

Module 5

Raising awareness and building partnerships

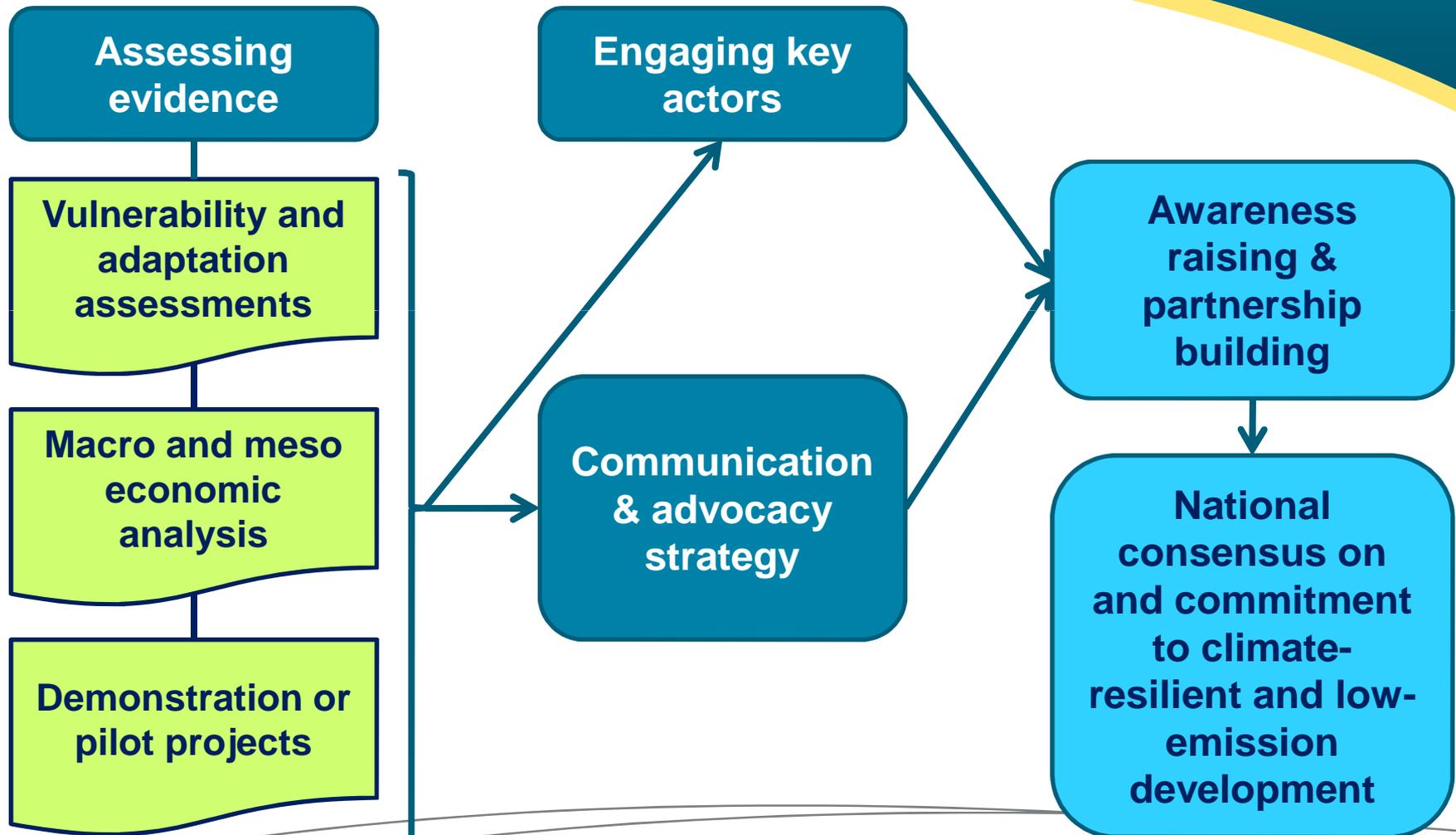
Training workshops on
mainstreaming climate change



