



THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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A photograph of a man wearing a straw hat and a light-colored shirt, working in a rice paddy. He is surrounded by lush green rice plants and is positioned in the middle ground of the image. The background is a dense, green, tropical forest. The water in the paddy reflects the surrounding greenery.

# CLIMATE CHANGE MAINSTREAMING

Global Climate Change Alliance+ Training Course  
**Module 5**

# Two global concerns

## Climate Change action

Requires world's collective efforts at different levels and sectors, aiming at building social and political support for mitigation and/or adaptation. One big challenge is inter-linkage with development concerns. It may greatly influence on development and vice versa.

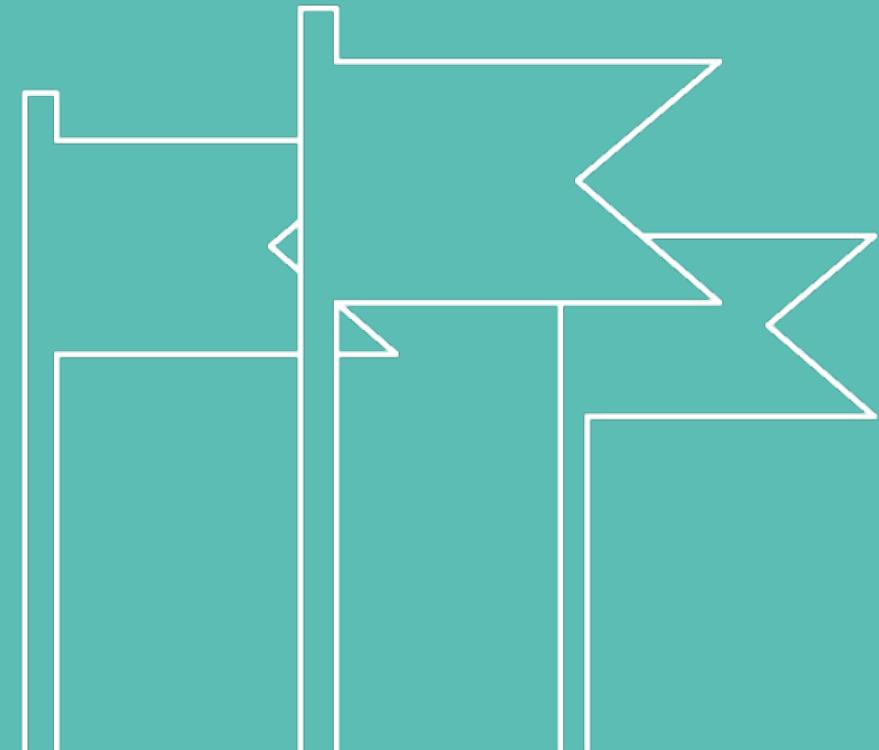
## Development action

Seeks to implement long-term solutions to problems by helping developing countries create the necessary capacity needed to provide such sustainable solutions to their problems. Often been synonymous with economic development. It may influence Climate Change (GHG mitigation and adaptation to it) and vice versa.

