The KLIMOS Environmental Sustainability Toolkit

Bruno Verbist

KLIMOS / KLIMSEC

ACODEV-NGOfederatie-FIABEL, 11 May 2021

KLIMOS – Generating Capacity for the Sustainability Transition

KLIMOS

Research groups involved

KLIMOS seminars

Workshops/Conferences

Publications

Case studies

KLIMOS in the media

Contact

Links

Toolkit

KLIMOS > Environmental Sustainability Toolkit

KLIMOS Environmental Sustainability Toolkit

The toolkit provides information in support of environmental mainstreaming in development cooperation and can be used as a learning instrument or for assessment (ex-ante/ex-post (evaluation)).

The toolkit consist of two parts:
1) a database and;
2) two screening forms (a short quick scan and a screening guide).

The database and screening forms can be used together (i.e. to retrieve information to complete a screening form), or separately (i.e. to retrieve information without using a screening form or to complete a screening form without using the database).

DATABASE

The **database** contains easily retrievable environmental information, organized along four access criteria: country, theme, sector and publication type. The criteria can be combined to narrow the search function.

SCREENING FORMS

The screening forms consist of several guiding questions to consider various environmental issues in development cooperation.

- The **quick scan screening form** allows for a (first) environmental assessment when a more extensive assessment is not (yet) appropriate (e.g. in the case if more abstract often more strategic policy documents) or only limited resources are available (e.g. time constraints and knowledgeable assessors).

- The **screening guide** is suited when a more in depth and robust environmental assessment is appropriate (e.g. more concrete and detailed intervention plans) and more resources are available (e.g. time and (more) environmental literate assessors). The screening guide follows the four policy cycle phases (identification-formulation-implementation-

Toolkit crash course

- The toolkit provides information in support of environmental mainstreaming in development cooperation and can be used as a learning instrument or for assessment (ex-ante/ex-post (evaluation)).

- The toolkit consist of two main components:

    1) a database;
    2) screening forms (a short quick scan and a screening guide).

- The database and screening forms can be used together (e.g. to retrieve information to complete a screening form), or separately (e.g. to retrieve information without using a screening form or to complete a screening form without using the database).
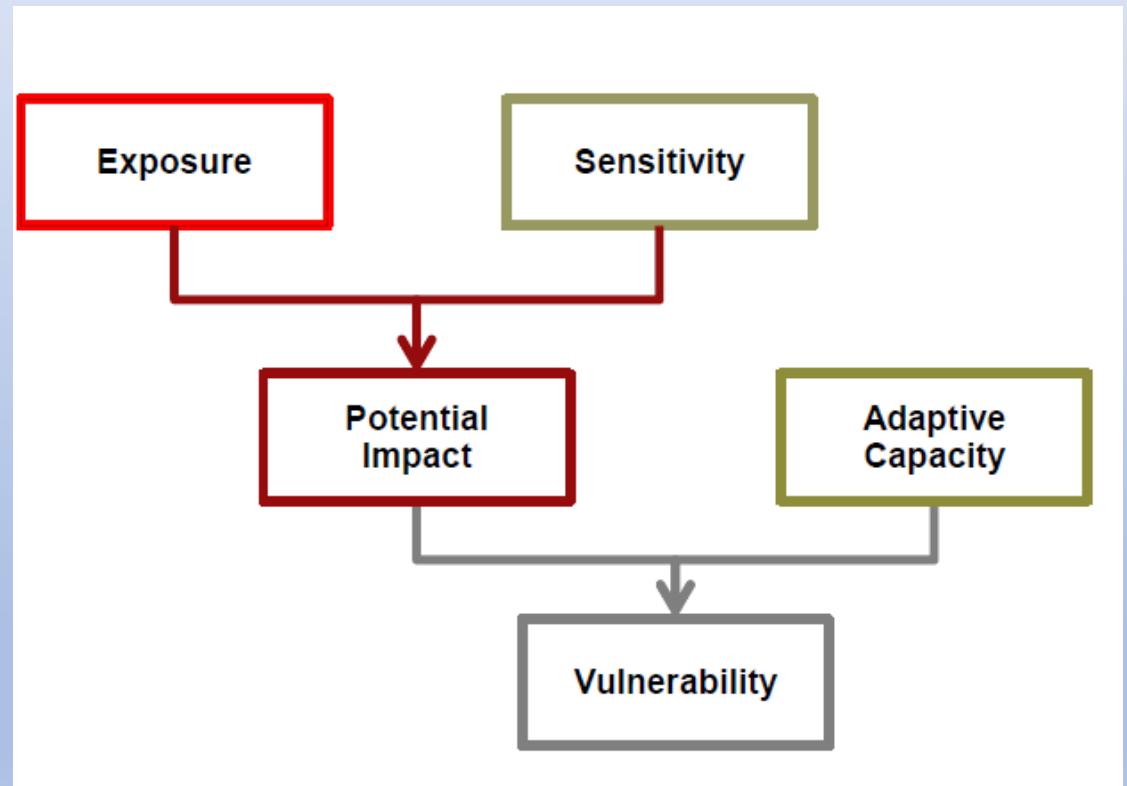
Development history

