



# Environment, Climate change and development

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# Responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- honouring the UK's international commitments and taking action to achieve the **Millennium Development Goals**
- making British aid more **effective** by improving transparency, openness and **value for money**
- targeting British international development policy on **economic growth** and wealth creation
- improving the coherence and performance of British international development policy in **fragile and conflict-affected countries**
- improving the lives of **girls and women** through better education and a greater choice on family planning
- preventing **violence against girls and women** in the developing world
- helping to **prevent climate change and encouraging adaptation and low-carbon growth** in developing countries

- Education
- Health
- Economic Growth and the Private Sector
- Governance and Conflict
- Climate and Environment
- Water and Sanitation



## Climate and Environment

Our 4 main areas of focus are:

- helping the poorest people adapt to the effects of climate change on their lives and livelihoods
- helping poor countries develop in ways that avoid or reduce harmful greenhouse gas emissions and enabling millions of people to benefit from clean energy
- protecting the world's forests and the livelihoods of the 1.2 billion people who depend on them
- encouraging global action on climate change

## Water and Sanitation

By 2015 we will  
reach 60 million  
people with access  
to water, sanitation  
and/or hygiene



- Support poverty reduction, help DCs adapt, take up low carbon development, and tackle deforestation.
- £3.83 billion over four years:
  - 50% on adaptation
  - 30% on low carbon development
  - 20% on forestry
- Through DECC, Defra and DFID
- XWH Board oversees the ICF with Secretariat in CED



*A changing climate will affect the poor the most*

# Helping poor people adapt to the impacts of climate change

- Climate change will hit the poorest people hardest and first, making it harder for them to escape poverty.
- The ICF's adaptation work has focused on:
  - Agriculture
  - Disaster risk reduction
  - Water
  - Social protection
  - Infrastructure and urban

## Two ICF Examples:

### Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme - ASAP

Spend: £150 million

Region: 40 countries

Delivery: Int. Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD)

Results: 6 million farmers more resilient to climate change and improve livelihoods

### Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters - BRACED

Spend: £140 million

Region: 12 countries

Delivery: Grants to NGO Consortia

Results: >5 million people more resilient to climate extremes

# DFID needs to become “Future Fit” because...

**The evidence demands it:** The science tells us that climate change is happening and that it is largely man made. Climate impacts will compound future resource scarcity, and so **matter greatly for poor people and poor countries** both now and in future.

**Sustaining development:** Failure to act now risks undermining progress made to date against the Millennium Development Goals, and will put at risk gains we want to make in the future. We need to **think and act for the long term.**

**We need to protect our investments:** Today’s investments determine a vulnerable or resilient path in future. We owe it to our partner countries to ensure that, as far as possible, our **investment decisions take account of climate and scarcity risks** (and opportunities).

**Continuing to be a leader:** Our partners (other development organisations, partner governments, private sector, non-state actors) take these issues seriously. To **maintain our cutting edge** we need to be part of this discourse.



To remain a world leader in development, a **Future Fit DFID** will:

- **Understand and act on** the links between poverty, climate change and sustainable economic development
- Help countries **build resilience**, particularly in relation to food, water, energy and cities
- Seek out opportunities to **innovate**, building **new partnerships** with the private sector, and capitalising on UK excellence in **delivering cutting edge research**



Department  
for International  
Development



## DFID Strategy 2013-2015

*“If you want to be a leader in any field, you need to get on top of the climate and scarcity challenge.”*

*Mike Barry – M&S Head of Sustainable Business and Future Fit External Challenge Panel member*

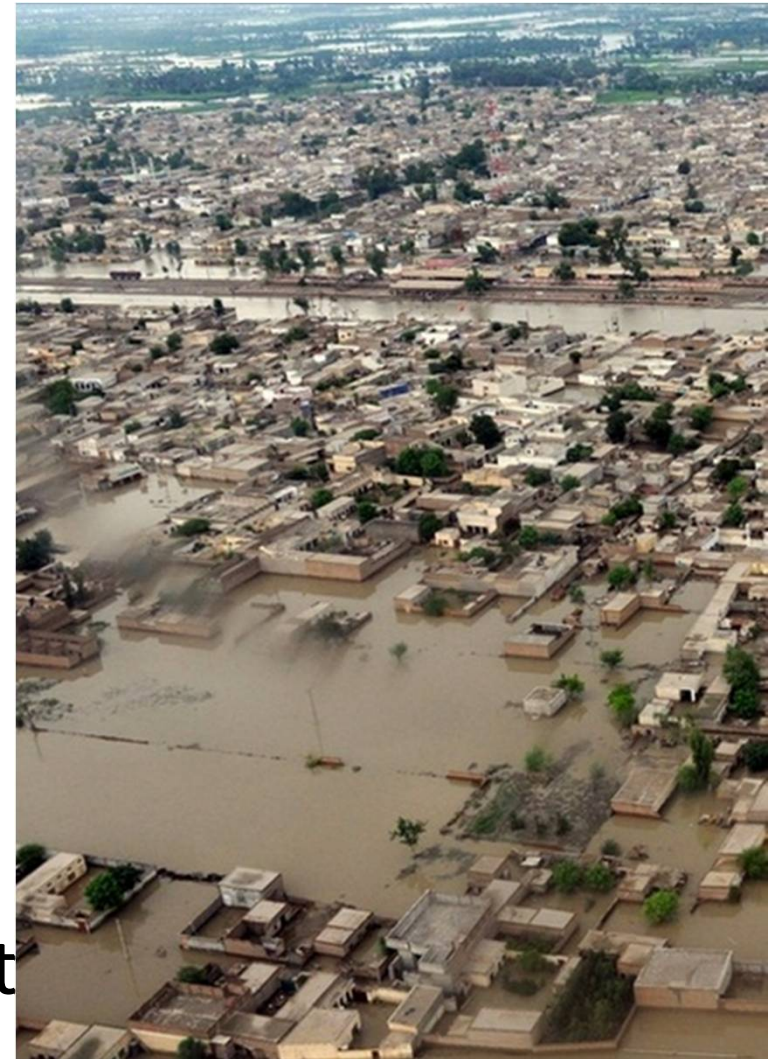
Priority areas:

