1.2 Framing Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in Asia

Steve Gawler, Director International Programs
ICLEI Oceania

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Framing

How do we understand and talk about a topic or challenge?

How do we arrive at a shared meaning and sense of purpose to address a challenge?

Dimensions of framing

Social framing

Political framing

Conceptual framing

Operational framing

Social Framing

The concept “Adaptation” is derived from evolutionary biology, specific to a place or system

“Mitigation” of Greenhouse Gases is a global issue requiring local action

We need to understand sources of emissions and Climate Change projections, but also need to understand the local fabric – social, economic, ecological systems

Framing - a social process

Arriving at a shared understanding and purpose – have to involve many groups – it is a social process

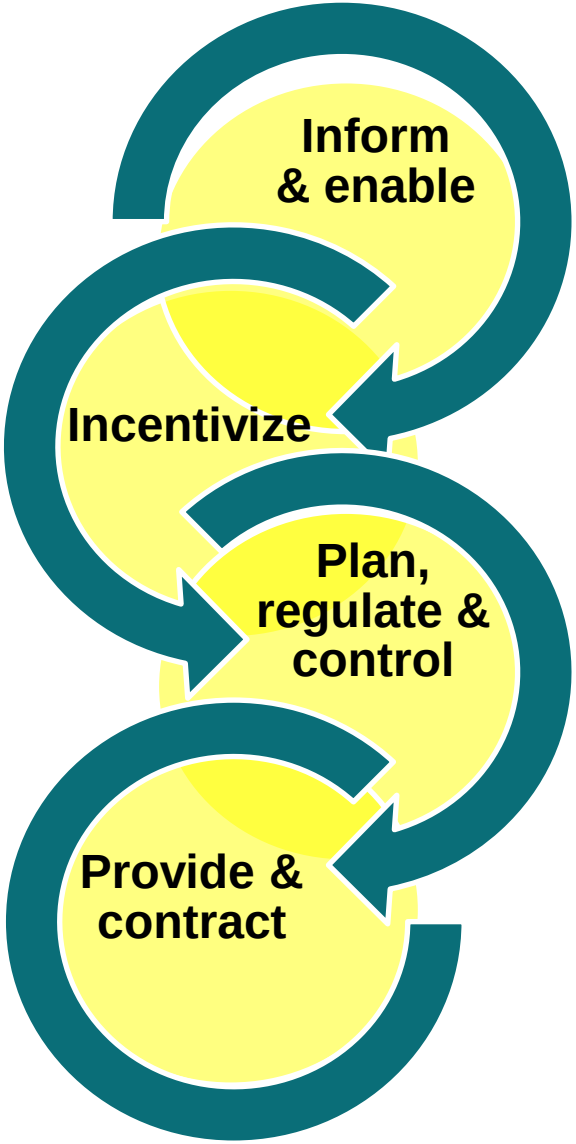
So, who should be involved?

Government, scientific, community leaders, business owners, residents ……

Role of Local Governments

Local governments …

- Manage urban growth
- Plan land use
- Provide infrastructure and services for a growing number of people
- Facilitate economic growth and prosperity
- Secure livelihoods and social stability
- Protect the environment



Different perceptions of climate change

What is climate change?

How is it affecting this area, my family?

What are the likely future impacts?

What are the highest priorities?

What is causing climate change?

What **can** we do about it?

What **should** we do about it?

Political framing

Is Climate Change a problem or an opportunity?

Who owns this problem:

International community

national governments

local governments

community

business sector?

?

Who are the authorities on climate change?

The government

Scientists

Industry

Householders

Farmers

Fishermen

More questions….

Who should drive adaptation and mitigation policies and programs?

How will we manage politically unpopular messages about emissions projections and climate risk?

