

Methods and tools for integrating climate risk management into development planning

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Better living for all—sustainably

Outline

- Context: Why tools and methodologies?
- Challenges: Proliferation of tools
- Back to basics: tools for what?
- Typology of tools
- Observations and lessons from tool use
- Recommendations

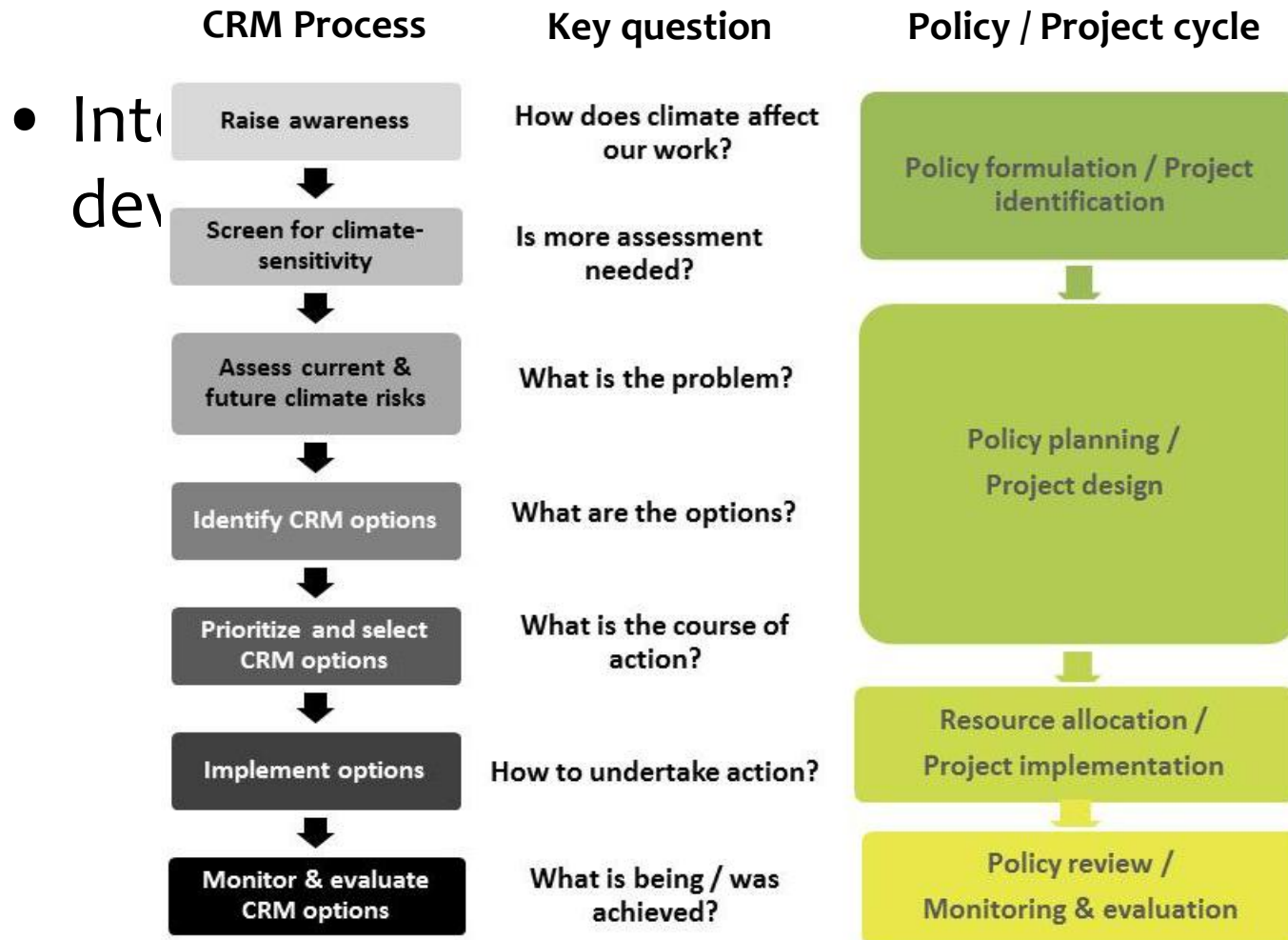
Context: Why are tools being developed?

- More awareness of climate change as a threat
- Demonstration of ‘doing something’
- ‘Walk the talk’
- Social justice
- Demand from the field
- Top-down policy commitments
- Due diligence / fiduciary risk management

Challenge: So many tools → confusion

- **Terminology:** What are we talking about?
 - Climate risk management, climate change adaptation, mainstreaming... tool
- **Typology:** Different tools do different things
- **Added-value:** Are they actually helping?

Let's go back to the basics: Tools for what?