Food and Agriculture

Water

Sustainable Energy

Cities and Urban development



## Post-2015 Framework: Focus on poverty alleviation and economic development:

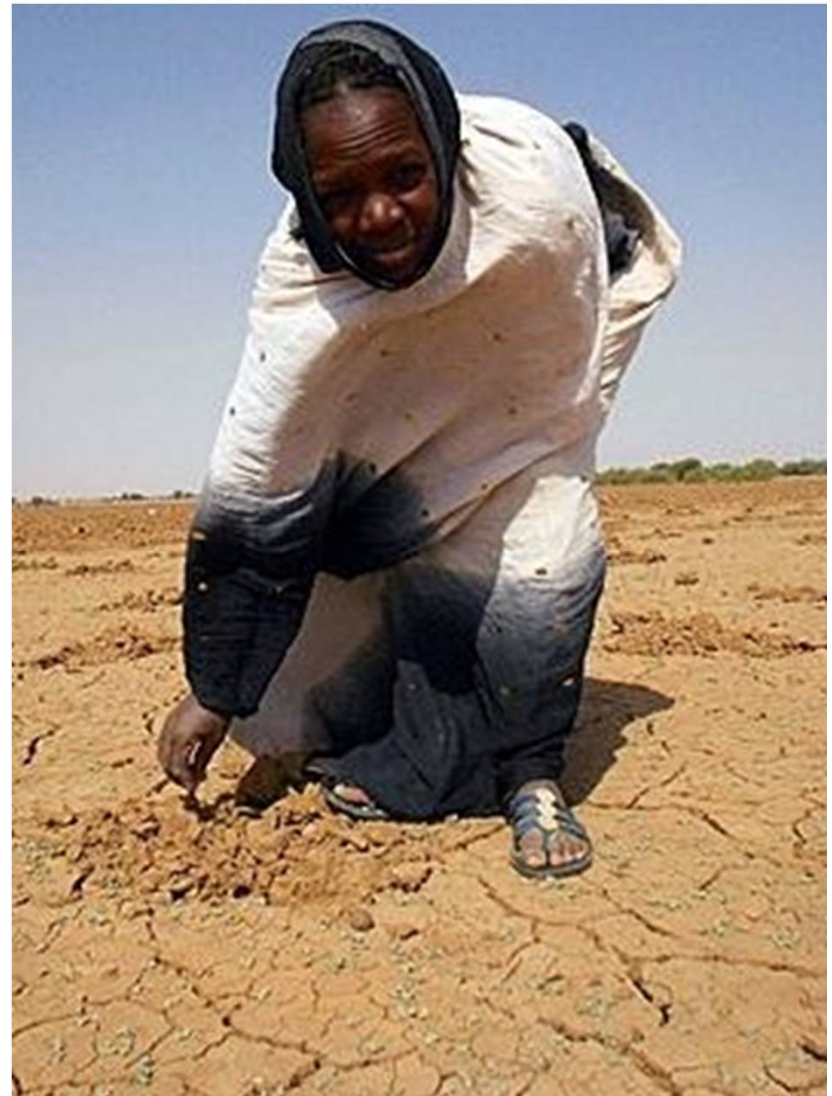
- good governance
- peace and stability
- anti-corruption
- the role of women and girls

⇒ essential for natural resource  
management



Sustainable management and use of natural resources is critical to reducing poverty and supporting global growth, including by building resilience to a changing climate.

Renewable natural resources account for up to 90% of the total wealth of poor rural households, providing essential services for over 1 billion people who directly depend on them for their livelihoods.



Global prosperity and eradicating extreme poverty are impossible without addressing climate change.

If we do not act on climate change the gains we have made in reducing poverty will be reversed.

Climate should therefore be integrated throughout the post 2015 framework, all goals should be climate-smart



# OECD/DAC ENVIRONET

Key donor coordination role:

Contribution to effective implementation, measurement, monitoring and evaluation of the environmental dimensions of a **post-2015** framework and of the Rio conventions, including **green development finance**, climate change **adaptation**, **low-carbon development** and **biodiversity**.



# OECD/DAC ENVIRONET

Key donor coordination role:

Improved understanding of the potentially transformative role of **green growth** in ensuring poverty alleviation and equitable economic development, including mobilisation and use of private funds.





# OECD/DAC ENVIRONET

Key donor coordination role:

Improved quality of effective development **policy** and co-operation **practices** related to climate-resilient **urban** development, **green growth**, strategic environmental assessment (**SEA**), climate **adaptation** and **biodiversity**, by effectively sharing knowledge and best practice amongst donors and other partners.



Thank You