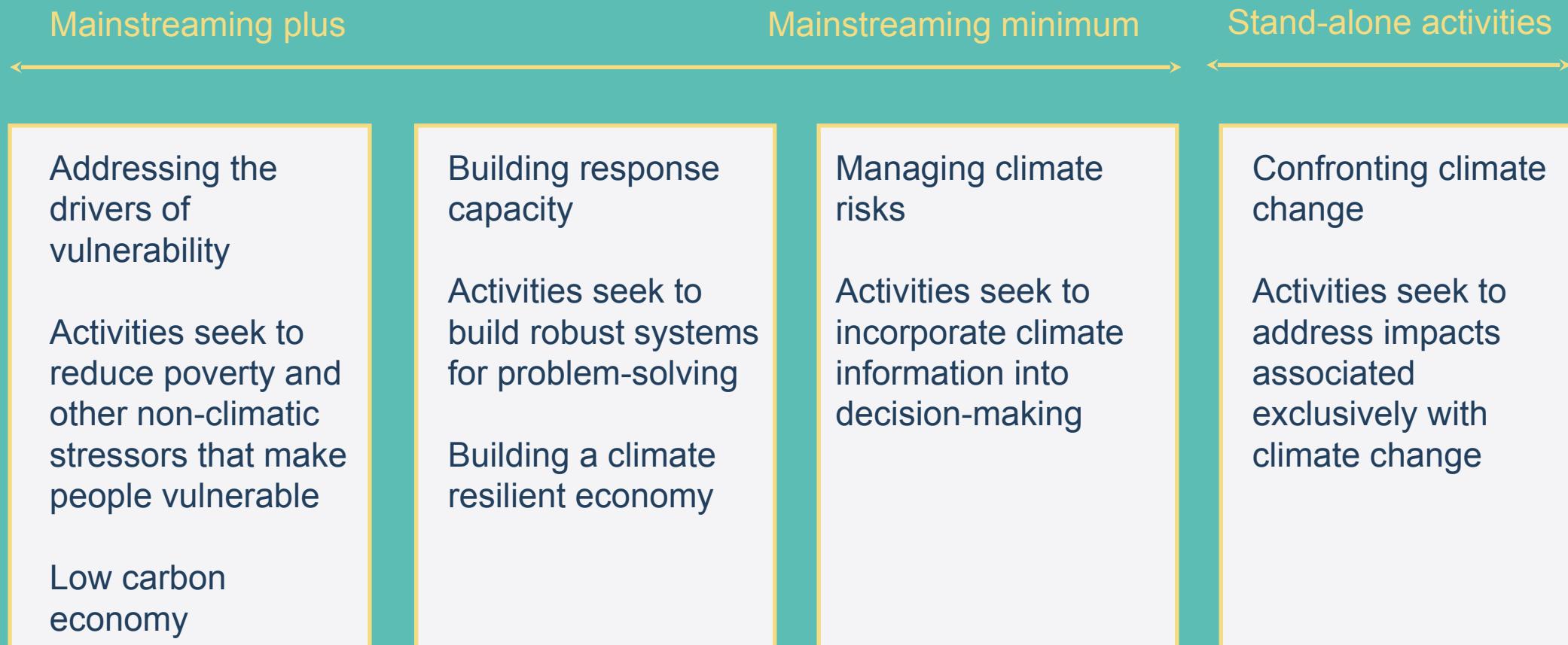


## Why mainstreaming?

- EU definition: the process of systematically integrating climate change into all domains of the EU development cooperation to promote specific (transposing ideas, influencing policies) as well as general development outcomes.
- UNFCCC Article 4.4: “The developed country Parties ... shall ... assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects”



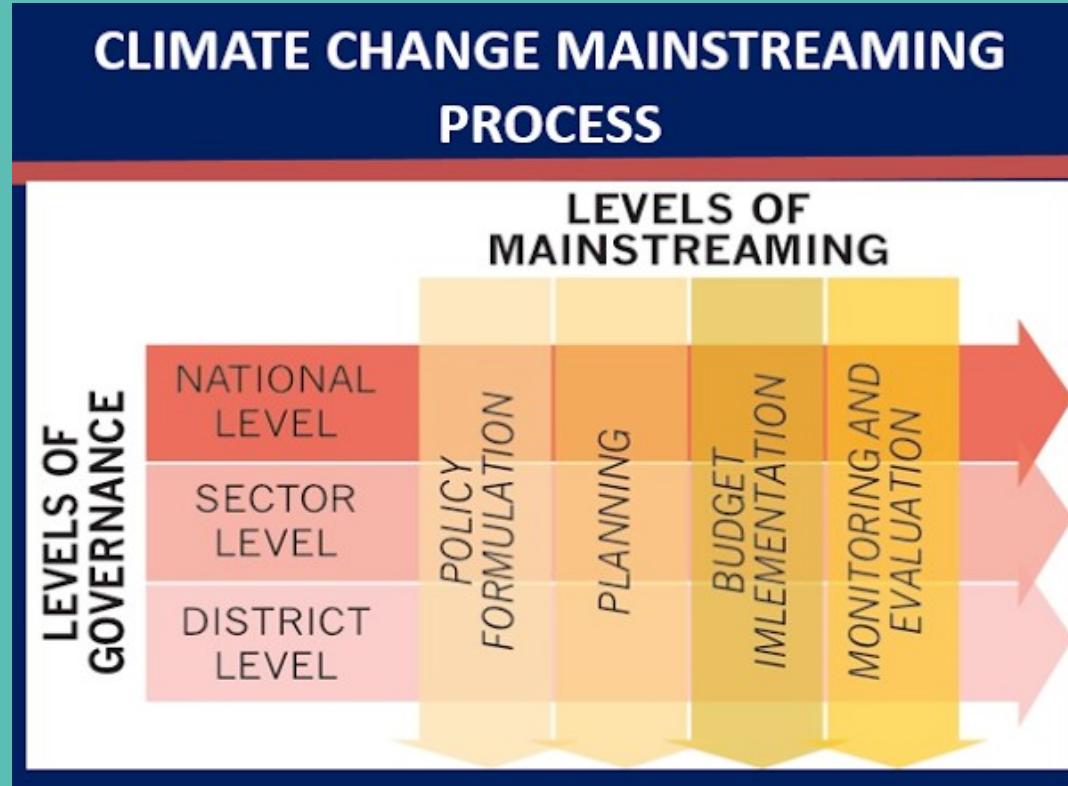
# Mainstreaming?



What would be the trends for “traditional development funding” ? And for “new and additional climate funding” ?

