



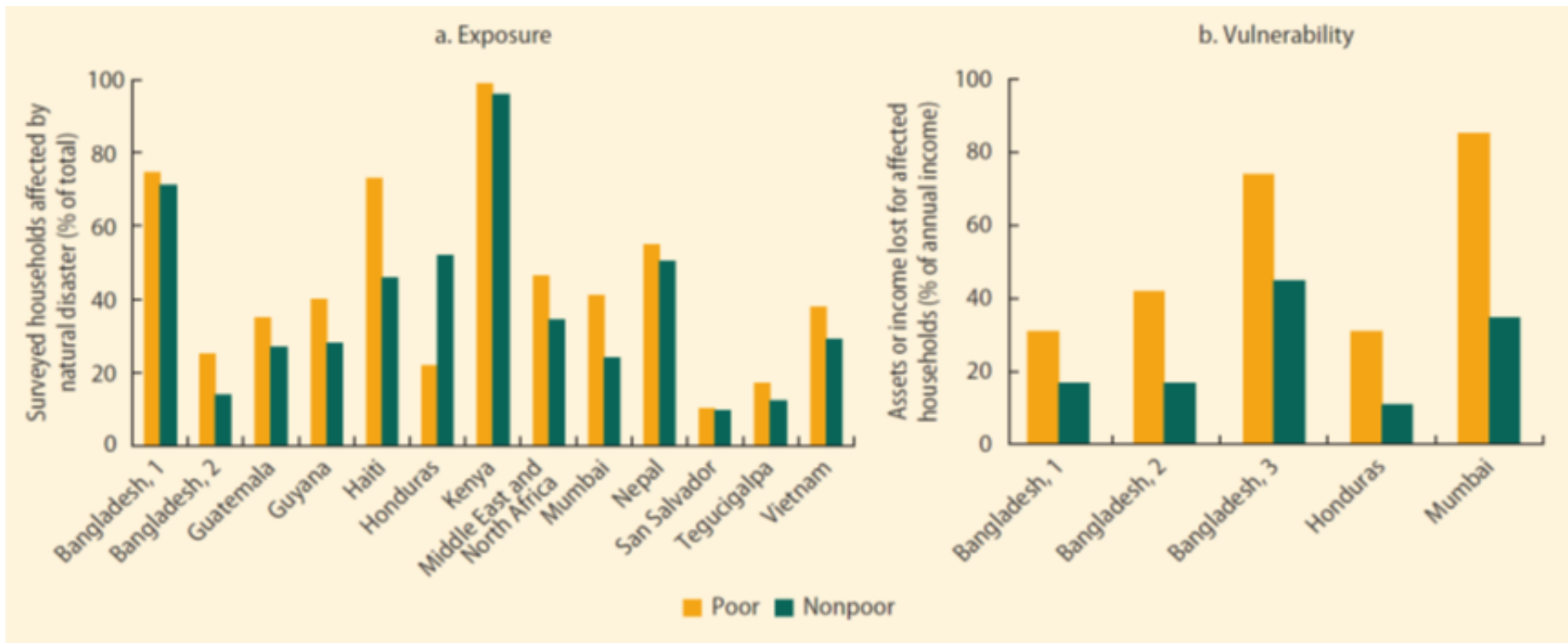
WORLD
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STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING VULNERABILITY & BUILDING RESILIENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Expert Group Meeting on Strategies for Eradicating Poverty to Achieve Sustainable Development for All
Moushumi Chaudhury, Climate Resilient Practice at the World Resources Institute
UNDESA, May 9, 2017

PHOTO SOURCE: RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK FLICKR

VULNERABILITY & POVERTY



CLIMATE CHANGE & THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



CLIMATE-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques
Nations Unies

COP21/CMP11

Paris, France



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OBJECTIVES

Objective 1 | Identify strategies to reduce vulnerability, build resilience & address poverty

- Conduct vulnerability assessments
- Incorporate uncertainty into resilience planning
- Engage socially marginalized groups
- Monitor, evaluate & learn what works
- Scale adaptation options

Objective 2 | Provide recommendations on the application of these strategies

KEY DEFINITIONS

Adaptation | Economic, social & environmental response to climate stimuli & impacts

Vulnerability | Degree of susceptibility to an adverse climate event, including exposure, sensitivity & adaptive capacity

Resilience | Ability of a system to absorb climate-induced shocks by either retaining basic structures or bouncing back better



CONDUCTING A VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT


Vulnerability assessment components include:

- Biophysical exposure to climate risks
- Socioeconomic vulnerability
- Adaptive capacity
- Institutional mapping
- Climate impacts on poverty
- Gender analysis

Case Study | Vulnerability assessment in Kenya



UNCERTAINTY IN RESILIENCE PLANNING



Case Study | Scenario planning
in Bangladesh

Photo Source: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Flickr

ENGAGING SOCIALLY MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Socially marginalized groups:

- Include disabled individuals, the elderly, women, slum dwellers & impoverished indigenous groups
- Have limited participation & influence due to social & economic disadvantages

Case Study | Community-based adaptation in Lao PDR

MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING

Monitoring & evaluation objectives include:

- Focus on process and/or outcomes
- Implementation adjustments
- Management under uncertainty
- Learning & exchange
- Transparency & accountability

Case Study | National level monitoring & evaluation in The Philippines



SCALING ADAPTATION OPTIONS

Scale to positively impact millions of people through evidence

- Horizontal Scaling Pathway
- Vertical Scaling Pathway

Case Study | Flood & saline tolerant rice



RECOMMENDATIONS

- This set of four strategies can address poverty.
- Multiple strategies should be used together to maximize impact.
- Reducing vulnerability & building resilience requires collaboration among multiple partners across various scales.

