Nürnberg, 19 February 2007 | Othmar Schwank

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Biofach - 2007

# IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES





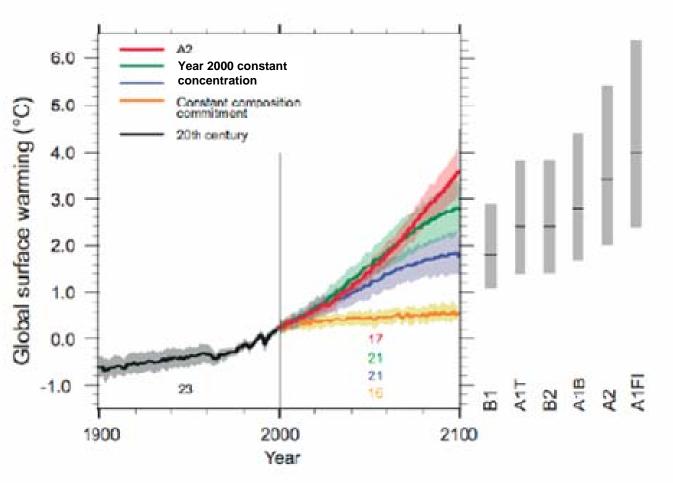


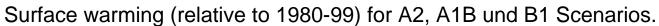
### CONTENT

- 1. Climate risks of developing countries
- 2. Sectoral impacts on agriculture/water
- regional examples
- 3. Organic farming as a response measure?



# **1.** CLIMATE RISK– IPCC AR4 2007 (Emission scenario based projections)





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#### 1. Climate Risk cont. IPCC (2007)

	Temperature Change (°C at 2090- 2099 relative to 1980-1999) <sup>a</sup>		Sea Level Rise (m at 2090-2099 relative to 1980- 1999)
Case	Best estimate	Likely range	Model-based range excluding future rapid dynamical changes in ice flow
Constant Year 2000 concentrations <sup>c</sup>	0.6	0.3 - 0.9	NA
B1 scenario A1T scenario	1.8 2.4	1.1 - 2.9 1.4 - 3.8	0.18 - 0.38 0.20 - 0.45
B2 scenario A1B scenario A2 scenario	2.4 2.8 3.4	1.4 - 3.8 1.7 - 4.4 2.0 - 5.4	0.20 - 0.43 0.21 - 0.48 0.23 - 0.51
A1FI scenario	4.0	2.4 - 6.4	0.26 - 0.59

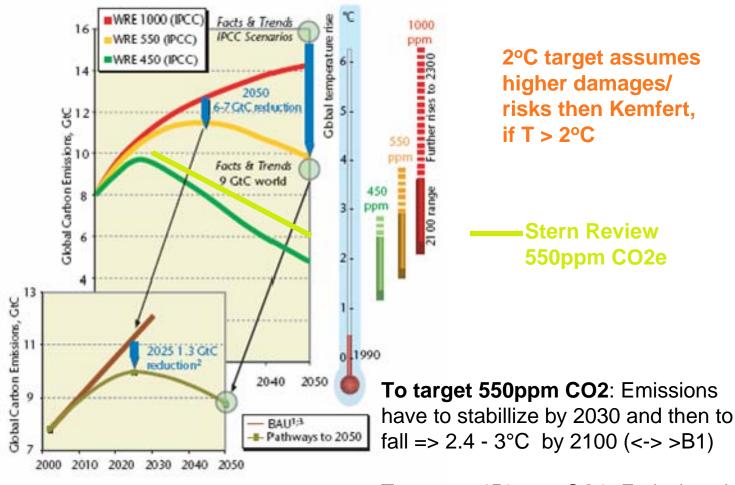
#### Notes:

Warming 1.8-4.0 degrees and Sea Level Rise (0.2-0.6m) for selected Scenarios IPCC/SRES. B1 (2090-99): 600ppm CO2e

