

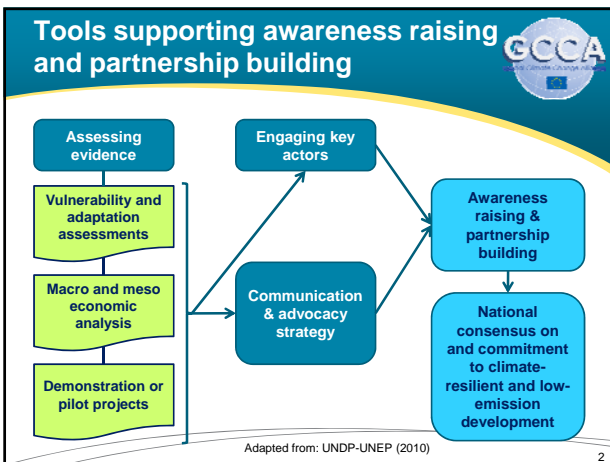
Global Climate Change Alliance
Support Facility

CCCA

Module 5

Raising awareness and building partnerships

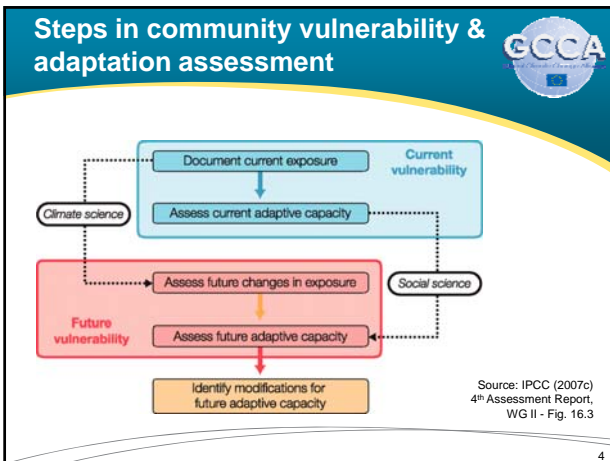
Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change

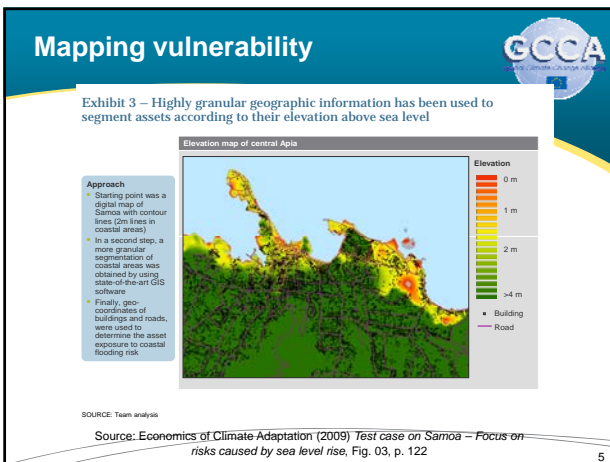


Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

- A **vulnerability and adaptation assessment** would typically focus on 3 units of analysis:
 - *Places*: land, water, ecosystems, 'natural capital' and 'built infrastructure'
 - *People*: individuals, communities, 'human capital', livelihoods
 - *Institutions*: sectors, organisations, how they relate to each other, 'social capital'
- It should assess both current & future vulnerability to determine possible adaptation measures

Source: Downing & Patwardhan (2004)





Macro- and meso-economic analysis

- **Economic analysis** may be a powerful tool for motivating policy makers to take action
 - Macro level: analysis of the impact climate change may have on the national economy
 - Meso level: analysis at the level of key sectors or sub-sectors of the national economy
- The costs of inaction (climate-related losses) are compared with the net benefits of taking action (costs minus avoided losses)
- The analysis should also consider the distribution of losses and benefits (among social groups, regions...)

Vulnerability assessment with an economic focus: Mozambique

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- Hazard assessment: evaluate location, severity, probable frequency of hazardous events
- Assessment of direct loss potential: analyze/quantify impact of historical and probable future drought/flood events
- Evaluation of adaptation scenarios: identify/formulate options to reduce drought- and flood-related risk and economic vulnerability

Source: Mozambique Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment (2007)

Mozambique economic vulnerability assessment: methods

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- Assessment of direct economic loss potential from droughts/floods
 - Macro level and main economic sectors
- Assessment of indirect economic loss potential
 - Macro level, based on interdependencies between sectors
- Assessment of total loss potentials across sectors and geographical areas / administrative zones
- Assessment of economic impact (in terms of avoided losses) of adaptation ('risk mitigation') options
 - Macro level and main economic sectors

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Tanzania: Expected losses across scenarios due to lower availability of electricity

Annual expected loss in 2008 and 2030
\$m, 2006 dollars

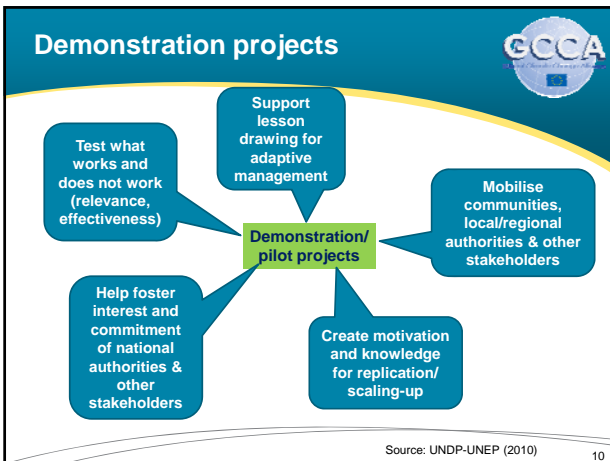
| Year / Scenario | Cost of power cuts on GDP (\$m) | Cost of using individual generators (\$m) | Additional cost of power production (\$m) | Total (\$m) | Percent loss in national GDP |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|------------------------------|
| 2008: Today's expected loss | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0.01 |
| 2030: Today's climate | 5 | 59 | 0 | 64 | 0.09 |
| 2030: Moderate climate change | 141 | 100 | 330 | 571 | 0.7 |
| 2030: High climate change | 470 | 350 | 500 | 1320 | 1.7 |

Without climate change, the available electricity would be sufficient to avoid GDP losses
However, decreased rainfall in both climate change scenarios will lead to losses in GDP of up to 1.7%

1 Current dollars
2 60% of entities have their own generator

Source: Economics of Climate Adaptation (2009) – Case study on central Tanzania – Figure 05, p. 129

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Raising awareness and building partnerships (1)

- Assessing available evidence:
 - using the findings of relevant studies and demonstration/pilot projects
- Engaging key actors:
 - identifying and mobilising key organisations involved in development at the national and sector levels
 - identifying and mobilising 'champions'

Who might be good champions?
Are there already champions?

Raising awareness and building partnerships (2)


- Developing and implementing a communication and advocacy strategy in support of mainstreaming:
 - Define the target audience to be informed or influenced
 - Develop policy-relevant messages and materials based on evidence collected (e.g. policy briefs, radio programmes)
 - Select and use appropriate communication channels for the various target groups (e.g. media, sector working groups)



Discussion and action planning

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Turning words into action



- Understanding climate change science
- Understanding and planning under uncertainty
- Raising awareness and building partnerships

What can be done and what are the institutional and capacity needs in your organisation?

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