

Mainstream Climate Change in Development; not Development Cooperation

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Mainstreaming Climate Change in Development Cooperation

Theory, Practice and Implications for the European Union



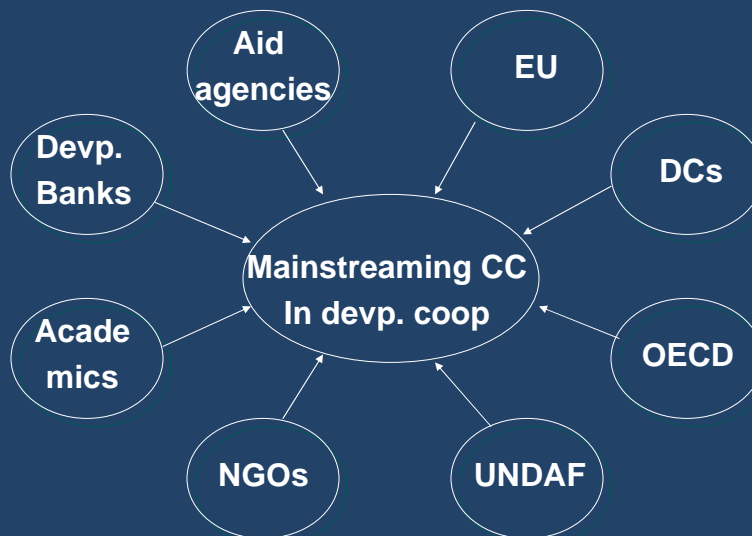
Structure

- Problem
 - Paradigm shift towards mainstreaming climate change in development cooperation
 - Climate change and development cooperation have a N-S character
- Defining mainstreaming
- Mainstreaming climate change in development
- Arguments why mainstreaming climate change in development cooperation is a bad idea
- Conclusion

1a Climate Change Regime: Paradigm Shift

- 1990s
 - Abstract
 - Global
 - Future issue
 - Economic and technical issue
- 2000s
 - Real, interfering with daily activities and needs (MDGs)
 - Multi-level
 - Current issue
 - Development issue: Climate change is the defining development issue of our generation (UNDP 2007)

1b Paradigm shift: Driving Converging Forces



1c Climate change: Classical North-South issue

- Formal divisions in Convention that both recognizes differences and fosters differences
- Structural differences:
 - In emission levels between average Northern and average Southern country especially in the past – and this is the most serious determining factor for climate impacts until 2050.
 - If emission levels are to be kept within safe levels – the world budget for the 21st century is over by 2032.
 - Impacts more severe in the South – both location wise; and because vulnerability is the greatest.

1d Development has a NS character

- The Right to Development:
 - Accepted but under-emphasized
- The 0.7 percent target:
 - Accepted, emphasized but not achieved
- The link between the right to development and the 0.7 percent target:
 - Contested
- The MDGs and development cooperation:
 - New emphasis on achieving MDGs; but resources have to double if these are to be achieved.

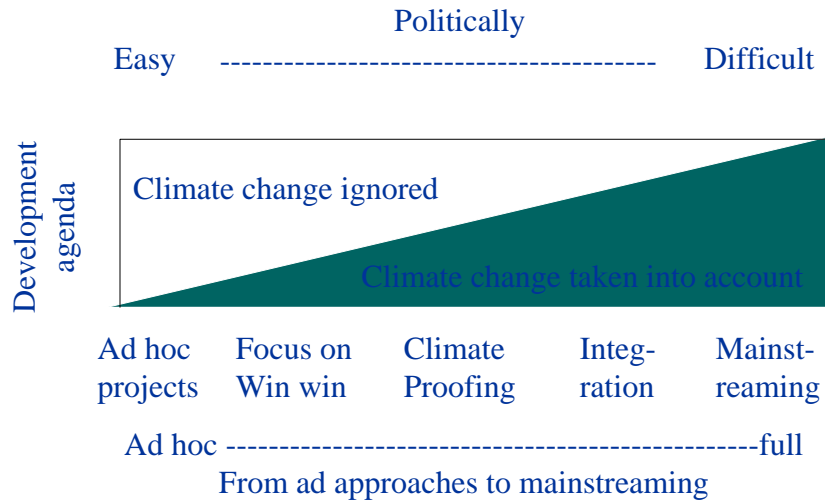
1e CC and development - Intensive NS character

- The right to development not recognized; just a need to develop. (now discussions on human rights and cc.)
- The resources promised remain elusive
- Third, the market mechanism offsets Northern emissions.