MWH

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

Tools supporting awareness raising and partnership building



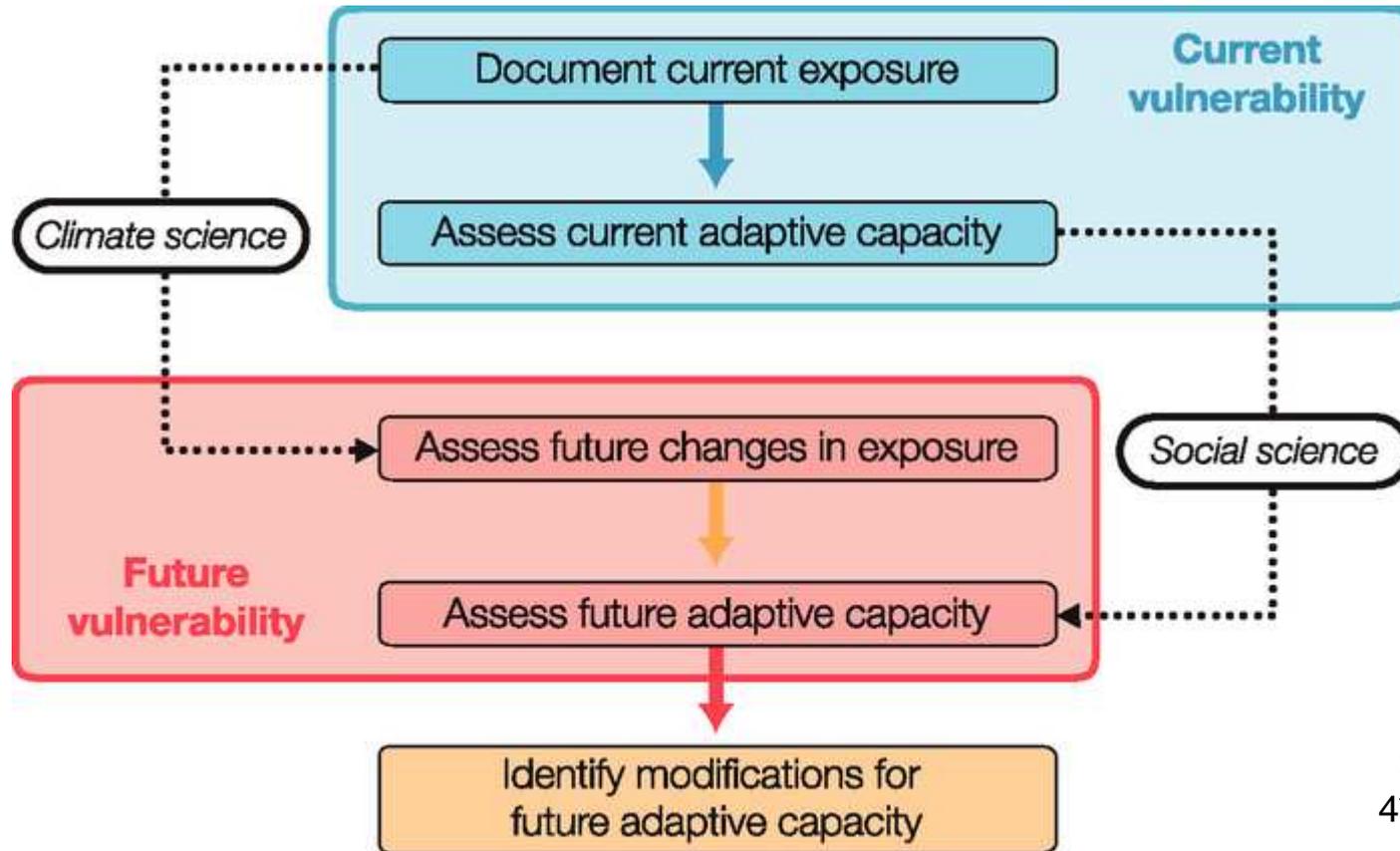
Adapted from: UNDP-UNEP (2011)

