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CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

CONSULTATION ON KEY RESEARCHABLE ISSUES

ANNEX I

ACTIVITIES REVIEW

LAUREL MURRAY

Saleemul Huq and Hannah Reid
Climate Change Group
International Institute for Environment and Development
3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK
Tel: (+44 20) 7388 2117
Fax: (+44 20) 7388 2826
Email: saleemul.huq@iied.org hannah.reid@iied.org

ACTIVITIES REVIEW

The following is a list of recent and ongoing projects undertaken within various development and climate change fields. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but intended to *represent* the range of activities by international organisations, governments, and academics to integrate climate change and development agendas. The projects are organised by title, followed by a list of the primary organisations. The Activities Review also includes examples of coalitions or networks currently tackling climate change and development concerns.

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Adaptation Policy Framework (APF)

Organisation(s): NCSP

Website(s):

<http://www.undp.org/cc/napa.htm>

Project Description:

For developing countries, a key difficulty in vulnerability and adaptation assessments has been the integration of adaptation into sustainable development plans, and linking longer-term climate change to current problems caused by climate variability. Most NCs have been more successful in the analysis of impacts than in their treatment of adaptation options, which has rarely gone beyond the preparation of lists of possible measures. In response to countries' requests, the National Communication Support Programme (NCSP) initiated a project to develop an Adaptation Policy Framework. This framework may be used as a basis for building capacity to design studies for prioritising adaptation policies and measures in the context of national sustainable development.

Adaptations to climate change amongst natural resource-dependent societies in the developing world: Across the southern African climate gradient

Organisation(s): Tyndall, Oxfam (UK), University of Cape Town, and Potchefstroom University. Collaborative interest: Save the Children USA, University Eduardo Mondlane (Maputo, Mozambique), Nkuzi Development Association (South Africa), Department of Agriculture (South Africa)

Funding: Tyndall

Website(s):

http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme3/summary_t2_31.shtml

<http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/projects/adaptive/index.html>

Project Description:

This is a collaborative project under the **ADAPTIVE** program (See below) investigating how vulnerable societies in Southern Africa will adapt to climate change and how successful adaptations can be facilitated. The project will enhance emerging theoretical insights on the role of adaptive capacity and future policy and intervention responses aiming to improve the adaptive capacity of resource-dependent communities. The research is being conducted by a team of interdisciplinary researchers and funded by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.

Time Frame: October 2002 to March 2005

Adapting to Climate Change in Vulnerable Regions (ADAPTIVE)

Organisation(s): Tyndall, Oxfam-GB, University of Cape Town, and Potchefstroom University

Website(s):

<http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/projects/adaptive>

Description:

ADAPTIVE is a collaborative research project investigating how vulnerable societies in Southern Africa will adapt to climate change and how successful adaptations can be facilitated. The project will enhance emerging theoretical insights on the role of adaptive capacity and future policy and intervention responses aiming to improve the adaptive capacity of resource-dependent communities. The research is being conducted by a team of interdisciplinary researchers in UK and Africa and funded by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. PI Prof David Thomas (SoGE).

The key research themes are climate change, sustainable livelihoods and adaptation. The flagship project is **A Theory of Adaptive Capacity**

(http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme3/theme3_flagship.shtml)

Outputs:

- Series of Research Notes providing syntheses of key issues by theme and area
- Series of working papers providing in-depth analysis of work in progress
- Series of seminars and workshops throughout the project
- Papers contributing to theoretical developments within adaptive research

Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change (AIACC)

Organisation(s): AIACC is a global initiative developed in collaboration with the UNEP, WMO, and IPCC. AIACC is implemented by the UNEP and executed jointly by SysTem for Analysis, Research and Training (START) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS).

Funding: Funded by GEF with collateral funding provided by the USAID, CIDA, the US EPA, and World Bank. Substantial in-kind support has been donated by participating institutions in developing countries.

Website(s):

<http://www.aiaccproject.org/>

Project Description:

The goal is to advance scientific understanding of climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation options in developing countries and generate and communicate information useful for adaptation planning and action.

AIACC aims to fill these gaps by funding, training, and mentoring developing country scientists to undertake multi-sector, multi-country research of priority to developing countries. The research activities will address a range of questions about vulnerabilities to climate change and multiple other stresses, their implications for human development, and policy options for responding. The information, knowledge, tools and skills that will be produced by AIACC research will enhance the ability of developing countries to assess their vulnerabilities and adaptation options.

Research-Driven Capacity Building in Developing Countries

The most important component of the AIACC capacity building program is the expertise that scientists will gain through participation in multidisciplinary research teams working on joint 3-

year research projects of their own design. The research experience is supplemented by a program developed with input from the regional study participants that includes training, mentoring and networking with participating scientists for mutual assistance.

Anticipated Outcomes of AIACC

- Publication of peer-reviewed scientific articles by participating scientists that significantly expand understanding of developing country vulnerabilities and adaptation options
- Increased numbers of developing country researchers, particularly young researchers, who are actively engaged in global change research
- Increased participation of developing country scientists in future assessments of the IPCC
- Wider understanding of climate change issues among stakeholder groups in developing countries
- Use of information generated by AIACC studies in National Communications and for planning adaptation actions

Funding Research to Support Adaptation Decisions

AIACC is providing financial support to 24 regional study teams to conduct three-year investigations of climate change impacts, adaptation and vulnerability in 46 developing countries. The studies were selected from more than 150 submitted proposals through a competitive peer review process. Participating in these studies are 235 developing country scientists and more than 60 graduate and undergraduate students.

Bangladesh Country Experiences and Highlights for NCCSAP

Organisation(s): BCAS

Funding: NCCSAP Project (the Netherlands)

Website(s):

http://www.bcas.net/ProjectBrief/PB_Index.html

Project Description:

The Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Programme (NCCSAP) is bringing out a book based on the studies carried out in eleven countries using the IPCC Common Methodology. The book will present country experiences along with cross country sector syntheses of the effects of accelerated sea level rise (ASLR) on the coastal zones. BCAS is writing the Bangladesh chapter for this book.

Time Period: 2003 - 2004

Outputs: Bangladesh Country Experiences and Highlights on Climate Change Study

Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF)

Organisation(s): CIDA (Canada)

Funding: CIDA

Website(s):

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/AllDocIds/786C54DA98C01B4F85256D7C0063C1DC?OpenDocument

Project Description:

The Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF) is a Canadian initiative designed to assist developing countries in tackling the challenge of climate change. Established in July 2000, as part of the Government of Canada's International Strategy on Climate Change, the goal of the CCCDF is to contribute to Canada's international objectives in climate change by promoting activities in developing countries that address the causes and effects of climate change while at the same time contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

The CCCDF aims to combine technology transfer with a capacity building approach to help developing countries reduce their GHGs and contribute to sustainable development. A governance board comprised of assistant deputy ministers from climate change-active departments such as Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Industry Canada, the Climate Change Secretariat and CIDA, provides strategic advice and ensures coherence between this initiative and other climate change activities of the Government of Canada.

It is a five-year, \$100 million initiative. A total of 45 projects and funds are now being implemented throughout all regions of the world: 36 main projects, 6 small project funds, and 3 multilateral funds. Of the 36 main projects, 15 are targeted towards emissions reductions, 7 projects for carbon sequestration, 7 projects for adaptation, and 7 projects for core capacity building.

Capacity Building for Adaptation

Organisations: Various national governments, CATHALAC (Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean), UNDP, and GEF.

Funding: GEF and Switzerland

Website:

http://www.undp.org/cc/projects_adaptation.htm

Project Description:

Three capacity building pilot projects on adaptation and GHG inventories involving 34 countries in Central America, Cuba and Mexico. The projects will build upon existing climate change knowledge and fill in the gaps of Initial National Communications. By the end, a total of 8 Stage II Adaptation assessments will have been carried out covering a range of priority systems and will be relevant in a national development context.

Capacity Strengthening for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for Adaptation to Climate Change (CLACC)

Organisation(s): BCAS and IIED

Funding: The Dexter Trust (UK), Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norway), and BME

(Germany).

Website(s):

http://www.bcas.net/ProjectBrief/PB_Index.html

http://www.acts.or.ke/EWS_Climate%20Change%20Project.htm

Project Description:

The aim of the project is to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in their efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change through long-term capacity strengthening activities with government as well as civil society. The main objectives of the project are to:

- Strengthen the capacity of civil society in LDCs to adapt to climate change and enhancing adaptive capacity among the most vulnerable groups,
- Establish an information and knowledge sharing system to help countries to deal with the adverse impacts of climate change, and
- Integrate adaptation to climate change into the work of key non-government institutions, and mainstreaming the NAPA process with these institutions. As part of the capacity building CLACC has initiated Fellowship Programme for researchers working in the civil society organizations.

Time Period: October 2003 onwards

Outputs:

1. Several Report on Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change
2. Report of Best Practices to Address Local Issues related to Climate Events

Caribbean Project on Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC)

Organisation(s): Implemented by the World Bank and executed by the Organisation of American States. The project is coordinated in the Caribbean through the Regional Project Implementation Unit (RPIU), which was established by the UWI Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED). A Policy Advisory Committee chaired by CARICOM, provides overall guidance for implementation of activities.