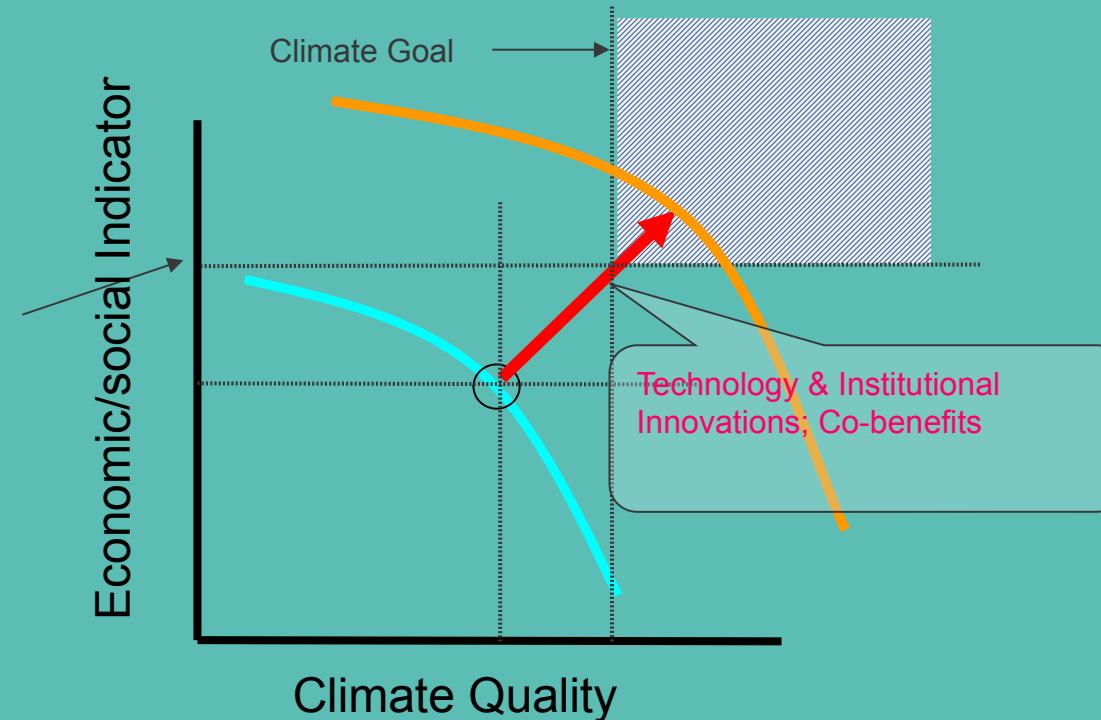
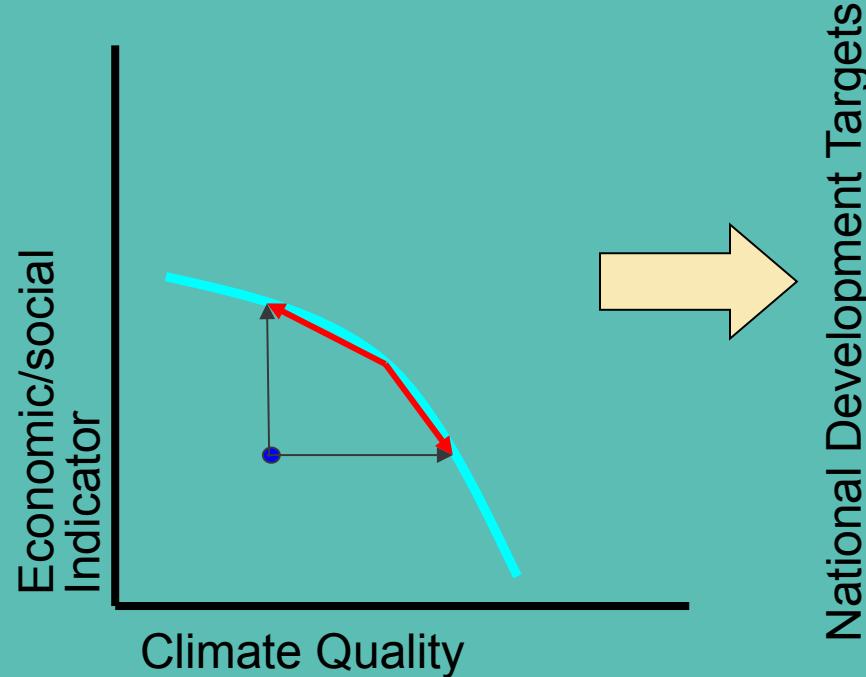
(Adapted from McGray et al., 2007)

# An integrated approach



- **Find entry points:**  
Identify links between climate change and national development priorities
- **Mainstream into policy processes:**  
National development plans
- **Implementation challenge:**
  - Ensuring that it is mainstreamed into budgets and financing
  - Implementation and monitoring.