- 2009-2012
    - Toolkit 1.0 First edition hosted at VUB (led by Jean Hugé & Tom Waas)

- 2013-2016
    - Inclusion of biodiversity (collaboration with CEBioS)
    - Screening in 4 stages (collaboration with DGD)
    - Toolkit 2.0 Switch to KULeuven website: ees.kuleuven.be/klimos
    - Exchange with Louvain Coopération

- 2017-2018
    - Update database & screening sheets
    - Brainstorming & action towards complimentarity with OIE Tool

- 2020-2021
    - Addition of the security theme in the quickscan: ees.kuleuven.be/klimsec
    - Update database
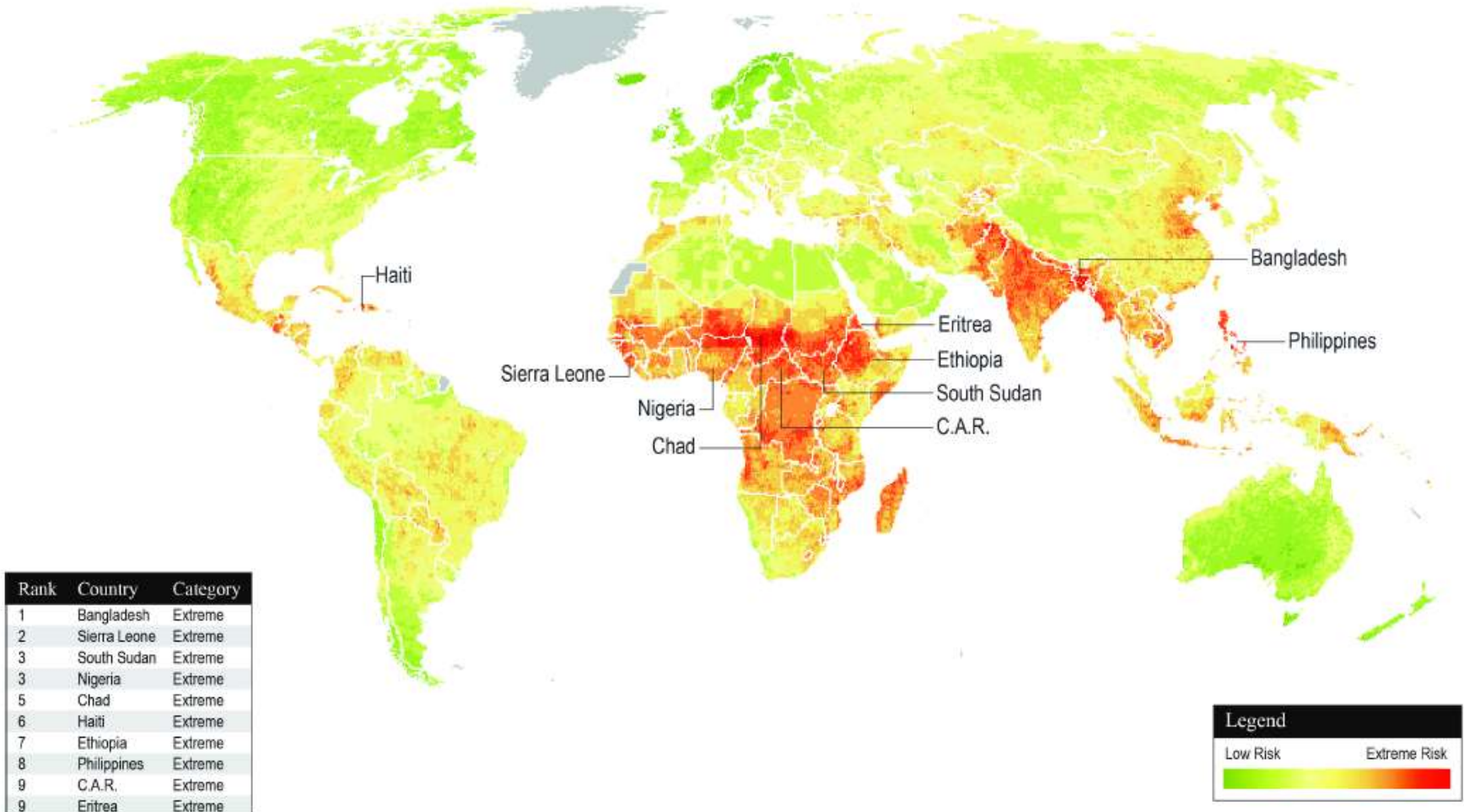
Mitigation vs. adaptation

