

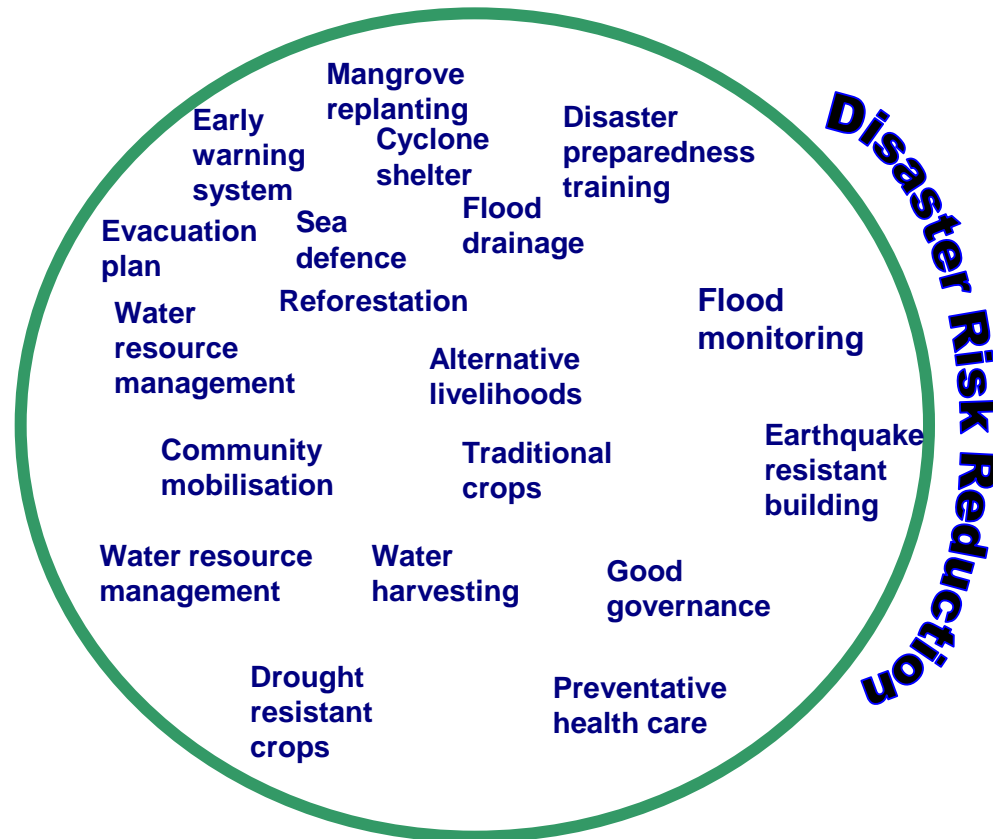
Resilience, Adaptation or Sustainable Development?