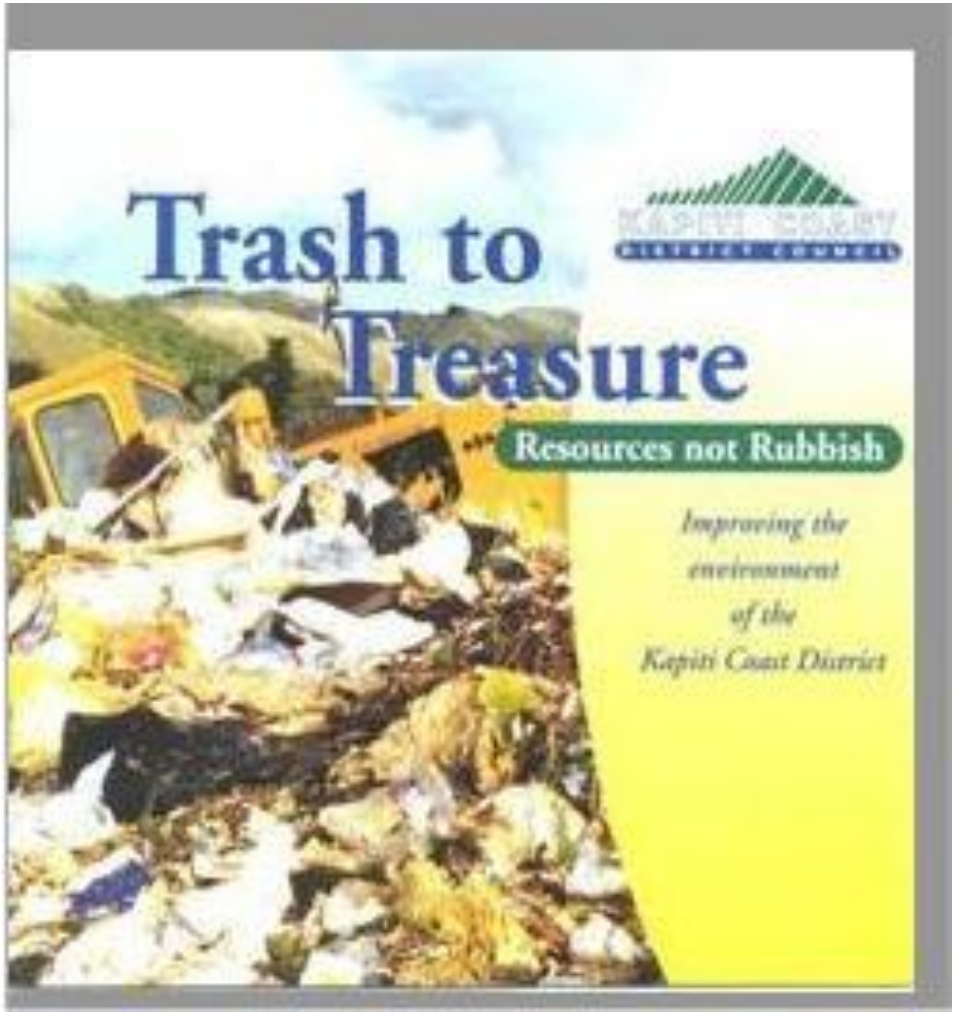
What if the public is not engaged? How will we activate public support?

Climate Change Drivers

The risks and effects of climate change have been generally accepted by the scientific, regulatory community and a growing number of public stakeholders

Driver	Private Sector	Public Sector
REGULATORY RISKS	• New GHG legislation • New rules and regulation	• New GHG legislation • New rules and regulation
PHYSICAL RISKS	• Transportation Networks • Intense Storm Events • Energy demand and delivery	• Energy demand and delivery • Impacts to Infrastructure • Intense Storm Events • Drought
FINANCIAL RISKS	• Redefining “materiality” to include Climate Change • Availability of insurance and investment Capital • Fiduciary responsibility	• Rising energy prices • Efficiency requirements • Base infrastructure rework
NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITY	• Growth in carbon credit trading • Building a “green energy” economy • Environmental Stewardship	

