

Adapting to Climate Change

5-Day Professional Training Course

Indicative Programme

Trainer: Nick Brooks (Garama)

DAY 1

08:30-09:00

Arrival and registration

09:00-09:30

Introduction to course

- Introduction from Trainer
- Participants' introductions
- Aims and structure of course
- What do participants want to get out of the course?

09:30-10:30

1. The global scientific context

- Climate change & variability – definitions and drivers
- Anthropogenic emissions - sources & trends
- Observed changes in climate at the global scale – latest science
- IPCC projections – different scenarios

10:30-11:00 – Tea/coffee

11:00-12:30

2. The global policy context

- The Paris Agreement and temperature targets/thresholds
- Emissions pathways and prospects for meeting the Paris goals
- What we need to do and where we are heading
- Long-term perspectives and past analogues
- *Includes scheduled time for discussion (30 minutes)*

12:30-13:30 - Lunch

13:30-15:00

3. Climate change impacts

- Global/general impacts – temperature, rainfall, hydrology, extremes, sea-level rise (**emphasis can be adjusted to interests of audience**)
- Range shifts and impacts on ecosystems
- Key regional impacts (**can be tailored for audience**)
- Wider societal impacts – food, water, inequality, migration, conflict, politics
- *Includes scheduled time for discussion (30 minutes)*

15:00-15:30 – *Tea/coffee*

15:30-17:00

4. An introduction to adaptation

- Climate change hazards, risks & vulnerability
- The ‘adaptation deficit’, maladaptation & economic/development models
- Adaptation, vulnerability & resilience
- Different types of adaptation – incremental versus transformational
- Incremental approaches to adaptation
- Transformational adaptation
- The emerging ‘Deep Adaptation’ agenda
- The ‘development-adaptation continuum; pinning down the relationship between adaptation & development

DAY 2

09:00-10:30

5. Mainstreaming adaptation in development practice

- What is mainstreaming & why do we do it?
- Capacity development for mainstreaming
- Institutional and governance factors – ‘enabling environments’
- Key mechanisms for addressing climate change in policy, planning & programming
- Barriers to mainstreaming
- Pitfalls of mainstreaming – is it always better than stand-alone projects?
- Case studies (**can be selected to address e.g. regional/country interests of audience**)

10:30-11:00 – *Tea/coffee*

11:00-12:30

6. Screening for climate change risks

- Purpose of screening
- The five key types of climate change risk
- Climate change “opportunities”
- Approaches to screening
- Examples of screening tools

12:30-13:30 - *Lunch*

13:30-15:00

E1: Screening exercise

- Work individually or in groups to apply screening principles to a development intervention (own project or one for which documentation provided). Is the intervention likely to be associated with climate change risks and/or opportunities? What might they be?
- Reporting back and discussion
- *No specific knowledge of climate change trends/impacts is required – participants will be guided through this exercise with the option of using actual screening questionnaires/checklists.*
- *Project/case study can be selected based on thematic or regional/country contexts of most interest to participants. Participants may also provide their own project/case study for use in this and subsequent exercises.*

15:00-15:30 – Tea/coffee

15:30-16:30

Reporting back on screening exercise and discussion.

DAY 3

09:00-10:30

7. Assessing climate-related risks and vulnerabilities

- How assessment differs from screening
- Risk or vulnerability? Conceptual frameworks revisited
- Purpose and outcomes of a risk/vulnerability assessment
- Framing a risk/vulnerability assessment – key elements
- Undertaking an assessment – the importance of context
- Data and data sources for an assessment
- Approaches to risk assessment – top-down, bottom-up, technocratic, participatory, etc.

10:30-11:00 – Tea/coffee

11:00-12:30

E2: Risk/vulnerability assessment exercise part I

- Use of online climate information tools to conduct a light-touch risk assessment for the intervention screened in the previous exercise. Identify relevant climate hazards and how these might translate into risks and impacts.

12:30-13:30 Lunch

Note: longer lunch break to allow for additional time to complete assessment exercise if necessary.

