

Information needs for decision making for loss and damage at the local level and current gaps

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- Care's position on Loss and Damage
- Information requirements for adaptation and addressing Loss and Damage
- Challenges around information at the local level around Loss and Damage

Loss and damage is a **human rights & climate justice issue: most vulnerable are more likely to suffer from climate change loss and damage while contributing minimally to GHG emissions.**

Strengthen the voice of marginalised groups, in particular women, in decision-making processes and improve local and national capacities to establish social learning systems that can respond to climate-change risks, undertake adaptation and deal with loss and damage.



Main questions around information



Information for who?

Information to do what?

Information using who's knowledge filters?

Often lack of information alone is not a barrier for action. Nor is information alone the best catalyst for action.

Information characteristics



Information for adaptation should be:

- User driven
- Sufficient in scope and scale
- Accurate
- Accessible
- Long term and updated
- Cost effective
- Targeted

-World Resources Report 2011-2012



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Information needs



Climatic

- Observed historical trends
- Current climate variability
 - Real time, daily, 10-day, seasonal
- Future projections based on future GHG projections
 - Decadal

Non- Climatic

- Bio-physical
- Socio-economic
- Local knowledge



Integrating climatic and non-climatic information sources to aid local adaptation



Analysing climate vulnerability– CARE's CVCA tool

- Over 20 countries
- Stand alone CBA projects
- Areas, sectors and social groups with high dependency on natural resources

What does it do?

- Understand local impacts of climate change
- Community level analysis incl. understanding the environment
- Bringing together locally held knowledge and scientific data
- Collaborative learning and dialogue between different actors



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Communication of information is critical!



The ability to access, use and interpret weather and climate information is a critical component of building adaptive capacity.

Information needs to be **understandable, accessible, and acceptable to the end users.**



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Examples from CARE's work on communicating climate information



- **Participatory Scenario Development in Kenya and Ghana**

- Multi-stakeholder platforms
- Consensus established between probabilistic forecasts from Met agencies and local communities' forecasts
- Action plans developed based on agreed scenarios.

- **Role of community radio and mobile technology in climate information communication in Niger**

- Community records rainfall over 24 hr period
- Sends it to Met department via SMS
- Met Department verifies, and sends info to community radio stations for wider dissemination. This is followed by community discussions

- **Agro-Met advisories based on weather forecasts in Kenya**

- Climate forecasts are interpreted by agro-met technicians into forms understood by intermediately users. @CARE
- Conversations with communities to analyze last years advisories, and agree on following years advisory.
- Advisories include info on: planting times, choice for fertilizers, crop types and varieties, pest and weed information, etc
- Farmers change agriculture practices based on such information.



Challenges and gaps at the local level for Loss and Damage



- **Reconciling time frames**
 - Short term needs of vulnerable with longer term needs
- **Issues of scale**
 - Legal frameworks at international and national levels for dealing with losses and damages. Trans-boundary governance issues.
- **Better empowering the vulnerable to be part of decision making**
 - Questions of thresholds, loss, damage and decisions around options for responding to them are intensely political. Decision making processes, participation and local knowledge will become more important.

Challenges continued...



- **Better evaluation and valuing of occurred and expected losses and damages, including non-economic, including as a basis for rehabilitation**
- **Incremental vs. transformative adaptive capacity**
 - Need new tools and processes to identify such options.
- **Increasingly important role of social protection and safety nets**
 - Integrate climate change risks into existing systems as well as develop new ones

Thank you!



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