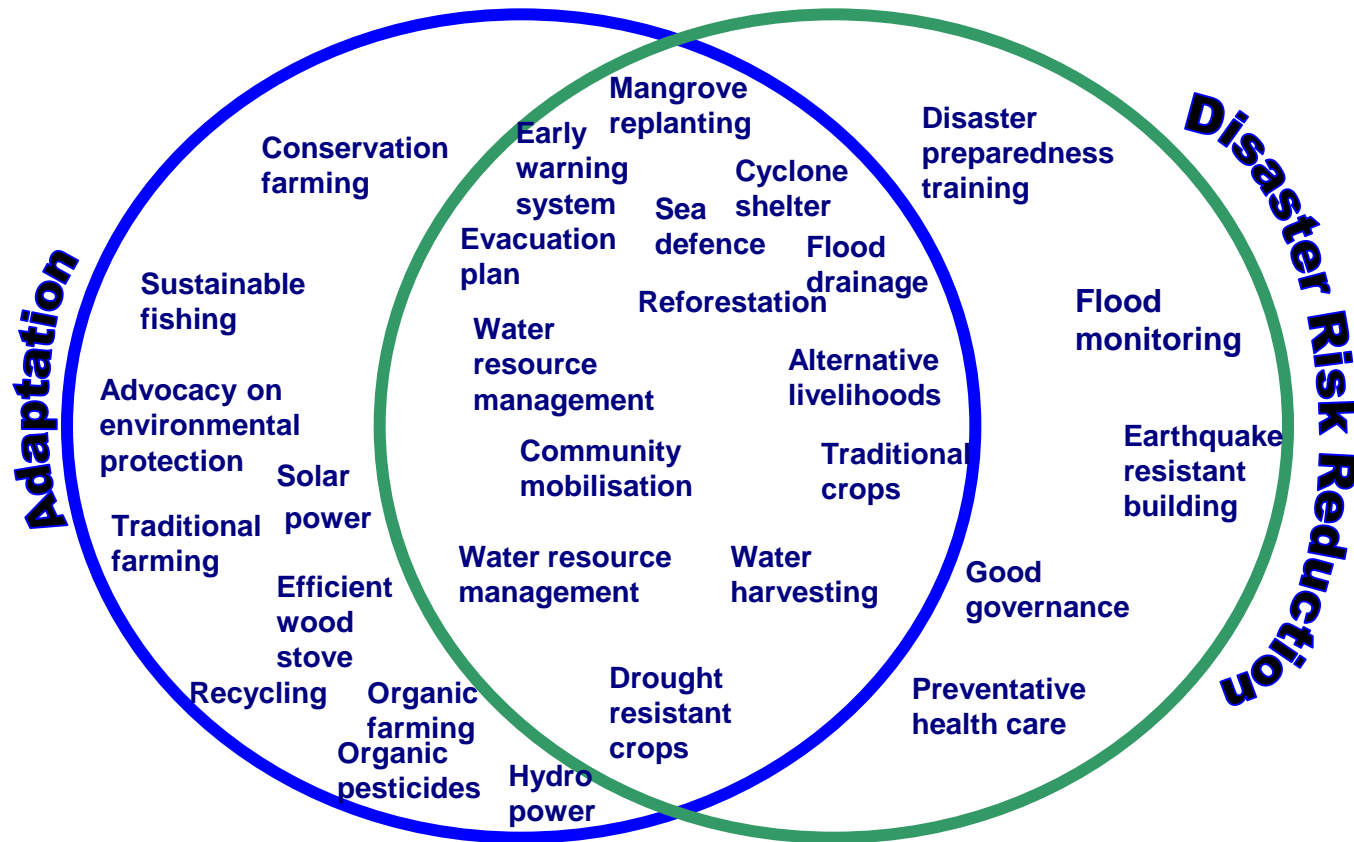
Mike Wiggins

tearfund

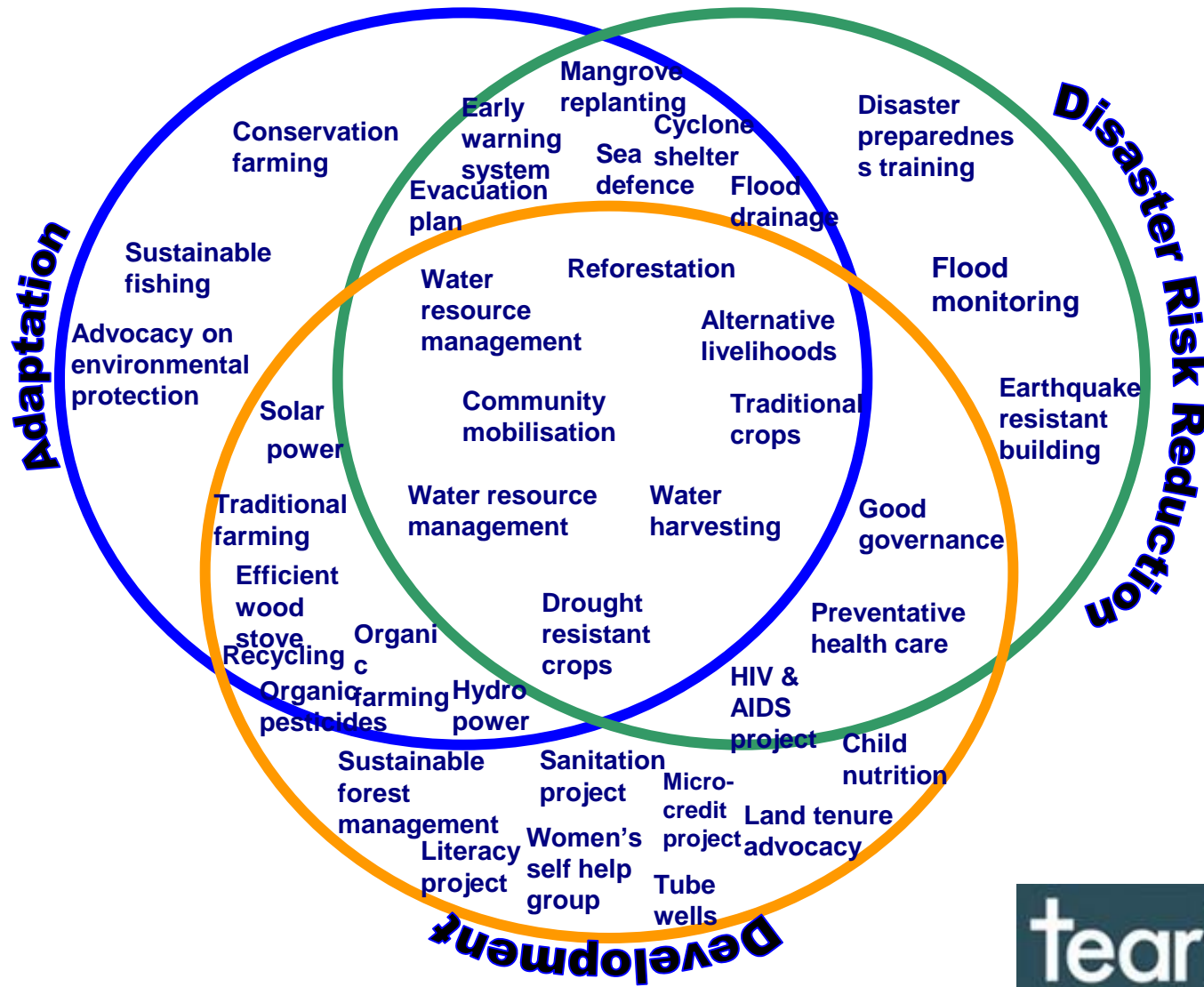
What are we all trying to achieve?



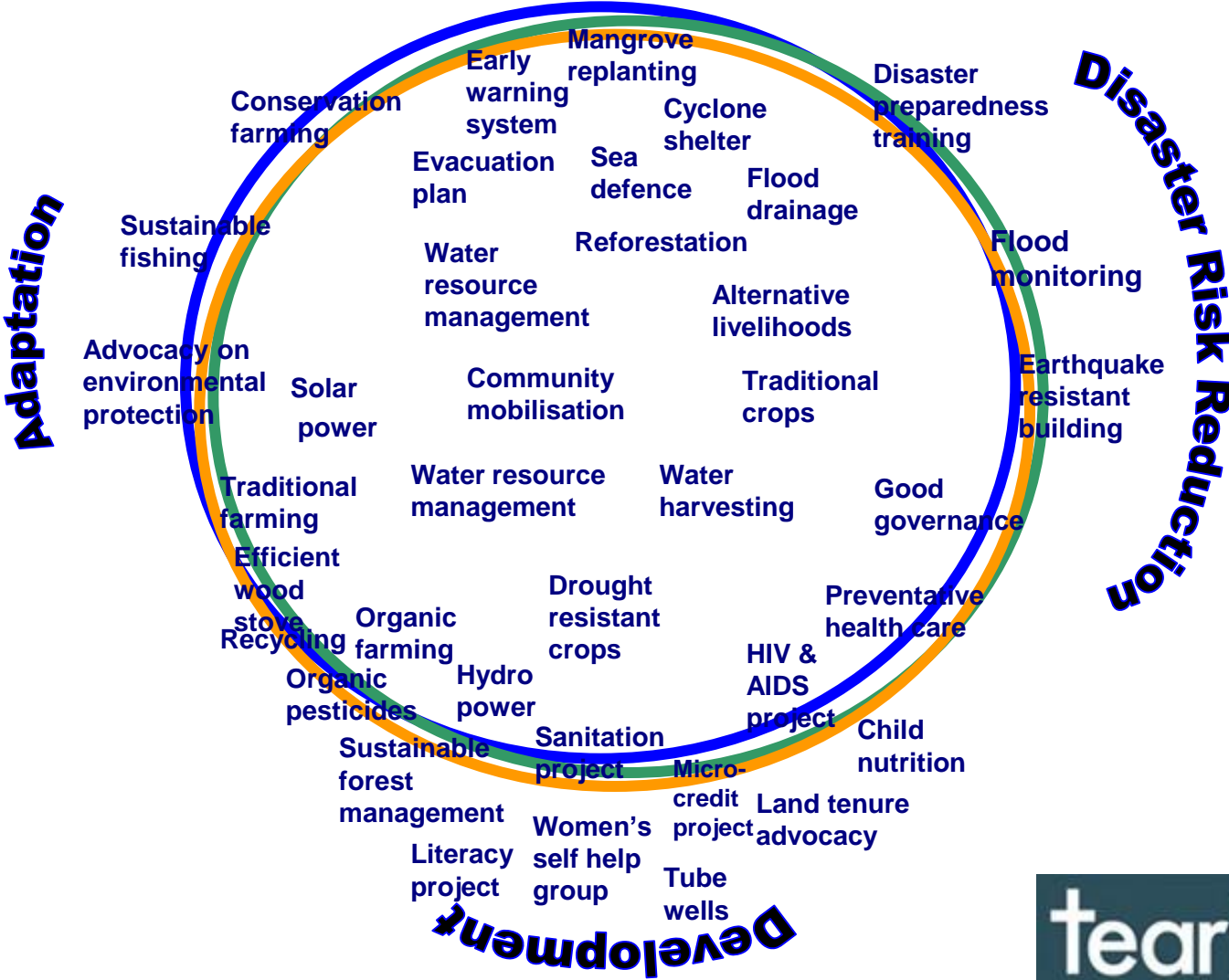
What are we all trying to achieve?



What are we all trying to achieve?



What are we all trying to achieve?



What are we all trying to achieve?



Definitions

Resilience, Development or Adaptation?

Resilience

The amount of change a system can undergo without changing state (**IPCC**)

The amount of change a natural system can undergo without changing state. (**World Bank**)