Funding: GEF

Website(s):

<http://www.cpacc.org/>

Project Description:

The overall objective is to support Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with the adverse effects of global climate change (GCC), particularly sea level rise, in coastal and marine areas through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning, and capacity building linked to adaptation planning. More specifically, the project will assist national governments and the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED) to:

1. Strengthen the regional capability for monitoring and analyzing climate and sea level dynamics and trends, seeking to determine the immediate and potential impacts of GCC;
2. Identify areas particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise;
3. Develop an integrated management and planning framework for cost-effective response and

- adaptation to the impacts of GCC on coastal and marine areas;
4. Enhance regional and national capabilities for preparing for the advent of GCC through institutional strengthening and human resource development; and
 5. Identify and assess policy options and instruments that may help initiate the implementation of a long-term program of adaptation to GCC in vulnerable coastal areas.

The project will follow a regional approach; it will be executed through the cooperative effort of all twelve participating countries and through a combination of national pilot/demonstration actions and regional training and technology transfer linked to adaptation planning. Project execution will take four years and involve both regional and pilot-based components. The four regional components include the following:

1. Design and Establishment of Sea Level/Climate Monitoring Network.
2. Establishment of Databases and Information Systems.
3. Inventory of Coastal Resources and Uses.
4. Formulation of a Policy Framework for Integrated Coastal and Marine
5. Management.

CDM Capacity Building Activities

Organisation(s): BCAS and SSN Trust

Funding: The Netherlands Government

Website(s):

http://www.bcas.net/ProjectBrief/PB_Index.html

Project Description:

The mission of the SouthSouthNorth (SSN) project is to learn from the designing, developing and implementing of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects under the Kyoto Protocol. The SSN will create the framework for self-developed southern driven CDM projects, provides funds and professional services, and through the process of Development Facilitation it will allow stakeholders to identify, design, and implement projects by themselves. The SSN project derives its name from the co-operation between southern countries, and the relationship between these southern and northern countries. The project is implementing in Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa. The northern link for the SSN project is the Netherlands.

Time Period: October 2001 to December 2004

Outputs:

1. Three CDM projects will be developed in Bangladesh in association with Project Developer for transacting at least two projects in accordance with CDM modalities and procedures;
2. Established Designated National Authority (DNA) in Bangladesh;
3. CDM Toolkit;
4. Increased awareness at national and international level; and
5. Enhanced capacity of public and private sectors.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Organisation(s): The CDM Executive Board supervises the CDM, under the authority and guidance of the COP/MOP.

Funding: various

Website(s):

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/>

Project Description:

The Clean Development Mechanism is one of the “flexible mechanisms” under the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, the other being emissions trading. The CDM is defined under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol.

It performs a three-fold function:

1. To assist non-Annex 1 countries in achieving sustainable development
2. To contribute to the ultimate goal of the convention i.e., stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere
3. To help Annex 1 countries comply with their emission reduction commitments.

The CDM has been designed to be innovative, and market-based so that developed countries may invest in bankable projects in the developing ones. Emissions resulting from the project should be lower than what would have occurred had the prevalent technology been used (notion of additionality). Emission reductions are expected to be real, measurable, and long term.

Climate Change and Adaptation Strategies for Human Health (cCASHh)

Organisation(s): World Health Organisation (WHO)

Website(s):

<http://www.euro.who.int/ccashh>

<http://www.who.int/globalchange/climate/en/>

Project Description:

The cCASHh project is a combination of impact and adaptation assessment for four climate-related health outcomes:

- Health effects of heat and cold (mortality and morbidity);
- Health effects of extreme weather events (mortality and morbidity);
- Infectious diseases transmitted by insects and ticks, e.g. tick-borne encephalitis, malaria (vectorborne diseases);
- Infectious diseases transmitted in the water supply or through food (waterborne and foodborne diseases).

cCASHh investigates some of the many ways in which climate change affects health. The impacts of floods and heatwaves are among the direct effects of weather on health. Foodborne diseases that increase in summer, and diseases transmitted by ticks or mosquitoes are indirect effects of climate change through change in seasonal patterns of infectious diseases.

Outputs:

Project results will be disseminated to a wider public through several products:

1. Best practice guide on how communities can successfully adapt to climate change;
2. Guidelines for policy-makers on cost-effective policy instruments and measures for adaptation;
3. Tools for environmental health adaptation management (TEHAM);
4. Targeted guidelines for the general public, public health specialists and policy-makers.

Sample Publications/Events:

1. Climate Change and Human Health - Risks and Responses (2003) and Climate to Predict Disease Outbreaks: A Review (2004)
2. Synthesis Workshop on Climate Change and Health (1-4 December 2003, Maldives) and COP9 Side event (Dec. 2003).

Climate Change and Agriculture in Africa

Organisation(s): The project is implemented by the Agriculture and Rural Development Program, the World Bank Institute and the Africa Region of the World Bank and executed by the Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) of the University of Pretoria.

Funding: Total budget of the project is currently US\$ 1.32 million for 3 years, of which US\$ 0.7 million is financed by the GEF, and US\$ 0.62 million by others donors.

Website(s):

http://www.ceepa.co.za/Climate_Change/index.html

Project Description:

The project aims to improve national and regional assessments of the economic impact of climate change on the agricultural sector of eleven African countries, and to determine the economic value of various adaptation options. The project, which will build upon work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in other regions, will develop a generic analytical tool for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The project deliverables are to:

- Enhancement of the understanding of the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector at the national and regional levels;
- Enhancement of the understanding of the performance of various adaptation measures in response to impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector at the national and regional levels;
- Development of databases and models to predict consequences of climate change impact and adaptation;
- Full country dialogue on climate change impact on and adaptation by the agricultural sector.
- Establishment of capacity at both scientific and policy levels to address climate variability and climate change in the agricultural sector.

Activities:

- The project will implement a series of annual workshops over a three year period to provide country teams with tools necessary to conduct

- The project will culminate with an international conference aimed at high-level economists, scientists and policy makers from the region, to disseminate regional knowledge on the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate variability and climate.

Climate Change and Disasters

Organisation(s): Tearfund with partner organisations and governments on climate change and disaster prevention and preparedness.

Website(s):

<http://www.tearfund.org/Campaigning/Policy+and+research/Climate+change+and+disasters+policy+and+research.htm>

Project Publications:

1. *One Disaster Too Many*

This paper was presented for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (18-22 January, 2005 in Kobe).

The report reveals that western governments and other major international donors concentrate much of their efforts on emergency responses to crises rather than measures to prevent them. The report says it is 'indefensible and illogical' not to help poor communities prevent and prepare for disasters when very often, thousands of lives could be saved by even the simplest of measures.

2. *Climate Change and Poverty Paper*

July 2002

This paper is divided into four sections covering the causes of climate change and general predictions of its impacts, discussing the implications of climate change for sustainable development within Latin America, Africa and Asia, describing international climate change mitigation processes, adaptation strategies and policy influencing opportunities and ending with some discussion points and ideas for further reading.

3. *Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Research Report*

July 2003

In early 2003, Tearfund interviewed nine key donor organisations to determine the level of priority they give to disaster risk reduction within their relief and development programming, and the reasons behind this level of prioritisation. This paper reveals the research findings and offers recommendations on how donor policy on risk reduction can be improved.

Climate Change and Economic Change in India: Impacts on Agriculture

Organisation(s): Climate Change Knowledge Network (CCKN) with CICERO, TERI, and IISD

Funding: CIDA and USAID

Website(s):

<http://www.cckn.net/va.asp>

Project Description:

Since 2002, the Climate Change Knowledge Network has undertaken a project on the impacts of economic and climate changes on India's agricultural sector. The main objective of this project is to examine the vulnerability to, and impacts of, climate change and globalization on Indian agriculture and rural communities, and to offer constructive policy recommendations to enable adaptation to those impacts. The project is innovative in that it uses the concept of "double exposure," a process that enables an assessment of the simultaneous impact of climate change and globalization on regions, sectors, ecosystems and social groups.

Climate Change and the Poor: Linking Adaptation Needs to Policy and Institutional Structures

Organisation(s): BCAS, DFID (UK), Institute of Development Studies (IDS), and University of Sussex (UK).

Funding: DFID (UK)

Website(s):

http://www.bcas.net/ProjectBrief/PB_Index.html

Project Description:

The research objective of the project is to identify what kind of institutional arrangements and policy networks best serve the locally determined adaptation need of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. By looking across different countries and at different impact areas, the project will ask what types policy interventions are favoured by local communities in response to i) water resources in drought prone areas, ii) management of resources in coastal areas to respond to extreme weather events such cyclones, flooding and inundation, iii) to enhance food security and agricultural development.

Time Period: 2004 to 2005

Outputs: Country Case Study Report on Bangladesh

Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D)

Organisation(s): Environment et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-TM), Sénégal; Energy Research Centre (ERC), South Africa; Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND), Sri Lanka; and Open University, UK.