2a Mainstreaming defined

- “Mainstreaming of climate change into development cooperation is the process by which existing development processes are redesigned and reorganized, improved, developed and evaluated from the perspective of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mainstreaming implies involving all social actors – government, civil society, industry, local communities - into the process. Mainstreaming calls for changes in policy as far upstream as possible.”

2b. From Ad hoc approaches to mainstreaming



3a Climate change and development

- Mitigation
 - Development generally coupled with increased emissions; wise policy can change that especially in sectors that are less productive and less efficient. Beyond that there are trade-offs
 - Mitigation can have ancillary benefits for development
- Adaptation
 - Development can exacerbate adaptation through (mal) development
 - Development may have synergies with enhancing resilience
 - Adaptation activities can have ancillary benefits for development



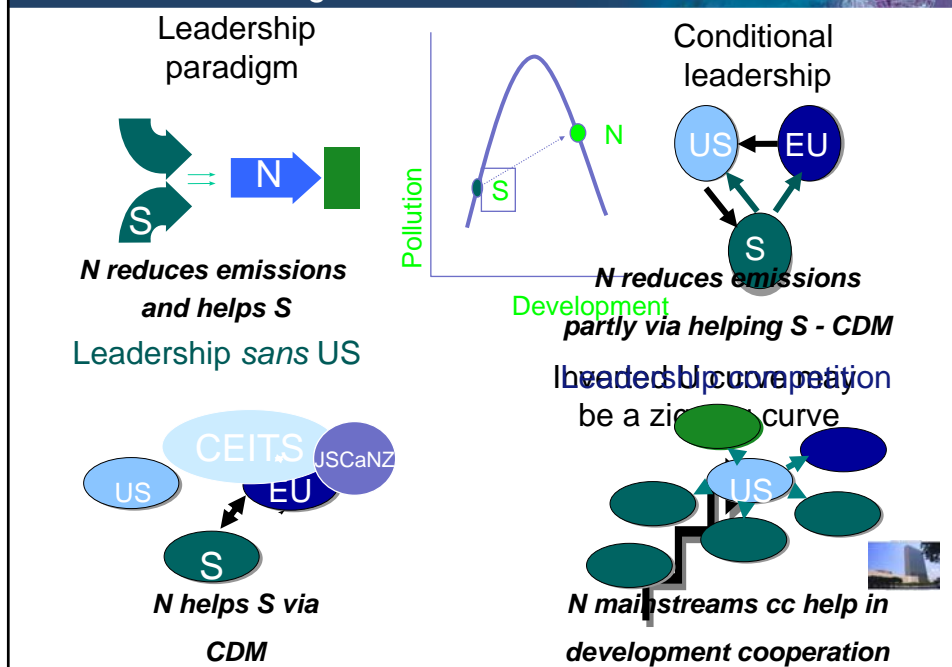
3b Mainstreaming climate change in development

“The more climate change issues are mainstreamed as part of the planning perspective at the appropriate level of implementation, and the more all the relevant parties are involved in the decision-making process in a meaningful way, the more likely they are to achieve the desired goals” (IPCC, 2007-3: 693).