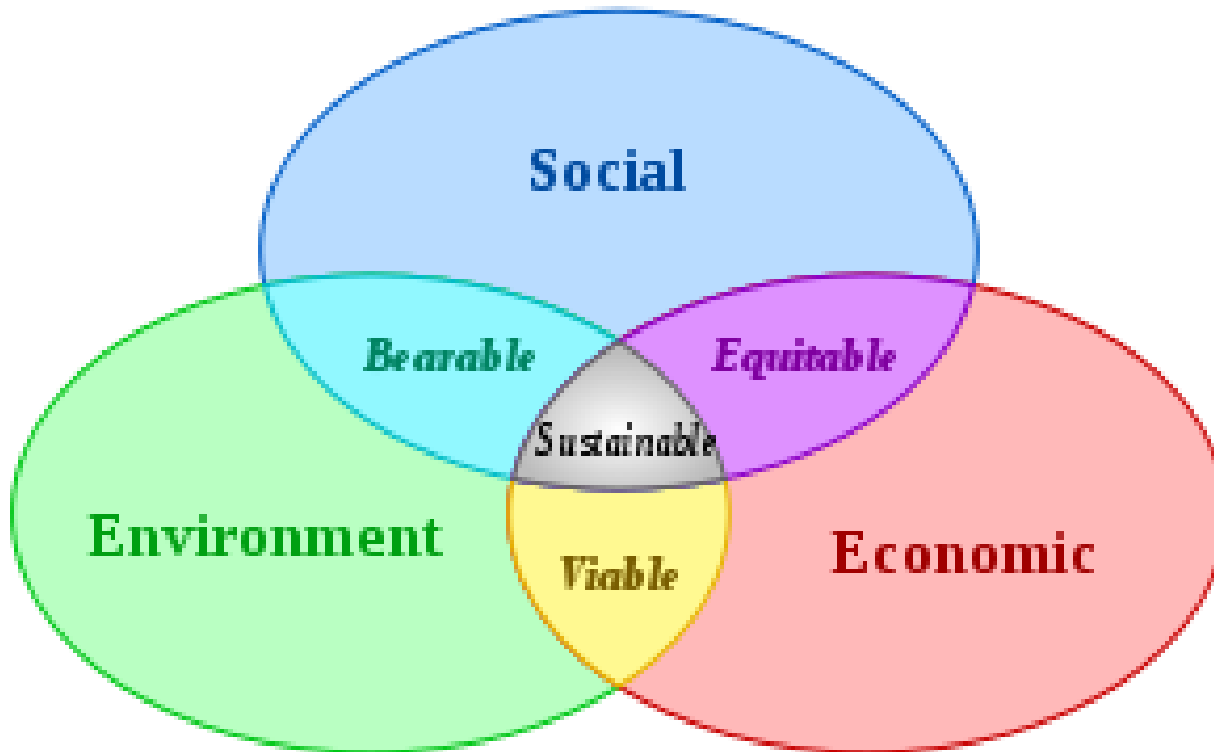
The ability to absorb shocks or ride out changes. (**Oxfam**)

The capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. (**UN/ISDR**, 2004)

Development

Development: Improvement in human welfare, quality of life, social wellbeing. Satisfying the populations needs and wants. (Socio-economic indicators)

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (**UN Brundtland Report**)



Adaptive Capacity

The ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. (**IPCC TAR**, 2001 a)

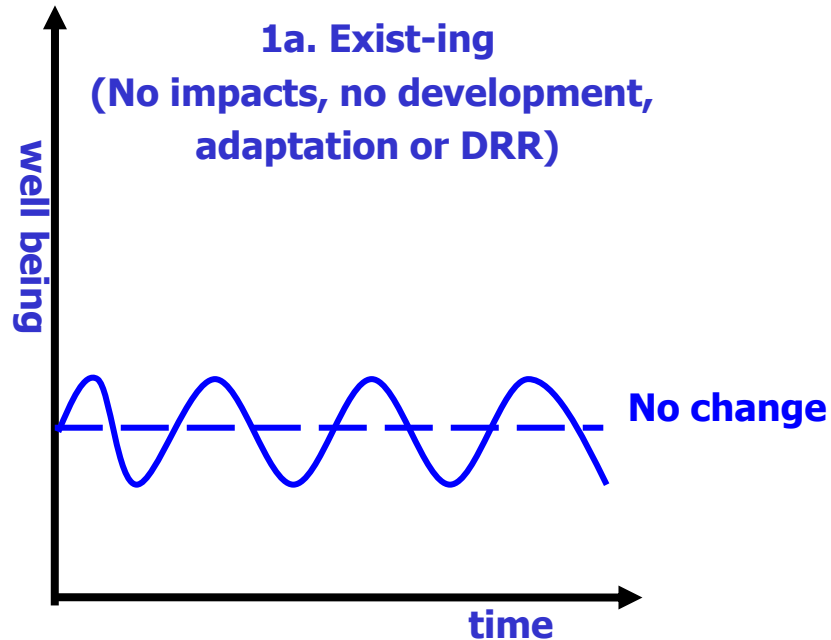
The property of a system to adjust its characteristics or behaviour, in order to expand its coping range under existing climate variability, or future climate conditions. (**UNDP**)

The ability of a system to adjust to CC (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences. **WRI**, 2011)

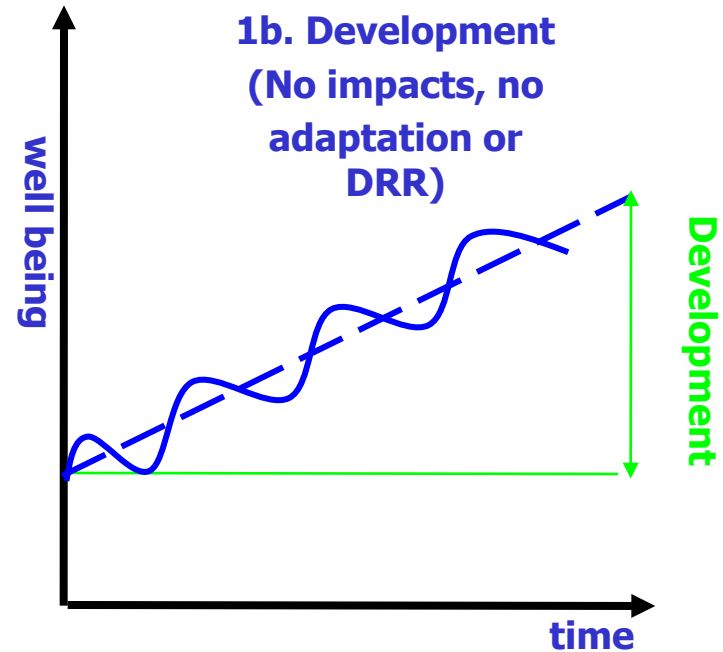
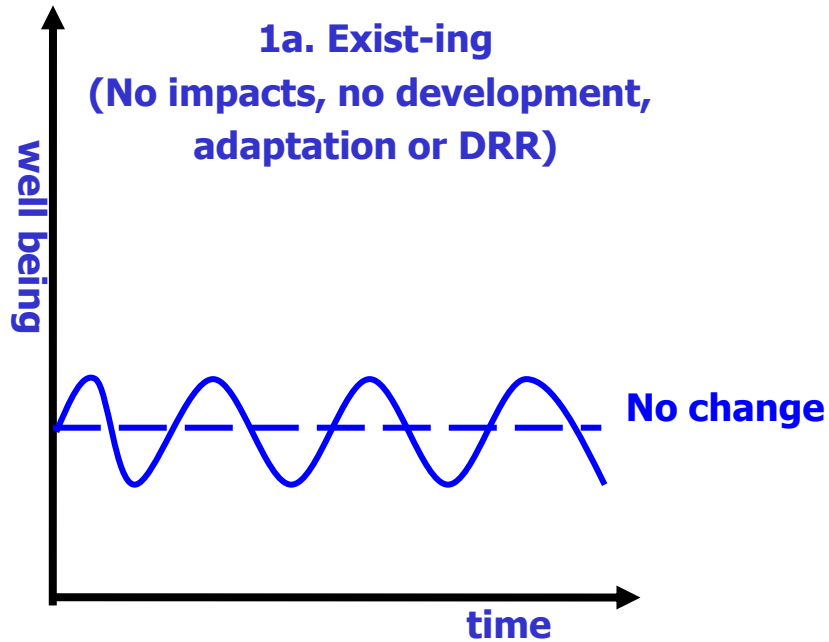
Building adaptive capacity to enable people to be able to adapt beyond the cycle of a strategy, project or plan is a vital component of contributing to mid and long-term climate change adaptation and sustainable development. (**Oxfam**)

The combination of skills, assets, networks and institutions and policies that enable communities to continually assess their own situation against the current and emerging context and make appropriate changes to their lives and livelihoods (**Practical Action**, 2011).