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

Steps in community vulnerability & adaptation assessment



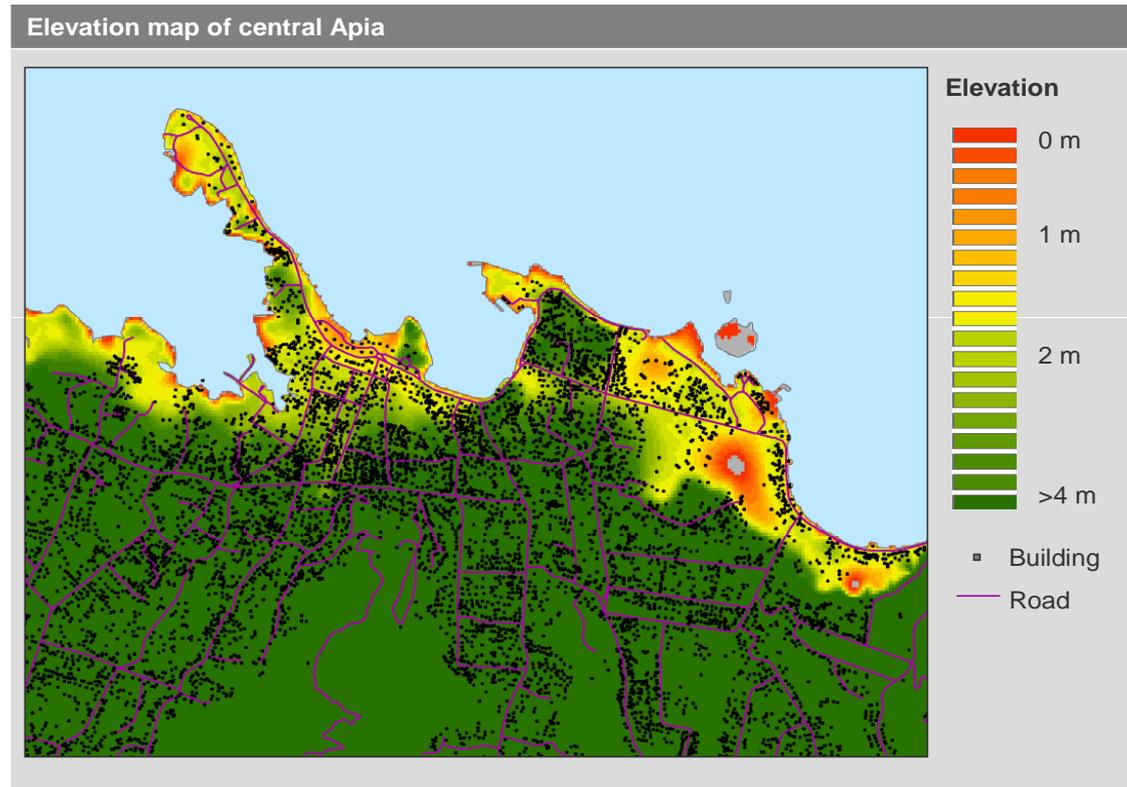
Source: IPCC (2007c)
4th Assessment Report,
WG II - Fig. 16.3

Mapping vulnerability

Exhibit 3 – Highly granular geographic information has been used to segment assets according to their elevation above sea level

Approach

- Starting point was a digital map of Samoa with contour lines (2m lines in coastal areas)
- In a second step, a more granular segmentation of coastal areas was obtained by using state-of-the-art GIS software
- Finally, geo-coordinates of buildings and roads, were used to determine the asset exposure to coastal flooding risk



SOURCE: Team analysis

Source: *Economics of Climate Adaptation (2009) Test case on Samoa – Focus on risks caused by sea level rise, Fig. 03, p. 122*

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...)

