

Module 9

***Synthesis, conclusions and
planned actions***

Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change



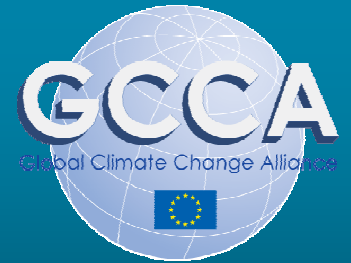
MWH

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

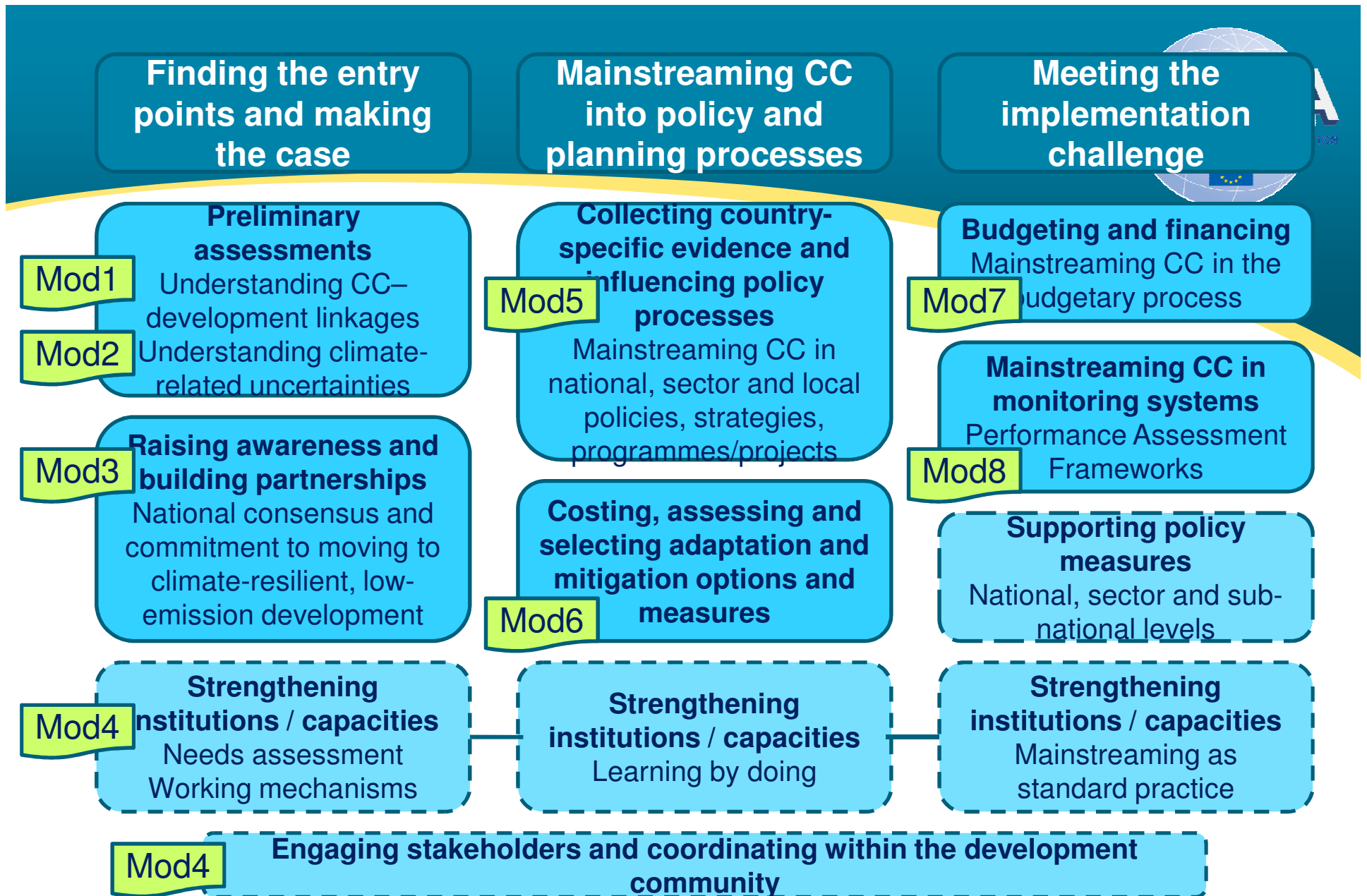
Key topics covered by this module



- Recap of key tools available
- Conclusions
- Summary of discussions
- Planned actions
- Seminar evaluation