<sup>\*</sup>These estimates are assessed from a hierarchy of models that encompass a simple climate model, several EMICs, and a large number of AOGCMs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> Year 2000 constant composition is derived from AOGCMs only

## 1. IPCC, STERN (2006) and 2°C TARGET

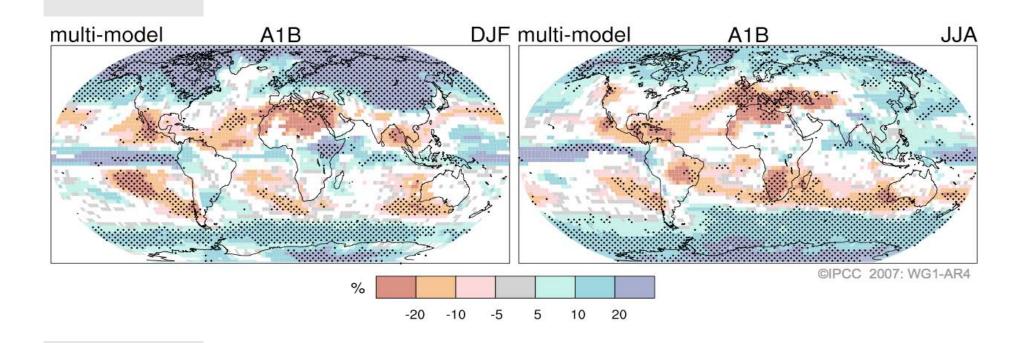


(Quelle: WBCSD)