# Aligning development and climate by shifting the frontier

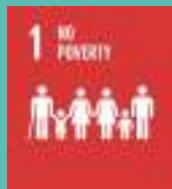


- Innovations in technology & institutions
- Targeted technology innovations, investment and deployment
- Aligning diverse interests of multiple stakeholder
- Sequence of policies and measures to accrue co-benefits
- International and regional cooperation

# Mainstreaming Climate Change in national development

## SDG, India's National progress and Climate Change

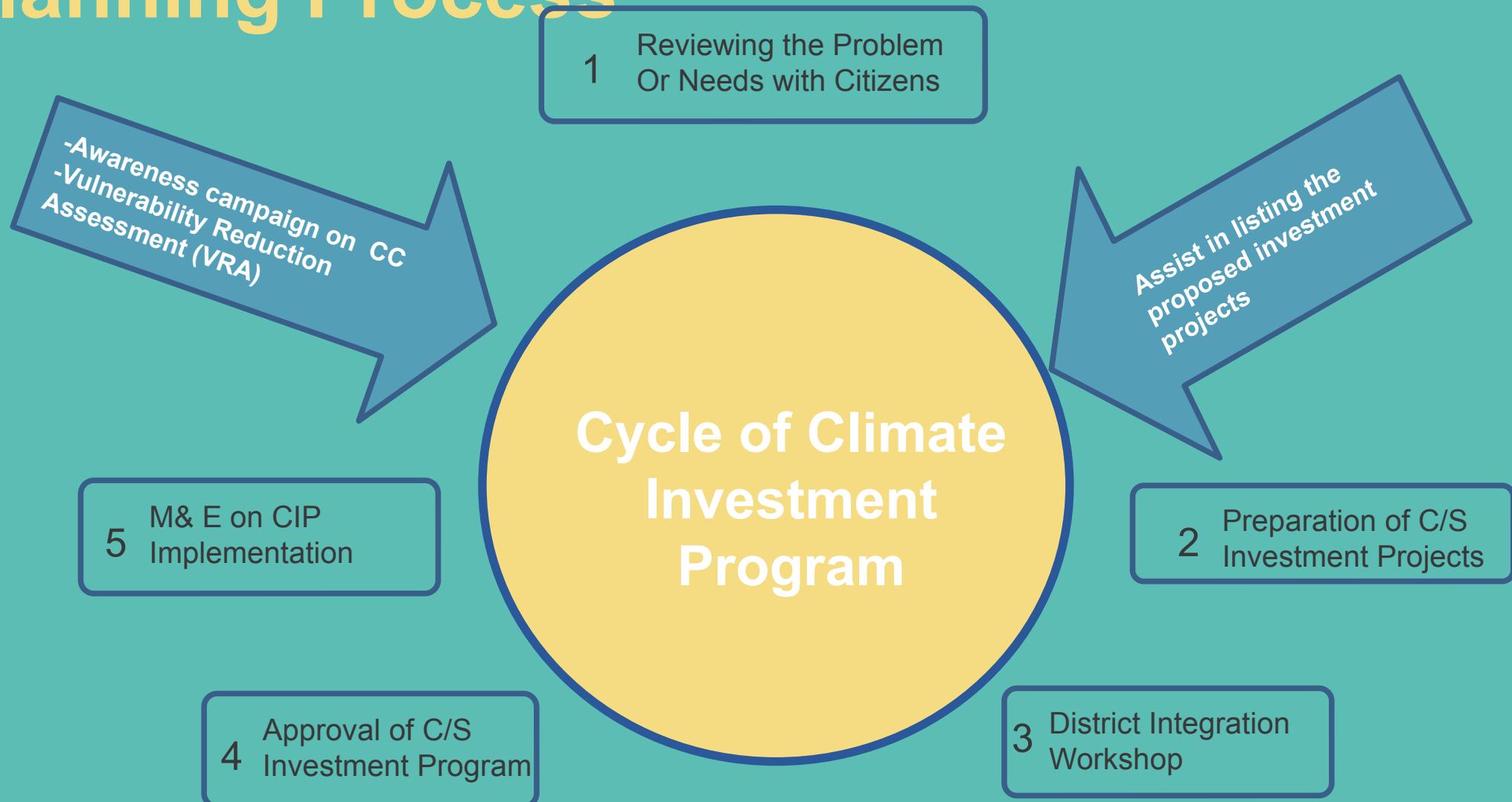
SDG and global targets	India's scores	Interface with Climate Change
<p><b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b></p> <p>Targets: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Income effect would enhance choices for cleaner fuels and adaptive capacity</li><li>Reduce GHG Emissions due to lower population</li></ul>
<p><b>Goal 13: Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p> <p>By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduced GHG and local emissions; lower fossil imports; reduced pressure on land, resources and ecosystems</li><li>Higher adaptive capacity from enhanced supply of energy in rural areas</li></ul>



# Approach

	Stand-alone adaptation	Mainstreamed adaptation
Pros	<p>Easy to calculate new and additional funding needs</p> <p>Greater country ownership</p>	<p>More efficient in implementation</p> <p>More effective, more sustainable impact</p>
Cons	<p>High administrative costs when scaled up</p> <p>Synergies with development may be missed</p>	<p>Difficult funding situation</p> <p>Seen as imposing conditionalities</p>

# Mainstreaming CC in the Local Planning Process



# Challenges in mainstreaming

- The cross cutting nature of CC and the multi sector approach require close coordination.
- Continued structural changes at institutional level.
- Limited partnership with others the service providers from others sectors.
- Limited/insufficient financing facilities to meet the needs identified by the VRA.
- Capacity of the SNAs and the public institutions.