Funding: European Commission, Irish Aid, and the Swiss Agency for Environment and Landscape

Website(s):

<http://unitar-ccp.web.cern.ch/unitar-ccp/>

Project Objectives:

- An improved participation of developing countries (non-Annex I Parties) in the UNFCCC process;
- A Timely implementation of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol by developing countries;

- A better co-ordination and integration of national climate policies with sustainable development policies;
- A contribution to sound implementation of EC and bilateral aid to developing countries in the field of climate change.

Each of the three partners has specific relevant expertise that will serve as a group resource: ENDA-TM on climate change on vulnerability and adaptation (including drought and desertification); ERC on climate change mitigation; and MIND on sustainable development, macroeconomic analysis, and climate change policies. A fourth partner, Open University UK, will offer expertise on the possible integration of online distance learning in the field of climate change policy analysis and negotiation. Initial project contributing partners are the.

Expected Results:

- The development of training programmes on policy analysis and negotiation, in the field of Climate Change by the regional partner organisations, thus reducing dependence on institutes based in the industrialised countries for skills building and climate change policies in the overall dimensions of sustainable development. Climate Change capacity development. To this end, 10 to 20 trainers will become available in each of the three centres, all having gone through an intensive training course developed, designed and implemented by the project.
- South-South collaboration between the regional partner countries and possibly beyond.
- Increasing and sustaining the regional partners' abilities to develop and deliver training programme activities; attract high-level government officials (national focal points and other concerned actors) from neighbouring developing countries; and successfully transfer skills and know-how to trainees.
- Increasing the capacity of developing country officials to effectively integrate into the intergovernmental climate policy debate, effectively follow up at the national level in order to meet their obligations under the UNFCCC; and integrate climate change policies in the overall dimensions of sustainable development.

Time Frame: Project started on September 1, 2003 and is planned for two years.

Climate Change, Vulnerable Communities, and Adaptation

Organisation(s): IISD, IUCN, SEI Boston Center, and Intercooperation

Funding: The first phase of the project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Website(s):

<http://www.iisd.org/natres/security/ccvca.asp>

Project Description:

In an effort to better understand and address the links between environmental management and climate-related vulnerability, IISD is working together with IUCN—The World Conservation Union, Stockholm Environment Institute—Boston Center (SEI-B), and the Swiss Organisation for Development and Cooperation (Intercooperation) to strengthen the use of ecosystem management and restoration activities in reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate-related hazards and climate change.

Objectives:

1. Identify successful ecosystem management and restoration actions that reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate-related hazards and climate change;
2. Enhance the role of these activities by identifying barriers to action, condition for success and policy options;
3. Mobilize and expand constituencies and operational capacities for adopting this approach; and
4. Promote the integration of this approach into emerging policy frameworks and strategies on disaster reduction, climate change action, biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.

To guide the initiative, the **Task Force on Climate Change, Vulnerable Communities and Adaptation** has been established, consisting of a multidisciplinary group of experts from the fields of climate change, disaster reduction, sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management.

Outputs: The first phase of the project ended in December 2003, producing information papers, pilot case studies and the report, Sustainable Livelihoods & Climate Change Adaptation (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=647>)

Sample Publications:

1. *Increasing Community Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters through Sustainable Livelihoods* (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=593>);
2. *Increasing the Resilience of Tropical Hillside Communities through Forest Landscape Restoration* (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=594>);
3. *Sustainable Drylands Management* (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=595>); and
4. *Livelihoods and Climate Change: Combining disaster risk reduction, natural resource management and climate change adaptation in a new approach to the reduction of vulnerability and poverty* (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=529>)

Climate Land Interactions in East Africa (CLIP)

Organisations: UEA, Michigan State University, and others

Funding: the National Science Foundation Biocomplexity of Coupled Human and Natural Systems Program and the Michigan State University Foundation.

Website:

<http://clip.msu.edu/>

Project Description:

CLIP (Climate Land Interaction Project) is coordinated by Michigan State University. The overall objective of this research project is to understand the nature and magnitude of the interactions of climate and land use/cover change across East Africa. Work involves analysis of climate variability and trends in the case study sites focussing on decadal to seasonal variability on daily time scales. Future climate change scenarios will be developed using weather generator approaches taking results from different global climate models. Consideration will be given to larger-scale forcing of rainfall in East Africa, particularly the Indian Ocean and EL Nino-Southern Oscillation, its representation in global climate models, response to greenhouse gas forcing and implications for rainfall in East Africa.

The study region focuses principally on Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania but it also includes portions of: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

Climate variability, climate change and water resources management: uncertainties and implications

Organisations: UEA School of Development Studies

Website:

http://www.uea.ac.uk/dev/climate/impacts_6.htm

Project Description:

A range of projects concentrating on the linkages between rainfall variability and water resources management and in generating climate change rainfall scenarios for input to hydrologic models in order to assess the implications of future climate change for water resources management. Past research projects include EU research projects on water resources and climate change in Europe (SWURVE), and an EU INCO collaborative project with Argentinean institutes on climate change and the Rio de la Plata .

Current funded work in this area includes inputs to RIPARWIN (DFID KaR) advising on climate variability and risk in the Ruaha river basin, Tanzania and the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research project on 'Adapting to changing water availability in agriculture and leisure'.

Publications:

Tate, E., Sutcliffe, J.V., and Conway , D. (in press) The water balance of Lake Victoria under climate change. Hydrological Sciences Journal.

Conway, D. and Mahé, G. (in press) River flow modelling in two large river basins: the Paraná (subtropical) and the Niger (tropical). Hydrological Processes.

Conway , D. (2002) Extreme Rainfall Events and Lake Level Changes in East Africa : Recent Events and Historical Precedents. In E.O. Odada and D. O. Olago (eds.) The East African Great Lakes : Limnology, Palaeolimnology and Biodiversity. Advances in Global Change Research V. 12. Kluwer, Dordrecht . Pp. 63-92.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Organisation(s): The CGIAR partnership includes 24 developing and 22 industrialized countries, 4 private foundations, and 13 regional and international organizations that provide financing, technical support, and strategic direction. The FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNDP, and World Bank serve as cosponsors.

Funding: CGIAR members contributed approximately US \$381 million in 2003. Individual members make voluntary contributions to the Centers and programs of their choice, allowing funds to be targeted to areas of research and regions that align with development priorities. Independent studies consistently demonstrate that CGIAR research earns handsome returns.

Website(s):

<http://www.cgiar.org/impact/global/climate.html>

Project Description:

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting 15 international agricultural Centers that work with national agricultural research systems and civil society organizations including the private sector. The alliance mobilizes agricultural science to reduce poverty, foster human well being, promote agricultural growth and protect the environment. The CGIAR generates global public goods that are available to all.

Five Areas of Focus:

- Increasing productivity (of crops, livestock, fisheries, forests and the natural resource base)
- Strengthening national systems (through joint research, policy support, training and knowledge-sharing)
- Protecting the environment (by developing new technologies that make more prudent use of land, water, and nutrients and help reduce agriculture's adverse impacts on ecosystems)
- Saving biodiversity (collecting, characterizing and conserving genetic resources - the CGIAR holds in public trust one of the world's largest seed collections available to all)

Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate (CPWC)

Organisations(s): The international secretariat is housed at UNESCO-IHE in Delft, the Netherlands. The programme is governed by an International Programme Committee, including GWP, UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO, UNESCO, IWA and NWP, UNISDR, IPCC, WWC/WWF-4, UNDP, and World Bank.

Website:

<HTTP://WWW.WATERANDCLIMATE.ORG/HOME.ASP>

Project Description:

Aims to improve the capacity in water resources management to cope with the impacts of increasing variability of the world's climate, by establishing a platform through which policymakers and water resources managers have better access to, and make better use of, information generated by climatologists and meteorologists. The projects also seeks to encourage more co-ordinated action between the climate science, water resources and disaster relief communities. The activities cover promotion, action and support. Information exchange for sharing knowledge, experience and best practices; giving water & climate professionals access to up-to-date approaches, techniques and tools.

The core of CPWC's activities is supporting the development of Multistakeholder (Coping) Partnerships at basin, regional and national levels.

CPWC supports those seeking to implement adaptation programmes through a major capacity development component, providing technical assistance, supportive research (co-ordinated by Wageningen University) and appropriate training or skills development (co-ordinated by UNESCO-IHE).

The results of the CPWC will be presented at international conferences, such as COP, CSD &

WWF-4.

Decarbonising Modern Societies

Organisation(s): Tyndall and UEA School of Development Studies

Website:

<http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme2/theme2.shtml>

Project Description:

The Tyndall Centre's research into decarbonising modern societies involves trans-disciplinary assessments of ways to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the UK, and to subsequently limit the increase in their atmospheric concentration. This will provide information to help achieve national and global emissions reduction targets.