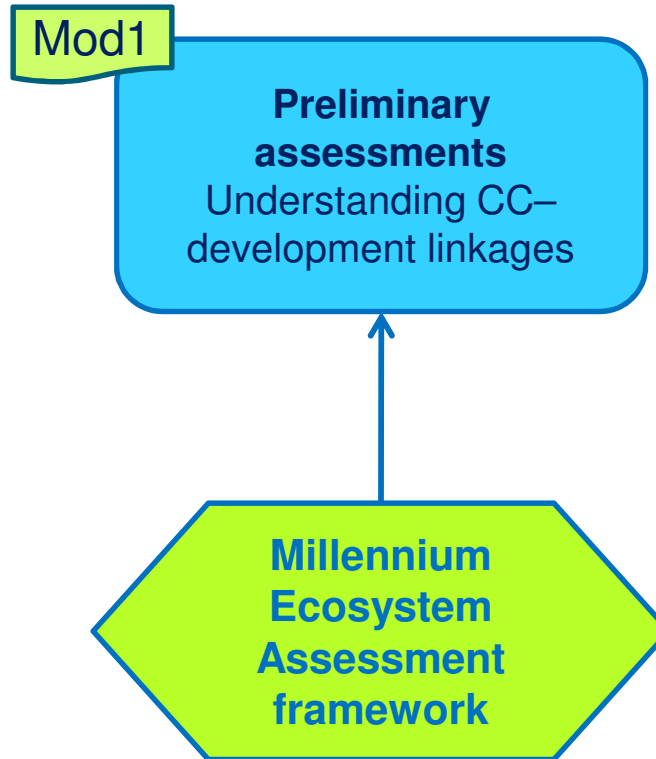
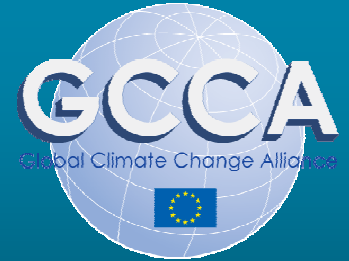