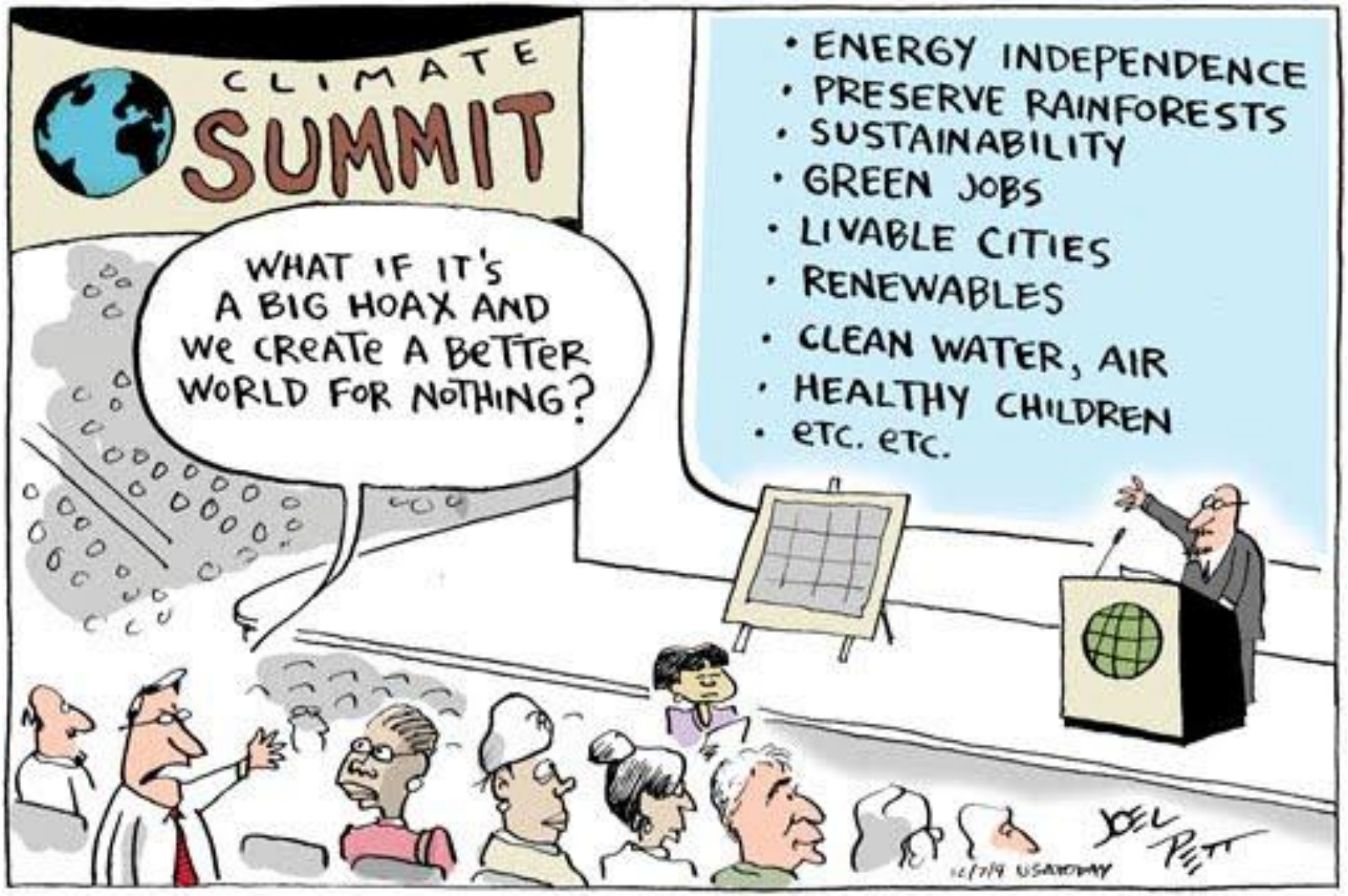
Motivational Campaigns

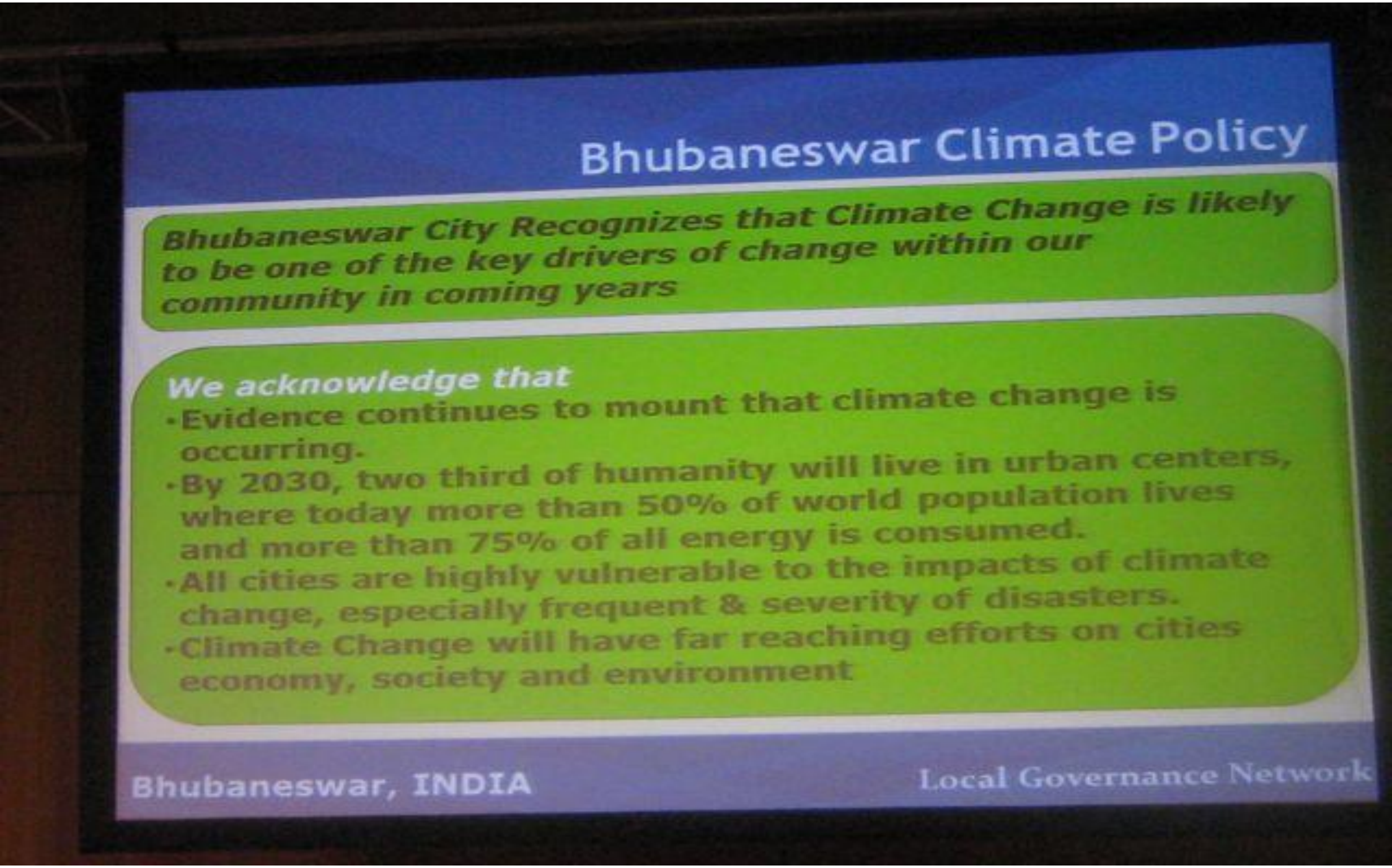


Campaigns can be an effective way of motivating governments and communities:

- 100% Local Renewables
- Zero Waste
- Carbon Neutral
- Ecological Footprint
- Green Growth
- Green Economy
- Low Carbon
- Fossil Free

Stress the co-benefits of climate action!




Bhubaneswar Climate Policy
Bhubaneswar City Recognizes that Climate Change is likely to be one of the key drivers of change within our community in coming years
We acknowledge that
·Evidence continues to mount that climate change is occurring.
·By 2030, two third of humanity will live in urban centers, where today more than 50% of world population lives and more than 75% of all energy is consumed.
·All cities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially frequent & severity of disasters.
·Climate Change will have far reaching efforts on cities economy, society and environment
Bhubaneswar, INDIA
Local Governance Network

Conceptual Framing

Definitions

Different lenses (approaches)

Conceptual models

Definitions of Adaptation

Adaptation

IPCC 2001 "adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects"
= very context specific