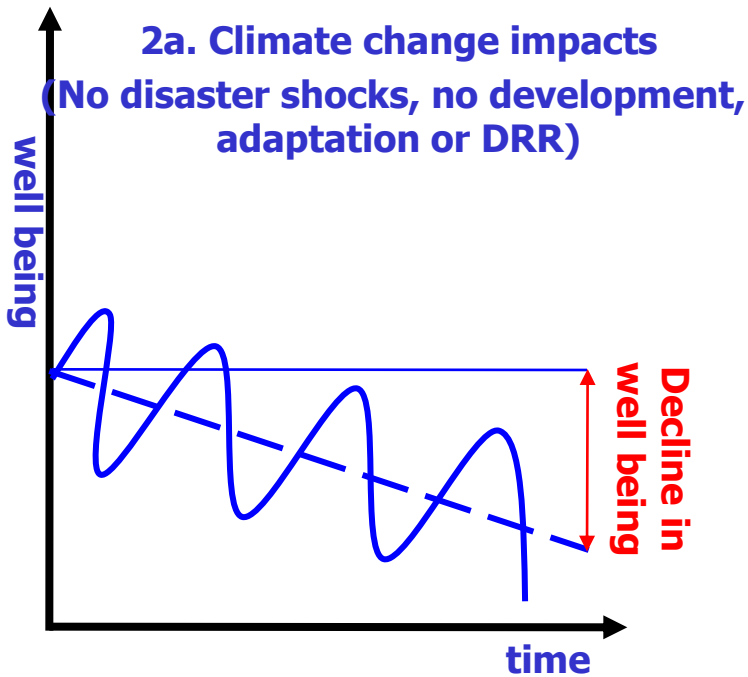
Separating adaptation, resilience and development



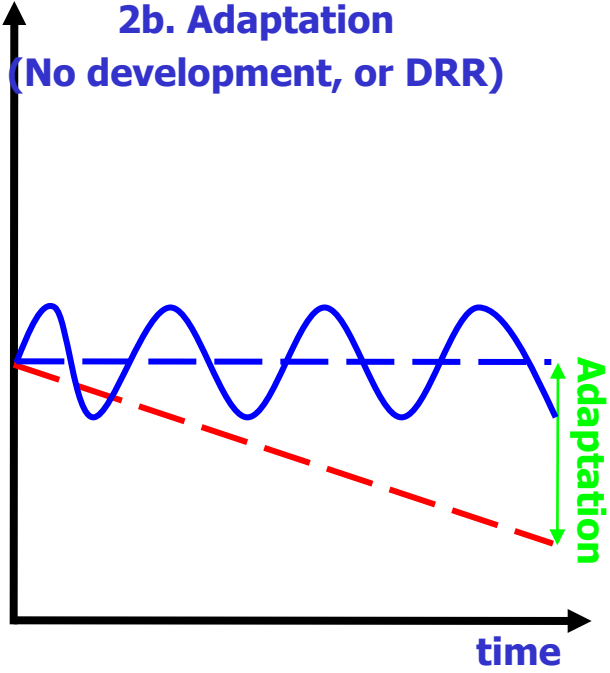
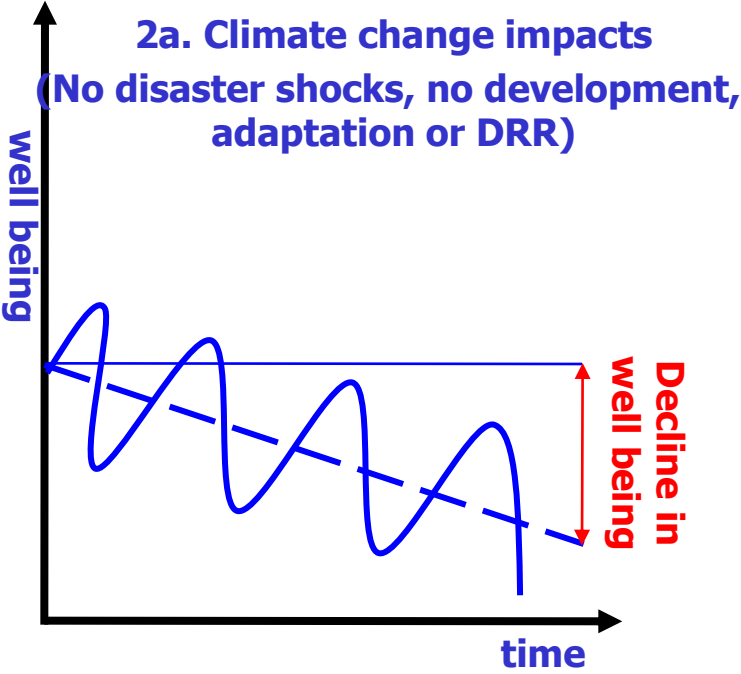
Development?



Climate change impacts

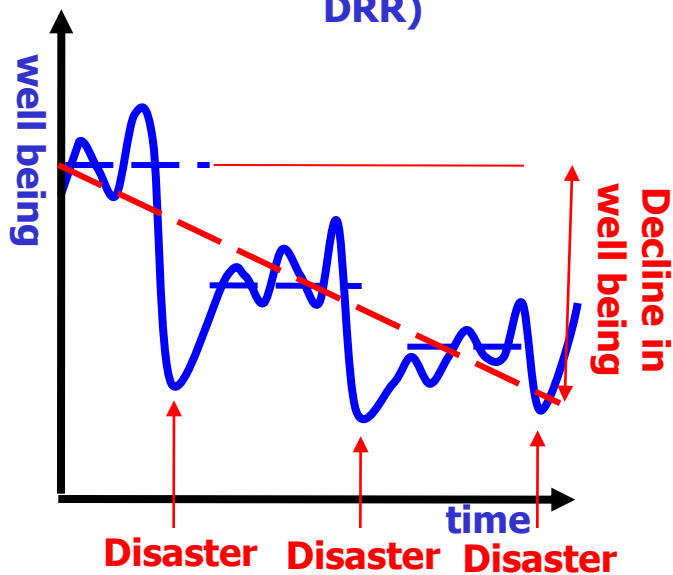


Adaptation?



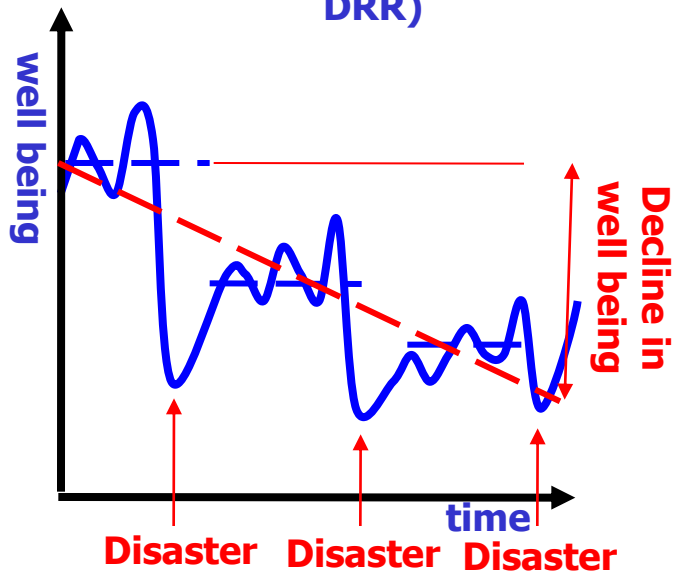
Disaster impacts

3a. Disaster impacts (No adaptation, development, or DRR)

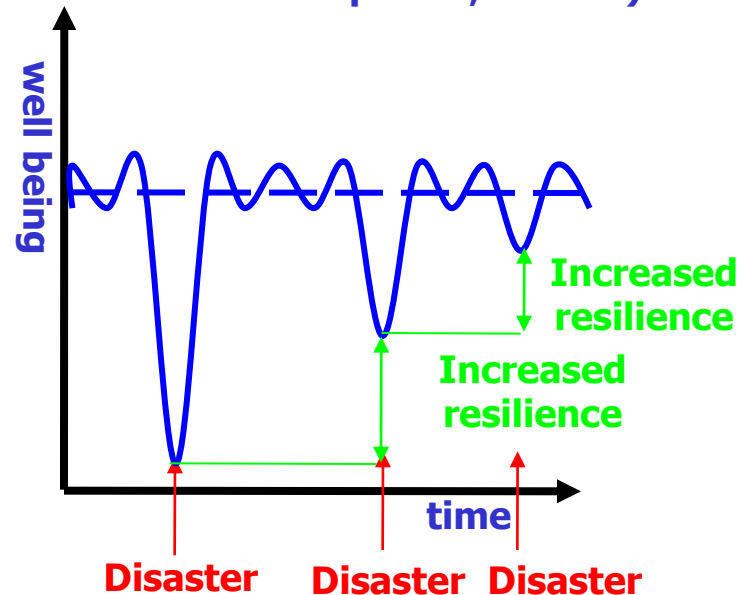


Disaster resilience?

