

CLIMATE CHANGE

AN ISSUE OF JUSTICE

Lies Craeynest

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QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- How does/might climate change impact your organisation?
- Are there examples of climate change related work in your organisation, and what potential is there?
- What can development organisations add to the debate globally and nationally?

OVERVIEW

- Oxfam's global campaign GROW & the role of climate
- How it all began
- Climate advocacy in Oxfam
- Programs and research
- Questions for discussion





GROW

FOOD. LIFE. PLANET.



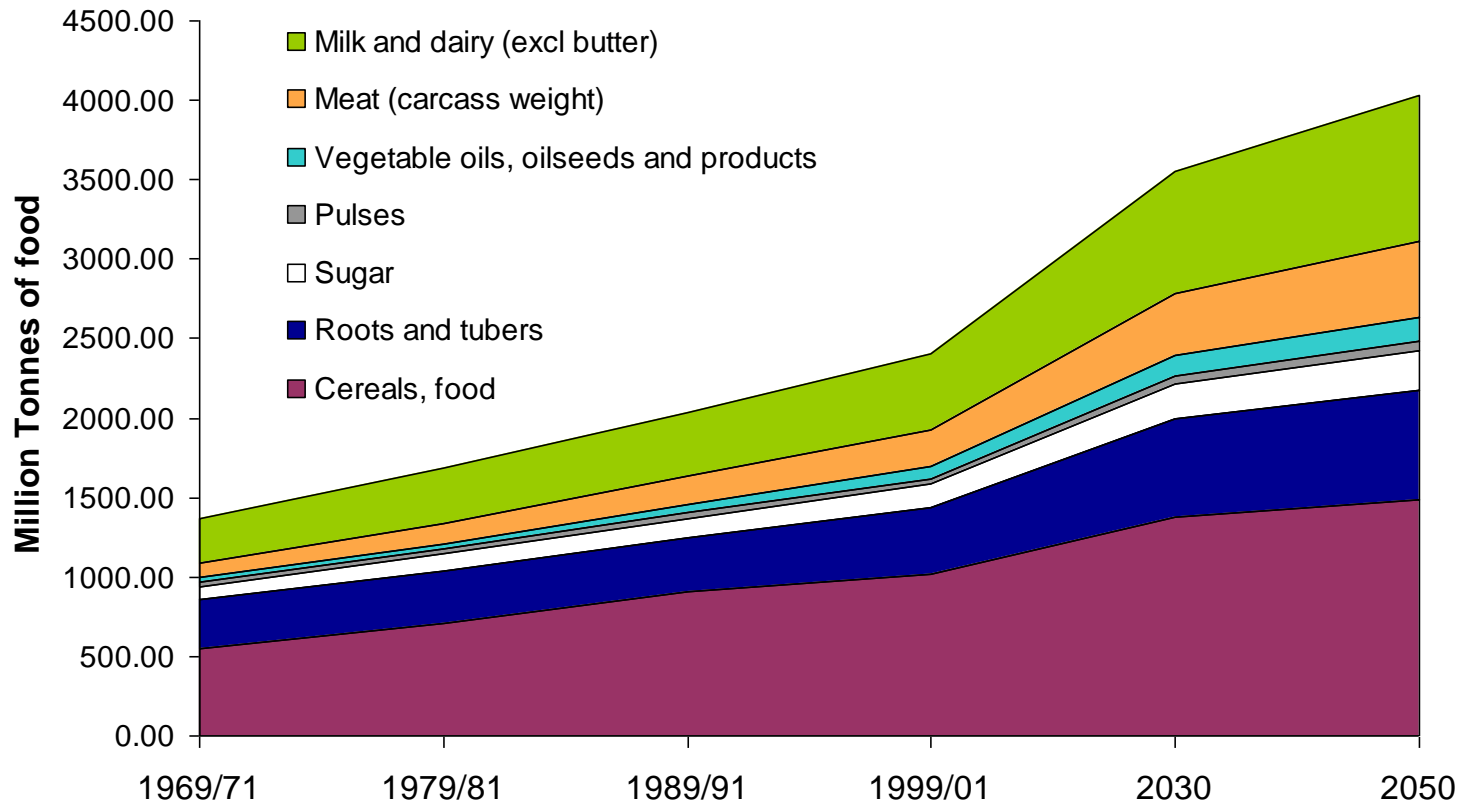
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HUNGER IS RISING AGAIN



Sources: FAO, <http://www.fao.org/hunger> and Financial Times, <http://cache.ft.com/cms/s/0/68b31de6-392e-11e0-97ca-00144feabdc0,s01=2.html>

Demand for food is increasing



World food production must rise by approx. **40 % by 2030** to meet increasing demand

or does it?