Technical, managerial and behavioural strategies leading to a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 involve many scientific, economic, social and political details that require in-depth evaluation. Researchers in this theme are investigating geological and biological carbon sequestration options, integrating technical and engineering analyses with assessment of environmental impacts, financial feasibility, legal and political implications and public acceptance. They are considering promising technologies for substituting fossil fuels with new and renewable energy sources, reducing emissions through implementing more efficient power generation and reducing energy demands. They are also examining the efficiency, effectiveness and broader implications of UK and European climate change policies, such as the Climate Change Levy and Renewables Obligation. The research will compare practices across organisations and communities, and extend techniques to other countries and the globe.

This work will lead to an integrated assessment of the prospects for significant decarbonisation in the UK and internationally over the coming century, and the improved representation in Integrated Assessment Models of carbon flows through the economy and environment.

Examples:

Carbon Sequestration in Agriculture: An Option for the Developing World? See http://www.uea.ac.uk/dev/climate/policy_4.htm

Robbins, M. (2004) Carbon, agriculture and poverty. Special Publication No. 2 of the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation. Beijing, China: WASWC.

Decentralized Renewable Energy

Organisation(s): Climate Change Knowledge Network (CCKN)

Website:

<http://www.cckn.net/dre.asp>

Description:

Energy is an underlying driver of economic growth and social development. Yet human consumption of energy in the form of fossil fuels, primarily in developed countries, is altering the

Earth's climate and contributing to increased vulnerability of the world's poorest people. While evidence suggests a need for both demand reduction and alternative energy sources in the North, in the South, there is a need to increase energy supplies to meet basic needs—and to do it in a way that promotes sustainable development.

The Climate Change Knowledge Network recognizes the social, economic and environmental value of decentralized renewable energy in rural areas and is posing a number of research questions which will contribute to the design of a sustainable rural energy programs for developing countries. CCKN projects include:

1. Linking Mitigation and Adaptation through Decentralized Renewable Energy (project completed in March 2004).

Under this project, members of the Climate Change Knowledge Network (CCKN) published, *Seeing the Light: Adapting to climate change with decentralized renewable energy in developing countries* (<http://www.iisd.org/publications/publication.asp?pno=612>), which highlights the positive contribution of decentralized renewable energy (DRE) to integrated climate policy. It includes five country case studies by member organizations to explore how well-designed decentralized renewable energy projects can build adaptive capacity. The case studies review the DRE and CDM experience in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

2. Decentralized Renewable Energy in Rural Areas of Developing Countries (project completed in March 2001)

Through case studies in several developing countries, this project analyzed the feasibility of using decentralized renewable energy in rural areas and assessed the possibilities for investing in decentralized renewable energy projects through the Clean Development Mechanism.

Disaster Reduction and Climate Change

Organisation(s): The UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR), UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), UNDP, International Red Cross/Red Crescent Centre on Climate Change and Disaster Preparedness, etc. The IATF/DR is the principal body for the development of disaster reduction policy. It is headed by the UN Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and consists of 25 UN, international, regional and civil society organizations. It meets twice a year in Geneva, Switzerland. Working Groups reporting to the IATF/DR bring together specialists and organisations to discuss issues of common and global relevance to disaster reduction such as climate variability, early warning, vulnerability and risk analysis, wildland fires and drought.

Website(s):

[HTTP://WWW.UNISDR.ORG/](http://www.unisdr.org/)

Project Description:

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.

- ISDR builds on partnerships and takes a global approach to disaster reduction, seeking to involve every individual and every community towards the goals of reducing the loss of lives,

the socio-economic setbacks and the environmental damages caused by natural hazards. In order to achieve these goals, the ISDR promotes four objectives as tools towards reaching disaster reduction for all

- Increase public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction globally
- Obtain commitment from public authorities to implement disaster reduction policies and actions
- Stimulate interdisciplinary and intersectoral partnerships, including the expansion of risk reduction networks
- Improve scientific knowledge about disaster reduction

Dynamic and Interactive Assessment of National, Regional and Global Vulnerability of Coastal Zones to Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise (DINAS-COAST)

Organisation(s): This is a regional project for the Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICS). Partners include the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK); Flood Hazard Research Centre (FHRC) at Middlesex University, UK; WL/Delft Hydraulics, the Netherlands; Institute of Environmental Studies (IVM) at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands; and the Centre for Marine and Atmospheric Science (ZMAW) at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

Funding: European Commission under the Fifth Framework Programme "Thematic Priority Mitigation and Adaptation to Global Change". Project No. EVK2-CT-2000-00084, 2001-2004.

Website(s):

<http://www.dinas-coast.net/>

Project Description:

DINAS-COAST is an integrated modelling project that combines state-of-the-art science and data from a range of different disciplines to help policymakers interpret and evaluate coastal vulnerability. The project builds on expertise and methods developed in climate modelling, coastal morphology and ecology, economics, environmental geography and computer science to develop an integrated methodology. To be of practical use to policymakers and other stakeholders, DINAS-COAST will develop a dynamic, interactive and flexible assessment tool on a CD-ROM, called DIVA (Dynamic Interactive Vulnerability Assessment) with which a range of mitigation and adaptation scenarios can be analysed.

Fisheries Management Support Program (FMSP)

Organisation: DFID, UK

Website:

<http://www.fmsp.org.uk/>

Project Description:

The purpose of the FMSP is to generate benefits for poor people by the application of new knowledge to fisheries management systems. The programme is targeted at small scale and subsistence fishing communities which have little or no alternative to fishing as an activity and

largely depend on fishing for their livelihood. Improved food security and opportunities for income generation are achieved by sustainable resource management. The FMSP seeks to support research which will identify and promote innovative management solutions for marine and freshwater fisheries, and which will improve the productivity of water bodies so that they provide a sustainable yield of fish, and which will deliver benefits to poor people. Currently, the FMSP is looking at ways of integrating climate change impacts into fisheries. Please refer to **Effects of climate change on the sustainability of capture and enhancement fisheries important to the poor** (project No. R2778J undertaken with UEA School of Development Studies).

Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project (GECHS)

Organisation: Part of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)

Website:

<http://www.gechs.org/>

Project Description:

This is an interdisciplinary research project that seeks to advance research and policy that addresses the human dimensions of environmental change and the reconceptualization of security. Of particular focus is the **Southern Africa Vulnerability Initiative (SAVI)** which is a long-running program studying vulnerability and human security to environmental change in southern Africa. The specific objectives of SAVI are,

- to consolidate different facets of vulnerability research and to develop an integrated framework for understanding vulnerability within the context of southern Africa;
- to develop a proposal for a self-sustaining, longer-term project which integrates vulnerability research with policy formulation;
- to build a coalition among the international Council for Science (ICSU) and other scientists in the region to implement a vulnerability research program.

GTZ Climate Protection Programme (CaPP)

Organisation(s): German Technical Development Cooperation (GTZ)

Funding: The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Website(s):

<http://www2.gtz.de/climate/>

Project Description:

The project was originally launched in October 1993, originally under the title, "Measures to Implement the Framework Convention on Climate Change".

The goal of the CaPP project is to assist developing countries in meeting their obligations to the UNFCCC, and ensure mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures into relevant projects sponsored by the German development cooperation. The measures focus mainly on the energy sector; while other important areas are transport, waste management and industry. Following the decision taken at the sixth Conference of the Parties (COP) to allow sink

projects in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to a limited extent, the forestry sector will also become increasingly important. Finally, within the framework of the project, the GTZ is also involved in the debate on designing the flexible mechanisms in Germany and in the international climate negotiations.

By September 2000, some 30 projects in more than 20 different countries had been promoted, some of them in collaboration with other international organisations, such as the UNFCCC, World Bank, GEF and BMZ.

Phase IV: Climate Protection Programme for Developing Countries

Partner organisations in developing countries pay greater attention to climate protection (reduction of GHG emissions and adaptation to climate change) in the relevant projects of German development cooperation (mainstreaming).

Anticipated Results:

1. Mechanisms exist for the integration into development cooperation projects of climate protection measures to reduce emissions.
2. Conditions have been created to realise CDM projects in selected countries.
3. Options for the incorporation of measures to adapt to climate change in developing countries are implemented in an exemplary manner and their poverty-relevant effects are documented.
4. International climate conferences and GEF discussions are supported.
5. Awareness- and information-related work is intensified according to interest groups. Target Groups: The population of the respective partner country that is adversely affected by climate change; in the broadest sense the world population. Mediators: political and business decision-makers of partner organisations, experts in public institutions, from private industry and in non-governmental organisations. Project Executing Organisation: Ministries for the environment, energy, science, land and forests along with national public and private research institutes including universities, NGOs.

Term Frame: Phase 4: July 2001 to December 2004

Health Hazards and Climate Change Flood Risks

Organisation(s): UEA School of Development Studies

Website:

http://www.uea.ac.uk/dev/climate/adaptation_3.htm

Project Description:

This project falls under the **Theory of Adaptive Capacity** at Tyndall (See below).

