

**Integrated Development and Climate Policies:
How to realize benefits at national and international level?**
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Development First: General Introduction

*Dr Youba SOKONA
Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Tunis, Tunisia*

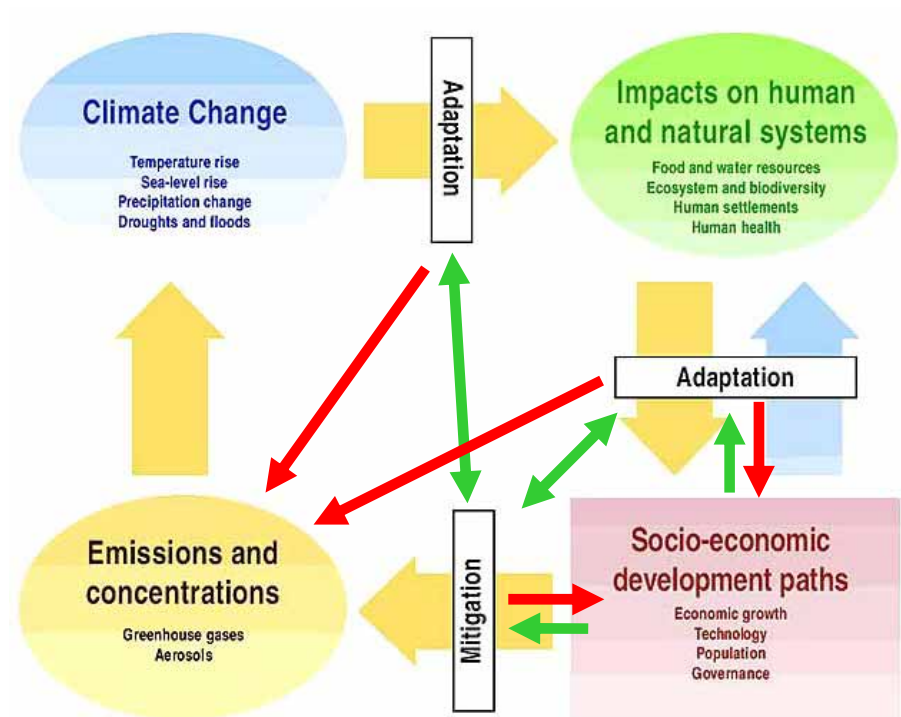
- Development objectives have multidimensional character, representing various economic, social, local and global sustainability dimensions
- The traditional development challenges and newer challenges the world is facing require enduring and global efforts
 - Making development more sustainable
 - Economic growth/stagnation
 - Persistent poverty, illiteracy
 - Food, hunger, malnutrition
 - Energy access/security
 - Water, health, etc.

Development and climate change:

have two way relationship

- development pathways influence climate change
- climate change could have significant impacts on development

They can be mutually reinforcing





Food production needs to double to meet the needs of an additional 3 billion people in the next 30 years



Climate change is projected to decrease agricultural productivity in the tropics and sub-tropics for almost any amount of warming



Climate change is projected to decrease water availability in many arid- and semi-arid regions

One third of the world's population is now subject to water scarcity

Population facing water scarcity will more than double over the next 30 years

Wood fuel is the only source of fuel for one third of the world's population

Wood demand will double in next 50 years

Climate change makes forest management more difficult, due to an increase in pests and fires

Unsustainable wood harvesting will exacerbate climate change





**Biodiversity underlies
all ecological goods
and services**

- **Food and Fiber Production**
- **Provision of Clean and Sufficient Water**
- **Maintenance of Biodiversity**
- **Maintenance of Human Health**
- **Storage and cycling of Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus**

**Climate change will affect the ability of ecological systems
to provide a range of essential ecological goods and
services**