Recap of key tools

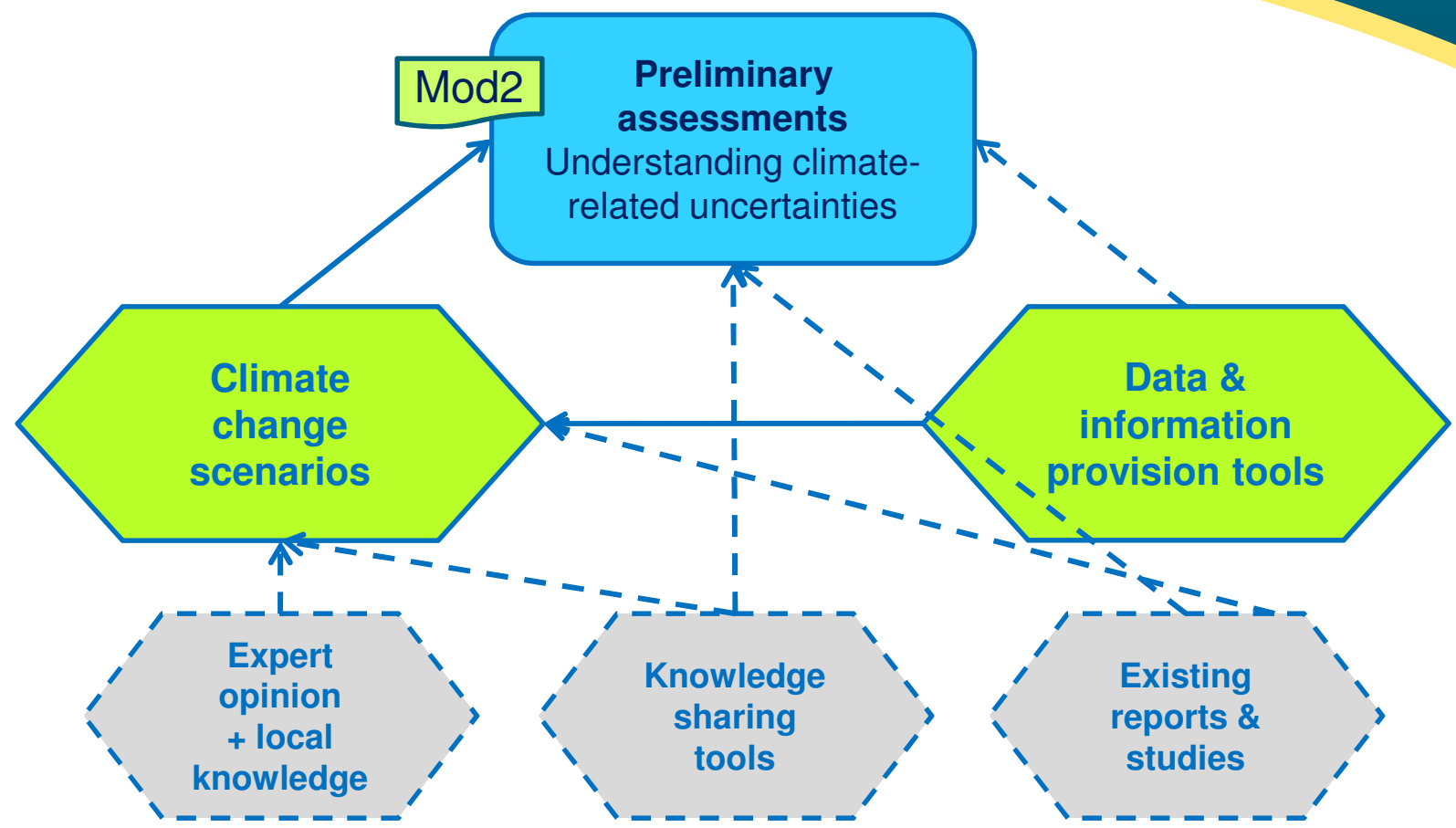


Adapted from: UNDP-UNEP (2009) *Mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into development planning*. Figure 3.1, p. 15

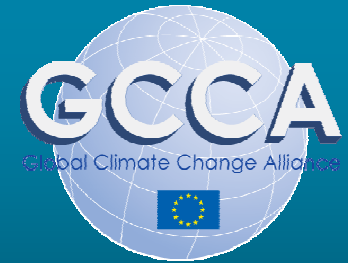
Understanding CC–development linkages



Understanding climate-related uncertainties



Raising awareness and building partnerships



Mod3

Raising awareness and building partnerships
National consensus and commitment to moving to climate-resilient, low-emission development