4a Climate change and international cooperation

- International cooperation is needed to help developing countries:
 - Adopt modern technologies and policies to avoid taking the past emission route of the North;
 - Adopt measures that will enhance the ability of the South to adapt to the impacts of climate change
- International cooperation includes:
 - Climate cooperation
 - Development cooperation

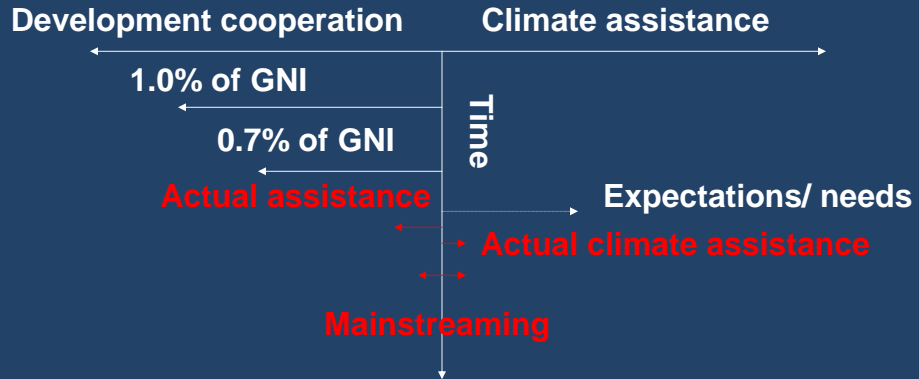
4e Climate change: The North-South deal



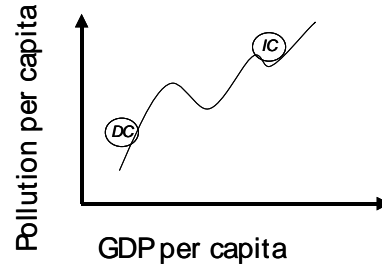
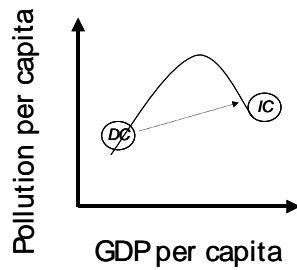
5a Practical arguments in favour of mainstreaming cc in aid

- Efficiency of use of development resources enhanced since climate change affects development and development affects climate change
- There is aid fatigue and no extra money is politically very feasible
- Money is clearly needed for climate change and it is more easily justified to spend developed countries on climate change than on development per se
- Transaction costs lower if mainstreamed

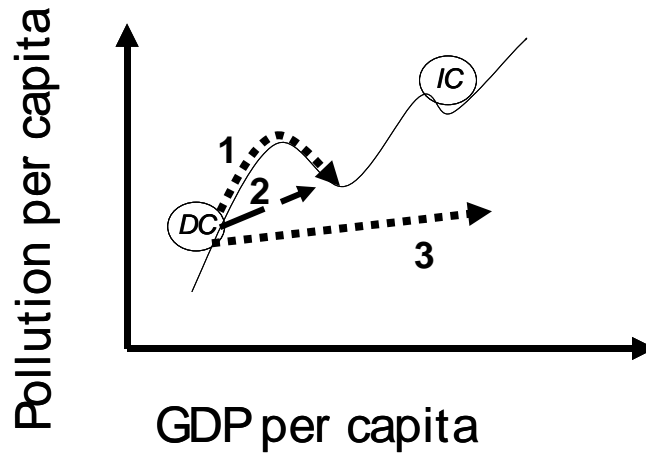
5b Arguments against: Political sensitivities



5c The link between development paradigms and development aid



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5d Arguments against: Resources needed

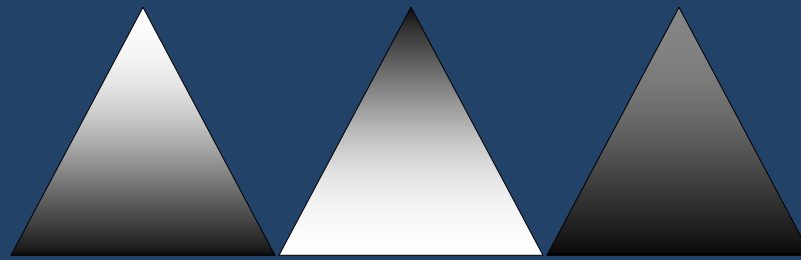
	Current ODA	Additional ODA needed for MDGs	ODA needed for Agenda 21	Aid for climate change	Total
USD billion	100	60-135	125	40-250	315-611
Comment	<0.4% of donor GNI	Clemens et al. 2007	Ch. 33, Agenda 21	Lit.	Overlaps Assumptions