**To target 450ppm CO2**: Emissions have to stabillize by 2020, and fall by 2050 to < 6GtC

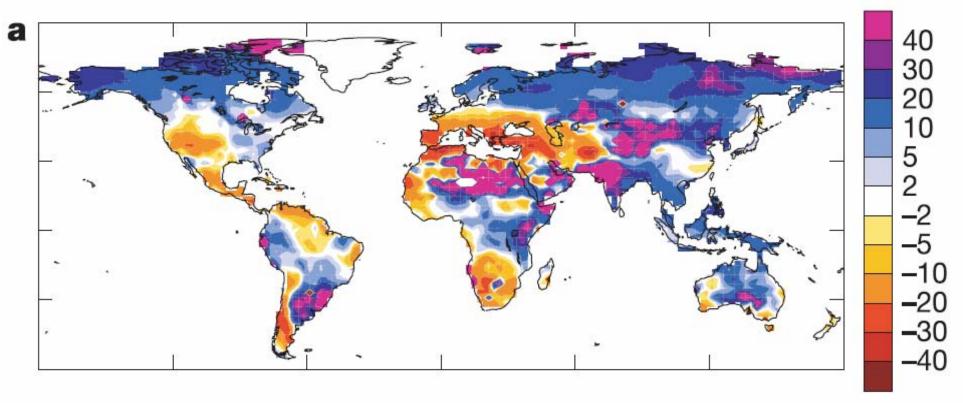


# 1. Climate Risk: Precipitation 2090-2099 (IPCC 2007)

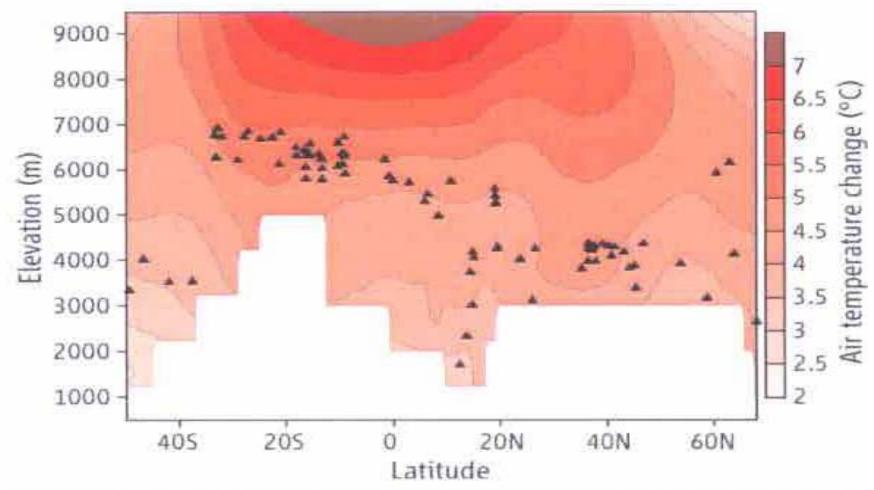


#### CLIMATE SCIENCE - GLOBAL PROJECTIONS

# % CHANGE IN RUNOFF IN 2050 – MAJOR FOOD BOWLS BECOME DRIER



Source: Milly et al; Nature Nov 2005



Global warming in the American Cordillera. Projected changes in mean annual free-air temperatures between (1990 to 1999) and (2090 to 2099) along a transect from Alaska (68°N) to southern Chile (50°S), following the axis of the American Cordillera moun-

Source: Bradley, Vuille and Vergara, 2006

# GLACIER YANAMAREY ( Cordillera Blanca-altitude 4786 m-asl.)

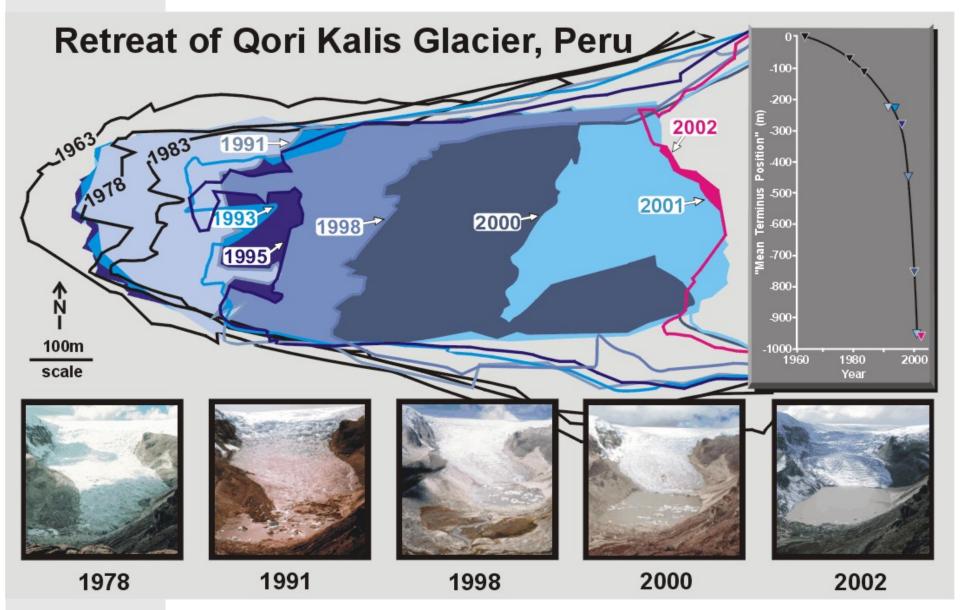








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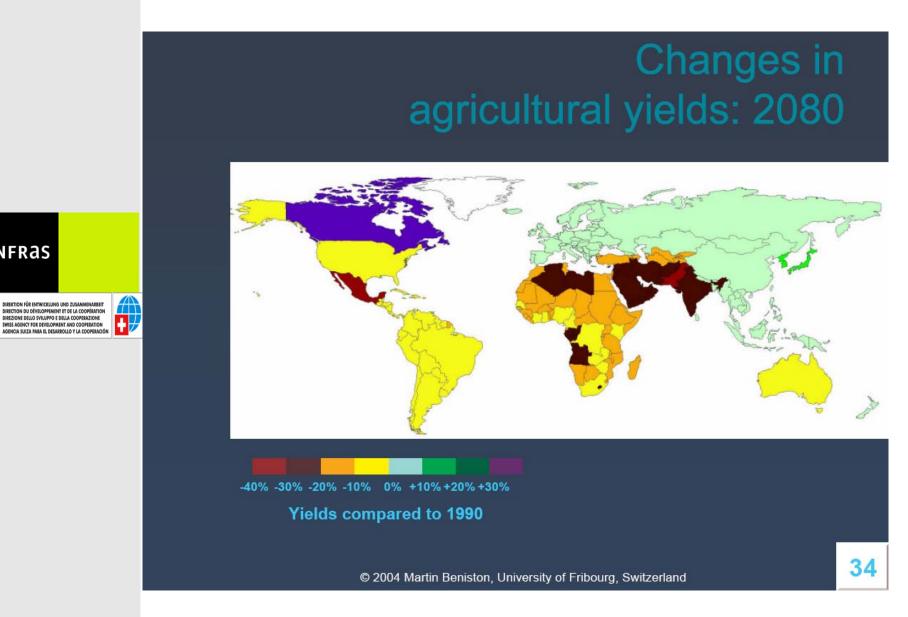