Source: UNDP
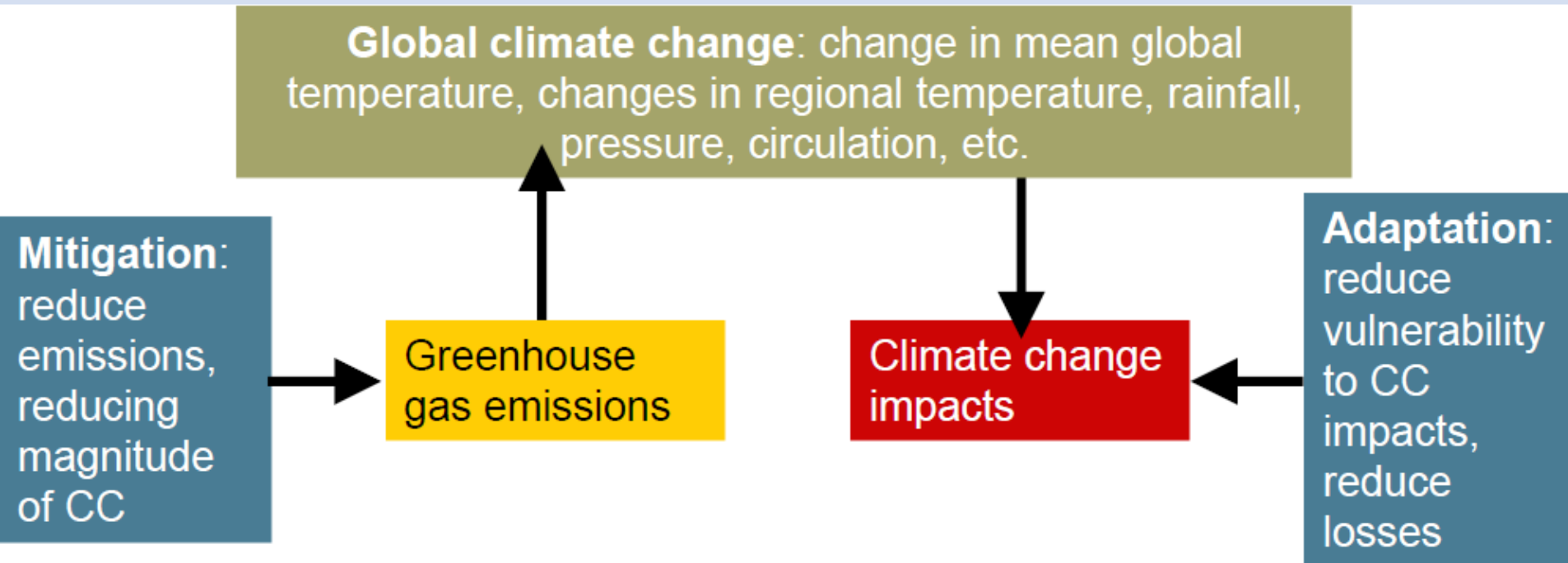
Vulnerability assessment

System of interest (human, natural, economic)

Climate change vulnerability

Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2015

maplecroft
Global Risk Analytics

Rank	Country	Category
1	Bangladesh	Extreme
2	Sierra Leone	Extreme
3	South Sudan	Extreme
3	Nigeria	Extreme
5	Chad	Extreme
6	Haiti	Extreme
7	Ethiopia	Extreme
8	Philippines	Extreme
9	C.A.R.	Extreme
9	Eritrea	Extreme

Legend

Low Risk   Extreme Risk

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What are adaptation options?