MULTIPLE CHALLENGES

As population grows and diets change: new challenges:

- Biofuels: putting food into tanks
- Land grabbing: resource fights
- Speculation on food and ag commodities
- Lack of decent investment in farmers, particularly women, who have greatest production potential and...

CLIMATE CHANGE...



EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS CAN DEVASTATE HARVESTS

A significant increase in weather-related disasters hitting poor countries in recent decades (Oxfam, 2011b) (UNCTAD, 2010)

Amount of extreme humanitarian crises doubled post 1990. By 2020, capacity will be outstripped



UNPREDICTABILITY OF SEASONS POSES NEW RISKS FOR FARMERS

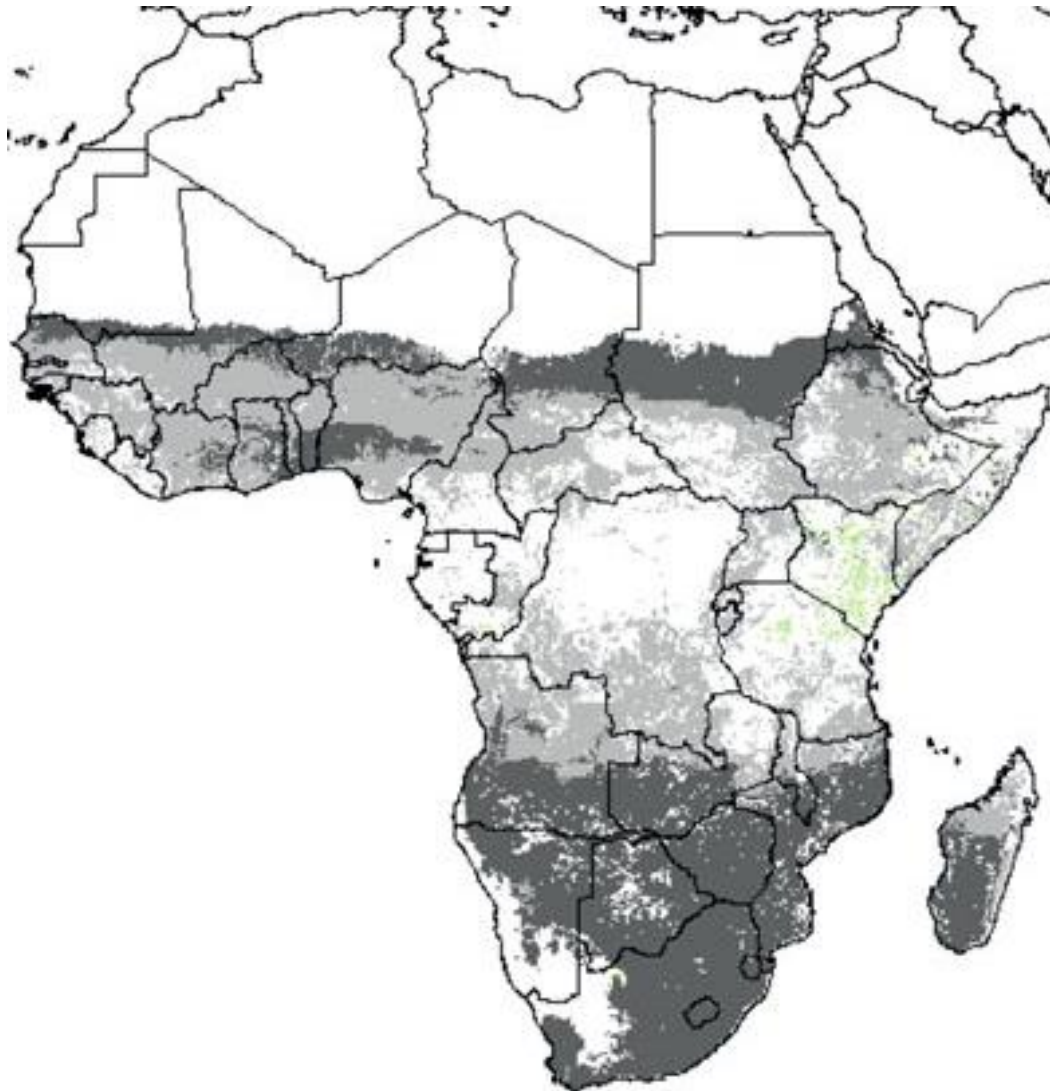


Farmers around the world report changes in timings of seasons, and changing characteristics within seasons (Oxfam, 2009)