It is widely perceived that flooding can have major health implications, including increased risk from communicable disease and stress-related illness, as well as risk of injury and drowning. Yet there has been relatively little systematic research to date characterising the health burden of present-day floods, let alone assessing the future health impact of any increased risk of flooding associated with climate change. Likewise, there have been very few studies worldwide that have examined how vulnerable populations and health care systems in different settings respond to the health risks from flooding, and how climate change impacts might bring further adaptive challenges.

The project takes the first major step in addressing this research and knowledge gap. Through a

wide-ranging document search, across both academic and non-academic sources, the team has identified and assembled as much as possible of the existing information that exists worldwide on health outcomes and health-related responses to flooding. By collating papers and reports from disparate sources they have been able to produce the first known global review of health risk and floods, and set the findings in the context of predicted climate changes to produce a strategic assessment of adaptation needs relating to health. In July 2004 the project hosted an international workshop at UEA to discuss and disseminate the findings, develop research and intervention priorities, and gain further specialist input in order to complete the strategic assessment of processes and policies.

Publications:

Matthies, F., Few, R., and Kovats, S. (2003) 'Social science and adaptation to climate change', IHDP Update (Newsletter of the International Health Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change) Issue 03/2003, 15.

Impacts and Adaptation in Canada's North

Organisation(s): IISD and Canadian Western Arctic communities

Website:

<http://www.iisd.org/climate/arctic/>

Project Description:

In 1999, IISD began to work with Canadian Western Arctic communities to: (1) document climate-related changes; (2) facilitate collaboration between western scientists and local experts; and (3) communicate the finding to researchers, decision-makers and civil society.

Local engagement in global change research offers opportunities for expanding our collective understanding of complex environmental trends such as climate change. The projects described here are part of a broader, evolving methodological and partnerships approach that responds to climate change in the Canadian Arctic.

Reports include:

- *Sachs Harbour Observations on Climate Change*
IISD's work with the Inuvialuit community of Sachs Harbour to document over a period of two years the problem of Arctic climate change and explore how Inuvialuit knowledge can enrich scientific research in the Arctic.
- *Partnerships in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region*
The collection and sharing of local observations and adaptive strategies on climate change in three communities in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.
- *Community Monitoring and Reporting*
IISD's efforts to develop a monitoring and reporting strategy that will enable appropriate action on climate change from a northern perspective.

Improving Capacity of Vulnerable Households

Organisation(s): BCAS, CARE (Bangladesh), RVCC

Funding: CIDA (Canada)

Website(s):

http://www.bcas.net/ProjectBrief/PB_Index.html

Project Description:

The goal of the project is to contribute to the Canada Climate Change Development Fund adaptation programme by increasing the capacity of Bangladeshi communities in the southwest to adopt the adverse effects of climate change. The primary focus would be to reduce vulnerability by increase household level income, food security and capacity building through diversification of livelihood options in Gopalganj district.

The RVCC will help facilitate identification of such possible options and assist beneficiary households enhance household level capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. Six hundred vulnerable households from the poor of the Barompalta and Patkelbari villages in Muksudpur Upazila, Aruakandi and Kamarole villages in Kashiani Upazila and Baikunthapur and Tetulbari village Kotalipara Upazila of Gopalganj will be considered as direct beneficiaries. Vulnerable households will be comprised of poor farmers, fishers, day laborer and women headed households.

- Identify and implement activities to diversity households livelihoods to accommodate and address the vulnerabilities.
- A series of Workshop, Training, Demonstration and Cross Visits Tailored to enhance understanding of adaptive strategies will be undertaken.
- Research Institutions are linked with project partners and target beneficiaries in order to disseminate research findings relevant to reducing people's vulnerability to climate change.

Outputs:

Conducted Households Census and Baseline Survey, Identified vulnerable households, formed 30 groups, beneficiaries need assessment for adopting alternate livelihood options, provided training of beneficiaries and local community on climate change issues, jointly developed several training modules, provided several number of skill development training on to beneficiaries for adopting different alternate livelihood options, observed environment day 2003.

Reports on different alternate livelihood activities to increase income and food security to reduce vulnerability to climate change, group mobilize to self-mobilization from passive participation and much awareness on climate change issues.

Publications / Reports from Project: As per PP the project team will prepare quarterly reports and final report. The team has planned to write several articles in some international journal or a book.

Time Period: March 2003 - March 2005

Information for Africa Climate Technology Transfer (iACTT)

Organisation(s): ACTS has been chosen as the Eastern Africa sub-region partner and ENDA Energie is taking the lead role in the project.

Website(s):

<http://www.acts.or.ke/NP%20-%20iACTT.htm>

Project Description:

To provide African stakeholders with an easy access to up-to-date climate change resources that avail. The primary objective of the project is to collect all relevant information on climate change and related issues and make it available, disseminate it to the targeted audience. The project will thereby help build the institutional capacities of African climate change focal points by providing Internet-based information tools to African decision makers.

The other aspect of the project is the ultimate establishment of an African Cleaner Production network to share and exchange online data on production and pollution prevention and on technology transfer from the industry.

Collaborative Research Program (CRN)

Organisation: InterAmerican Institute for Global Change Research (IAI)

Website:

www.iai.int

Projects:

The IAI works on a number of science projects that touch on development issues. For instance, the Collaborative Research Program (CRN) works to create networks of scientists and scientific institutions studying global climate change. Between 1998-2003, 14 grants were funded under this program, administered by the IAI. The CRN is also augmented by the **Initial Science Program (ISP)** which has funded a wide range of studies addressing climate variability and issues such as health and agriculture. Another is the Program to **Expand Scientific Capacity in the Americas (PESCA)** which is currently funded under the ISP round III and the CRN.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Organisation(s): IPCC is managed by the IPCC Secretariat, which is hosted by WMO in Geneva and supported by UNEP and WMO. In addition, each Working Group and the Task Force has a Technical Support Unit. These Technical Support Units are supported by the government of the developed country co-chair of that Working Group or Task Force and hosted by a research institution in that country. A number of other institutions provide in kind support for IPCC activities.

Funding: various

Website(s):

<http://www.ipcc.ch/index.htm>

Project Description:

Established in 1988 by the WMO and UNEP and open to all members of the UN and WMO. The role of the IPCC is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC does not carry out research nor does it monitor climate related data or other relevant parameters. It bases its assessment mainly on peer reviewed and published scientific/technical literature.

The IPCC has three Working Groups and a Task Force:

- Working Group I assesses the scientific aspects of the climate system and climate change.
- Working Group II assesses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive consequences of climate change, and options for adapting to it.
- Working Group III assesses options for limiting greenhouse gas emissions and otherwise mitigating climate change.
- Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories is responsible for the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme.

International Financial Flows and the Environment (IFFE)

Organisation(s): World Resources Institute (WRI) in partnership with the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (India), Prayas - Pune Energy Group (India), and the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI).

Website(s):

http://materials.wri.org/project_description2.cfm?ProjectID=68

Project Description:

Established in 1998, the overarching goal of the IFFE project is to shift patterns of development finance so that they support rather than undermine environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation at local and global levels. Such a shift can be realized by reforming mandates and instruments of key international financial institutions, and by increasing the accountability of those institutions through greater openness and participation in their decision-making processes. These institutions are particularly important given their mandates to support sustainable development and poverty alleviation in the developing world, and their influence on investments that are key to achieving millennium development goals (e.g., access to water, electricity, etc.).

Four Research Areas:

1. *Landscape of development finance.* The project assisted the environment and development community to reassess research agendas, institutional foci, and advocacy strategies in light of the dramatic changes in patterns of financial flows to developing and transition economies.
2. *Patterns of private finance.* The IFFE project is examining patterns of private finance, with particular attention to how the information can be used to leverage change in public institutions.
3. *International financial institutions.* The IFFE project is exploring whether, and how, public international financial institutions can be agents of positive policy reform - an approach we call "environmental adjustment" - in the forest and energy sectors.
4. *Global public policy.* At the level of global public policy, the IFFE project has pursued two opportunities: the interface between proposed international investment rules and international environmental agreements, and proposed reforms of the global financial architecture.

The International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)

Website:

<http://www.ihdp.org/>

Description:

The programme was launched in 1990 by the International Social Science Council (ISSC), originally as the Human Dimensions Programme (HDP). It is an international, interdisciplinary, non-governmental science programme dedicated to promoting and co-ordinating research designed along its three main objectives of research, capacity building and networking. Much of its activities are carried out in collaboration with other international partner programmes on global environmental change; for instance, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), and the International Programme on Biodiversity (DIVERSITAS). IHDP is also a scientific sponsor of the Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) and collaborates with intergovernmental bodies, such as the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), and the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI).

IHDP presently has five Core Science Projects:

- **Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS)**
- **Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC)**
- **Industrial Transformation (IT)**
- **Land-Use and Land-Cover Change (LUCC)**, co-sponsored with IGBP
- **Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ)**, co-sponsored with IGBP

IUCN Adaptation of Water Resources Management to Climate Change

Organisation(s): World Conservation Union (IUCN) with partner organisations such as Dialogue on Water and Climate.

Funding: Dutch Government through the IUCN Water & Nature Initiative, the Dialogue on Water and Climate, and CIDA.