Policy

- Improve regulations, adjust incentive system, enhance participation of affected communities

Infrastructure

- For example: Water control – construct dykes, improve climate-resilient infrastructure

Capacity development

- Improve monitoring of sea temperature, erosion rates; improve management skills

Research

- Monitoring for policy advise, climate-resilient breeds/species

Good practices

- Soil conservation, to improve agricultural yields, keep ecosystem functions intact

A systematic and strategic approach to adaptation

Screening

    - brief check if, what and where

Analysis

    1. Detailed assessment of **need** for adaptation action

    2. What are adaptation **options**?

    3. Which are the **priorities**?

    4. How can we track changes and learn from experiences (**M&E**)?

Prepare implementation

    - Develop according capacities

    - Financing

Implementation

> **4-step approach**
> can be done at national sectoral, local and project level

Steps towards an adaptation strategy

PEER, 2009
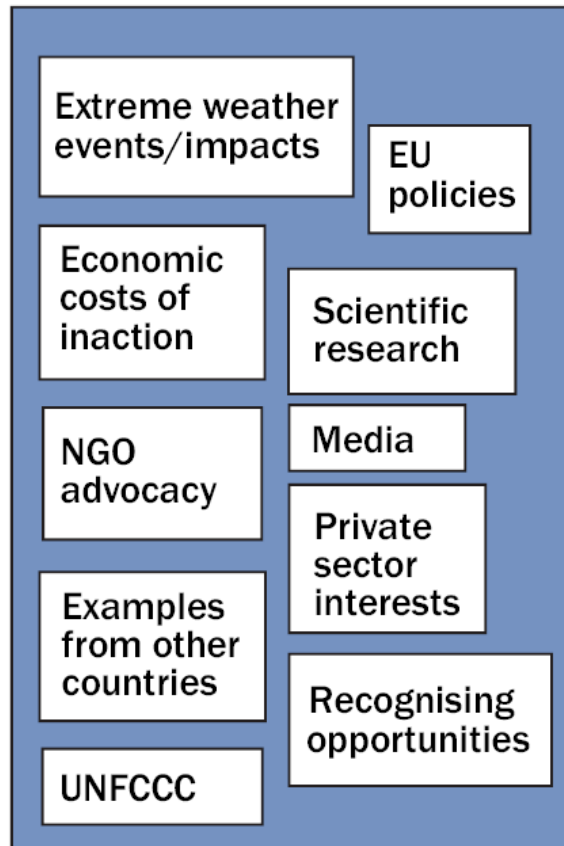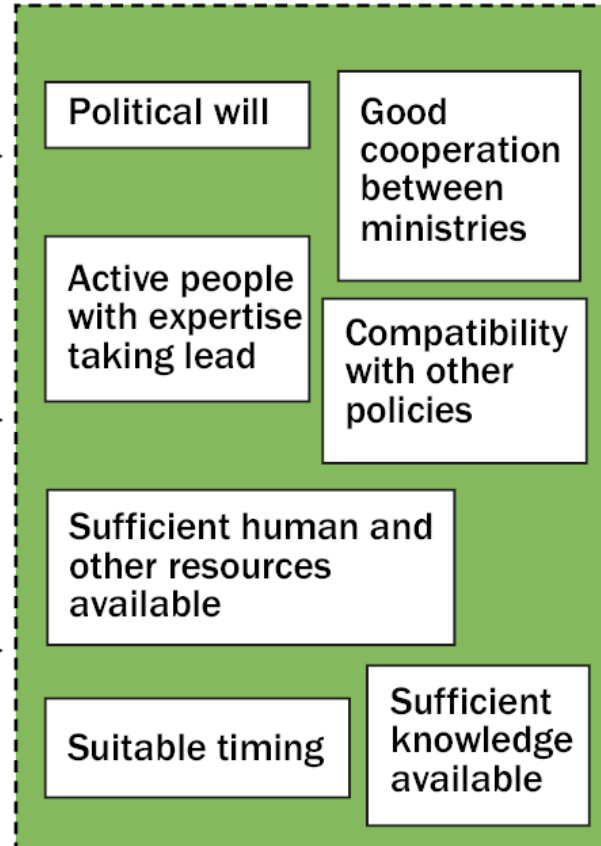
Operative domains for integrated development and climate policy