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A DRAG ON YIELDS

- Rice yields may decline 10% for each 1°C rise in dry-growing-season minimum temperatures (Peng *et al.*, 2004)
- Developing countries could experience declines of 15-26% by 2080, as high as 50% in Senegal and Sudan (Cline, 2007)
- Climate change could reduce yields of wheat by 2.2-9% by 2030; 4.1-12% by 2050 and 18.6-29% by 2080 (IFPRI, 2010)

LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON WILL DECLINE DRAMATICALLY



Variation in
length of
growing period
to 2090 (%)

- >20% loss
- 5-20% loss
- No change
- 5-20% gain
- >20% gain

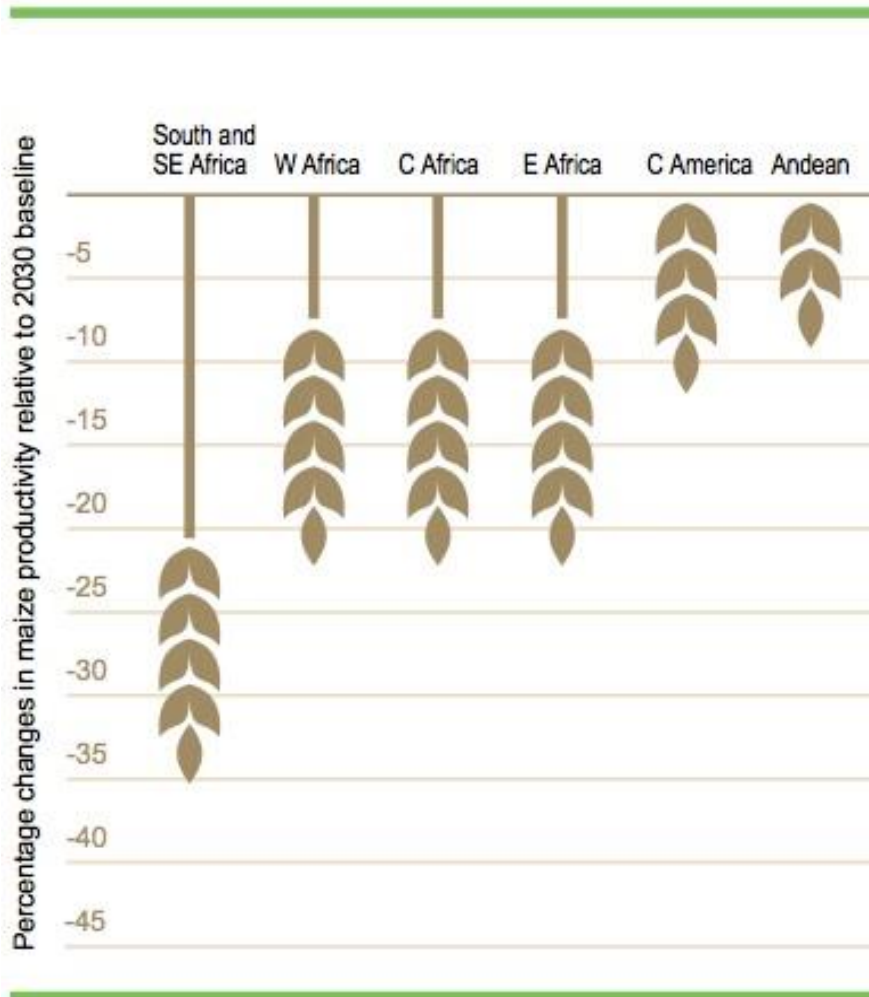
(Thornton et al., 2010)