Website(s):

<http://www.waterandnature.org/3a.html>

Project Description:

Project took place within the Water & Nature Initiative (Component 3 – Wise Governance) started by the IUCN. This larger initiative is a 5-year action plan of 80 partner organizations to improve water management for healthy rivers and healthy communities. Demonstration of good management in ten basins is supported by the development of tools for financing, governance, empowerment, and information.

Within this specific project, several regional roundtables were organised where experts produced regional climate change strategies. These are now being translated into action through various mechanisms. For instance, the Initiative's demonstration sites are testing some of the proposed

measures.

At the same time, the Initiative produced CHANGE: Adaptation of Water Resources Management to Climate Change, which outlines the basics of climate change adaptation strategies.

LDC pre-COP Negotiating Workshop (Annual)

Organisations: IIED and FIELD

Funding: DFID (UK)

Description:

The goal of this annual workshop is to strengthen the capacity of Least Developed Countries to negotiate and implement the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Currently, it is held once a year a few days prior to the annual UNFCCC Conference of the Parties. The last workshop took place on December 3-4 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Specifically, the workshops involve a review of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol for participants new to the process (especially in those areas most relevant to LDCs); updating participants on inter-sessional activities; interactive discussions of important negotiations issues among LDCs, including considerations outside the direct influence of the UNFCCC (i.e. international commitments on financing for development, national development strategies, GEF operational modalities); and lastly, exercises designed to enhance the negotiating skills of participants.

Linking Climate Adaptation

Organisation(s): IDS, ACTS, BCAS, Development Alternatives (India), Zimbabwe Environmental Research Organization (ZERO), Environnement et Developpement du Tiers Monde (ENDA-TM), Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), and IIED

Funding: UK Department for International Development

Website(s):

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/climatechange>

Project Description:

The objective of the LCA Project is to assist communities and adaptation experts, particularly in developing countries, share theoretical, policy and experiential knowledge to support community led adaptation. Conceptually, the project aims to identify which actors, funding flows and policy mechanism must be linked to support successful community-led adaptation. This is being investigated through six case studies of community led adaptation in Bangladesh, India, China, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Senegal. The LCA Project will also identify longer term research priorities needed to support community led adaptation.

One new development under the LCA project is the formation of the **Linking Climate Adaptation Network**. Network members will be able to access information about the latest methodologies and toolkits being used to assess vulnerability and adaptation options. They will also be able to share their insights and experiences of mainstreaming climate adaptation - whether at projects or programme level or in national and international policy. The LCA Network

is hosted by Eldis: <http://community.eldis.org/lca/>

Outputs:

The case studies, conceptual framework paper and research priorities will be published in the IDS Bulletin, scheduled for October 2005, which will be presented to COP-11 and to the first meeting of the Kyoto Protocol COP/MOP. Case studies of community based adaptation are invited from non-LCA Project partners for inclusion in the Bulletin to complement those being undertaken under this Project.

Modular Multi-Purpose Integrated Assessment System

Organisation: Tyndall

Website:

<http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme1/theme1.shtml>

Project Description:

This flagship project within Tyndall's *Integrating Frameworks* Research Theme (see below). The project will develop a modular framework for integrated assessment modeling. Building from scratch one single integrated assessment model – capable of addressing the increasing range and complexity of relevant policy questions – now seems unfeasible for a single institution.

Integrating Frameworks

Website:

<http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme1/theme1.shtml>

Description:

The objectives of the Integrating Frameworks research theme are twofold. One is to undertake policy analyses on climate change issues relevant to the UK in particular. The second objective is to advance the scientific methods used for the analysis of climate change. The study of environmental issues, including climate change, requires an interdisciplinary approach, using methods that incorporate lessons from economics, physics, chemistry, geography etc. These methods are usually referred to as Integrated Assessment (IA) models.

Complete list of other projects in Research Theme:

http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme1/theme1_project_list.shtml

National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs)

Participants: LDC countries

Funding: GEF through the LDC Fund

Website(s):

<http://www.undp.org/cc/napa.htm>

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/napa/items/2719.php

Project Description:

The NAPAs were established to address the urgent and immediate national needs LDC countries for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change and for preparation of NCs to the UNFCCC. NAPAs are funded through the GEF from a special LDC fund established at COP-7. An LDC Expert Group was also created at COP-7 to advise on the preparation of NAPAs.

One of the guiding principles of the NAPAs is that countries should use existing information and traditional knowledge -- there should be no new studies. The NAPA should also contribute to overall sustainable development goals. Therefore, the NAPA should complement, and refer to, any of the following national documents that are available:

- Initial National Communication -- build upon the vulnerability studies and proposed adaptation options
- Convention to Combat Desertification -- build upon the national action plan
- Convention on Biodiversity -- build upon the national action plan and/or national biodiversity strategies
- National sectoral policies
- Programme of action for Least Developed Countries
- Poverty reduction strategy papers

The NAPA could also complement other UNDP and UNDP-GEF initiatives, such as, the Adaptation Policy Framework and the National Capacity Self-Assessment.

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

Organisation(s): individual countries, UNDP, and GEF

Funding: GEF

Website(s):

<http://roo.undp.org/gef/ncsa/>

Project Description:

Aimed at assisting countries to assess their priority national capacity for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). These MEAs include the UNFCCC, UN Convention for Biodiversity (UNCBD), and UN Convention to Combat Land Degradation (UNCCD). The NCSA is unique in that it promotes synergy among the three MEAs. Through the self-assessment, countries will identify capacity gaps and then come up with their own solutions to rectify these gaps.

The primary objective of NCSAs is to identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, climate change, and land degradation, with the aim of catalyzing domestic and/ or externally assisted action to meet those needs in a coordinated and planned manner. While these three thematic areas are central to the exercise, it is fully recognized that NCSAs will need to explore the synergies among them, as well as linkages with wider concerns of environmental management and sustainable development.

UNDP, an international organization with leading expertise in capacity development, has been working with more than 100 countries around the world to support the implementation of the

NCSA at various different stages.

Time Frame: average duration of a NCSA project will be 12 to 18 months

National Communications (NCs)

Organisation(s): The GEF Secretariat chairs the Advisory Committee. It also consists of representatives from UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, and UNFCCC.

Funding: *Climate change enabling activities* are GEF-funded grants that assist non-Annex I Parties in preparing these National Communications in order to meet their commitments to the UNFCCC.

Website(s):

<http://www.undp.org/cc/index2.htm>

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php

Project Description:

All signatories to the UNFCCC are required to prepare a National Communication comprising three major elements: a national greenhouse gas inventory, abatement analysis, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments.

In November 2003, the GEF Council approved a \$60 million, six-year UNDP/UNEP joint proposal to fund 130 climate change enabling activities in the regions of West and Central Africa, South and East Africa, the Arab States, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. UNDP will be the lead Implementing Agency on 100 of these enabling activities, and UNEP will be the lead on the remaining 30.

In July 2004, the UNDP/UNEP proposal also included a second phase of the *National Communications Support Programme (NCSP)*, executed by UNOPS. The NCSP is based at the National Communications Support Unit in New York. Over its six-year lifetime (2004-2010), the NCSP will provide an integrated package of technical and policy support to enhance capacity in non-Annex I countries.

- **Technical and policy support:** The NCSP will customize its technical assistance with a package of options so that countries can select the services that best suit their circumstances at any given time. For example, rather than holding generic, information-sharing workshops at the regional level, efforts will be made to provide more targeted, "issues-based" workshops at the sub-regional level where common solutions can be identified. Secondly, as the climate debate grows broader, some governments and development agencies have expressed the desire to place environmental concerns squarely in the centre of the human development agenda. Mainstreaming activities under the NCSP will assist non-Annex I Parties to better incorporate climate into national development policies, and to find the balance between achieving global environmental benefits and national development goals.
- **Knowledge management:** Activities in this area will focus on facilitating south-south exchanges of experiences, such as capture and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned, and possibly technical assistance forums (e.g. adaptation, inventories, mainstreaming, abatement, etc.).

- **Communications and outreach:** Communications will be used to disseminate both technical and policy resources and knowledge products. The Support Programme will also use its communications and outreach arm to report on the impacts and achievements of the countries and the programme. An annual "client satisfaction" survey will be used to assess whether the programme is adequately responding to demands.

Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Program (NCCSAP II)

Organisation(s): The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, managed by the Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM) for phase I of the project (1996-2004) and ETC International in the second phase of the project (2003-2007).

Funding: The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, financing research in countries such as Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mali, Mongolia, Senegal, Suriname and Yemen.

Website(s):

<http://nccsap.eriya.com/>

Project Description:

The NCCSAP is now in its second phase, the first of which was completed in 2004 (<http://www.netcoast.nl/projects/netcoast/countrystudies/index.htm>) and focused on climate change vulnerability. The second phase will focus on vulnerability and resilience building for poor communities, in order to conduct meaningful mitigation and adaptation assessments for the national communications. Scientific capacity building in developing countries is a priority as well as building the policy debate within government and the general public.