Adaptation

Poverty Eradication

Education

Infrastructure

Agricultural intensification

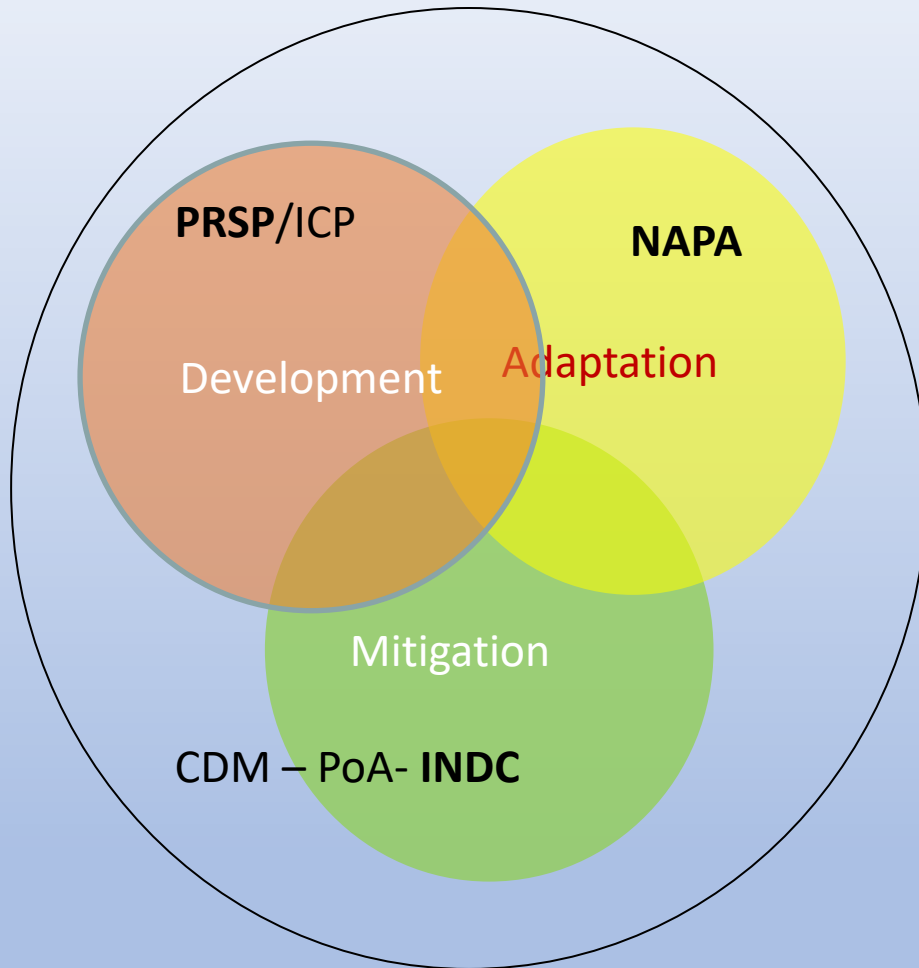Rural Development and Urban Renewal

Social Networks

Mitigation

Energy security of supply

Transportation

Macro-economy and Trade

Forestation and Deforestation

Source: Chuku, 2010

ODA: Integrating climate change?

A "letter soup" of policy jargon

PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

ICP: Indicative Programme for Cooperation

INDC: Intended National Determined Contribution

NAPA: National Action Programme for Adaptation

CDM: Clean Development Mechanism

PoA: Program of Action

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KLIMOS

KLIMOS Environmental Sustainability Toolkit: Database

Country: ALL ▼	Sector: ALL ▼	Theme: ALL ▼	🔍 Search
	Sorted by: title ▼		
Title contains:			

- ➤ • Country: Mali
  - • Sector: Agriculture
  - • Theme: Climate & air
  - • Publication type: Practice

- ➤ **A global directory to sustainability indicator initiatives** 🗗
  - • Country: Global
  - • Sector: Infrastructure
  - • Theme: Management
  - • Publication type: Scientific

- ➤ **Adaptation best practice in Malawi**
  - • Country: Malawi
  - • Sector: Health
  - • Theme: Climate & air, Management
  - • Publication type: Practice

- ➤ **Adaptation Learning Mechanism portal - DR Congo** 🗗
  - • Country: Congo DR
  - • Sector: Health, Infrastructure
  - • Theme: Climate & air, Management
  - • Publication type: Other

