

How can **adaptation** be included in **international agreements** so that it facilitates **integrated** development and climate actions?

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My values, biases and assumptions:

**To me, development is about the
poorest of the poor,**

of which the majority is rural, and

**I'm heavily biased towards Africa in general
and the Sahel in particular**

Adaptation is ongoing



What is the difference between adaptation and development?

Development with an extra level of complexity added

ASD = Adaptive Sustainable Development

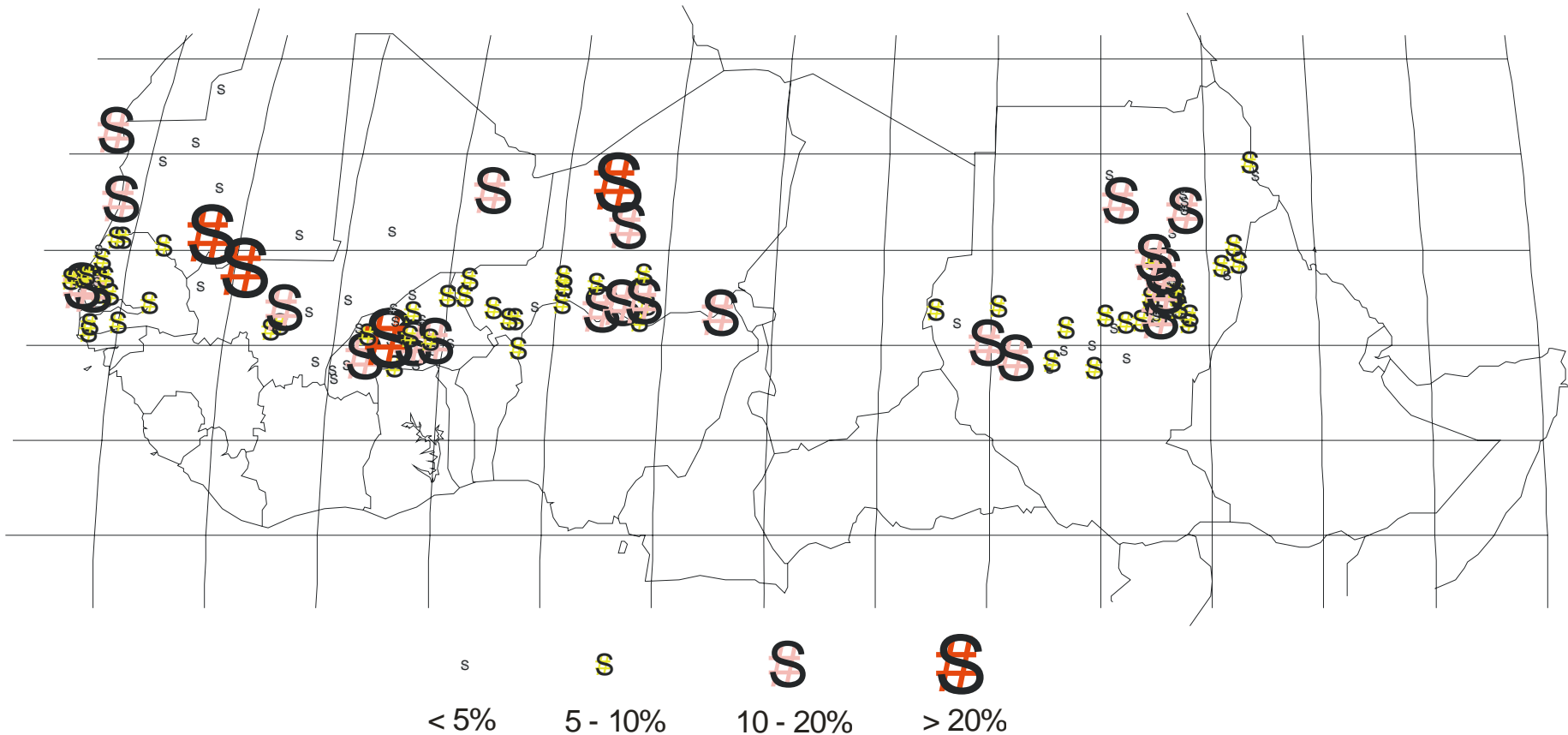
Current development trends?