Suggested Tools Typology

Type 1: Process Guidance

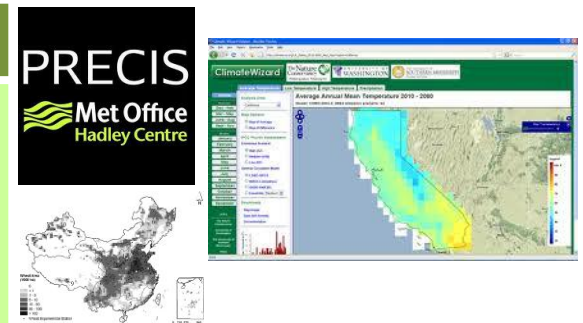
Guide users through the identification, gathering, and analysis of data & information for climate risk management decision-making



Type 2: Data and Information Provision

Offer, generate, or simply present data and information on:

- Primary climate variables (historic, observed, projected)
- Secondary climate impacts (e.g. flood maps, crop yields)
- Current and future vulnerability (e.g. poverty maps)

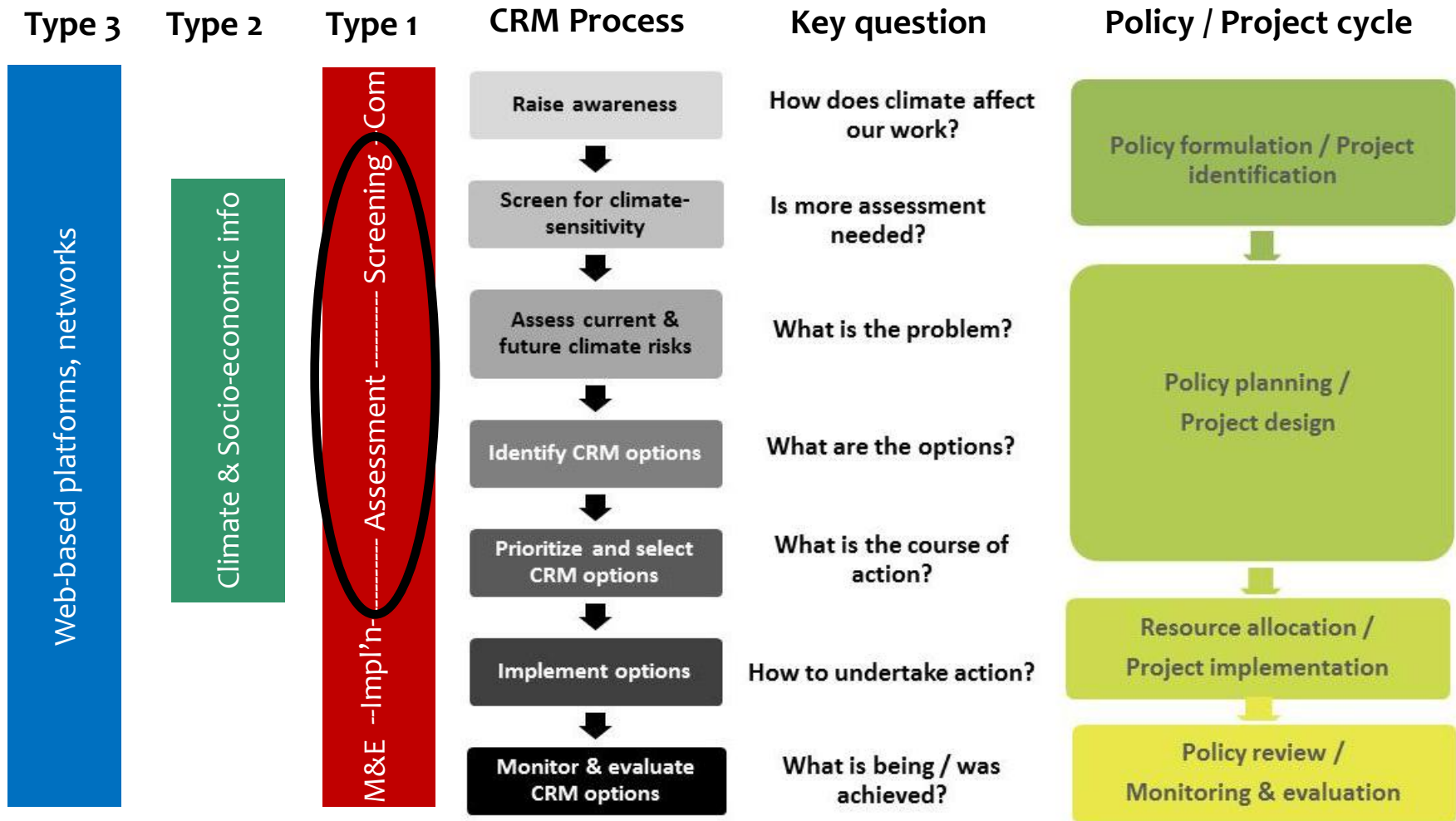


Type 3: Knowledge sharing

Platforms and networks that offer ‘adaptation practitioners’ a virtual space for sharing information and experiences related to climate risk management / adaptation



Where do different types of tools fit?



So what have we learned about screening and assessment tools?