YIELD DECLINES DRIVE HIGHER FOOD PRICES

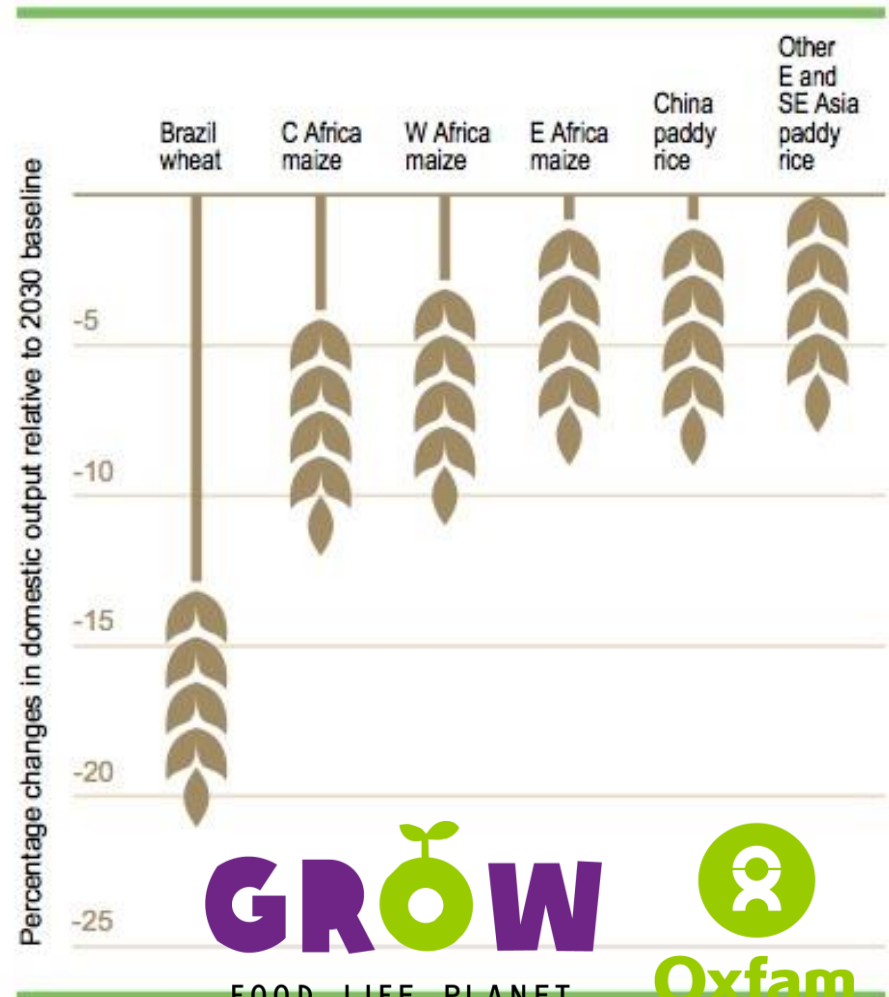
- Declines of 4% in maize and 2-3% in wheat 1980-2008 – driving a **6.4%** increase in global market prices for maize and wheat (additional \$50bn per annum) (Lobell *et al.*, 2011)
- Oxfam commissioned research to project climate change impacts on food prices to 2030 (Oxfam, 2011a)

