

CONTEXT

Decision-makers are looking for new solutions to traditional economic development concerns, as well as ways to address more recent environmental challenges like climate change.

Development and climate change policies have a two-way relationship. Future development paths will affect climate change, as well as the vulnerability of societies to climate impacts. At the same time, climate change impacts might influence prospects for economic development.

THE PROJECT

The Development and Climate Change Project was jointly initiated by the OECD Environment and Development Co-operation Directorates in late 2001. It explores possible synergies as well as trade-offs of "mainstreaming" climate change responses into development assistance, projects, and plans. The focus is on links between climate change, natural resource management and economic development in developing countries. The project addresses the following key questions:

- ◆ How to enhance adaptation through normal development plans and development co-operation projects?
- ◆ What are the synergies and conflicts between development priorities and responses to climate change in different national contexts?
- ◆ How might developing countries and donor communities determine and act upon such priorities?

CASE STUDY COUNTRIES

Six country case studies have been conducted as part of the project:

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| ◆ BANGLADESH | ◆ NEPAL |
| ◆ EGYPT | ◆ TANZANIA |
| ◆ FIJI | ◆ URUGUAY |

The analyses cover several natural resource management themes including coastal zones, water resources, and mountain systems. The primary focus is on adaptation responses, although linkages between carbon sequestration and national development priorities are also examined.

APPROACH

Each case study follows a three-tier framework that includes:

- ◆ A country-level overview of principal climate change impacts and vulnerabilities;
- ◆ Analyses of national plans and development assistance portfolios that bear upon vulnerable sectors and regions;
- ◆ In-depth analyses at a regional/sectoral level of how climate change adaptation responses can be mainstreamed in development policies and projects.

PARTNERS

The project involves experts from the following institutions:

- ◆ Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok, Thailand
- ◆ Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP), Dhaka, Bangladesh
- ◆ Carbosur Consulting, Montevideo, Uruguay
- ◆ Center for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- ◆ International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London, UK
- ◆ Monash University, Clayton, Australia
- ◆ Munasinghe Institute for Development (MIND), Colombo, Sri Lanka
- ◆ Reynolds Geo-Sciences, UK
- ◆ Stratus Consulting, Boulder, USA
- ◆ University of Alexandria, Egypt
- ◆ University of Bayreuth, Germany
- ◆ University of East Anglia, United Kingdom
- ◆ University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji
- ◆ Universidad de la Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay
- ◆ Utrecht University, The Netherlands

NEW PUBLICATIONS

- ◆ Munasinghe (2003): Analysing the Nexus of Sustainable Development and Climate Change
- ◆ OECD (2003a): Development and Climate Change in Bangladesh: Focus on Coastal Flooding and the Sundarbans
- ◆ OECD (2003b): Development and Climate Change in Fiji: Focus on Coastal Mangroves
- ◆ OECD (2003c): Development and Climate Change in Nepal: Focus on Water Resources and Hydropower
- ◆ OECD (2003d): Development and Climate Change in Tanzania: Focus on Mt. Kilimanjaro