Source: Byrd Polar Research Center 2005

#### FOOD SECURITY IS A MAJOR CONCERN (BENISTON 2002)

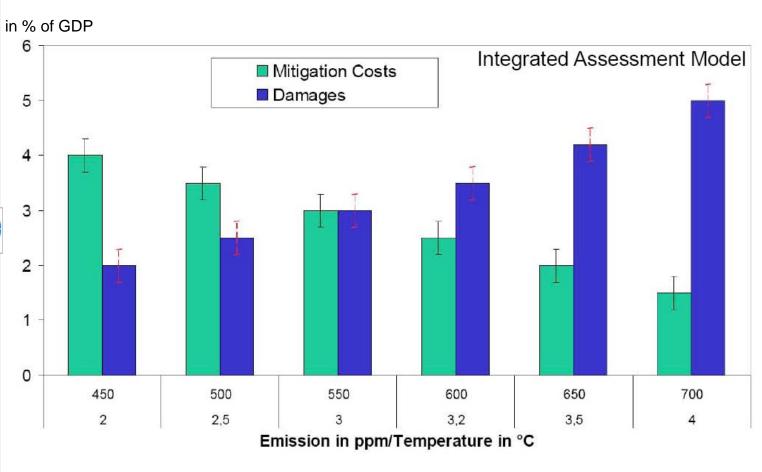
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DIREKTION FÜR ENTWICKLUNG UND ZUSAMMEN



#### CLIMATE RISK - GLOBAL ECONOMIC IMPACT PROJECTIONS

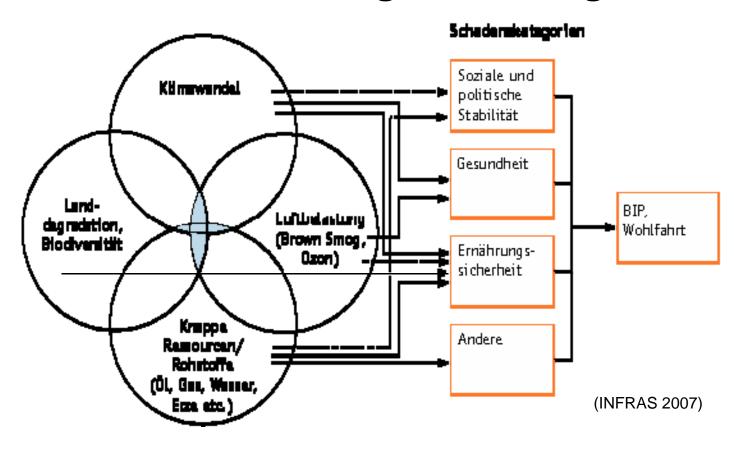
## ACTION VS. NON-ACTION: MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND COPING WITH IMPACTS



Source: C. Kemfert 2002, Berlin



## 2. Climate risks <-> global change



Other global change processes are overlaying climate change impacts and tend to increase vulnerability e.g. Land Degradation -> Jakarta Flood



#### **SUMMING UP CLIMATE RISKS**

- Change in precipitation across the globe does increase the risk for heavy rains, drought and flooding.
- › Global temperature rise above 2°C, enhances the risk:
  - dangerous anthropogenic interference
  - > irreversible damage to regional ecosystems,
  - > tropical/temperate glacier loss -> hydrology
  - accelerated/abrupt changes in the global climate system

Damages with stabilisation target set at 550 ppm CO2 ->2.5°C may derail sustainable development.