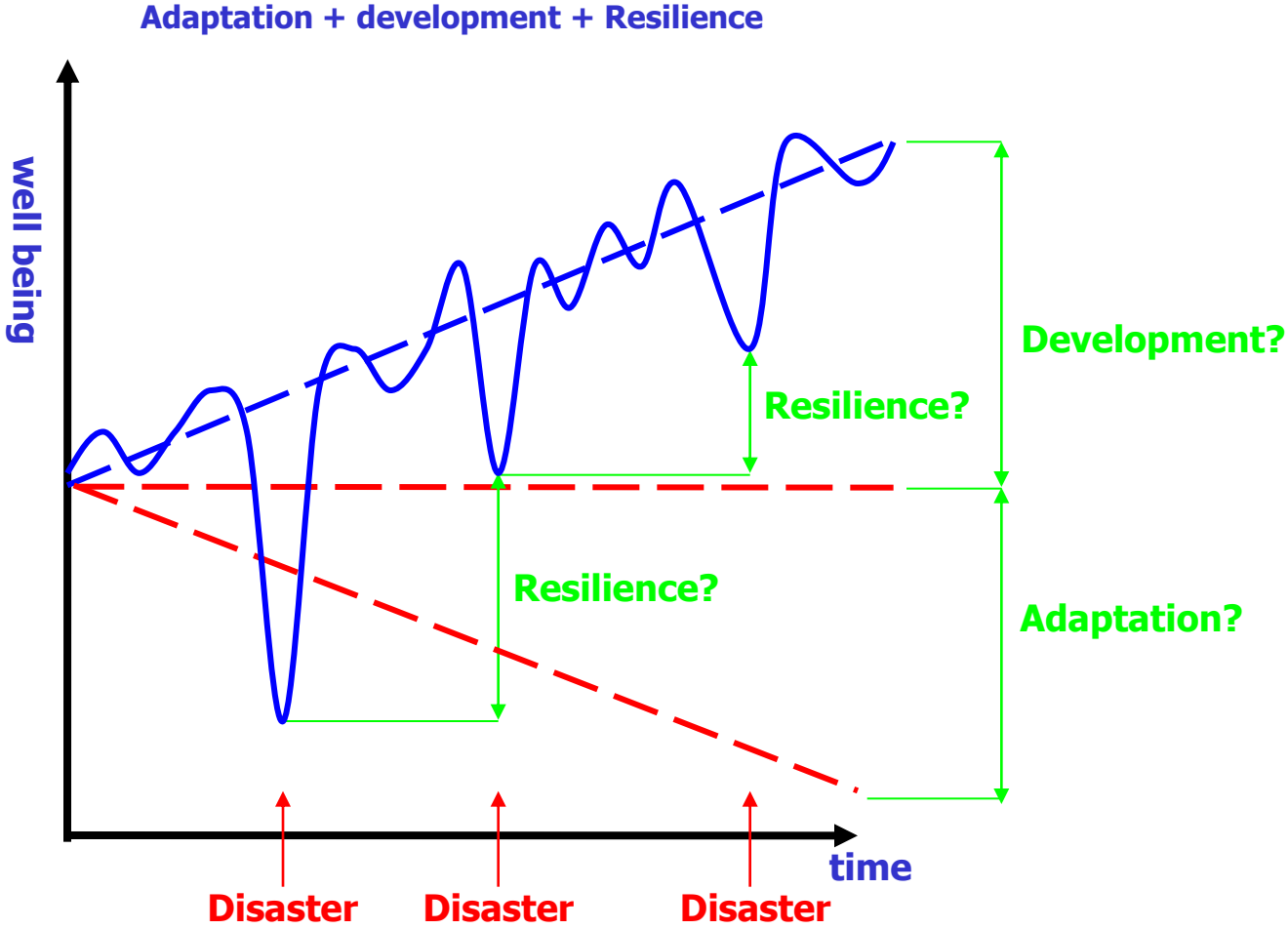
3a. Disaster impacts
(No adaptation,
development, or
DRR)



3b. Disaster Resilience
(No adaptation,
development, or
DRR)



Adaptive resilient development?



Adaptation Pyramid



Hard - Eg cyclone shelters, alternative crops, RWH, coastal defence

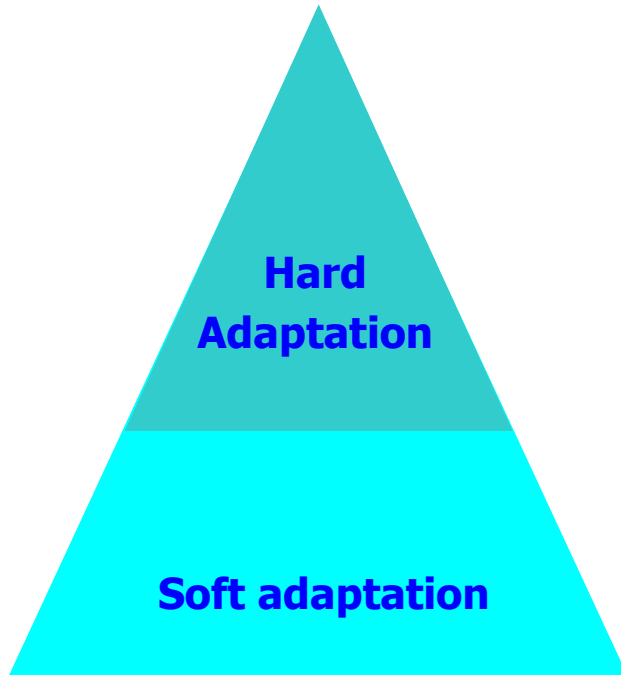
Adaptation Pyramid



Hard - Eg cyclone shelters, alternative crops, RWH, coastal defence

- **Visible, labelled easier to design, implement and measure**
- **Expensive, hard to scale up external support.**

Adaptation Pyramid

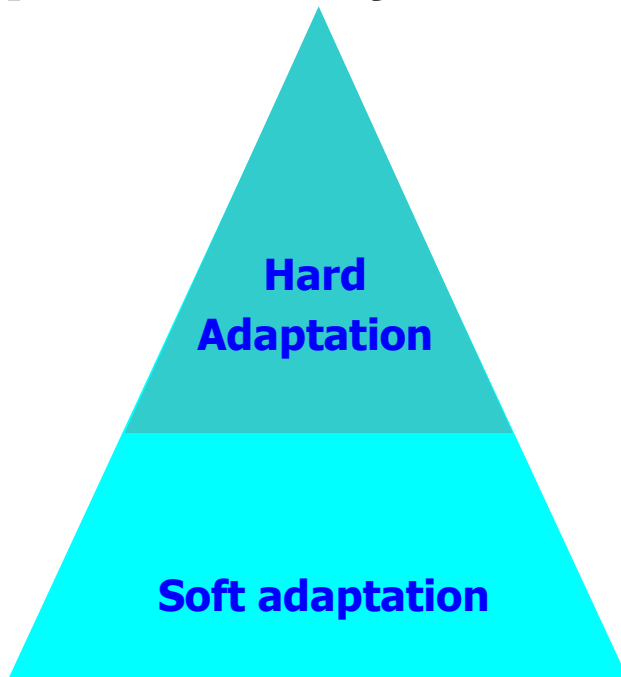


Hard - Eg cyclone shelters, alternative crops, RWH, coastal defence

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Soft – build adaptive capacity Eg: social networks, EWS, Entitlements, social protection