# Opportunities in mainstreaming

- Improve the capacity of the public institutions in delivering services: social mobilization, advisory roles, service delivery, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Widen the range of others service providers: NGOS, private sector, Farmer Organizations...
- Institutionalize climate change proven methodologies/tools e.g. VRA...
- Develop list of adaptive measures by the line ministries with associated costs.



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## Evidence... Gender mainstreaming and results

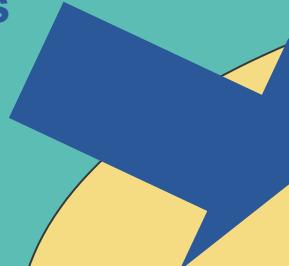
- Involving women in management of water projects increases efficiency
- Women's Indigenous knowledge used in Conservation of forests - Green Belt movement
- A recent report on micro finance in Peru indicated that "in the current global financial crisis, women running micro-businesses are doing a better job at withstanding the negative effects
- Improved Response to disaster risk response – Honduras



# Positioning Gender/Women in climate action



Climatic Impacts



## COMMUNITY

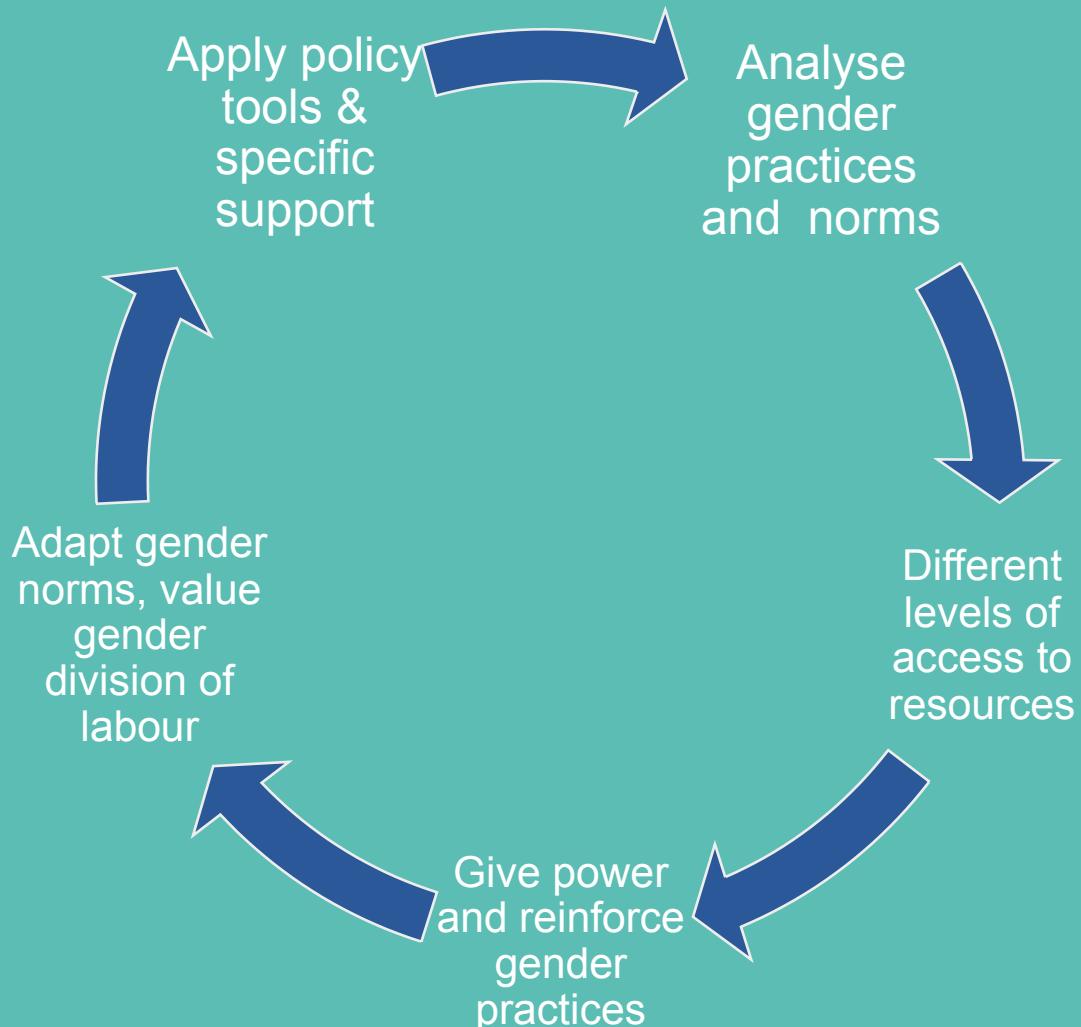
Men Women/boys & Girls  
in a development process

Organizational processes  
(who has access, control of resources,  
decision making)