Diversification within agriculture

Diversification outside agriculture

Diversification through national or international migration (remittances)

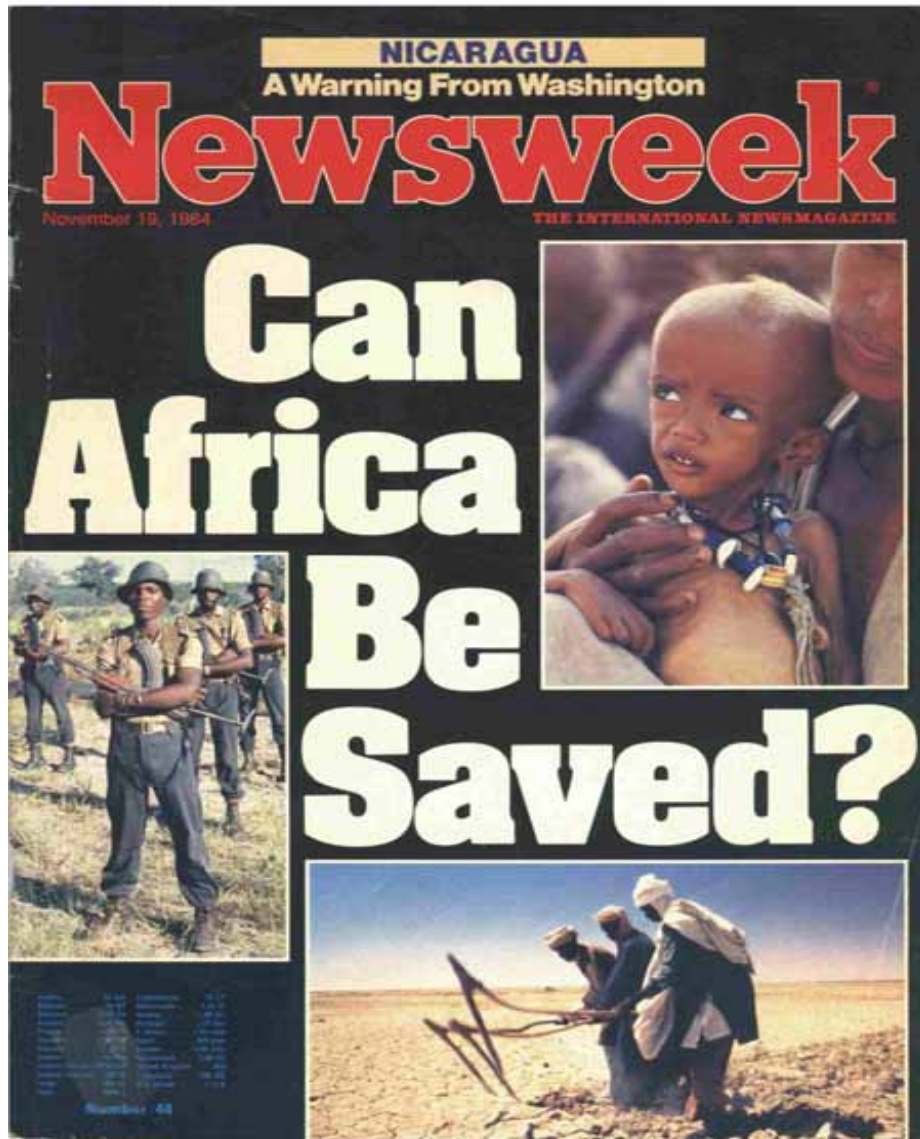
Annual population growth rates of cities



L. Olsson, L. Eklundh, J. Ardo 2005: A recent greening of the Sahel—trends, patterns and potential causes. *Journal of Arid Environment* 63: No 3, November 2005, Pp 556-566

Can we learn from history?