- Over 30 screening and assessment tools
 - Focus: 5 donor, 4 NGO
- Framing
- Tool development
- User experiences

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**Harmonising Climate Risk
Management**

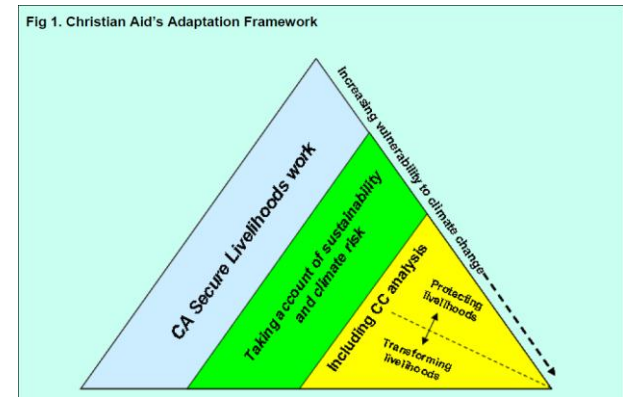
ADAPTATION SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT
TOOLS FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Anne Hammill, Thomas Tanner

Framing

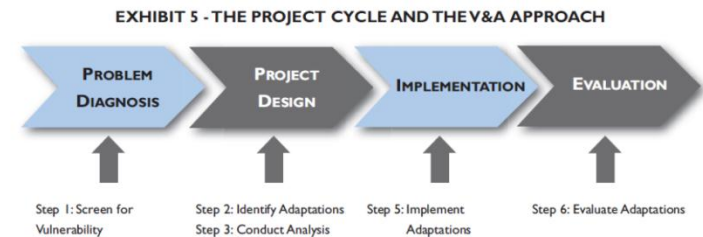
The issue:

- Link to organisational priorities
- Point of departure:
 - Adapting development projects
 - Developing adaptation projects
- Approach to devising adaptation:
 - Top-down, impacts-driven (donor)
 - Bottom-up, vulnerability-driven (NGO)



The process

- Link to project / program cycle
- Embed in existing procedures (EIA)
- Screening steps: standard
- Assessment steps: different between donors and NGOs

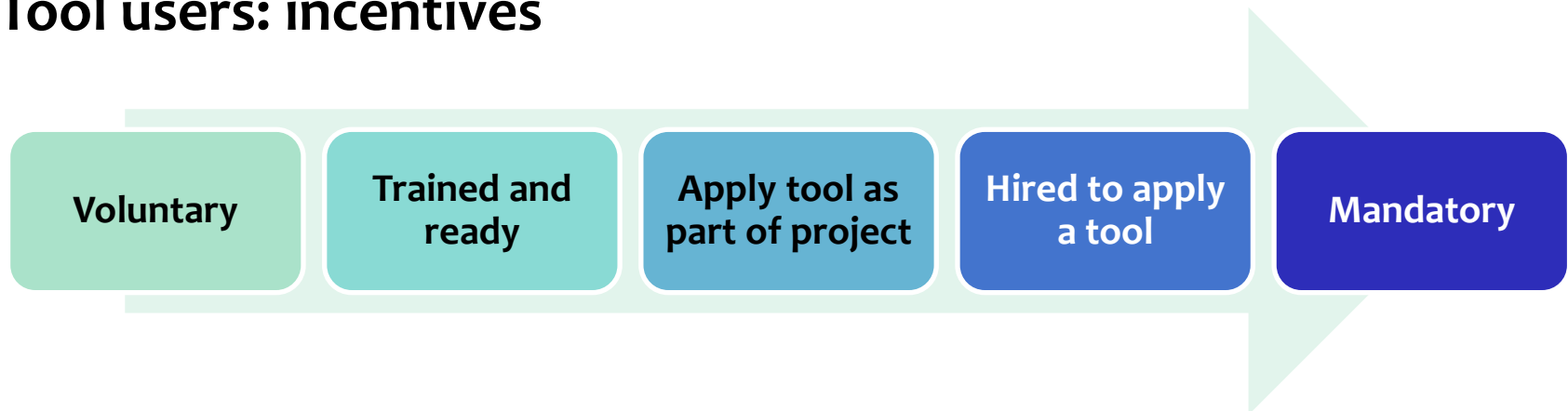


Tool development

- **Aware** of other tools but ‘not quite right’
 - What does this mean for harmonization?
- **HQ-driven** but collaborative, iterative
- **Impact:** Organisational change
- **Intended user:** ‘non-climate specialists’
- **Intended application:** program design
- **Data and information needs:** guidance on where to look, but not how to interpret

User experiences

Tool users: incentives



Approach to climate analysis

- Outsource it (consultants)
- Use ready-made analyses (tables, summaries)
- Do it yourself (heavier reliance on community)



Users: Reported benefits

- Climate-resilient development strategies
- Awareness-raising
- Capacity-building
- Demonstrated action on climate change
- Organizational change

Users: Reported limitations

- Addressing multiple stressors
- Moving from assessment to action
- Using climate information...
- Training needed

Recommendations

- Continue to support training
- Mind the gap between information and process
- Narrow the gap between assessment and action
- Harmonization of tools?
- Promote country / partner ownership

Thank You

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Paper: <http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2011/5kg706918zvl.pdf>

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