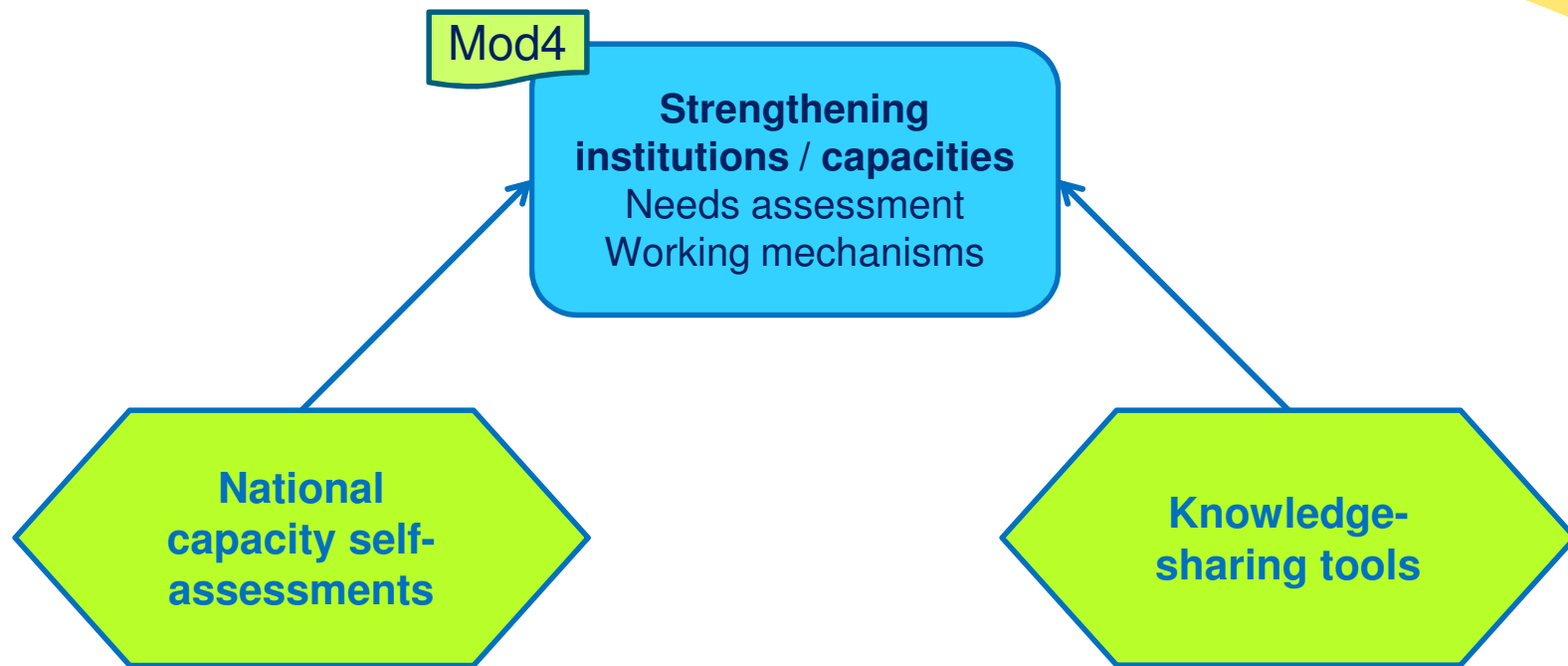
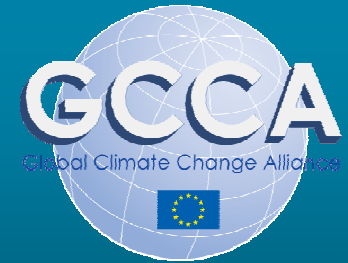
Communication & advocacy campaigns

