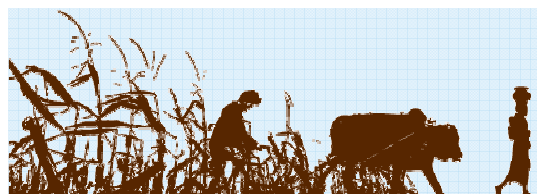




"More Than Rain"

Identifying sustainable pathways
for climate change adaptation,

local vulnerability and adaptive
capacity

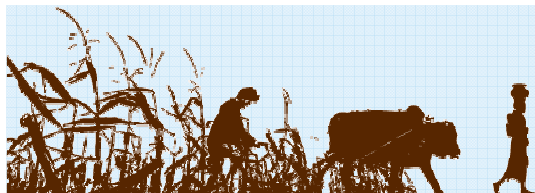


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Presentation content:



- 1. Key Lessons from “More than Rain” vulnerability studies and analyses**
- 2. Addressing climate adaptation through climate risks, local vulnerability and adaptive capacity**
- 3. Future opportunities**



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1. Key lessons:

- Incorporate climate change adaptation into broader development efforts.
- Move beyond physical structures and reactions to extreme weather events.
- People are responding to multiple factors.
- Holistic, yet local understanding
- Understanding a diversity of knowledge system.
- Identify and address barriers to social and technological change for sustainable adaptation.



2. Addressing 3 factors of climate adaptation:

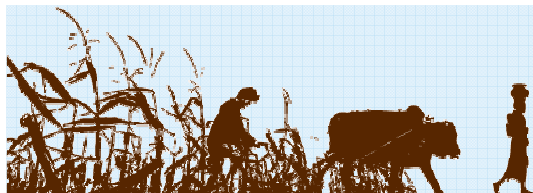


Local vulnerability analyses: A key tool

1. climate risks:

Both extreme weather episodes and more creeping changes in climate pattern are creating risks.

- shorter and more erratic rainy seasons
- increasing drought problems and pest attack on agricultural products
- serious losses of livestock
- Extreme events: Hurricanes, intense rainfall and extreme drought



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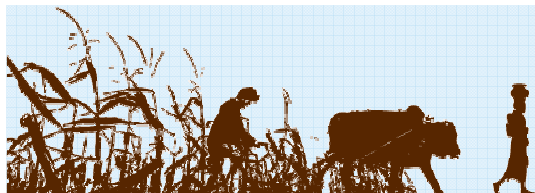
2. vulnerability factors:

- Underlying causes of vulnerability
- Address vulnerability across scales, interwoven processes often associated with local coping capacity eks. Pastoralists and access to resources.

3. adaptive capacity:

- Resources people have within themselves
- Resources they have access to in their social and physical environment

Aim: Discover the most relevant vulnerability factors and adaptiv capacity that should be taken into account when planning adaptation interventions in a specific context.



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3. Opportunities:

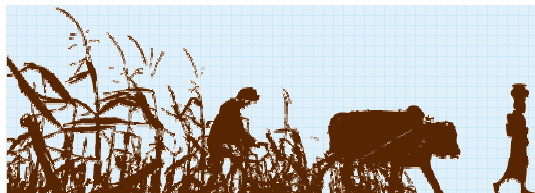


1. Forster capacity building and sharing of knowledge across local and regional context

- Identifying existing experiences and learn from them
- Bridging the gap between local experience and new technology among social scientist, policy makers and development agencies
- Linking research and local development in addressing barriers and opportunities of change.

2. Testing new technology and development practices

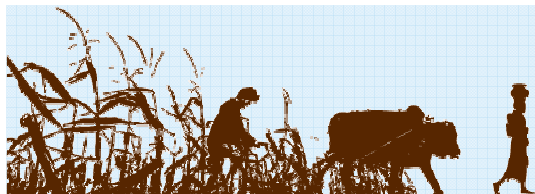
- pro-poor models, women headed households, Dalith cast in Nepal
- Water harvesting techniques (drip irrigation, ponds, etc)





3. Increase the voice of communities in policy forums

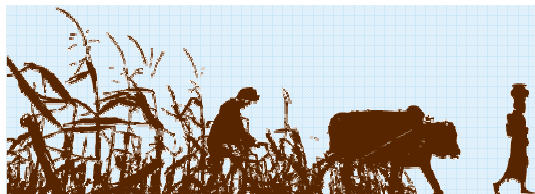
- Formal political governance versus informal – community governance system
- Space for dialog and understanding – Gap in understanding risks, why people are vulnerable and their specific needs.
- The understanding of local knowledge system
- Need to collaborate closer with other development actors in local communities, Non Governmental and Governmental institutions



Summing up:



- **Creativity, innovation and diversity of solutions are useful both for development and adaptation**
- **Sustainable adaptation has specific geographical aspects**
- **Flexibility in the adaptation process**
- **Complex situation – enormous opportunities**





Thank you

More information:

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