regional climate models; specialised models *as* for coastal change, water resources, agricultural productivity)? Are there any major information gaps?
- If crucial information is not available or is inconsistent, which *ad hoc* studies should be commissioned to fill these critical information gaps?

- Is there sufficient institutional capacity for the collection, management and interpretation of information?

Analysing the potential effects of the proposals and any alternatives

- Are the development objectives of the proposed PPPs at risk of being undermined by projected climate change impacts?
- Is there any risk that the PPPs may lead to increased vulnerability of the affected natural and human systems?

Identifying how to enhance opportunities and mitigate impacts

- Could measures to reduce disaster risk support adaptation to climate change? (e.g. preparedness planning, improved zoning laws and building codes, risk education and early warning systems).
- How can the proposed PPPs help to enhance the resilience of people affected by climate change impacts?

Identifying alternatives

- Where PPPs proposed might fail to deliver their development outcomes because of climate change impacts, are there any alternative options that are likely to be more effective under the given climate change scenario? (e.g. where reduced rainfall may affect viability of hydropower generation, hydro could be substituted or complemented with micro-generation, including biogas, solar, etc.).
- Which measures could be built into the proposed PPPs to enhance its sustainability under climate change scenarios?
- What key policy and legislative changes are required to promote adaptation in the context of the PPPs? What mechanism or structure could be established to prompt lower-level decision makers (e.g. regional, project levels) to adopt climate change responses?
- To what extent are the different adaptation options robust under different climate change scenarios? Do they represent “no regrets” interventions, particularly where climate change impacts are associated with high levels of uncertainty?

Step 3: Informing and influencing decision makers

- Is there sufficient awareness among decision makers and stakeholders of climate change, its impacts, and appropriate adaptation responses? How can relevant information be communicated to decision makers?
- Are there any reasons why decision makers may be likely to neglect (long-term) climate change impacts or to object to integrating adaptation measures into sectoral PPPs? What incentives can be set to ensure that the identified adaptation measures are integrated? (e.g. policy drivers, new legislation, development and enforcement of regulation, taxes on carbon emissions, etc.).

Step 4: Monitoring and evaluation

- What tools and indicators might be used to assess adaptation measures in terms of development outcomes?
- How and by whom (*e.g.* those responsible for developing the PPPs, climate change experts, an independent commission) should these indicators be tracked? Are any capacity development measures needed to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation?
- Did any climatic event or trend affect the attainment of the PPPs' objectives? If so, had the SEA taken such risks into account?
- Are there any indications that the PPPs led to increased vulnerability to climate change impacts of the recipient system? Were such impacts anticipated? (Feedback should be solicited from stakeholders throughout the SEA and PPPs implementation process so that negative or counter-productive impacts may be identified at an early stage).
- Did the SEA improve the capacities of senior decision makers, civil servants and other stakeholders to understand climate change issues and management?
- Did SEA enhance the transparency and accountability of decision-making processes on climate change issues in general and those specifically related to the PPPs?

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Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation

POLICY GUIDANCE

Climate change is a serious and long-term threat that can affect every part of the globe. Its negative impacts will hit poor people and poor countries disproportionately, and further compromise the achievement of their development objectives.

Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Co-operation provides essential information and advice on how to facilitate the integration of adaptation into development processes. The objectives of this policy guidance are to: *i)* promote understanding of the implications of climate change on development practice and the associated need to mainstream climate adaptation in development co-operation agencies and partner countries; *ii)* identify appropriate approaches for integrating climate change adaptation into development policies at national, sectoral and project levels and in urban and rural contexts; and *iii)* identify practical ways for donors to support developing country partners in their efforts to reduce their vulnerability to climate variability and climate change. While efforts to integrate climate change adaptation will be led by developing country partners, international donors have a critical role to play in supporting such efforts.

This policy guidance is specially tailored for policy makers and practitioners in development co-operation agencies and their counterparts in developing country governments as well as for non-governmental stakeholders.

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