Climate Proofing of Development Programmes

Major Elements of the Climate Proofing Approach
I. Bottom Up Approach

Implementation of Adaptation Measures in Watersheds

Bottom Up

Climate Adaptive Watershed Guidelines
II. Climate Variability Focus; Why?

- Climate change in **decadal scale** and relevance for development projects (time frame 5-6 years)
- **Uncertainties** in climate change projections and impacts questioning its relevance

- Building resilience to **current climate risk** will enhance resilience to long term climate change

- People dependent on agriculture, forestry and fisheries are **subjected to current variability**
CV: Delay in Onset & Long dry spells during NE monsoon.
Summer Ploughing
III. Vulnerability Framework for Adaptation planning

- **Climate Variability**
- **Development Project Components**
- **Indirect Impact**
- **Direct Impact**
- **Non-climatic Stresses**
- **Sensitivity**
- **Adaptive Capacity**
- **Adaptation Strategy**
IV. Resource Conservation and Utilisation with a Climate lens

**Fodder with Drip**

**Flood Irrigated Fodder**
Micro- Sprinkler
Groundnut
Drip Irrigated drum stick plantation
Bund Stabilisation - Grass Seeding
V. Avoiding mal-adaptation

Ridge and Furrow Planting With Drip

Flood Irrigated Groundnut (GW at 1100 feet)
VI. Grounded on Principles of Recharge

Well Recharge Pit
VII. Energy Efficiency Practices

Improved Cook Stoves
Waste to Manure and Energy
Native Sp. Agro-Forestry

Gmelina arborea (Kumil Tree) rapidly growing tree, with drought tolerance & medicinal value
Automatic Weather Station

- Agro Advisory
- WBCI

With TNAU, Coimbatore
VIII. Multi-level Capacity Building
Integrated Customised Climate Change Modules into the Annual Training Calendar of BIRD, NABARD

The Modules

- M 1 – Apply a climate lens
- M 2 – Interpret climate data
- M 3 – Assess vulnerability
- M 4 – Identify adaptation options
- M 5 – Select adaptation measures
- M 6 – Develop an M&E-framework
- M 7 – Develop institutional capacity
- M 8 – Local climate stresses, vulnerability, resilience
- M 9 – Take action at local level and beyond
- M 10 – Integrate adaptation into the project cycle

Action Learning Exercises

4-step approach (Climate Proofing)
IX. Good Governance

Village Watershed Development Committe (VWDC)
Up-scaling Experience from 4000 acres to 20000 acres

Complying with Adaptation Fund Board Guidelines

- Support Concrete Adaptation
- Provide economic, social and environmental benefits (e.g. defining vulnerability)
- Project / programme cost-effective (e.g. Insurance)
- Consistent with national sustainable development strategies, national development plans (e.g. Subsidy schemes)
- Meet the relevant national technical standards
- Duplication of project with other funding sources (e.g. Insurance)
- Stakeholder consultative process
- Full cost of adaptation (e.g. Co-financing source and objectives)

Landscape approach from localized intensification
Implementation Barriers

1. Significant **Capacity Gaps** among Implementing Agencies
2. **Cost per unit area norms** most of the times not effective
3. Climate Change data assessment and future projection effectiveness? climate information and baselines?
4. **Adaptation to What?** Current CV or future CC not clear
5. **No certain methodology** available for developing adaptation strategy for future climate risks addressing current climate risks
6. Vulnerability assessment and **right indicator selection**
7. Traditional practices losing its relevance
Thank You

UnniKrishnan
Senior Advisor (Natural Resource Management)

GIZ India 1st floor,
A-2/18, Safdurjung Enclave
New Delhi, 110029,
M + 91  9818444282
E mail:  unnikrishnan.divakaran@giz.de