Adaptation Pyramid



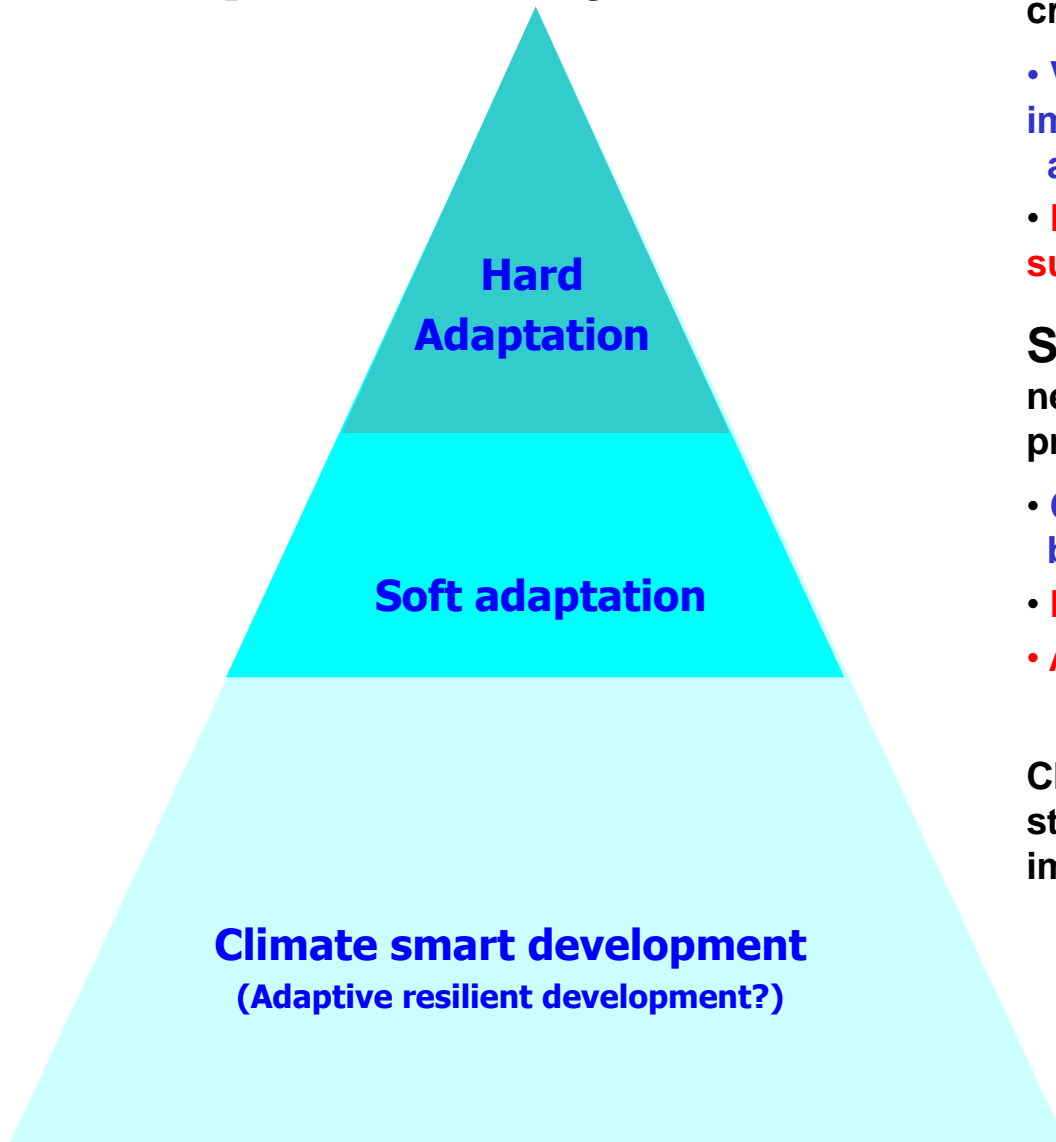
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Soft – build adaptive capacity Eg: social networks, EWS, Entitlements, social protection

- Cheap, replicable, scaleable, greater reach, better outcomes, civil society engagement
- **Hard to measure / report.**
- **Attribution to outcome & to CC**

Adaptation Pyramid



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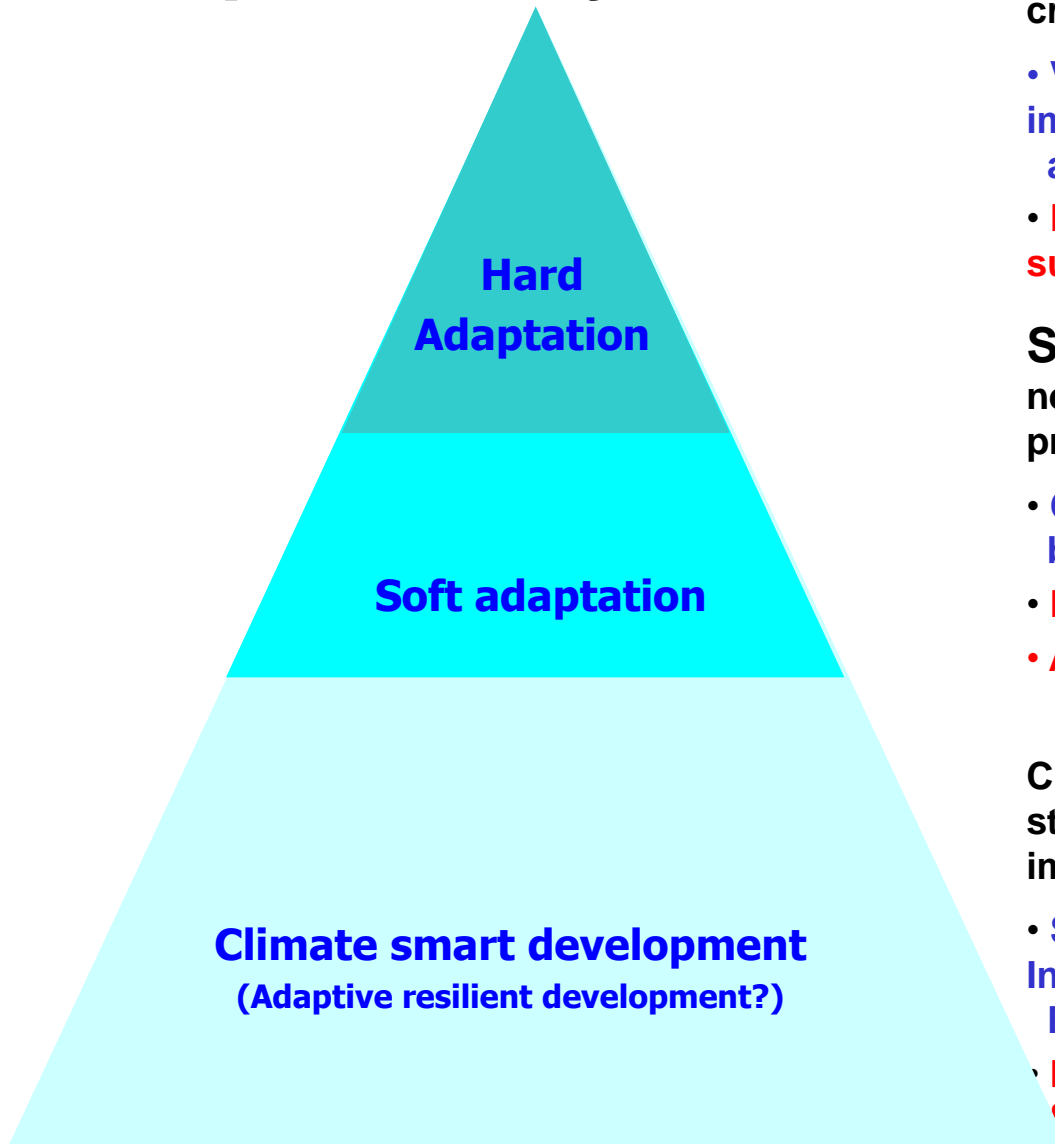
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Climate Smart Eg: normal development strengthened against climate and disaster impacts

Adaptation Pyramid



**Hard
Adaptation**

Soft adaptation

Climate smart development
(Adaptive resilient development?)