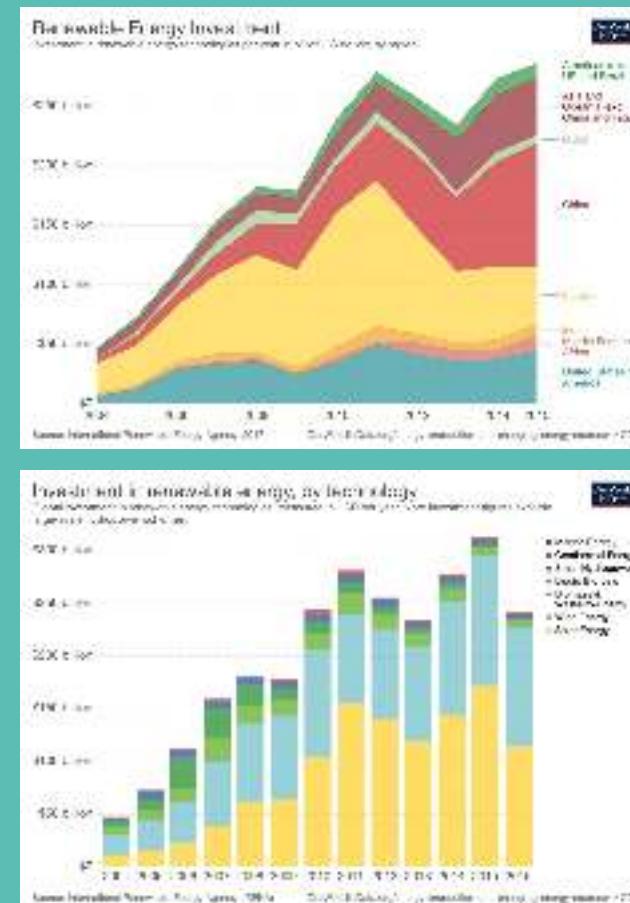
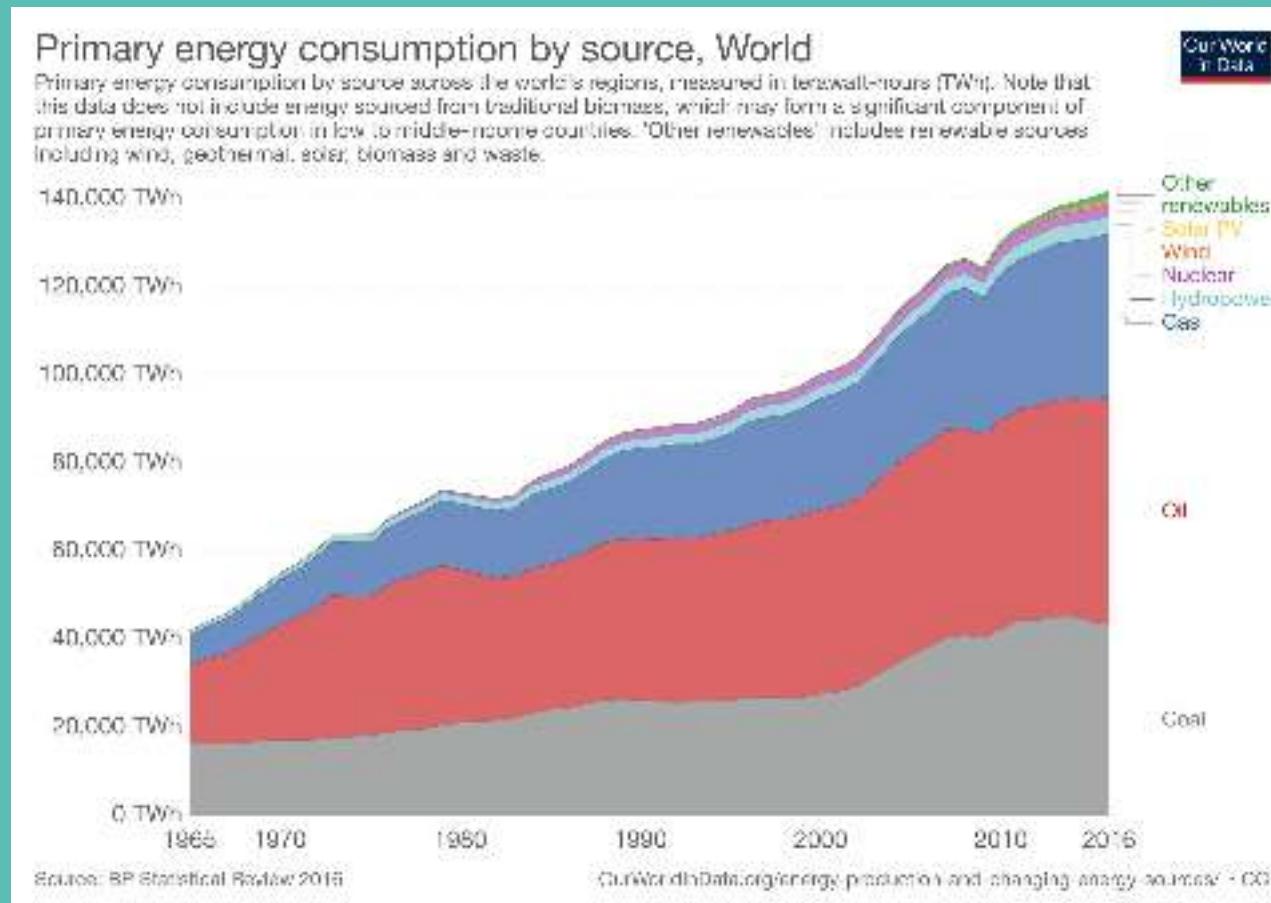