ACCCRN definition

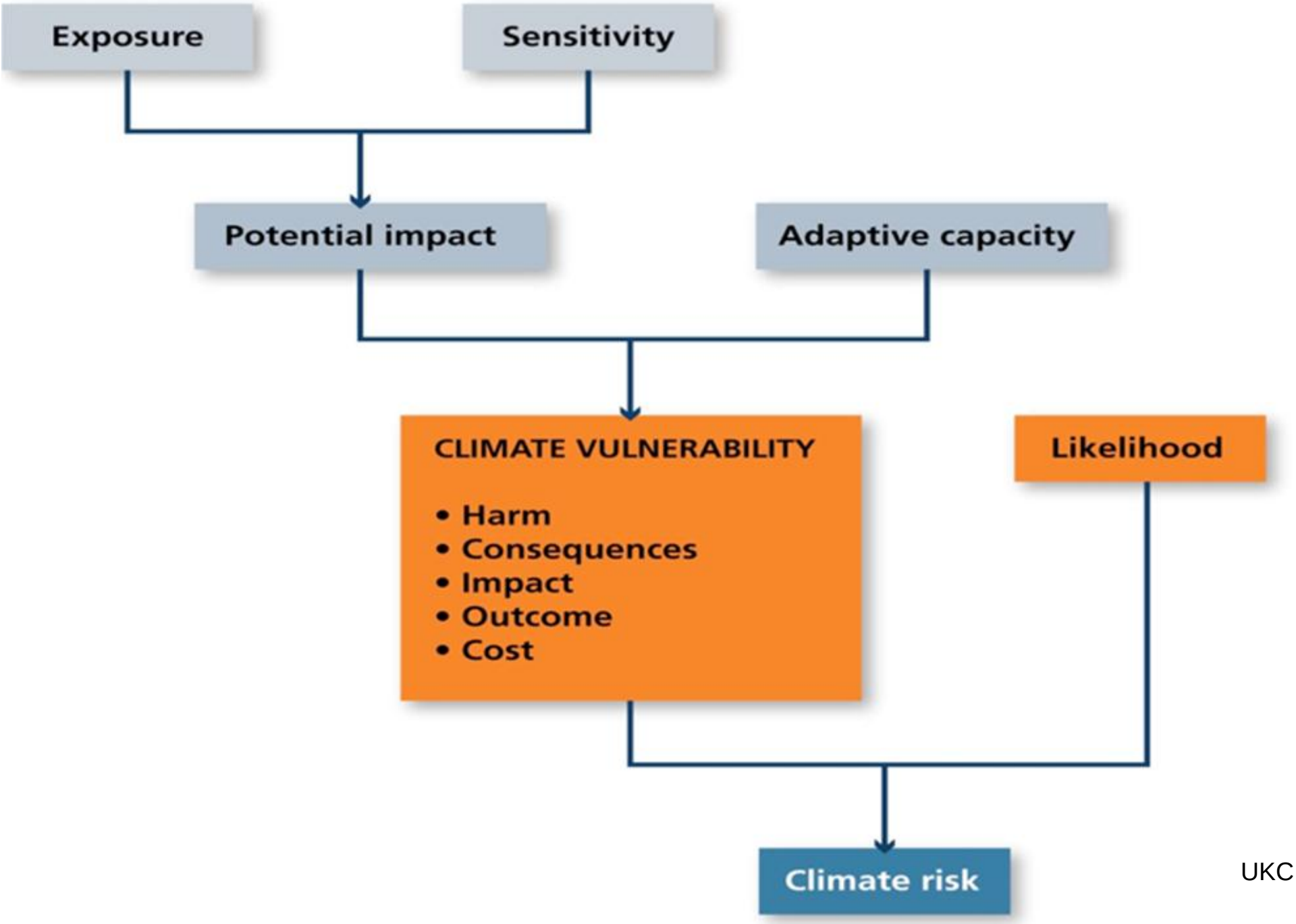
So, part of framing is to arrive at an agreed definition of what successful climate adaptation means.

How to address adaptation – different lenses

Lense 1	Lense 2
hazards	vulnerability
Disaster Risk Reduction	Vulnerabilities assessment
	Poverty, MDGs