Vulnerability & adaptation assessments

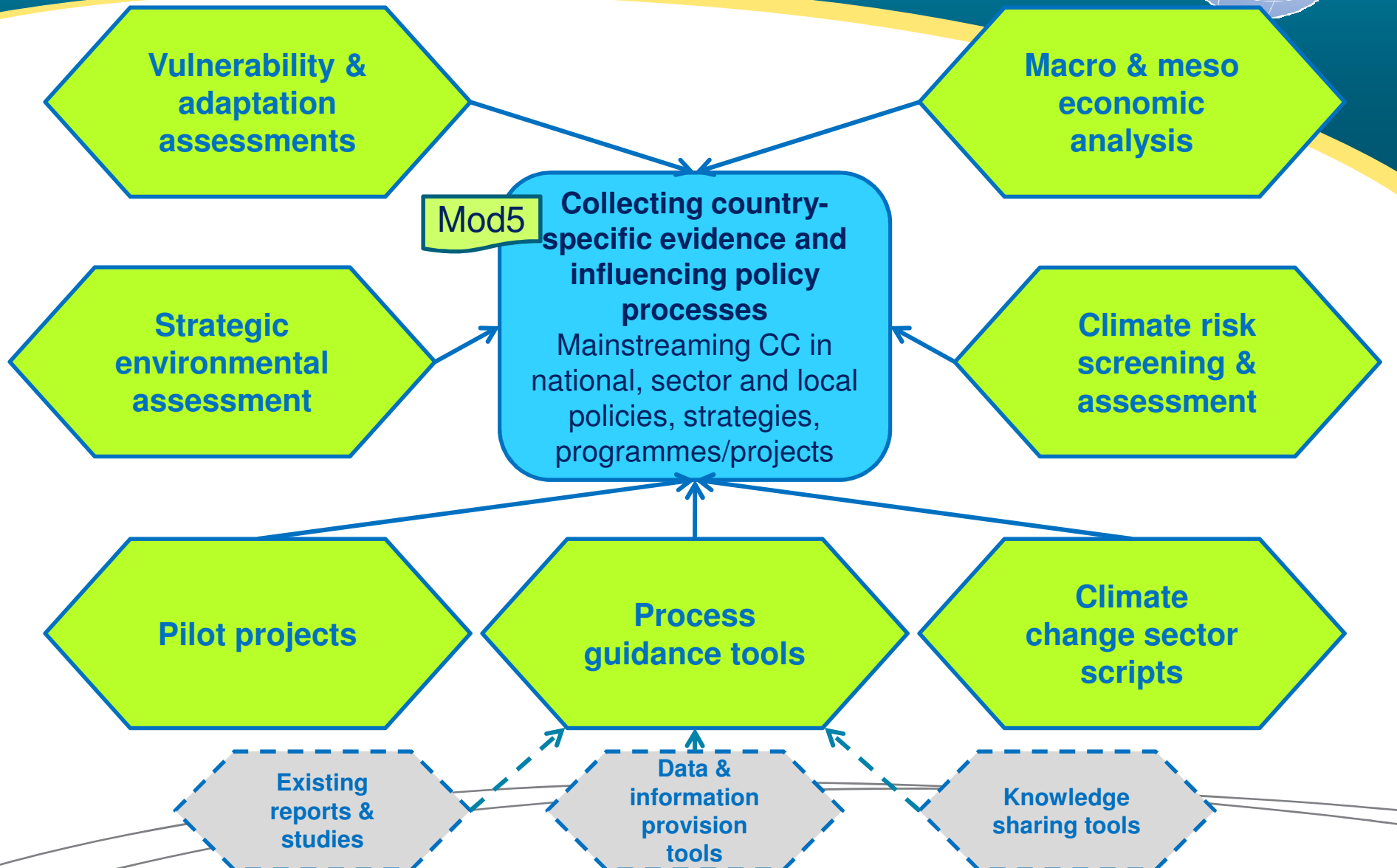
Macro & meso economic analysis

Data & information provision tools

Strengthening institutions and capacities



Collecting evidence and influencing policy processes



Costing, assessing and selecting options and measures