19 November 1984

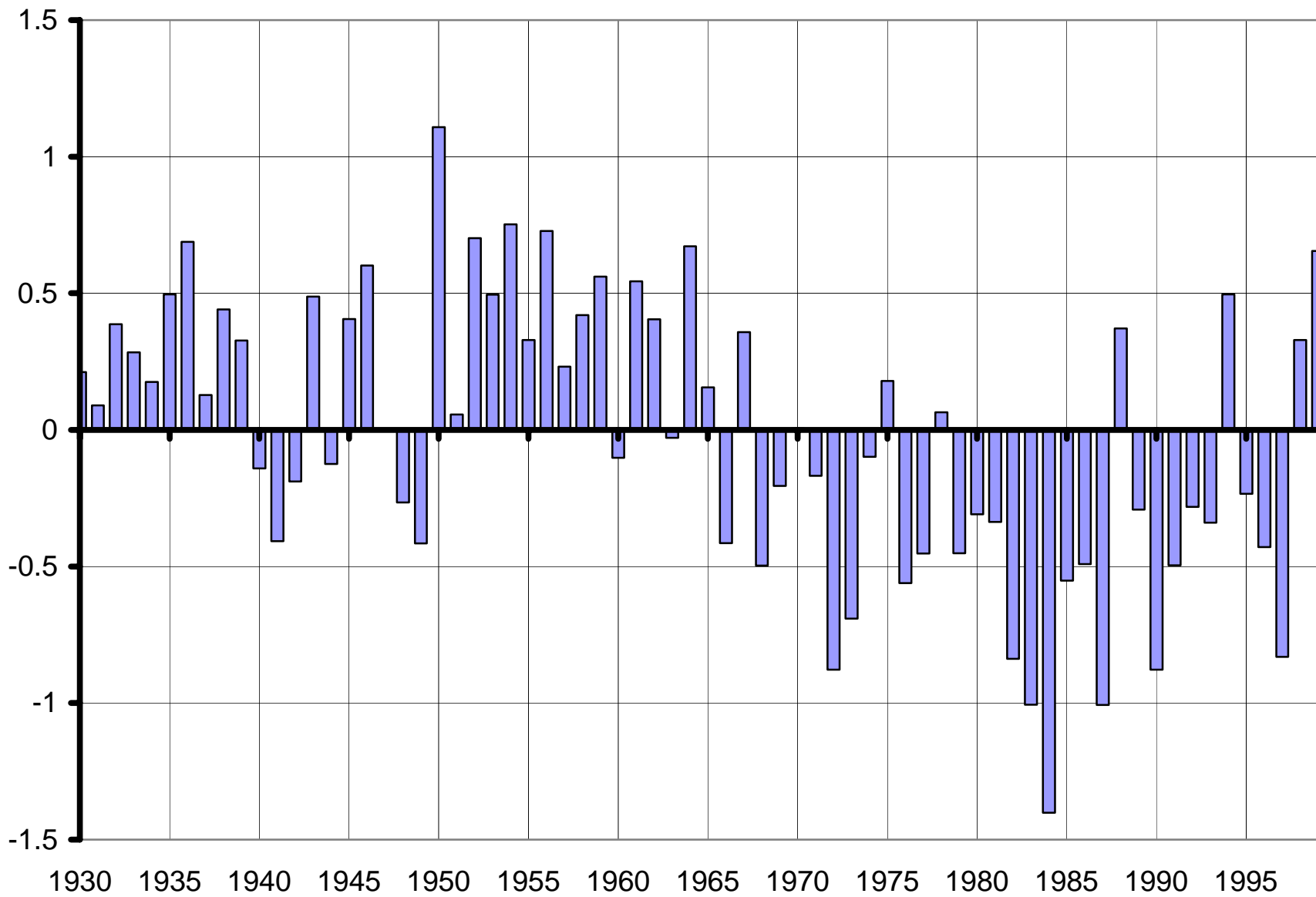


Sahel 1968-73

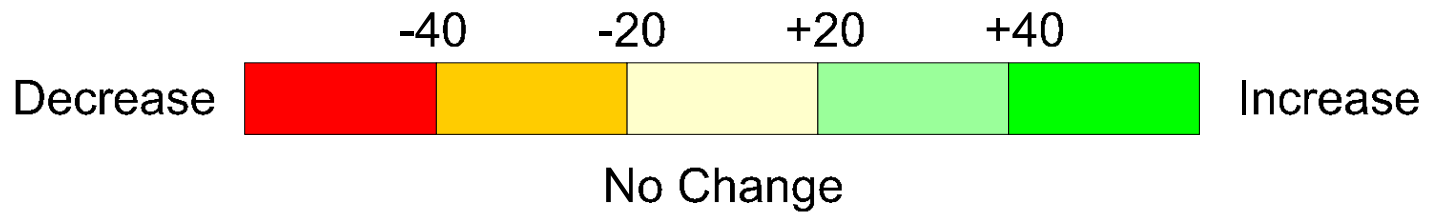
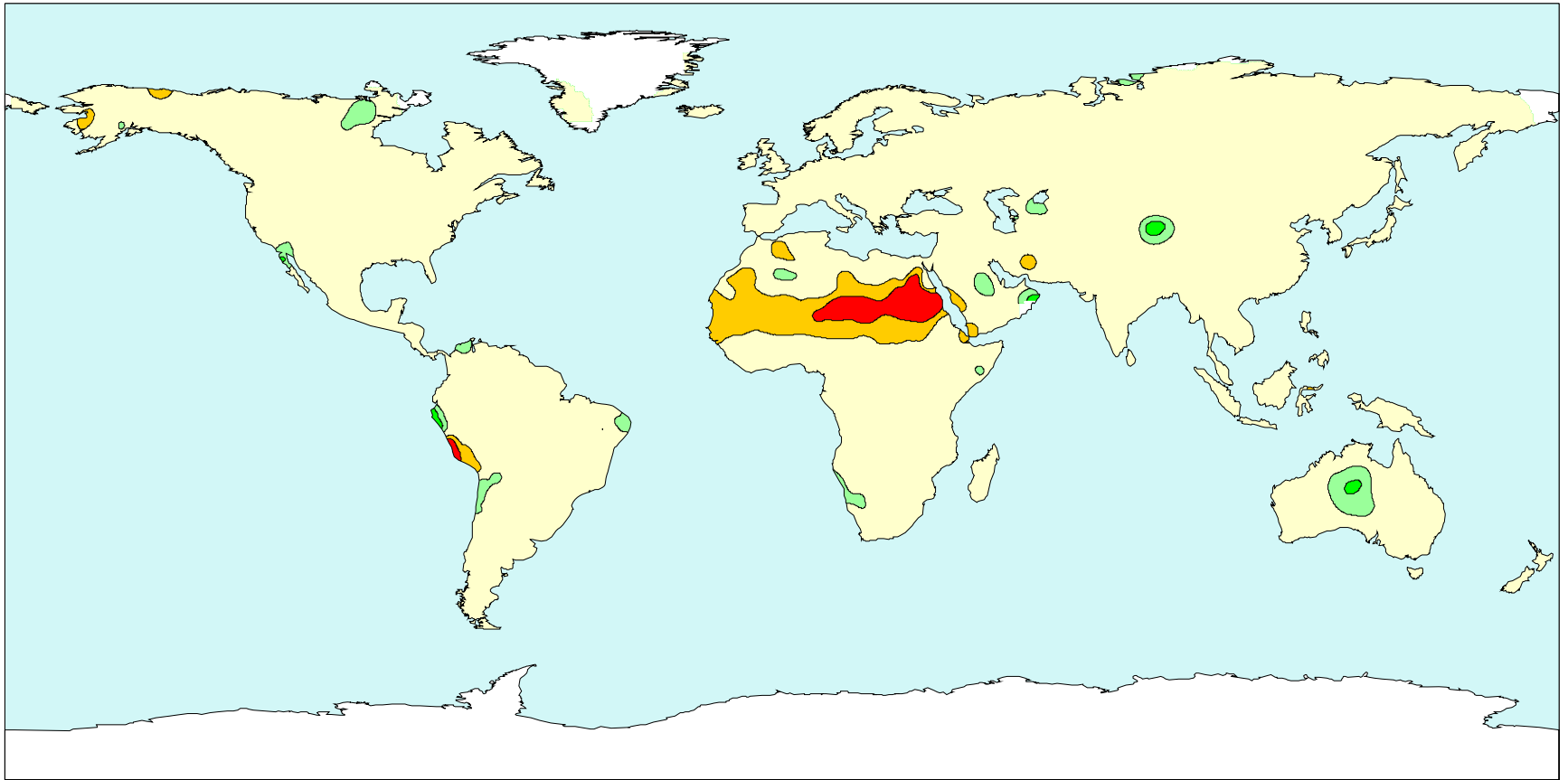
Sudan 1984-85

Niger 2005

290 stations, 1930 – 2000



Annual rainfall change, 1945-70 compared with 1971-95



So, how can adaptation be included in international agreements so that it facilitates integrated development and climate actions?

Three requirements:

- 1) Legal Basis (UNFCCC Article 4)
- 2) Mechanisms (GEF, CDM*0.02)
- 3) Funds (GEF, KPA, SCC, LDC ...)

The missing link – international to local level

At the international level:

UNFCCC should contain **MITIGATION** and **ADAPTATION**



UNFCCC should support ongoing adaptation trends

**Migration and human rights –
amend the Geneva Convention**

**Other barriers (e.g. trade, subsidies)
should be climate proof**

“well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable, or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

At the meso level:

Development and climate change communities must relate better

- don't try to distinguish between climate change and climate variability

Closer link between UNFCCC and UNCCD

- both are developmental conventions
- mutual benefits and increase of goodwill
- complementary (bottom-up and top-down)
- easier for mitigation if adaptation is dropped

At the community level:

RISK might be the link between
climate change and development

Resilience can be anti-developmental
insurance

Policies should promote **change**
credits





Catalogue Reference: RGS/S0001995

Image Reference: 1

The last of the Herd, Madras (during the famine 1876-1878), Tamil Nadu, South India. From an album containing photographs of London, The Madras Famine (1876-1878) and Venice collected by A.F. Beaufort. (Royal Geographical Society, London)