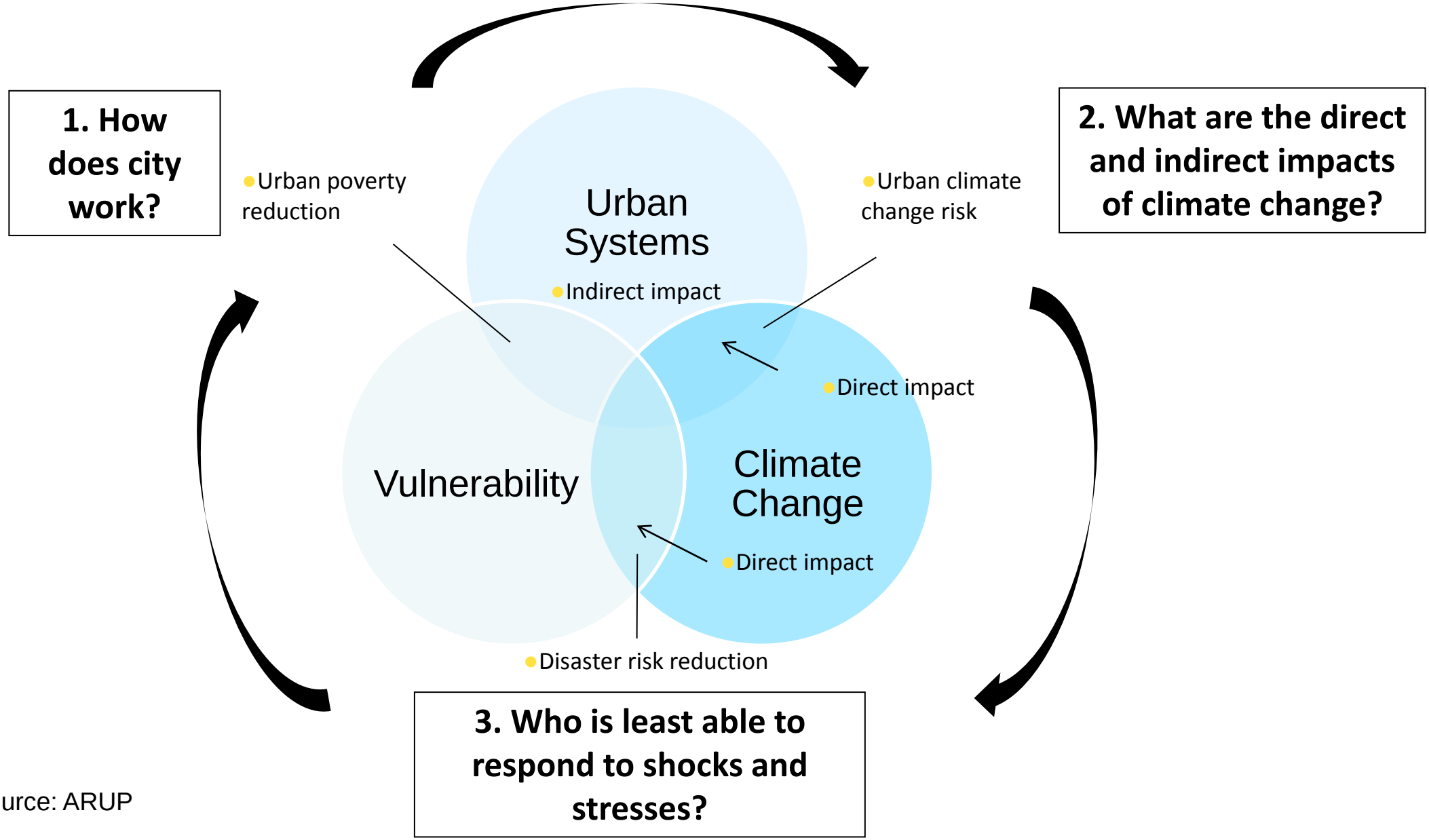
How to address adaptation – different lenses

Lense 3	Lense 4
Risk	Resilience
Climate risk assessment	Climate resilient urban planning
Uncertainty associated with climate projections	Enables linkages with other city priorities, plans



UKCIP 2007

Urban Systems and Climate Change



Source: ARUP

Adaptation - process or outcome?

Outcome-based adaptation

“predict and prevent” - fixing known problems, minimizing financial losses from CC.

Assumes scientific certainty

Emphasises a static, end-point vision of the future, rather than a continuously evolving set of systems.

Adaptation - process or outcome?

Or process-based adaptation

“a continuous process of interaction between human social systems and their environment, characterized by social learning and development” (Collins and Ison, 2009)

Adaptive management - creates a bridge to broader resilience building in cities, as the principles of adaptive management are consistent with Green Grown, EcoCities etc

Urban Climate Resilience

Resilience is the capability of a system faced with shocks or stresses to maintain or quickly restore its function.

Includes the ability to:

- Learn from and adapt to experience – i.e. to change strategies or structure of the system
- Respond to unexpected events
- Change is an essential part of resilience

Some benefits in undertaking climate resilience (adaptation) planning

To raise awareness of the realities and urgency of climate change in and around your city

To develop skills and understanding about the impacts of climate change and ways of preparing your community to become resilient to these impacts

To support other city priorities – Poverty health, housing etc programs - support Millenium Development Goals

To strengthen the city's relationship with key stakeholder groups through the participatory parts of the process

To prepare the city to "become investable" – to have evidence-based plans to present to potential funders/investors

Definitions of Mitigation

Definitions and objectives of mitigation are simpler than adaptation.