5e Arguments against: Diverging beneficiaries of assistance

Rich



Poor



**Development
cooperation**

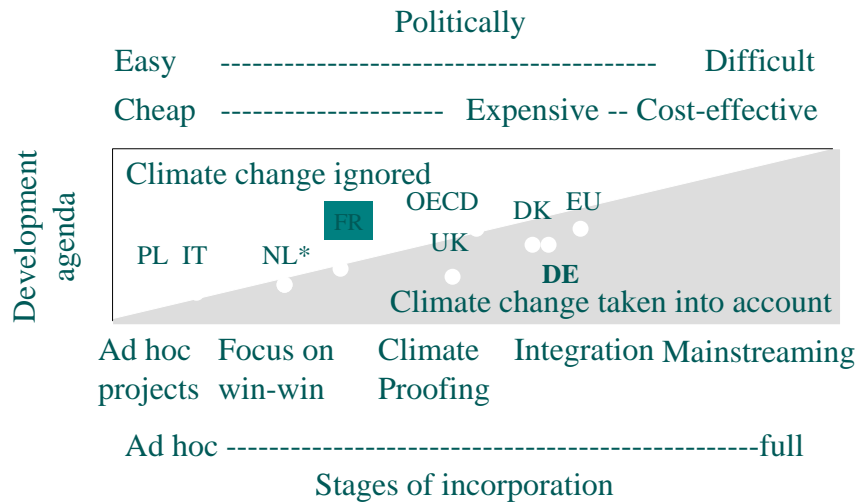
**Climate
Mitigation**

**Climate
Adaptation**

5f: Arguments against

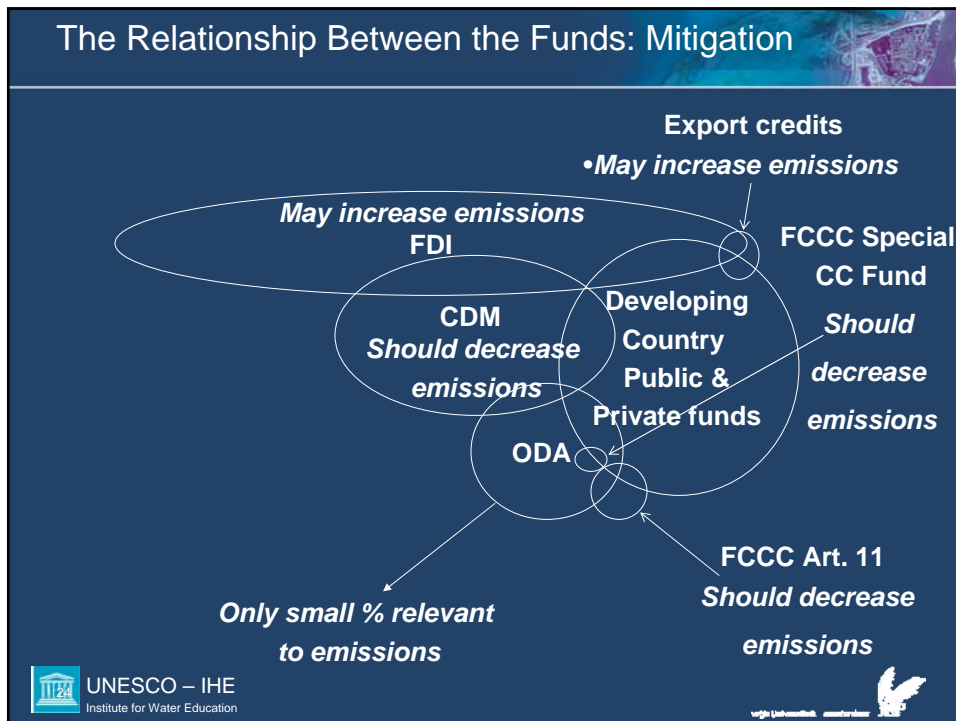
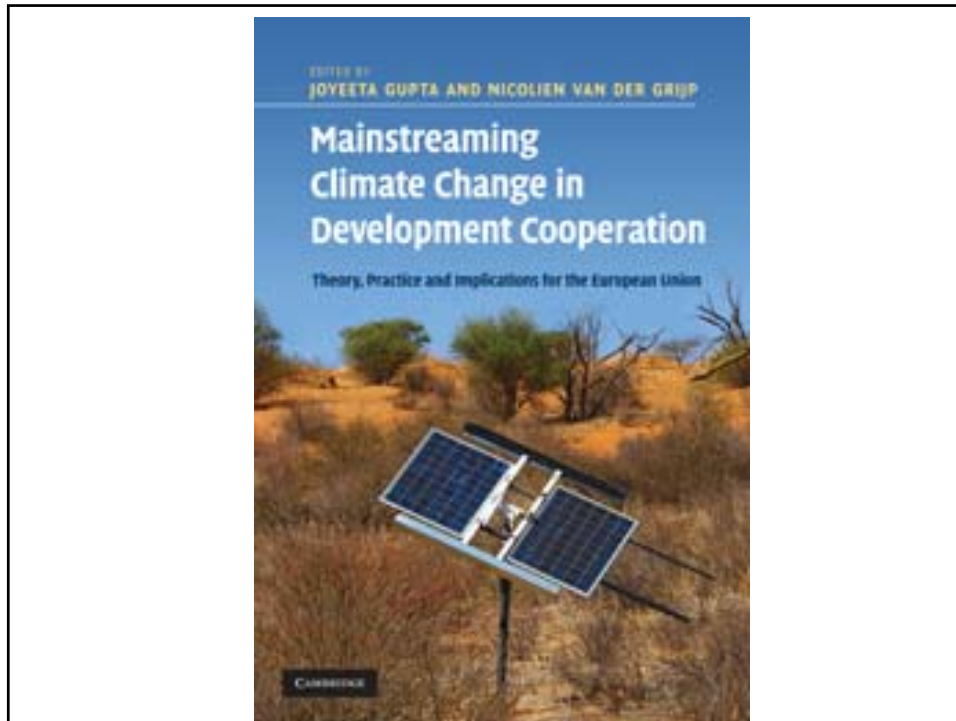
- Climate change may become the new conditionality!!

