



ADAPTAYO

OUR NATION'S CALL FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



MDG!F

MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND

CIRCA
CENTRE FOR INITIATIVES AND RESEARCH ON CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Vulnerability Assessment and Anticipatory Adaptation Matrix (VAAM)

28 February 2011

Adaptation Knowledge Management Workshop
Harnessing Adaptation Knowledge in the Asia-Pacific Region

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& CLIMATE CHANGE ACADEMY

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I. MDGF 1656 JP Outputs

Outcome 1 - Tools



Downscaled
Climate Scenarios
(Province Level)

Å Vulnerability &
Adaptation
Assessment

Å Socio-economic
Impact Report

Å Adaptation
Options

Å M&E System

Outcome 2 - Competencies



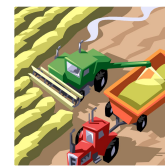
Climate Change IEC
Campaign

Å Capacity Assessment
Report

Å Competency
Development Program,
& Resource Person
Pool

Å Training Modules on
Tools for Climate
Proofing

Outcome 3 - Demonstration



Sharing of
Results of Good
Practices from
Demonstration
Projects on

Å Governance

Å Health

Å Agriculture/
Ecosystem

Å Risk Transfer
Mechanism

Å Settlements



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II. Realities in CCA Mainstreaming

- Too many pressing concerns at both national and local levels;
- Lack of a systematic way to ensure capture of vulnerability and adaptation measures for regular development interventions;
- Inadequate competencies; and
- Uncertainty that benefits gained would be sustained beyond life



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III. Realities and Possible Solution

- Propose a simple matrix (VAM) to:
 - Test application of the tools and competencies;
 - Provide a snapshot of vulnerabilities, socioeconomic impacts and adaptation options/measures for a certain area (*municipal, provincial, regional, national*);
 - Serve as a reference to validate whether vulnerabilities and proposed adaptation measures are incorporated in plans; and
 - Allow for consolidation of various proposed adaptation measures that could be presented to local and international development partners for collaboration.

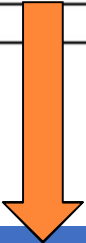
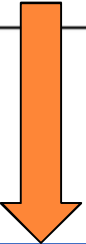


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Table 1. Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Matrix

Area/Sector (C, H, A, W, F)	CC Vulnerability	Socio-Economic Impact	Adaptation Option/Activities
 CHAWF Most vulnerable sectors according to IPCC Report	 Based on Climate Scenarios & Vulnerability Assessment Tool	 Social, Economic & Environmental Implications of Vulnerabilities if not addressed	 Prioritized Adaptation Measure/s determined by the Stakeholders



IV. How do we attain our local development agenda amidst climate variability and extremes?

- Know our individual circumstance and the specific vulnerabilities from climate variability and extremes
- Know which of the MDG targets needs more attention and determine development priorities/intervention that are intended to meet the MDG target
- An additional step is to identify who are most vulnerable to impacts of climate variability and extremes and plan for adaptation measures to address vulnerabilities



Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Matrix

Area/Sector (C, H, A, W, F)	CC Vulnerability	Socio-Economic Impact	Adaptation Option/Activities
SAMPLE ONLY			
Agriculture Income Loss Food Supply Concern Implications to Education Multiple Burden Concerns for Women	- Productivity - 1°C increase in temperature will result to about 8-14% loss in rice yield during the dry season based on simulation using IR-64 and IR-72 rice varieties) - Warming by 0.5 to 1.5°C could decrease corn yield potential by about 2 to 5% - % crop yield loss due to flood • % decrease in irrigation water due to increase in temperature • % decrease in area planted/harvested due to increase in temperature	% decrease of economic returns at farm level • PhP decrease of farm-level income	- Use of dynamic cropping calendar • Breeding of stress-resistant varieties of crops • Planting of drought resistant rice varieties such as PSB Rc 12 and PSB Rc 14 during the dry season • Planting of "Sub1" rice cultivar, which can withstand prolong flooding, in water-logged areas • Use of rain harvesting technologies
Health High Incidence/prevalence of diseases	• % Increase of incidence of vector-borne diseases - Malaria - Dengue - Leptospirosis - Sistomiasis	- Burden of diseases (BOD)/Disability-adjusted life year (DALY) • PhP decrease of household income due to sickness	- Integrated water management • Drought early-warning system • Provision of bed nets



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V. Way forward

- Development-as-usual, *without considering vulnerabilities and how to adapt to climate variability and extremes*, may not be enough to achieve the MDGs;
- Outputs will not replace, but upgrade, existing development plans and programs; and
- Reaching for the MDGs means all stakeholders should take action to adapt; and in order to adapt, we must first know our vulnerabilities.



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THANK YOU

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