Primary objective – to reduce GHG emissions and hence combat global warming. Local action required to assist national reduction targets as part of global campaign.

Secondary objective – by moving towards low carbon economies, energy efficiency and renewable energy, a city can achieve local economic, social and environmental benefits. Demonstrable cost-benefits and payback for many mitigation measures.

How to address Mitigation - different lenses

Lense 1

Reduce greenhouse gases

Driven by government using incentives and penalties

Energy efficiency and green economy as co-benefit

Lense 2

Move towards low carbon economy

Driven by local communities to improve quality of life of residents and businesses

Reduction in GHG as co-benefit

Some benefits from undertaking mitigation action

Creation of a green urban economy

New technology, skill enhancement and employment generation for local people

To have evidence-based plans to present to potential funders/investors, to attract new funds for urban development

Implemented actions will result in reduced energy consumption and money savings

Reduced dependence on fossil fuel energy, which is rising in cost

Improved urban governance

Strengthening of the city's relationship with citizens and other stakeholder groups through the participatory planning process

Formation of new alliances with technology experts, businesses, local people

Key Benefits of undergoing this process

Improved city brand

Identification/recognition at the global level.

Accolades at the local/national/international level.

Local environmental benefits

Reduced pollution and improved air quality.

Potential for increased green urban space- contributing to low carbon AND resilient development