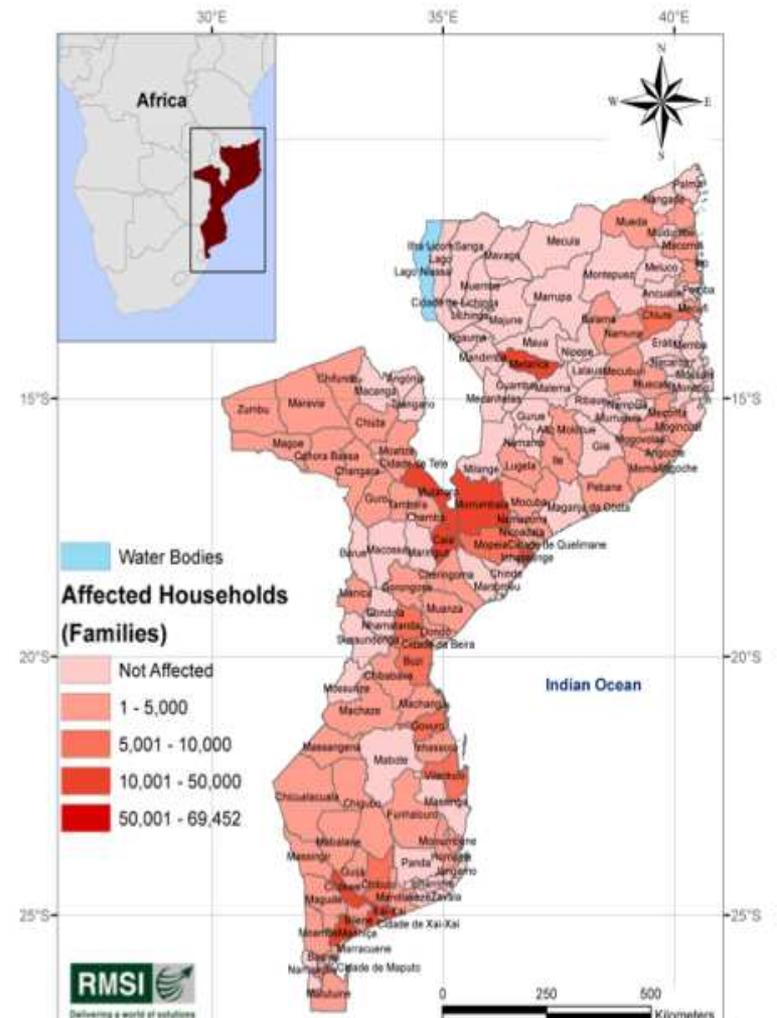
Vulnerability assessment with an economic focus: Mozambique



- 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: WB-RMSI-IFPRI-GFDRR (2007) Figure 9 (a), p. 19