How to better understand dynamics at regional level?

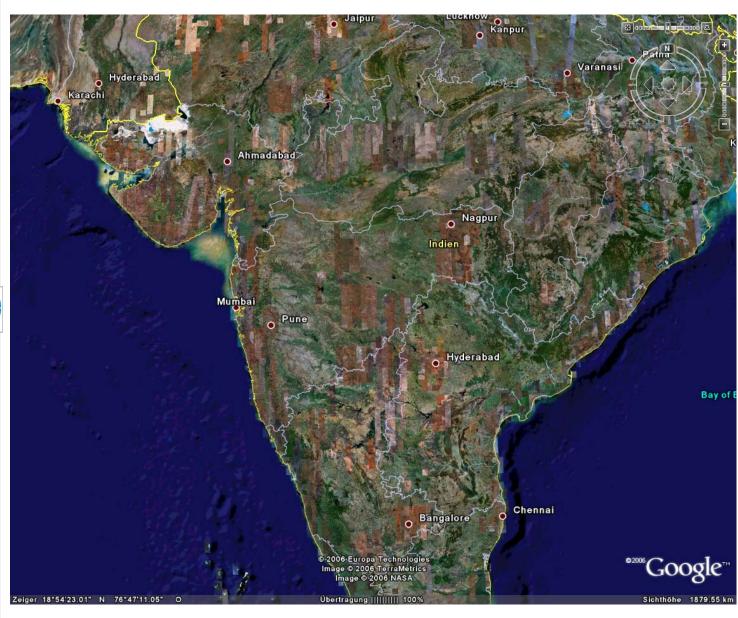


#### **2 REGIONAL EXAMPLES**



- ANDEAN GLACIERS and HYDROLOGY
- FOOD SECURITY IS A MAJOR CONCERN
- **INDIA**: RAJASTHAN & ANDHRA PRADESH, SOILS & ORGANIC COTTON
- **BRAZIL**/AMAZONIA ORGANIC PERMACULTURE