Mod6

Costing, assessing and selecting adaptation and mitigation options and measures

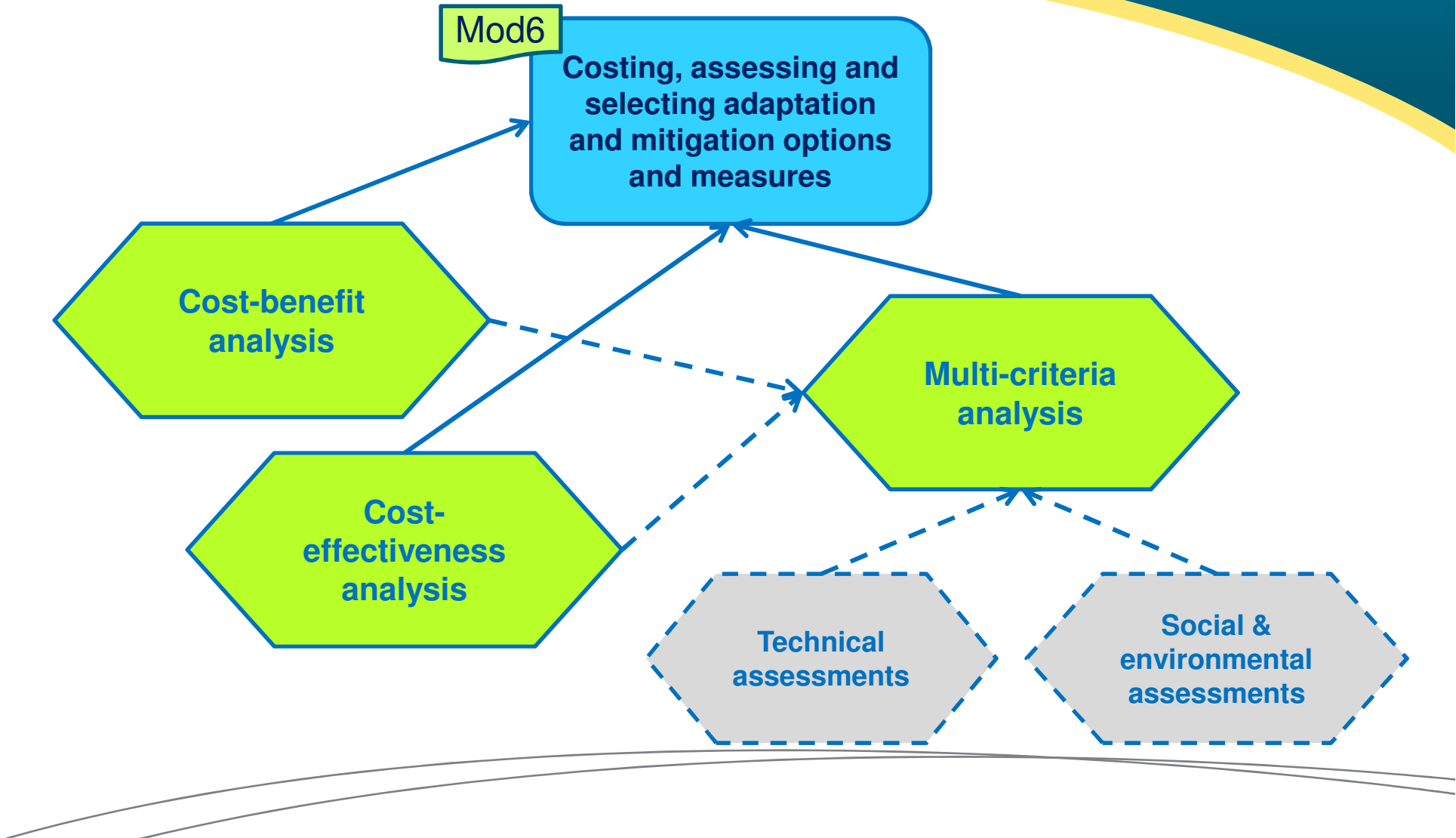
Cost-benefit analysis

Cost-effectiveness analysis

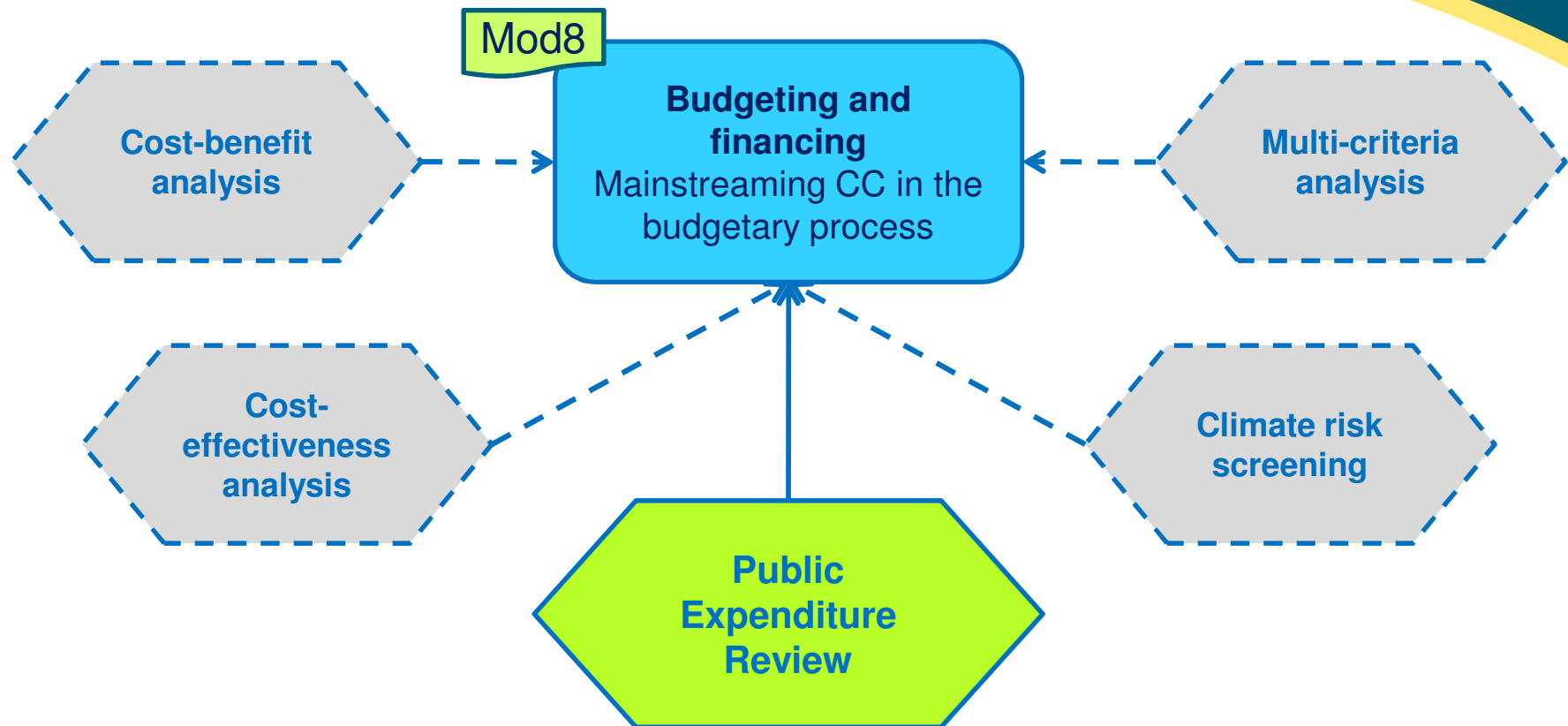
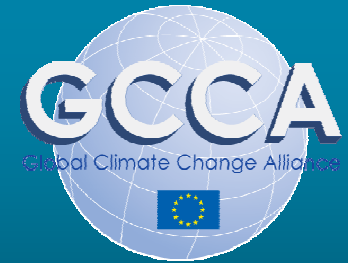
Multi-criteria analysis