PRODUCTIVITY & OUTPUT IN STAPLE CROPS WILL DECLINE

% Change in Maize Productivity



% Change in Domestic Output



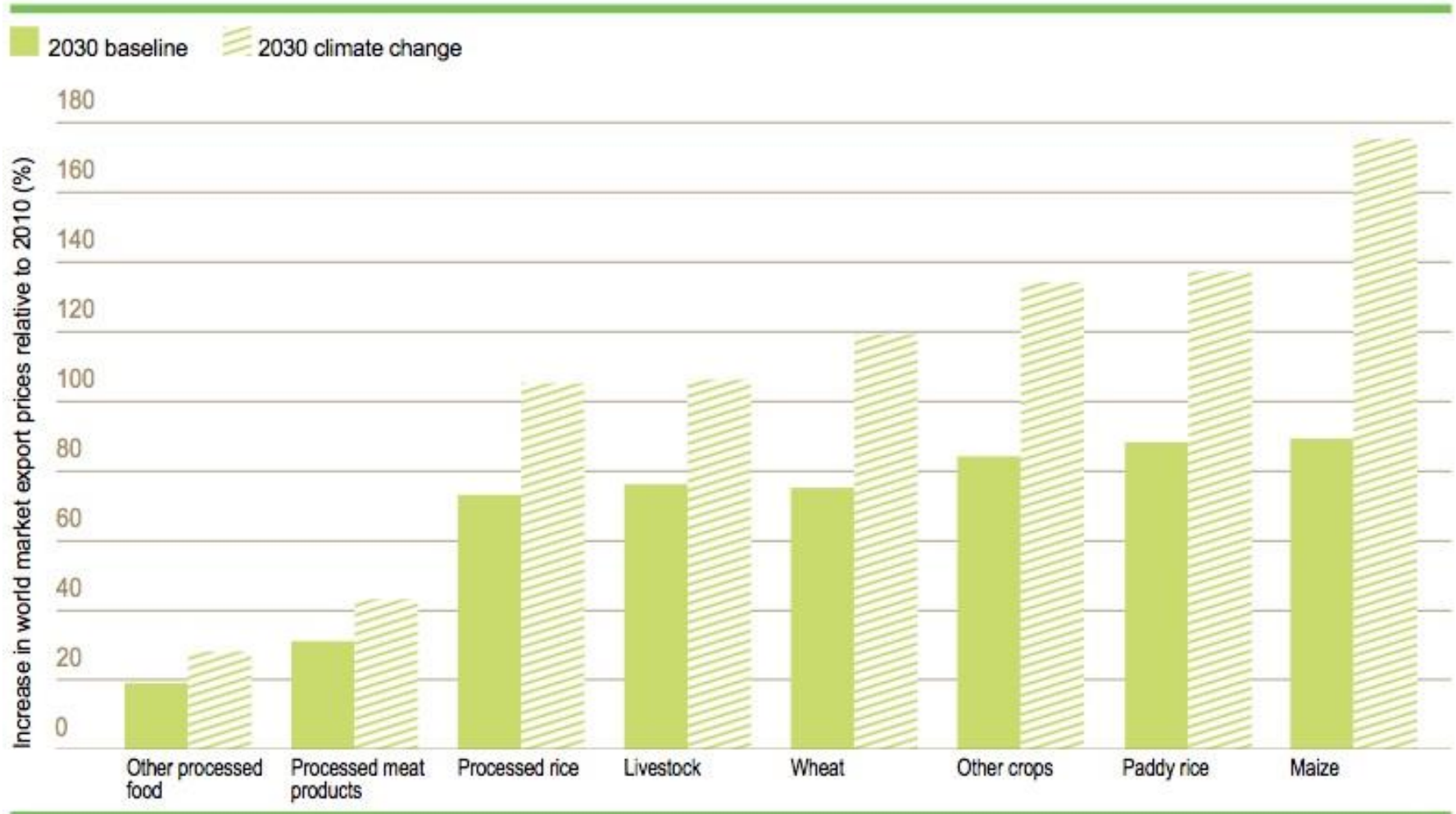
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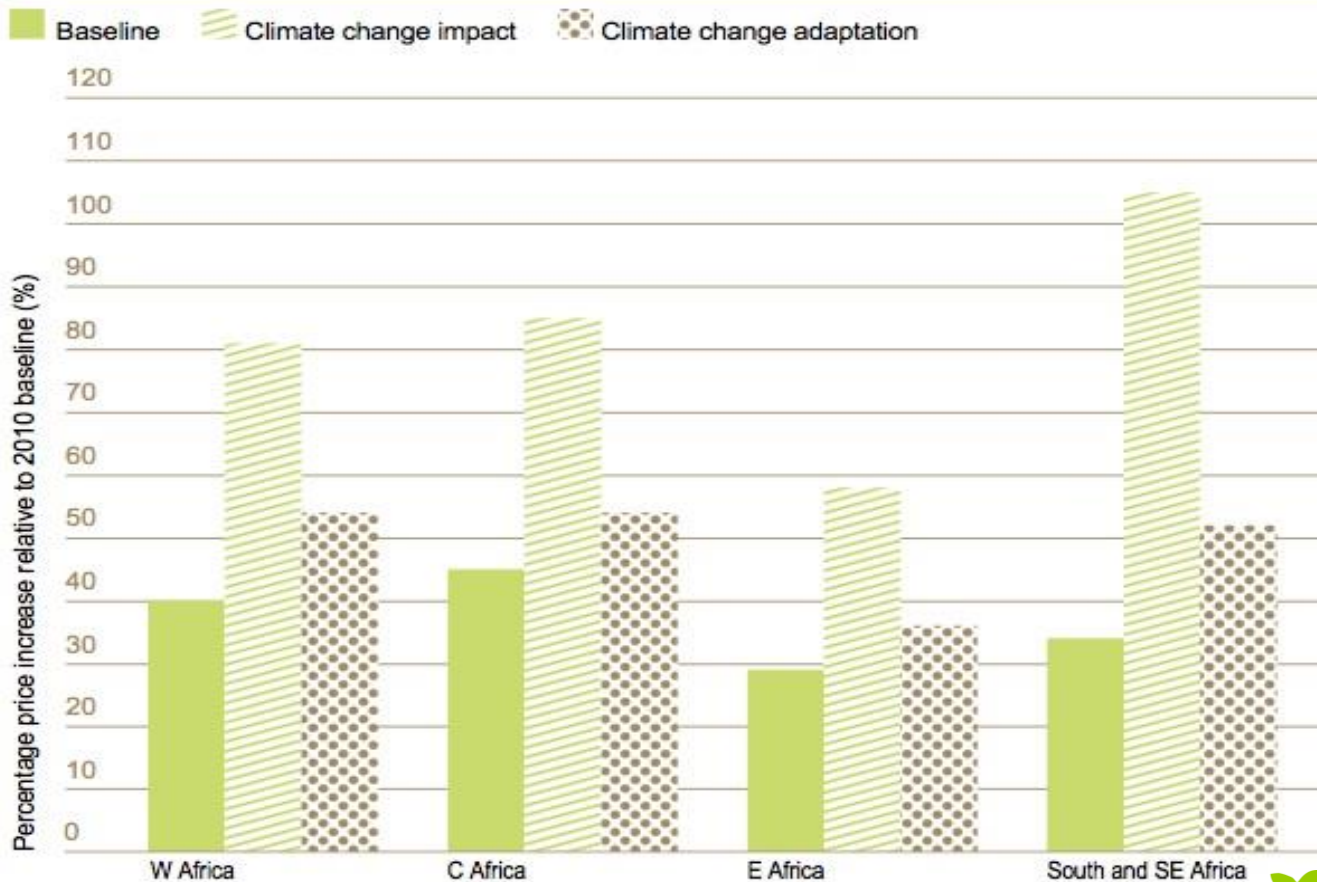