13:30-15:00

E2: Risk/vulnerability assessment exercise part II

- Think about what more you need to know in order to develop a better understanding of these risks and impacts (e.g. possible evolution of hazards). What the knowledge needs and gaps?

- Develop a rough outline for the terms of reference for a climate risk/vulnerability assessment.
- Reporting back on assessment exercise and discussion

15:00-15:30 – Tea/coffee

15:30-17:00

7. Adaptation decision-making

- Framing questions for identifying adaptation options
- Using theories of change
- Incremental versus transformational adaptation
- 'Low-regret' and 'no regrets' options
- Is it really adaptation and do we care?

DAY 4

09:00-10:30

E3: Adaptation decision-making exercise

- Identify potential adaptation strategies and measures for the intervention screened and assessed in the previous exercises. What sort of adaptation is being pursued? What considerations are likely to be important in prioritising these interventions? To what extent can these options be classed as low-regret or no-regret? Are phased approaches desirable? What is the balance of incremental versus transformational measures? What role does uncertainty in future climate projections play in the selection of these options?

10:30-11:00 – Tea/coffee

11:00-11:30

- Reporting back on adaptation decision-making exercise and discussion.

11:30-12:30

8. An introduction to monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) for adaptation

- Drivers of demand for adaptation MEL
- What does successful adaptation look like?
- Key challenges for adaptation MEL
- Resilience in adaptation MEL frameworks
- Some examples of high-level adaptation results frameworks

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00

9. Elements of adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

- Outputs outcomes and impacts
- Assessing activities and outputs – process indicators
- Assessing institutional outcomes (summary)
- Assessing resilience outcomes (summary)
- Assessing impacts – linking adaptation with development outcomes (summary)
- A comprehensive framework for adaptation MEL – the TAMD Framework

15:00-15:30 – Tea/coffee

15:30-17:00

10. Institutional indicators for adaptation

- Describing enabling environments for adaptation
- The TAMD 'institutional climate risk management indicators'
- The WRI national adaptation indicators
- Measuring 'transformational change'
- Other indicators, including national case studies

DAY 5

09:00-10:30

11. Measuring resilience

- Definitions of resilience revisited
- Dimensions of resilience
- Resilience metrics
- Resilience at the local level

10:30-11:00 – Tea/coffee

11:00-12:30

Tracking long-term adaptation performance

- Reminder – adaptation is about securing development in the face of climate change
- Linking development metrics with climate data for tracking adaptation
- The 'adaptation performance matrix'
- Quantitative approaches to assessing adaptation performance

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00

E4: Identification of indicators for tracking adaptation performance

- For the example(s) used in previous exercises, participants identify key development metrics and relevant climate variables indicators that can be used together to track adaptation performance in the long-term. How will performance be assessed using these indicators?

15:00-15:30 – Tea/coffee

15:30-16:30

Wrap-up

- What have we learned – key take-aways for participants?
- Concluding remarks from trainer
- Course evaluation (participants complete short evaluation forms)

TRAINER

Nick Brooks (Garama)

Nick completed his PhD in climate science in 1999, after which he worked on a range of issues related to climate change and adaptation at the Universities of Reading and East Anglia. In 2005 he became a freelance consultant focusing on adaptation and related issues, working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the European Commission (EC), and a variety of other organisations. In 2012 established Garama 3C Ltd to deliver adaptation-focused consultancy and training services to clients working in the area of international development. Garama's clients have included the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency, Irish Aid, the Governments of Cambodia and Mozambique, a number of research organisations, and private sector bodies engaged in the implementation of development programmes. Garama has developed and delivered tailored training courses for many of these clients. Nick has played a leading role in the development of IIED's *Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development* (TAMD) framework for tracking adaptation effectiveness, and has developed indicators and related methodologies for the UK's International Climate Fund (ICF). Nick has a particular interest in adaptation to rapid and severe climate change, and continues to carry out research into human adaptation during the last period of global climatic transition, between about 64000 and 5000 years ago, with colleagues from the University of East Anglia (UEA) and elsewhere. He is a trainer on UEA's annual short course on Climate Change and Development.