Hard - Eg cyclone shelters, alternative crops, RWH, coastal defence

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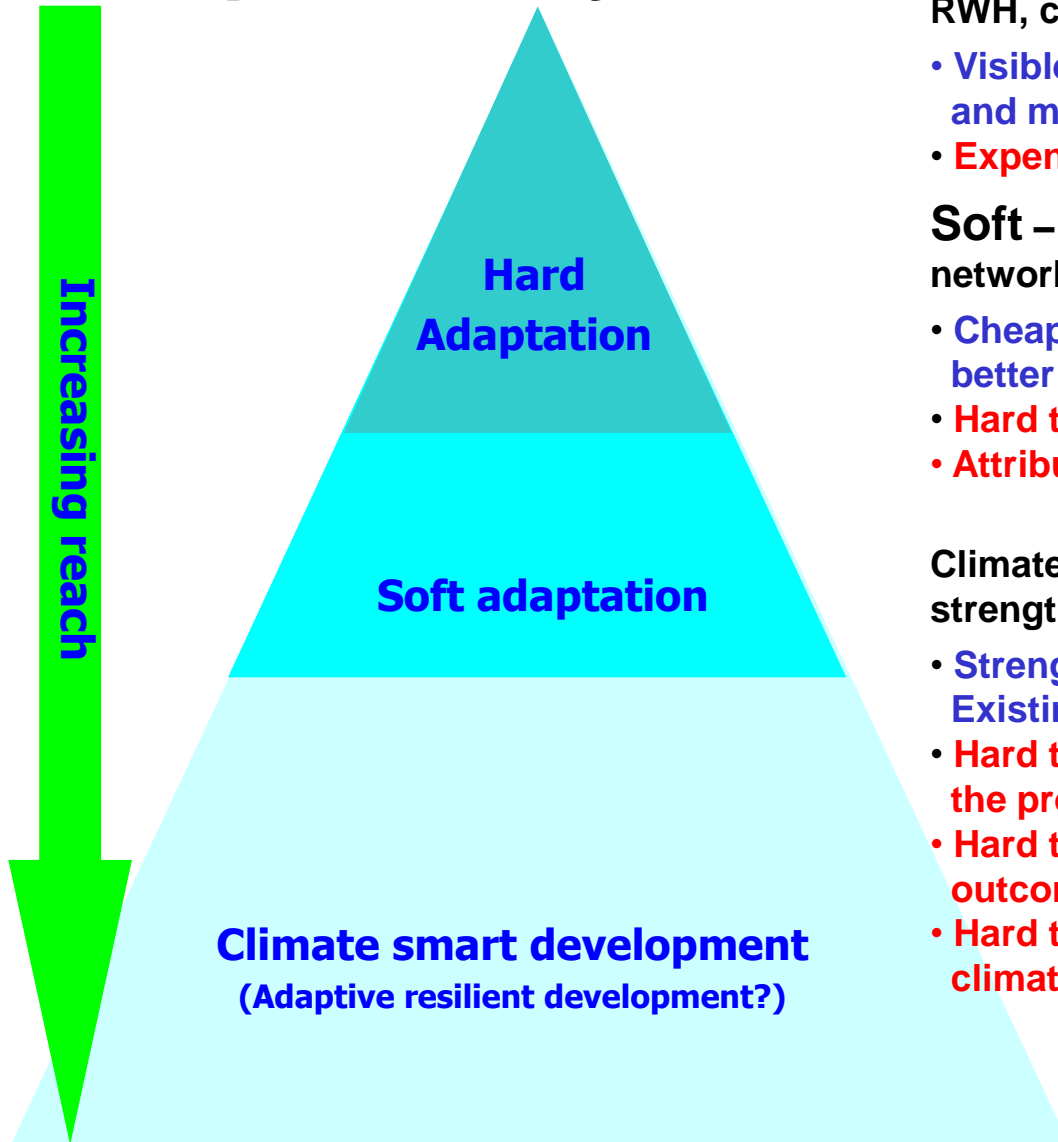
Climate Smart Eg: normal development strengthened against climate and disaster impacts

- Strengthen existing development. Integrated. Existing mechanisms.
- **Hard to measure and report on how much of the project was due to climate change.**

- **Hard to prove your intervention led to the outcome**

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Adaptation Pyramid



Hard - Eg cyclone shelters, alternative crops, RWH, coastal defence

- Visible, labelled easier to design, implement and measure
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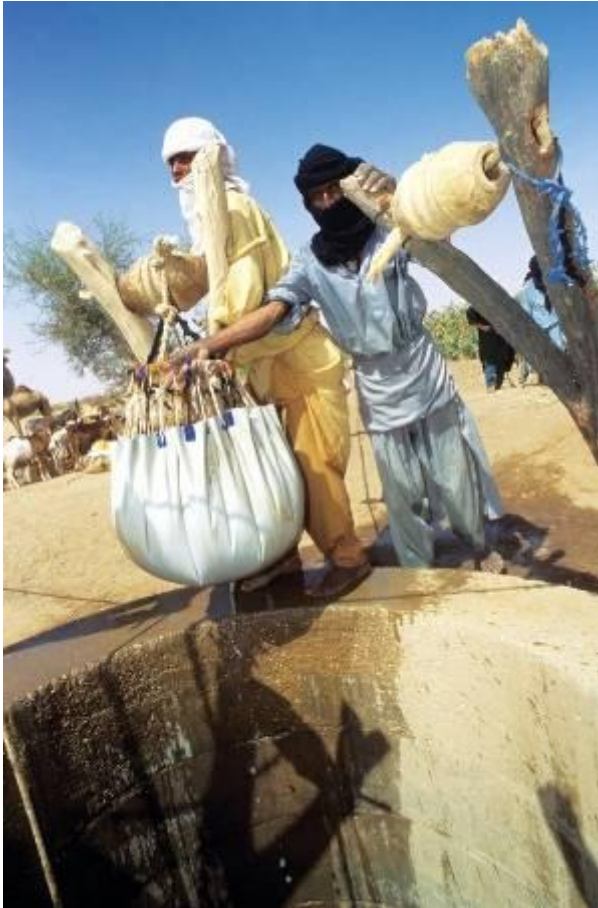
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Climate Smart Eg: normal development strengthened against climate and disaster impacts

- Strengthen existing development. Integrated. Existing mechanisms.
- **Hard to measure and report on how much of the project was due to climate change.**
- **Hard to prove your intervention led to the outcome.**
- **Hard to attribute the entire intervention to climate change adaptation.**