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CLIMATE CHANGE WILL INCREASE WORLD FOOD PRICES IN 2030



ADAPTATION CAN LESSEN THE IMPACT ON RISING PRICES



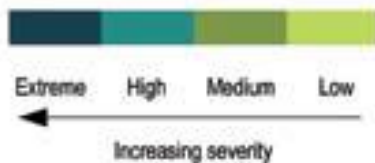
VULNERABILITY

- Levels of exposure to hazards
- Assets and capitals. Tangible: natural, physical and financial & intangible: human and social
- Systems, processes and institutions

PHYSICAL VULNERABILITY TO WEATHER-RELATED DISASTER AND SEA LEVEL RISE



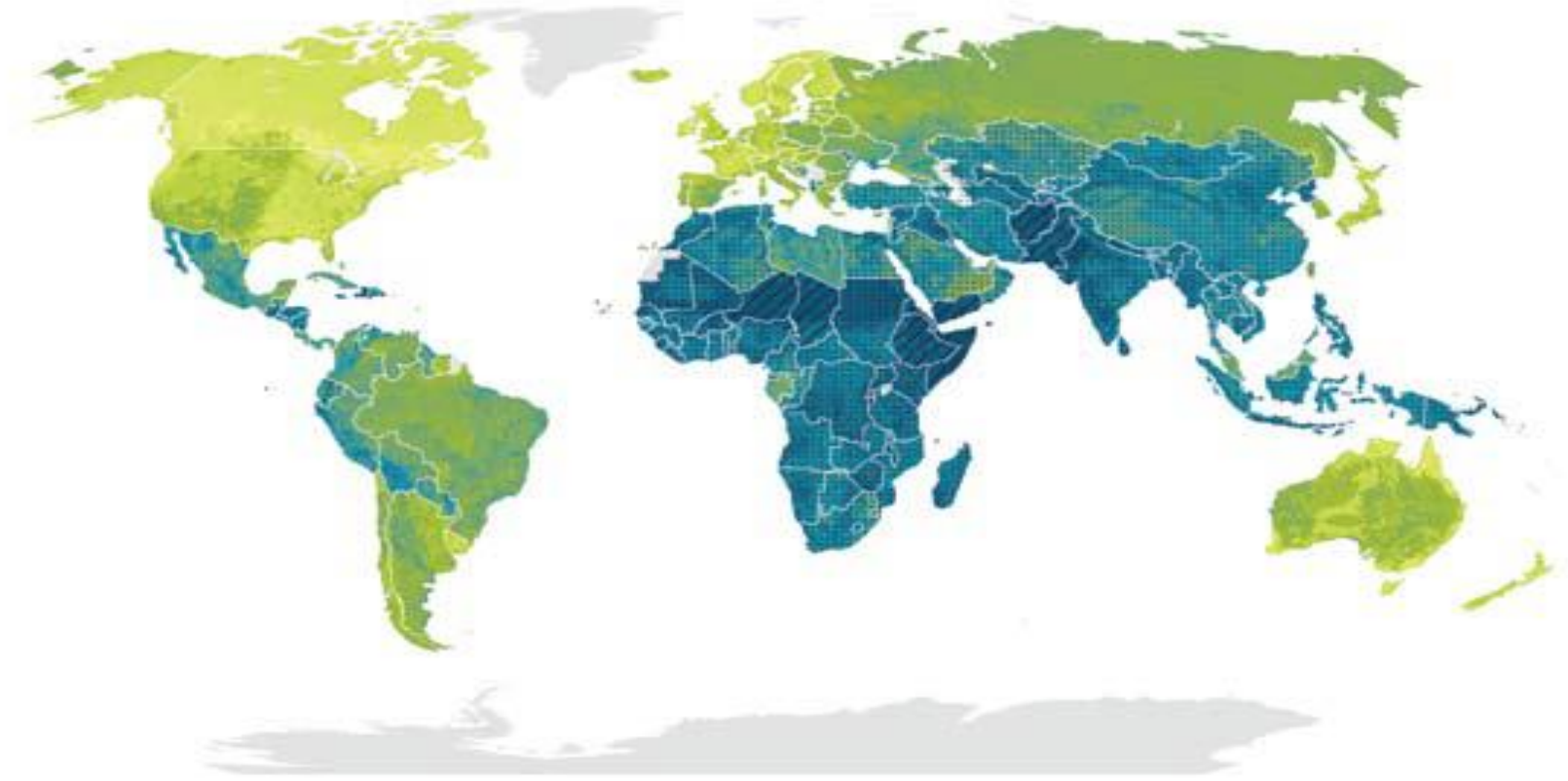
Extreme Events Risk Index



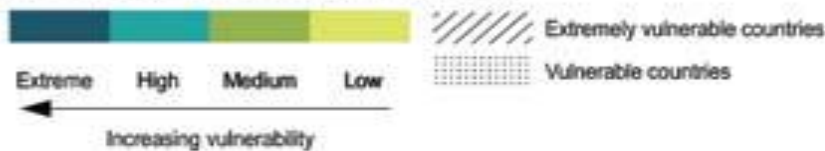
Climate Vulnerability Index” designed and prepared by Maplecroft

Source: Center for Hazards and Risk Research, Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University , International Bank of Reconstruction/World Bank, United Nations Environment Programme. Global Resource Information Database Geneva.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE AROUND THE WORLD



Climate Change Vulnerability Index (2008)



Source: Climate change vulnerability index, Maplecroft, 2008.

CLIMATE CHANGE, HUNGER AND VULNERABILITY

- Poorest spend 50% or more of incomes on food
- Women often have least resources to adapt. Without adequate incomes, savings, access to healthcare or social protection, short-term coping strategies include:
 - going without food
 - selling off assets critical to their livelihoods
 - taking their children out of school to work
- Consequences span generations. Malnourished women give birth to smaller babies

CLIMATE CHANGE IS A DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

WHEN DID IT ALL BEGIN?