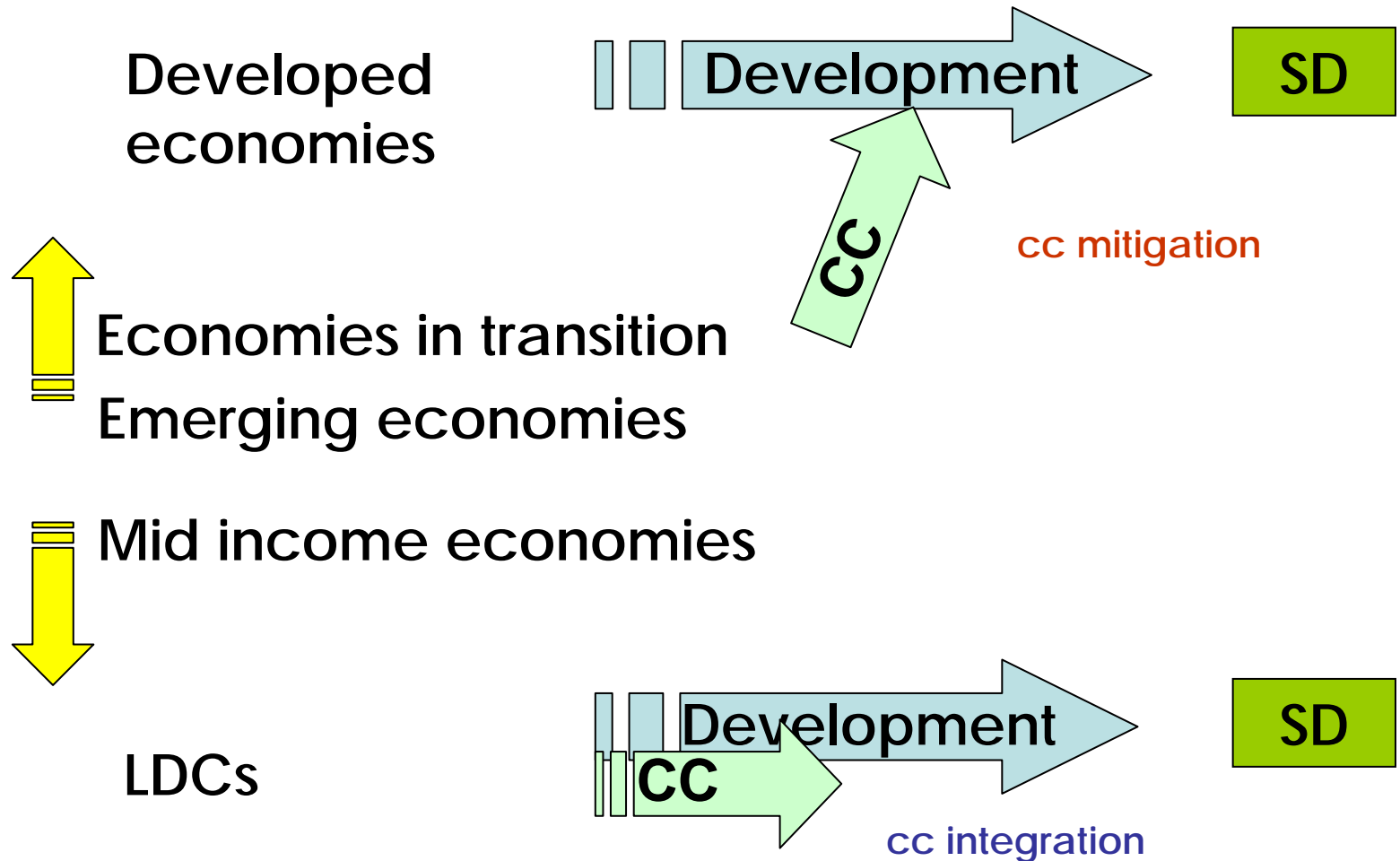
**1.6 billion people are
without electricity
today**

**Electricity demand in
developing countries
will increase 3-5 times
over the next 30 years**

**Fossil fuel based
electricity production
will exacerbate climate
change**



Development choices and trajectories are key determinant of climate outcomes and sustainability



From local, national to regional

- A wide range of development initiatives are climate friendly
 - Energy policy instruments, energy sector restructuring, energy efficiency improvement;
 - Integrated rural development programs;
 - Agricultural soil protection and water management;
 - Sustainable forestry management and conservation;
 - Disaster preparedness actions, etc.
- Integrating development and climate is receiving increasing attention and interest in research and policy making since the last few years

Emerging key lessons

- Potential for integrating climate change issues into development policies is considerable
- Scaling up remains a challenge
- Regional cooperation provides opportunities
- Various divides require bridging
- Strong stakeholder involvement and policy issues are key
- Considering both mitigation and adaptation is essential
- The 'non-climate' route for international policy making is important

Fact

- Strong and inclusive global cooperation is needed to realize deep reduction in GHG emissions
- This will require long term and enduring efforts at local, national, regional and global levels
- Only “**Development First**” approach i.e. starting from development priorities can stimulate such cooperation

The approach help divides to be bridge

- Development and climate
- North and south
- Mitigation and adaptation
- Global, national and local
- Sustainable and economic development
- Climate change and climate variability

The idea

- Climate change = threat to development
- Start from development priorities, not from climate change (“*Development First*”)
- Objectives of development / poverty eradication *must* be met, but with ..
- Development strategies that aim for:
 - *climate safe* development, i.e. development that leads to low vulnerability to climate change
 - *climate friendly* development, i.e. development that leads to low GHG emissions
- Build international agreements and collaboration to support these national strategies

Questions to be addressed

- What lessons can be learned from national policies that deliver positive development and climate outcomes?
- How can promising options for national/sectoral/regional policies be scaled-up through international initiatives to enhance their impacts?
- How can international policy frameworks create the conditions for integrated development and climate policies?