FLOOD AFFECTED EXPOSURE
100 Year Return Period



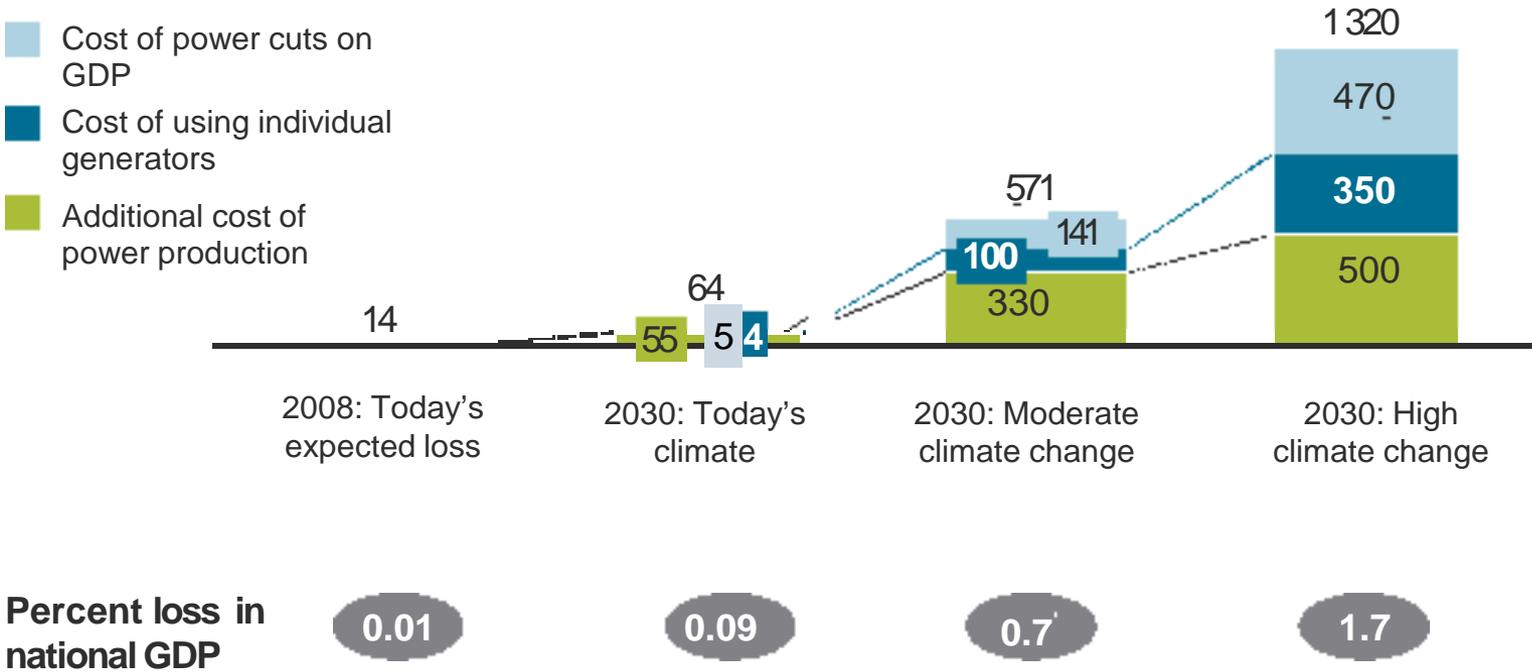
Mozambique economic vulnerability assessment: methods