- ➤ **Agricultural land expansion and deforestation Malawi** 🗗
  - • Country: Malawi
  - • Sector: Agriculture
  - • Theme: Land use
  - • Publication type: Practice

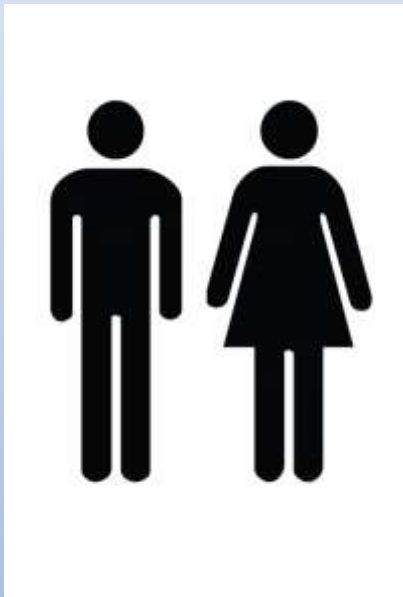- ➤ **Agriculture as a motor for pro poor growth (BTC / CTB)**
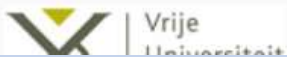
Toolkit screening sheets

- Quick scan

- Screening guide identification

- Screening guide formulation

- Screening guide implementation

- Screening guide evaluation

FR version: https://filesender.belnet.be/?s=download&token=1d48045b-68a6-4885-a0d7-73dd5b8f558b

Underlying idea

Screening note

- Climate Change
- Air Quality
- Forest
- Land degradation
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Waste
- Management

Screening note: Climate Change

- Expected **impact** of the intervention on climate change?
  e.g. Greenhouse gas emissions (due to transport, construction..)

- Measures (mitigation) to reduce this impact?
  e.g. Transport plan; carbon compensation schemes

- Expected **risk** posed by climate change on the intervention?
  e.g. Increased risk of flooding of coastal areas (combination of sea level rise with increased cyclone activity)

- Measures (adaptation) to reduce this risks?
  e.g. Relocation of project sites; building higher storm walls.

Screening note: Forest & Land Use

- Expected **impact** of the intervention on forests & land use?
  e.g. Change in land use patterns (forest clearing for agriculture) due to improvement of living conditions for the rural poor

- Measures to reduce this impact?
  e.g. Promote agroforestry to reduce negative impact on tree cover

- Expected **risk** posed by forests & land use on the intervention?
  e.g. Lack of accessibility due to location of project in deep forest; health risks due to isolation

- Measures to reduce this risk?
  e.g. Decentralised health centres

Screening note: Water

- Expected **impact** of the intervention on water?

  e.g. Widespread irrigation project might lead to lower water table in the long run and hence worsen future conditions for agriculture.

- Measures to reduce this impact?

  e.g. Allow flexibility in cultivars/crops to diminish irrigation-dependence

- Expected **risk** posed by water on the intervention?

  e.g. Lack of adequate sanitation facilities in the project HQ may lead to health issues for project staff

- Measures to reduce this risks?

  e.g. Install sanitation facilities as part of the project

Screening note: Biodiversity

- Expected **impact** of the intervention on biodiversity?

  e.g. Habitat destruction due to infrastructure work;

- Measures to reduce this impact?

  e.g. Better siting of infrastructure development; compensation/offsetting

- Expected **risk** posed by biodiversity on the intervention?

  e.g. Irrigation/water tanks may attract snakes and provide breeding habitat for vectors (Anopheles mosquito)

- Measures to reduce this risks?

  e.g. Reduce access to water tanks; make them vermin-proof; reduce vegetation cover near buildings.

Screening note: management

- Adaptive capacity of the **local communities** involved and measures to improve it (e.g. education)

- Environmental sustainability in each phase of the **intervention cycle** (e.g. identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of a project)

- Local environmental **regulation and/or legislation** that should be fulfilled (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)) and how it will be done

- Are **local stakeholders** involved in the design of the intervention,

- especially with regard to the mainstreaming of environmental impacts and risks?

- Are local stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups (women,

- children) specifically vulnerable to environmental risk?

Bedankt- Thanks – Merci!
Vragen - Questions?

ees.kuleuven.be/klimos

ees.kuleuven.be/klimsec
Bruno.Verbist@kuleuven.be