Overall, the aims of the project are as follows:

- Assist developing countries to prepare, formulate, implement, and evaluate their policy in relation to climate change.
- Raise awareness of the problem of climate change in developing countries.
- Increase the involvement of policy makers, scientists, and `broad layers` of the population in the climate change debate in developing countries.
- Promote exchange of experiences between developing countries on climate issues.
- Impact the UNFCCC negotiating process through the raising of `burning issues`.
- Coordinate effectively between NCCSAP and similar international initiatives.

Provention Consortium

Organisations: Currently made up of 46 organisations including the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, IAI, World Bank, Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO/WHO), World Food programme, UNDP, WMO, UNEP, etc.

Website:

<http://www.proventionconsortium.org/>

Description:

This is a global coalition of governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations dedicated to increasing the safety of vulnerable communities and to reducing the impact of disasters in developing countries. It functions as a consortium to share knowledge and resources, as well as advance policy in disaster risk management. The main activities include,

- Risk identification and analysis - assessing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities;
- Risk reduction- avoiding hazards and reducing vulnerability; and
- Risk sharing and transfer - protecting investments and sharing the costs.

OECD Development and Climate Change Project

Organisation(s): OECD

Website(s):

http://www.oecd.org/document/14/0,2340,en_2649_34361_1933710_1_1_1_1,00.html

Project Description:

This project was launched in 2002, to explore possible synergies as well as trade-offs in "mainstreaming" climate change responses in development co-operation projects, development plans and activities. The focus is on links between climate change, natural resource management and economic development plans in developing countries.

The project has produced several case-study reports exploring the climate development nexus in countries such as Egypt, Uruguay, Nepal, Bangladesh, Fiji, and Tanzania.

Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF)

Organisation(s): UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Website(s):

<http://www.undp.org/rblac/regional/>

Project Description:

The RCF is an instrument for UNDP to promote sustainable human development in Latin America and the Caribbean and to reaffirm its role towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Declaration commitment to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. The RCF represents the policy framework within which UNDP will undertake activities in areas of priority concern to the countries in response to the aggregated regional demands and priorities; it also serves as an interface between national, regional and global issues. It will contribute to shifting the role of UNDP in the region further towards the provision of knowledge-based advisory services; institutional strengthening; facilitation of multi-stakeholder consensus-building; advocacy work; and demonstration projects. These functional areas will underpin

interventions in three priority thematic areas in line with the Administrator's Business Plans, 2000-2003:

- Poverty reduction
- Democratic governance
- Energy and climate change

The RCF will also incorporate three cross-cutting themes:

- Gender and development;
- Information and communication technology for development; and
- Human development at the local level.

Time Frame: The second regional cooperation framework (RCF) for Latin America and the Caribbean was approved for the period 2001-2005.

Regional Climate Outlook Forum Support (Africa)

Organisations: International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI); Drought Monitoring Center, Nairobi (DMCN); Drought Monitoring Center, Harare (DMCH); African Center for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD); WMO; and NOAA Office of Global Programs.

Funding: USAID and NOAA

Website:

<http://iri.columbia.edu/outreach/project/RCOFSupportAfrica/>

Project Description:

Improve climate variability management at the national level in Africa by:

1. Enhancing the capacity of climate forecasters to implement approaches and evaluate their expected skill when applied in real-time, and
2. Enhancing capacity among RCOF partners to achieve measurable improvements in selected aspects of climate variability management.

Resilience on the Prairies

Organisation(s): IISD, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (the rural extension service of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada), and the University of Manitoba's Natural Resources Institute.

Funding: Canada's Climate Change Action Fund

Website:

<http://www.iisd.org/climate/canada/prairies.asp>

Project Description:

In October 2004, This two-year was initiated to examine the resilience of prairie communities to past climate stresses as a means of strengthening adaptation to future climate change. The project is based on the premise that prairie agroecosystems, or the inter-relationship between social and ecological systems in the prairie region, have been continuously adapting (successfully and unsuccessfully) to historic climate variability. By examining successful

examples of how agroecosystems have adapted to past climate stress, it is believed that we learn how to promote adaptive capacity and build the resilience of prairie agroecosystems to present climate change. It is expected that the project's research findings will make an important contribution to the design of Canada's evolving Agricultural Policy Framework.

The project will undertake three main tasks:

1. A Vulnerability Analysis that will integrate historic climate variability and socio-economic data to identify potential vulnerability "hotspots" for detailed study.
2. A Resilience Analysis at the farm and community level that will assess existing adaptive capacity and its role in building resilience to climate change, and include a synthesis of current and planned policies that will build resilience to climate change.
3. An Adaptation Priority Analysis in which future climate scenarios will be integrated with crop and land use models to identify regions where building resilience to climate change may have highest priority.

SSN and IIED Partnership Project

Organisation(s): SSN and IIED

Funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) for the second project phase starting in 2005.

Website(s):

<http://www.southsouthnorth.org/default.asp?ssnactivities.asp?>

Project Description:

The aim of the project is "to support and forge linkages for best practice in the field of poverty reduction, sustainable development and climate change activities both nationally and internationally". IIED will take part in the second phase of the project, set to start in 2005, which will include adaptation as well as mitigation projects. The adaptation projects will focus on vulnerable communities in four developing countries, namely, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Brazil and South Africa. These will be undertaken by the partners in each country and will be used as models for others to do in other countries.

Sustainable Agriculture System (NCAP)

Organisation(s): National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research (NCAP), The Indian Council for Agricultural Research

Funding: UNEP

Website:

http://www.icar.org.in/ncap/ncap_rese_acti.htm

Project Description:

Developing decision making tools for assessment of vulnerability to climate change in India. Currently, the focus is on Orissa district to develop methods for identifying vulnerable groups and the range of coping strategies, primarily to drought, floods and cyclones.

Tiempo

Organisations: IIED, UEA (UK), SEI, and Sida.

Funding: SEI and DANIDA (Danish International Development Assistance)

Website:

<http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/tiempo/>

Project Description:

This project involves both the Tiempo Climate Cyberlibrary and the Tiempo Newsletter. The cyberlibrary is an electronic information service covering global warming, climate change, development, sea-level rise and other related issues. The other main output is *Tiempo* magazine: a quarterly bulletin dedicated to current research on climate change and development.

Theory of Adaptive Capacity

Organisation(s): Tyndall

Website:

http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme3/theme3_flagship.shtml

Project Description:

This is the flagship project for Tyndall's *Adapting to Climate Change* research theme (see below). The project has two main research components. First, using spatial analogues, case studies in the Caribbean and the UK are being used to examine the factors that define adaptive capacity and drive adaptation. Drivers of social change are assumed to manifest in formal governance institutions, the private sector, or wider civil society (which includes informal institutions). The research therefore endeavours to unravel some of the complex relations and processes between these different structures in terms of their ability to respond to existing weather variability and to future climate changes. Second, through literature review and interaction with other Theme 3 projects, the relative importance of management decision making at different scales in responding climate change is explored. Three scales, the local, national and international are highlighted and the transfer of knowledge, capacity and resources among scales is investigated. Transaction costs and path dependency issues are central to this component of the research. Attendance at the international climate negotiations will contribute to this component.

Time Frame: April 2002 to September 2005

Adapting to Climate Change

Website:

<http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme3/theme3.shtml>

Description:

Researchers in this theme are analysing the vulnerability of organisations, ecosystems and countries to gradual and extreme changes in climate, and their ability to adapt. They will develop scenarios that take into account extremes, uncertainties and abrupt changes to provide

analysis tools that assist decision-makers. They are also investigating critical thresholds beyond which it will be hard to adapt, such as those related to abrupt changes in the thermohaline ocean circulation or the melting of polar ice sheets. The costs and benefits of adapting to climate change will be considered in the light of uncertainty and timing of adaptive measures. Climate change will have different impacts on various parts of society, so researchers are also investigating questions of justice and equity.

Sample of other projects in Research Theme:

1. Integrated Systems of Vulnerability and Security (completed)
2. The Impacts of Global Climate Change on British Overseas Territories (completed)
3. Business and climate change: Measuring and enhancing adaptive capacity
4. How will changing storm activity influence insurance and forestry? (completed)
5. Climate change, ozone depletion and human health
6. Adaptation to Climate Change in Developing Countries: Exploring Policy Responses (ongoing)
7. Anticipating and reacting to climate change in southern Africa (ongoing)
8. Adaptations to climate change amongst natural resource-dependent societies in the developing world: across the southern African climate gradient
9. Sustainable water resources: A framework for assessing adaptation options in the rural sector
10. Identifying climate change adaptation issues of justice and equity in developing countries (ongoing)
11. Health hazards and climate change flood risk (ongoing)
12. How much does it cost to adapt to climate change? (ongoing)
13. Theory and practice of economic analysis of adaptation
14. Disaster narrative and public perceptions of climate change

Complete list: http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/research/theme3/theme3_project_list.shtml

UNEP Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to climate change into sustainable development planning in Eastern and Southern Africa (Workshop for Pilot Project)

Organisation(s): UNEP (invited organisations include the IPCC, UN Institute for Training and Research: Climate Programme, UNFCCC, and WMO. The first phase of the project is to be implemented by the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).