Incorporation in OECD, EU and country level

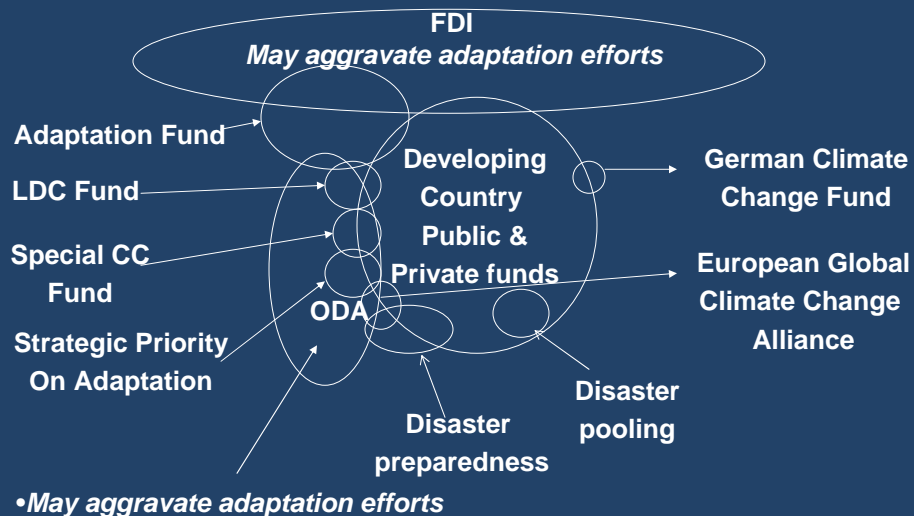


5 Conclusion

- Mainstreaming of climate change in development cooperation does not make sense; it will lead to a diversion of resources. However, mainstreaming of climate change in development does make sense!
- Instead, a search for win win options, climate proofing and climate integration make more sense in relation to development cooperation.
- Mainstreaming of climate change in development makes sense for all countries.



The Relationship Between the Funds: Adaptation



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