Betim, India - solar water heating

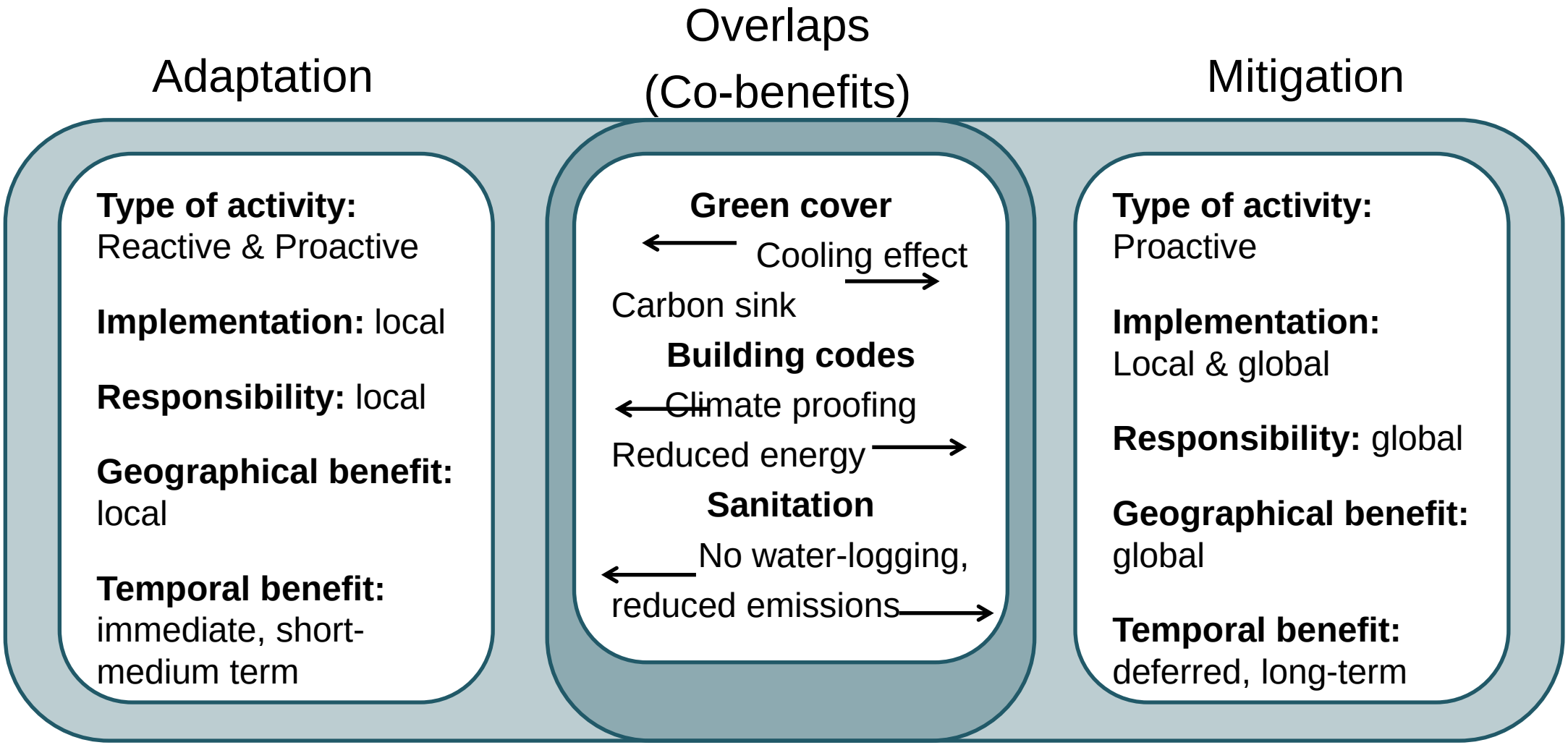
Nagpur - energy centre

OR…..An integrated lense?

Linking adaptation and mitigation strategies

Integrating climate change into city development planning system

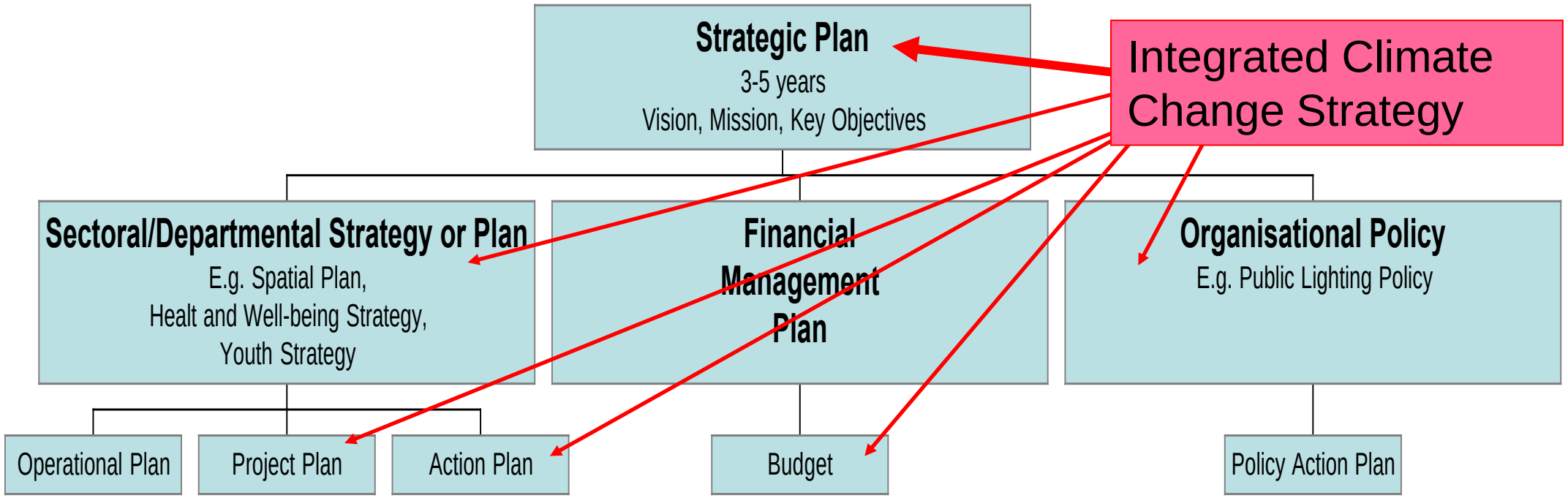
Multiple Benefits: Overlaps between Adaptation & Mitigation



Integrated Strategies of Mitigation and Adaptation

Sources : Results of Integrated Mitigation and Adaptation (PAKLIM – GIZ / 2011)

Integrated Climate Change Strategy



http://www.vcccar.org.au/content/pages/framing-project/

Working Paper 1

VCCCAR Project: Framing Adaptation in the Victorian Context

Framing Climate Change Adaptation in Policy and Practice

Hartmut Fünfgeld and Darryn McEvoy

Working Paper 1

Melbourne, Australia
April 2011

THANK YOU