Website(s):

http://www.unep.org/themes/climatechange/Focus_Areas/workshop.asp

Project Description:

The purpose of this workshop is to launch a pilot project in selected countries of Southern and Eastern Africa on the integration of vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) to climate change into sustainable development planning with an emphasis on policy implementation. This integration will focus at the broad policy level as well as in priority areas of sectoral planning such as water and agriculture. The target audience is the non-climate change community of experts who are involved in development planning so as to raise awareness about issues related to development and climate change.

The project is being proposed based on country needs to understand and test tools and methods for this purpose as well as to further engage policy makers, analysts and decision makers in both developing countries and donor organizations.

In addition to the participating countries, a number of aid agencies are being invited to participate in the workshop and project in order to strengthen north-south partnerships to reduce vulnerability through improved development planning. The objective is to foster collaboration and partnerships to support and to provide a forum to further the policy processes underway in donor organizations in support of adaptation needs in developing countries.

A series of technical documents are currently being prepared to support the workshop discussions and the subsequent country level activities. These five short papers will explain general concept situating environment in the context of sustainable development; mainstreaming environment into development, emphasizing the regional policy arena; vulnerability, adaptation and poverty; tools and methodologies for integrating vulnerability to climate change into development planning; and, climate predictions in the selected countries.

US Global Climate Change Program

Organisation(s): USAID

Website:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/

Project Description:

USAID has funded projects in over 40 developing and transition countries, integrating climate change into a broad range of development assistance activities. Focus on reducing growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals. Project provide training, tools, and other means of capacity building, to assist developing and transition countries address climate-related concerns as a part of their development goals.

VulnerabilityNet

Organisation(s): SEI

Website:

<http://www.VulnerabilityNet.org>

Description:

This forum was started by the Stockholm Environment Institute, Oxford Office. The site makes research materials available to the academic community. Coordinators prepare synopses of key aspects of vulnerability research and policy.

The website started in May 2004 and functions as a discussion forum and repository of research documents (it may in the future be expanded with other facilities). It is intended for fast and efficient access on any communications infrastructure, so that for instance, users in the developing world will not be slowed or encumbered

WMO Agrometeorological Adaptation Strategies to Climate Variability and Climate Change

Organisation(s): World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Website(s):

<http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html>

Project Description:

The specific objective of this project is to develop agrometeorological adaptation strategies to climate variability and climate change especially in the vulnerable regions where food and fibre production is most sensitive and vulnerable to climatic fluctuations. Members will contribute to this project by making available staff time for CAgM rapporteurs and other experts; assist in providing information on current response strategies to climate variability and climate change and help diffuse information to the appropriate agencies in their countries. A Meeting of the CAgM Working Group on Impact of Management Strategies in Agriculture and Forestry to Mitigate Greenhouse Gas Emissions and to Adapt to Climate Variability and Climate Change was held in July 2001. Regional workshops on agrometeorological adaptation strategies will be held and roving seminars to disseminate the results of these workshops are planned for the years 2002 and 2003.

An International Symposium on reducing the vulnerability of agriculture and forestry (including biodiversity) to climate variability and climate change will be held in the year 2002.

WMO Climate Change/Variability and Natural Disasters in Agriculture

Organisation(s): World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) – Open Programme Area Group 3 (OPAG3)

Website(s):

<http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html>

Project Objectives:

- To summarize the status of climate change/variability studies and potential impacts of climate change/variability on national and regional agriculture, rangelands, forestry and fisheries;
- To summarize the status of mitigation and adaptation strategies with respect to impacts of climate change/variability and natural disasters in agriculture;
- To appraise and report on current capabilities in the analysis of climate change and variability and natural disasters specifically as they relate to and affect agriculture, rangelands, forestry and fisheries at the national and regional levels;
- To analyse and review the results of climate change scenarios and climate variability studies at the regional level and promote appropriate agrometeorological adaptation strategies to mitigate the impacts on agriculture, rangelands, forestry and fisheries;
- To identify deficiencies in the operational applications of long-range predictions for agriculture, and make recommendations for improving the technology for the benefit of agriculture at the national and regional levels;

- To collaborate with CBS and CCI on matters of common interest;
- To submit reports in accordance with timetables established by the OPAG and/or MG; and
- To liaise with the coordinator for support systems for policy making for agrometeorological services and the coordinator for training, education and extension of the CAgM MG, as appropriate, in the implementation of the activities of the team.

WMO Programme on Sustainable Development of Water Resources

Organisation(s): World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Website(s):

<http://www.wmo.ch/index-en.html>

Project Description:

The goal is to ensure the effective use of hydrology in support of sustainable development, including the protection and enhancement of the environment.

The purpose of the Programme on Sustainable Development of Water Resources (SDW) is to encourage the full participation of Hydrological Services in the national planning and implementation of actions consequent to the relevant recommendations of UNCED and the Special Session of the UN General Assembly (1997).

The implementation for the period 2000-2003:

Hydrology for Water Resources conservation:

- Urban areas: The particular needs for hydrological services of planners and managers of water related projects to support the development of new approaches to water conservation and prevention.
- Use and replenishment of groundwater: To counteract the overexploitation and pollution of groundwater resources. Low cost techniques for monitoring the quantity and quality of groundwater resources will be developed.
- Small islands and low-lying coastal areas in managing water resources and providing protection from Coastal areas and small islands: Support to studies of the special problems faced by flooding.

Hydrology for Ecosystem protection and restoration:

- River basins with changing regimes: Support the efforts to monitor and correct the problems resulting from the impact of development on the runoff and sediment regimes of river basins. Through this activity, support is provided to the collection, processing and interpretation of flow, sediment transport and water quality data required for the understanding of ecohydrological processes.
- Arid and semi-arid areas: Considering the particular needs of arid and semi-arid areas for hydrological services, it is planned to develop proposals for overcoming the hydrological problems faced in these regions as a result of intermittent and highly variable river discharge.

Working Group on Development and Climate Change

Organisation(s): Action Aid International, Christian Aid, Oxfam, Tearfund, New Economic Foundation (nef), Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, RSPB, WWF, IIED, ITDG, People & Planet,

IDS, Columban Faith and Justice, Operation Noah, TERI – Europe, WaterAid, and World Vision.

Description:

The working group was initiated by the IIED and nef in recognition of the need to involve development organisations in the climate debate, and establish a unique network of development and environmental organisations. The group is currently made up of 18 different climate change and development organisations with the goal of sharing knowledge and expertise among the various organisations, as well as informing the public and policy-makers about the need to link climate change with development. The first publication was *Up In Smoke?*, released in October 2004 to launch the group. Next activities include Global Warming 8 (GW8) in Edinburgh on 5 July, to coincide with the G8 (6-8 July 2005). This meeting will have 8 developing country speakers from 8 countries or regions being particularly threatened/damaged by climate change, and encouraging significant publicity. A briefing paper will also be released at this same time highlighting the links between climate change and Africa.

World Bank Pilot Project on Sustainable Development and Climate Change

Organisation(s): World Bank

Website(s):

http://www.oecd.org/document/28/0,2340,en_2649_34361_1934684_1_1_1_1,00.html

Project Description:

The 2001 pilot project sponsored four individual case studies covered Brazil, India, the West Africa region and South African perspectives. The case studies identify issues and approaches relevant to an evolving regime for addressing climate change, given various national and regional circumstances, including economic profiles, political interests, institutions and capacities. The risks of climate change are considered and the role of climate mitigation and adaptation policies within a sustainable development context, identifying possible synergies between development priorities and climate policy objectives. Though adaptation is seen as an important policy area, the background papers emphasize mitigation policy.

1. Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategies: A Brazilian Perspective

Emilio Lèbre La Rovere (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

The main purpose of this paper is to discuss main issues and approaches to build an equitable international regime to address climate change under a Brazilian perspective.

2. Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Energy: Future Perspectives for South Africa

Ogunlade Davidson, Lwazikazi Tyani and Yaw Afrane-Okesse (Energy and Development Research Centre, University of Cape Town)

This paper discusses the Climate Change - Sustainable Development Nexus in South Africa with a focus on energy issues.

3. Climate Change and Sustainable Development Strategies in the Making: What Should West African Countries Expect?

Fatma Denton, Youba Sokona and Jean Philippe Thomas (Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde)

The paper argues that for West African countries in general the biggest preoccupation in the climate change context is building resilience, reducing vulnerability of poorer and marginalized

communities and adapting to the negative impacts of environmental degradation rather than climate mitigation per se. One key step in that direction would be to ensure better governance frameworks.

4. Climate Change: India's Perceptions, Positions, Policies and Possibilities

Jyoti K. Parikh and Kirit Parikh (Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research)

The paper presents Indian perceptions on the problem of climate change and sustainable development; the kind of negotiating positions that follow from these perceptions; the policies India has undertaken so far and finally India's possibilities for action that can help contain the threat of climate change.