Technical assessments

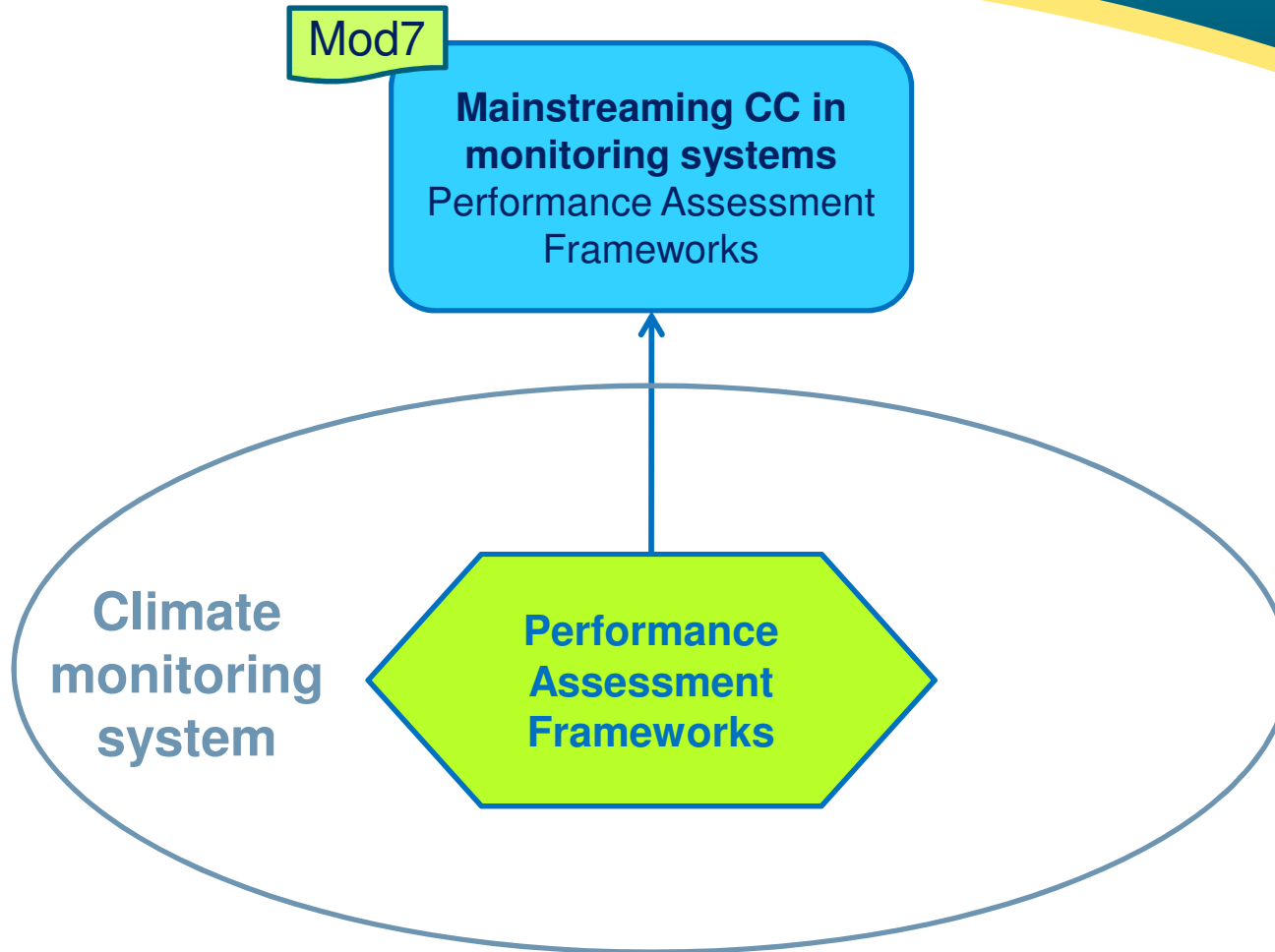
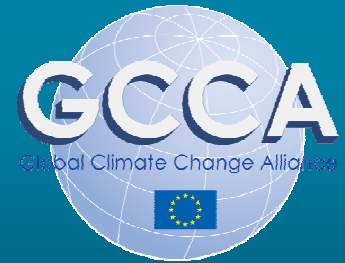
Social & environmental assessments



