

8th Replenishment

IFAD and Climate Change

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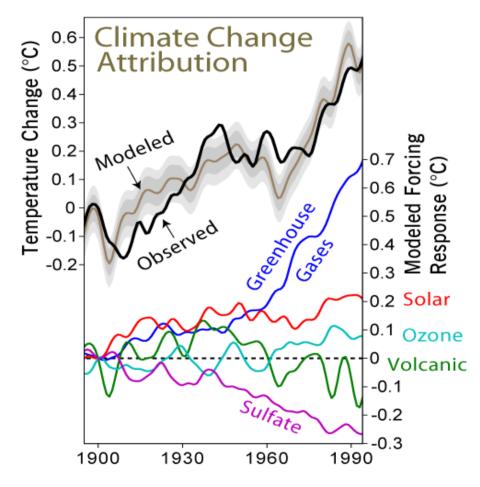
IFAD and climate change – overview

- Climate change and its effects
- The global response to climate change
- IFAD's experience and lessons learned
- IFAD's evolving approach to climate change
- The way forward: four key actions



Climate change and its effects

- The IPCC: climate change is unequivocal and is due to human activity.
- During 21st century temperatures could increase 3°C; sea levels will rise, rainfall patterns change, extreme weather events increase.
- Poorest countries are most at risk from the effects of climate change.





Climate change and its effects

- The rural poor those least responsible for climate change – are particularly vulnerable to its effects; women the most vulnerable of all.
- 50 million extra people at risk of hunger by 2020; many more, if the effects of high food prices are also considered.
- If MDG 1 is to be achieved, the capacity of poor rural people to adapt to the effects of climate change must be strengthened.





The global response to climate change

- The framework for a global response to climate change provided by UNFCCC. It addresses:
 - reduction of greenhouse gas emissions ("mitigation"), and
 - adaptation to the expected impacts of climate change ("adaptation").
- UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol addresses mitigation.
- UNFCCC also provides a framework and financing sources for adaptation.
- UNFCCC members ('parties') currently negotiating new global treaty for the post-Kyoto Protocol period beyond 2012:
 - Bali, 2007; Poznam 2008; leading to Copenhagen 2009.



IFAD's experience and lessons learned

- Over past 30 years, IFAD has worked to assist poor rural people living in marginal or unfavourable agro-ecological conditions.
- Much work conducted under changing conditions where small farmers need to make changes/adapt.



....rising population, deteriorating natural resources, new markets, unpredictable and changing weather conditions....



IFAD's experience and lessons learned

Projects have supported four broad types of adaptation activity relevant for climate change:

- improving agricultural techniques and technologies;
- promoting community-based natural resource management;
- strengthening coping mechanisms and risk-preparedness; and
- diversifying livelihoods to reduce risk.





IFAD's experience and lessons learned

IFAD's experiences with mitigation more limited:



- reforestation, improvement of land use and management practices;
- promotion of renewable energy sources and biofuels; and
- research to develop opportunities for small farmers to be paid for providing environmental services.



IFAD's evolving approach to climate change

- IFAD's approach rooted in Strategic Framework 2007-2010: exclusive focus on climate change as it affect poor rural people in developing countries.
- Through IFAD's operating model attention increasingly given to climate change issues in country strategies, project design and implementation.
- IFAD's policy engagement mainly through UNFCCC fora, focused particularly on drawing attention to impact of climate change on rural poor.
- Partnerships established, for learning, sharing knowledge, strengthening operations, leveraging additional funding, and global policy influence.



The way forward: four key actions

- Take all possible measures to climate-proof IFAD operations.
- Develop climate change strategy, to go to Executive Board by December 2009, to ensure common understanding of potential effects of climate change and take these into account as necessary.
- Use core funding, plus new sources of funding, to scale up engagement in climate change issues.
- Work with partners to (a) support development of post-Kyoto regime that responds to needs of poor rural communities, and (b) work with them to benefit from the new regime once in place.



Thank you for your attention.