#### REGIONAL EXAMPLES - INDIA, RAJASTHAN & ANDRA PRADESH



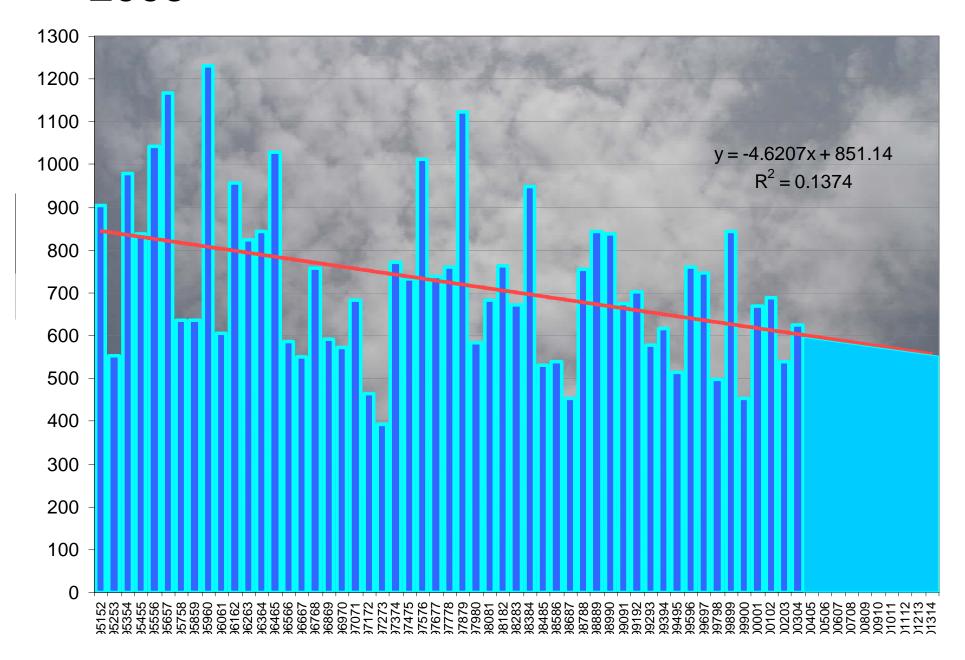




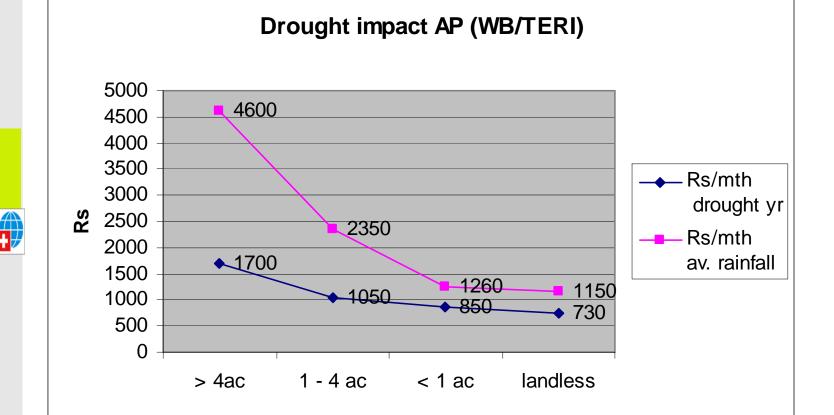


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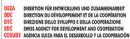
# Rain Fall Mahaboonagar District 1952-2003



## REGIONAL EXAMPLES – INDIA SDC V&A PROGRAMME, ANDHRA PRADESH

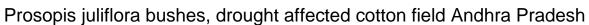






## REGIONAL EXAMPLES – INDIA SDC V&A PROGRAMME, ANDHRA PRADESH





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## REGIONAL EXAMPLES – INDIA SDC V&A PROGRAMME, RAJASTHAN





DEZA
DIREKTION FÜR ENTWICKLUNG UND ZUSAMMENABBEIT
DIC
DIRECTION DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE LA COOPÉRATION
DISEZIONE DELLO SYLLUPPO E DELLA COOPÉRATION
DIC
SWISS DENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
COSUDE
AGENCIA SUIZA PABA EL DESARROLLO Y LA COOPÉRACIÓN



Biomass and Water retention are key, Kundai village, Rajasthan

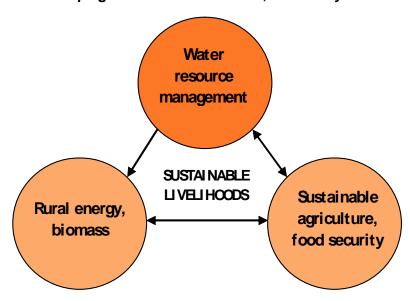
#### **DEBT, DROUGHTS, SUICIDES**

- Half of India's 89 million farmer households are in debt.
- > 1993-2003: 100'000 farmers committed suicide.
- 1998-2005: Bad seeds, costly pesticides and droughts have triggered debt, then suicide for 4'500 farmers in AP alone.
- Socio-economic data analysis reveal the larger
   >4ac farmers are more vulnerable to suicide.
- Droughts/flooding destructs financial, social and human capital -> out-migration opens skill and investment capability gap -> food security



# 3. Organic cotton cultivation reduces vulnerability

Optimized delivery systems, practices, knowledge, technology, and coping mechanisms at the local, community level







## **Organic Permaculture Amazonia (OROVERDE)**





Degraded pasture land 2005 →

Fruit tree plantation 2006





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