Mainstreaming CC in the budgetary process



Mainstreaming CC in monitoring systems



Other criteria for selecting tools (1)



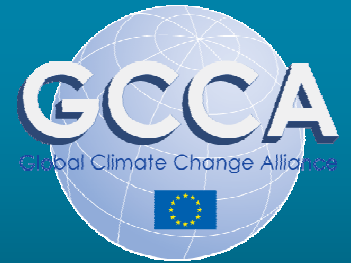
- Relevance
 - Is the tool relevant to the issues considered and context-specific conditions?
- Ease of use
 - To be matched with available skills
- Data requirements
 - Are the needed data available? Can they be obtained reasonably easily and at an acceptable cost?
- Time requirements
 - How much time is needed to obtain results? Is it acceptable?

Source: Dalal-Clayton & Bass (2009)

Other criteria for selecting tools (2)



- Cost & cost-effectiveness
 - Is the necessary funding available or obtainable?
 - Is the cost proportionate to the expected benefits from the use of the tool?
- Robustness
 - Will the tool produce reliable information, of sufficient quality to support decision making?
- Suitability & acceptability of outputs
 - Will the tool deliver outputs that can be both understood and accepted by target users?
- Level of participation of the approach
 - Does the tool support stakeholder engagement?



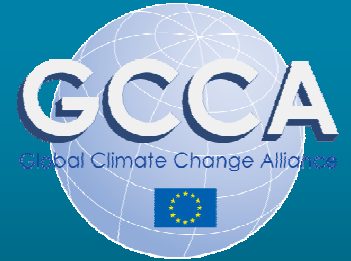
Conclusions

On climate-resilient, low-emission development



- The impact climate adaptation and mitigation measures may have on economic growth, development and public finances is hard to predict but not necessarily negative or severe
- Climate change, although primarily a huge threat to humanity, may also provide opportunities to implement better, cleaner and more equitable development policies, for the benefit of all

On mainstreaming



- Institutional strengthening and capacity development are at the core of the mainstreaming process
- The objective of climate change mainstreaming is to put countries on a:
 - more sustainable
 - climate-resilient
 - low-emissiondevelopment path

Summary of discussions

Planned actions

Seminar evaluation