Gender and  
Development  
approach

Women in  
Development  
approach



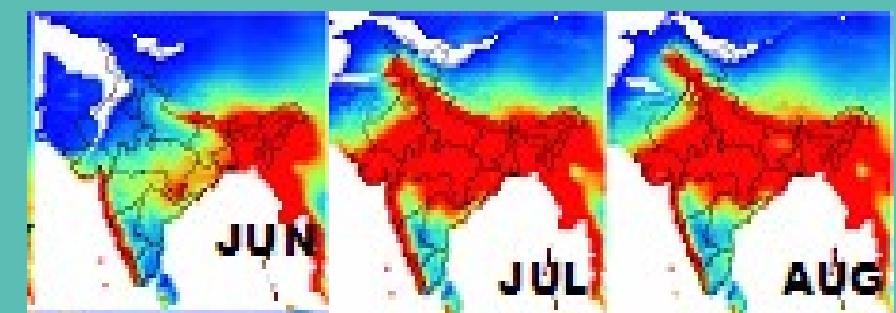
# Mainstreaming at sector level: influencing energy transitions



# Mainstreaming at sector level: forecasting impacts on infrastructure

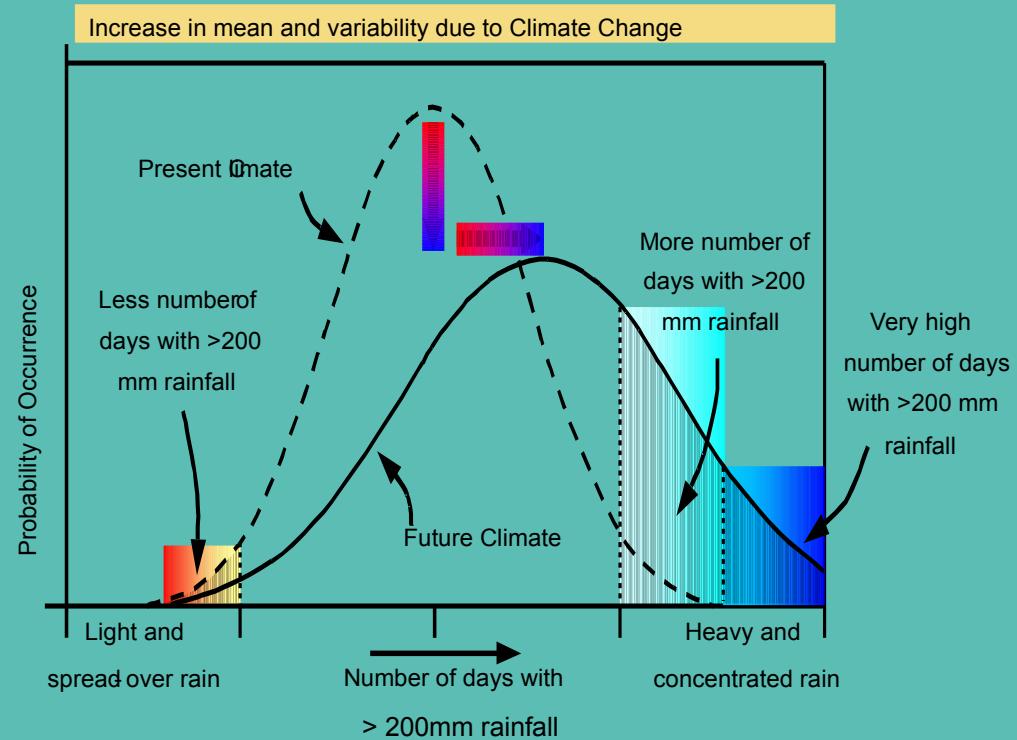


Monsoon Rainfall (2050)