PRE 2002

- 1983: First paper on climate change...
- 1992: Oxfam was heavily involved in the 1992 Rio Summit (UNCED): published a book, supported many partner organisations and the issues, including climate
- 1995: Oxfam Poverty Report: chapter on climate change (Chapter 5), poverty-related impacts and equity concerns
- 2001: bigger steps, beyond observing impacts on development. Internal staff proposal for mini-campaign. However, trade campaign prevailed.

Oxfam Great Britain:

"Oxfam is not an environmental organisation"

The view of a poverty-environment trade-off was still dominant, both inside and outside Oxfam. This took several years to overcome.



OVERCOMING BARRIERS

Reaching out and working with groups across the Environment and Development divide:

- 2002 WSSD Joburg (Rio+10): few joint statements with e.g. Greenpeace and WWF on climate & energy issues; Eco-Equity alliance. Realisation that, since UNCED 1992, parallel worlds that very much needed joining-up. Birth of joint initiatives (WWF, GP)
- Active group of people pushing boundaries: signing up, raising issues with senior management
- External speakers coming into Oxfam on climate change
- Oxfam joined the UK Working Group on Climate Change in 2003, from 2004: series of papers: 'Up in Smoke'



EXTERNAL PUSH: BEGINNING OF CLIMATE POLICY

- Oxfam campaign development: climate, ag/food, trade
- External events pushed climate to the fore:
2005: Kyoto Protocol entered into force.
Lead up to Bali (2007)
Copenhagen (2009).
- Still, arguments continued...

MOST COMMON CONCERNS

- Don't disagree but not Oxfam's role
- We can't make a difference
- Adaptation v. mitigation
- Energy-related lacuna

- International politics mirror

VIDEO: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xo1zM3Okjag>



APPROACH TODAY

- Beyond UNFCCC
- Focus on food and climate change - more relevant to programme priorities.
- Adding work on national level governance of climate finance
- Focus on building alliances across development and environment organisations as groundwork for 2015 deal.
- Difficulties on attribution of extreme weather events to climate change being solved

OXFAM CLIMATE ADVOCACY

1 A “fair” Green Climate Fund

Adaptation gap

Gender

National level ownership



OXFAM CLIMATE ADVOCACY

2 Sources of long-term climate finance

Budget contributions from 2013;

Supplementary sources:

Shipping & Aviation

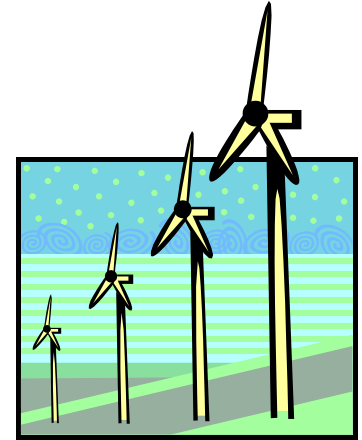
Financial Transaction Tax

Emission Trading Scheme



OXFAM CLIMATE ADVOCACY

MITIGATION: emissions reductions



3 Fair shares of the carbon budget: who should do what?

incl. pro-poor, sustainable development

OXFAM'S CLIMATE CAMPAIGN

PROGRESS MADE...

- Awareness of human face of climate change (worldwide & at highest levels)
- Recognition of adaptation (on an equal footing with mitigation)
- \$100bn / year by 2020 (unprecedented, if insufficient sum)
- A new global climate fund (G77 waited for since 1992)
- Actions to reduce emissions by all major emitters

MUCH STILL TO DO...

- Follow-through on climate finance (a 'fair' climate fund; sources of \$100bn)
- Adequate & binding emissions reductions

Needs a shift in political conditions in key countries!!

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OXFAM'S EU CLIMATE LOBBY

- EU is leader, need to push them
- Mitigation: 20-30% discussion, new 2030 package
- Climate finance:
 - FTT: financial transaction tax
 - Aviation ETS revenues
 - Emission Trading System: give us the money!

ON THE GROUND

Pastoral Livelihoods Advocacy Project: Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda



ON THE GROUND

The Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance



<http://community.eldis.org/accra/>

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ON THE GROUND

Who owns climate finance?
'Owning adaptation'



QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

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THANK YOU!

Lies Craeynest

Lies.Craeynest@oxfaminternational.org