- 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

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

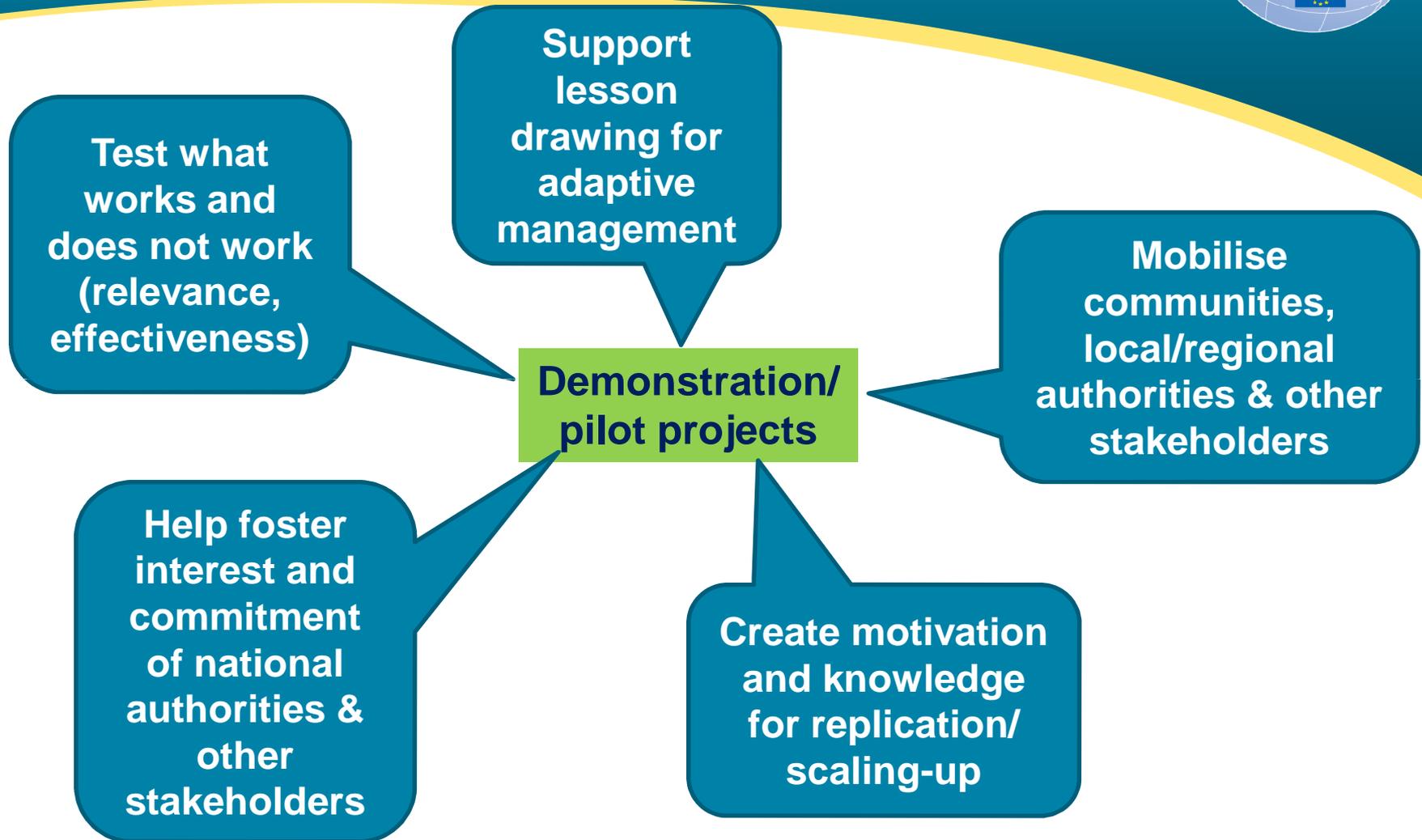
Annual expected loss in 2008 and 2030
 \$m, 2008 dollars



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

Demonstration projects



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’

A thought bubble graphic with a pink outline and a blue fill. It has three small circles leading up to the main bubble. The text inside is white and bold.

**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

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?

References (1)



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- Economics of Climate Adaptation Working Group (2009) *Shaping climate-resilient development: a framework for decision-making*. Climate Works Foundation, Global Environment Facility, European Commission, McKinsey & Company, The Rockefeller Foundation, Standard Chartered Bank & Swiss Re. Available from: http://www.mckinsey.com/clientservice/Social_Sector/our_practices/Economic_Development/Knowledge_Highlights/Economics_of_climate_adaptation.aspx
- IPCC (2007c) *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Parry M.L., Canziani O.F., Palutikof J.P., van der Linden P.J. & Hanson C.E. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK & New York, NY, USA. Available from: www.ipcc.ch
- UNDP-UNEP (2011) *Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change into Development Planning: A Guide for Practitioners*. UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative. Available from: <http://www.unpei.org/knowledge-resources/publications.html>

References (2)



- WB-RMSI-IFPRI-GFDRR (2009) *Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment in Malawi and Mozambique: Measuring Economic Risks of Droughts and Floods*. World Bank, Washington, DC / RMSI, Noida, India / International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC / Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery. Available from: http://gfdrr.org/gfdrr/sites/gfdrr.org/files/publication/GFDRR_Econ._Vulnerability_DRR_Malawi-Mozambique.pdf