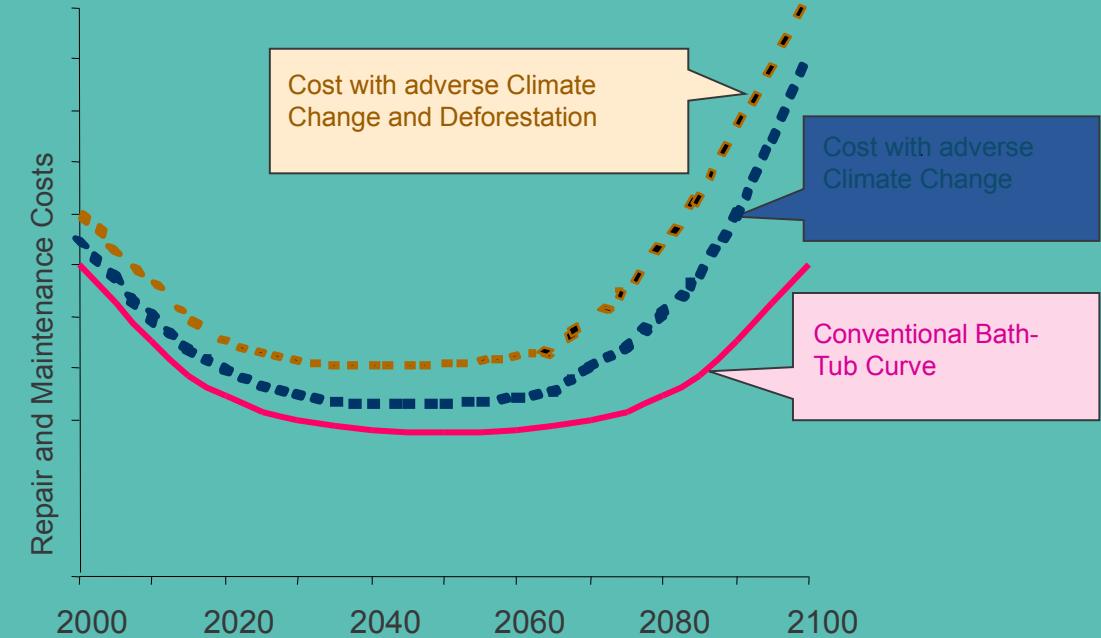


# Mainstreaming at sector level: forecasting impacts on infrastructure

## Increase in Climate Intensity and Variability

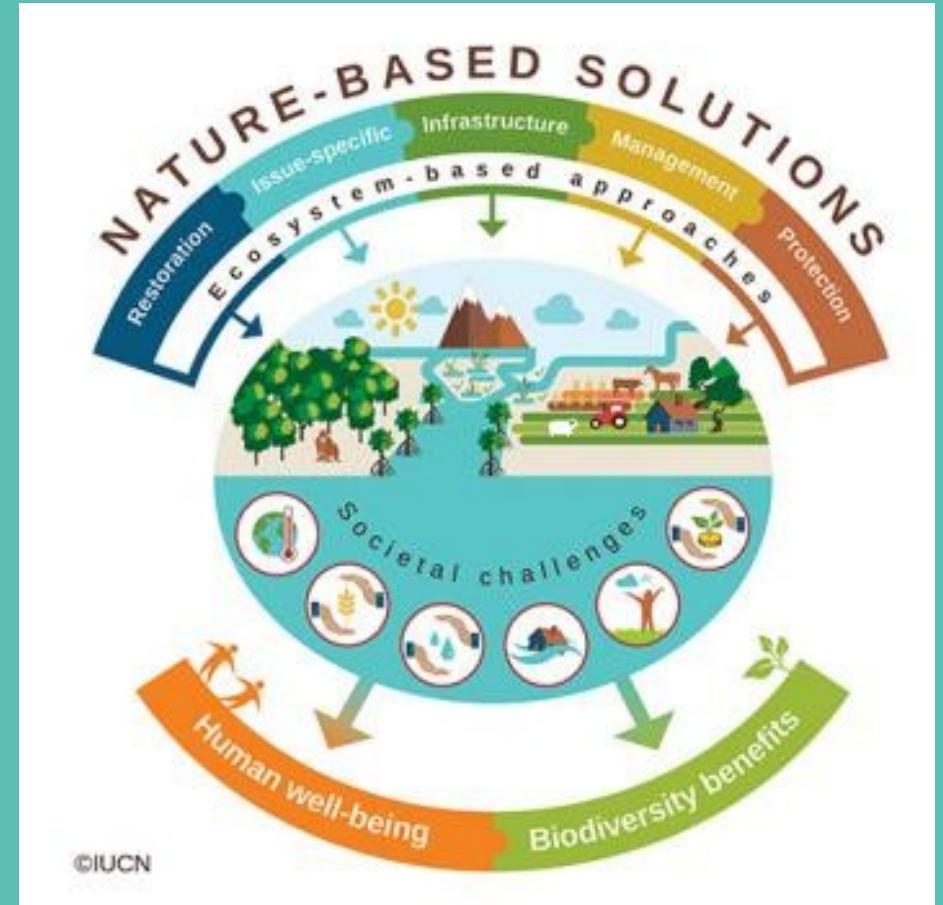


## Maintenance Cost Curve



## Mainstreaming at sector level: nature based solutions

- Nature-based solutions can help slow warming, shield us from the impacts of change, and protect the ecosystems
- We could achieve a 30-40% reduction in CO2 emissions by restoring natural habitats across the globe
- Natural coastal habitats protect infrastructure and other ecosystems services



## Conclusions

- Opportunities to **mainstream** climate concerns in development actions exist everywhere; and more so in developing countries.
- **Climate centric** actions could miss opportunities which may deliver development and climate co-benefits.
- Pathways to “**Low Carbon**” and “**Climate Resilient**” societies are best found if viewed through the **sustainability lens**.
- **Cost-effective** transition to **Low Carbon Society** is not automatic. It would require crafting strategies that align development and climate policies and actions through sustainability goals.





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