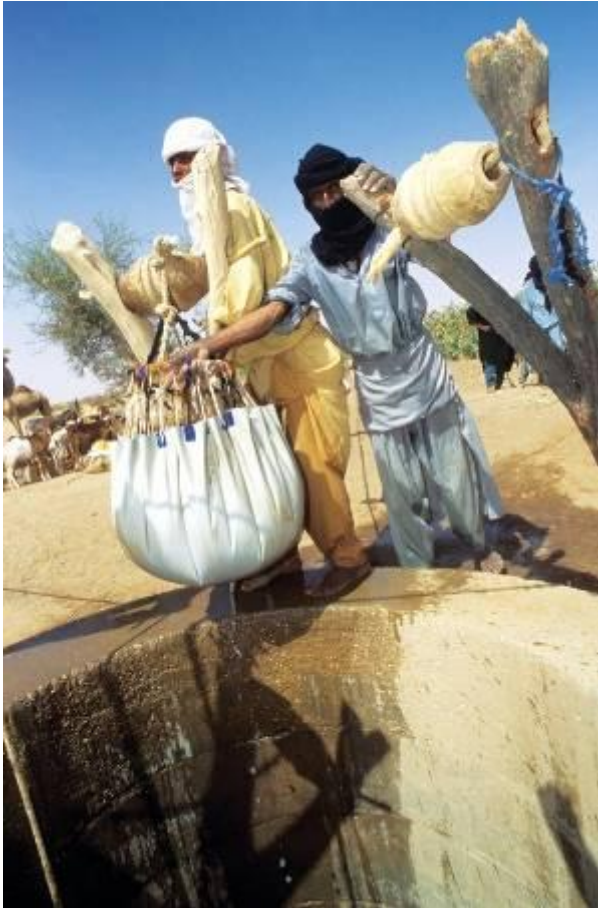
Donor & INGO response



Water security

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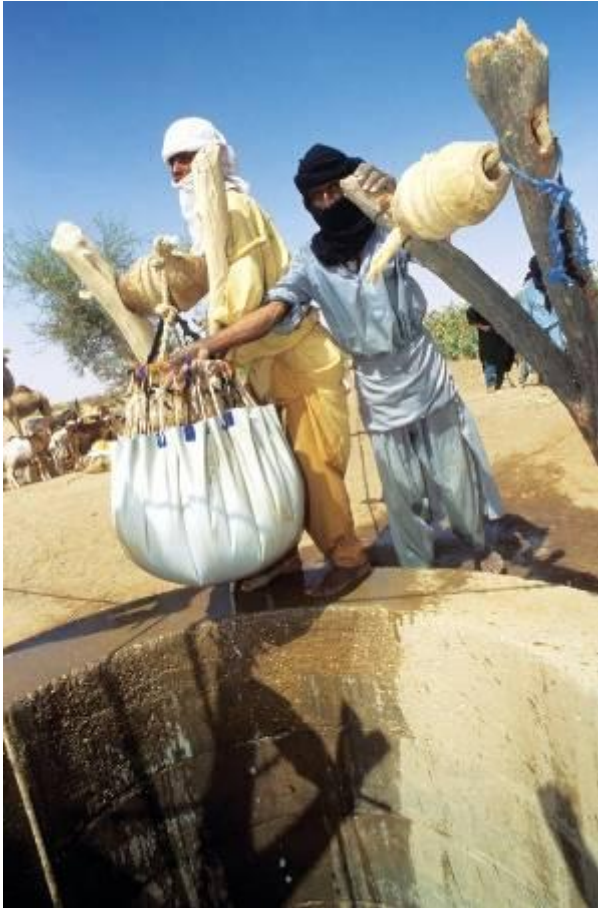
Donor & INGO response



Sustainable livelihoods

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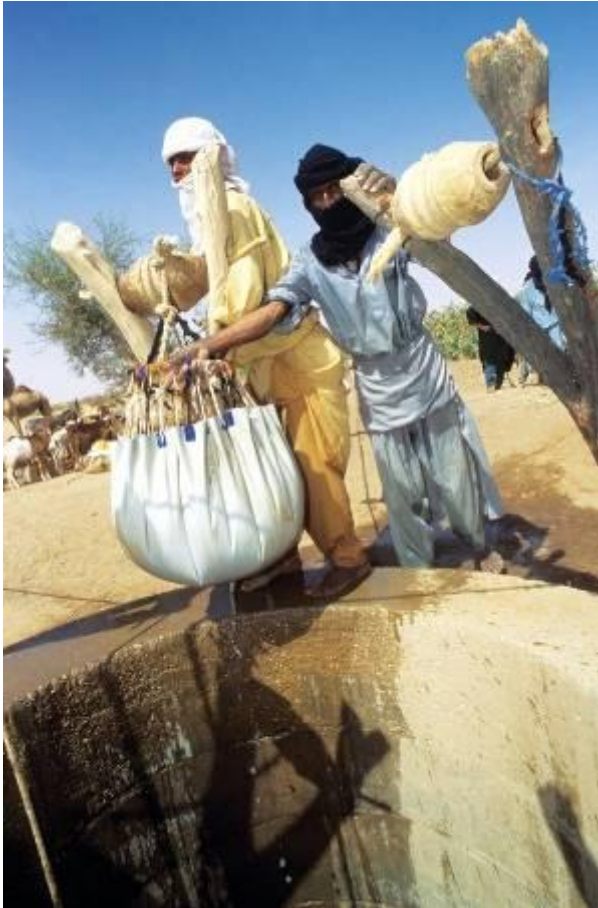
Donor & INGO response



Food security

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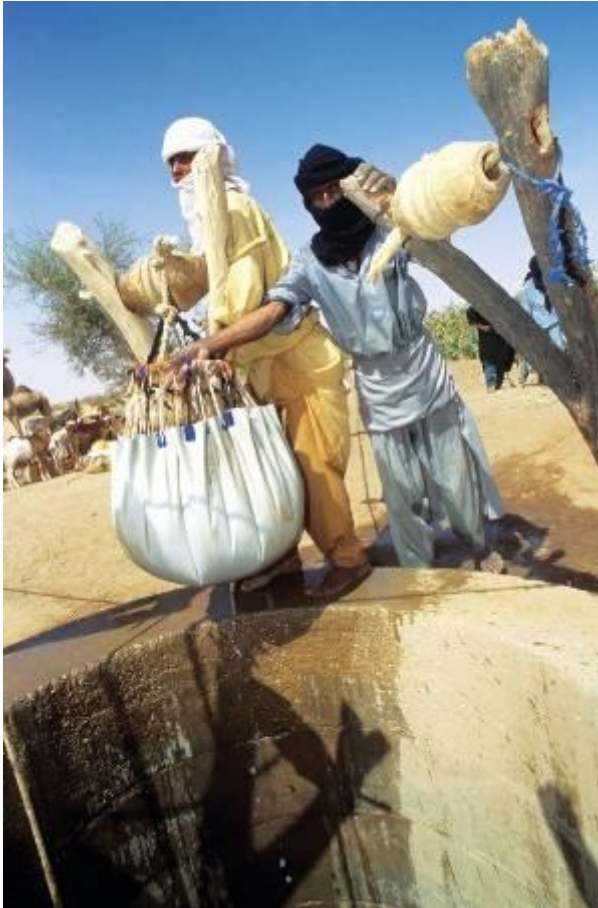
Donor & INGO response



Disaster risk reduction

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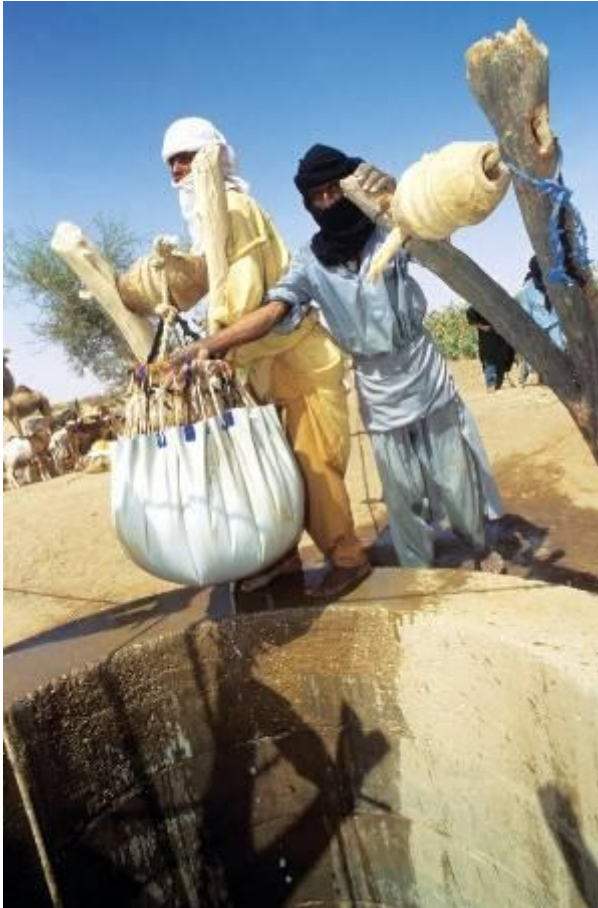
Donor & INGO response



Climate change adaptation

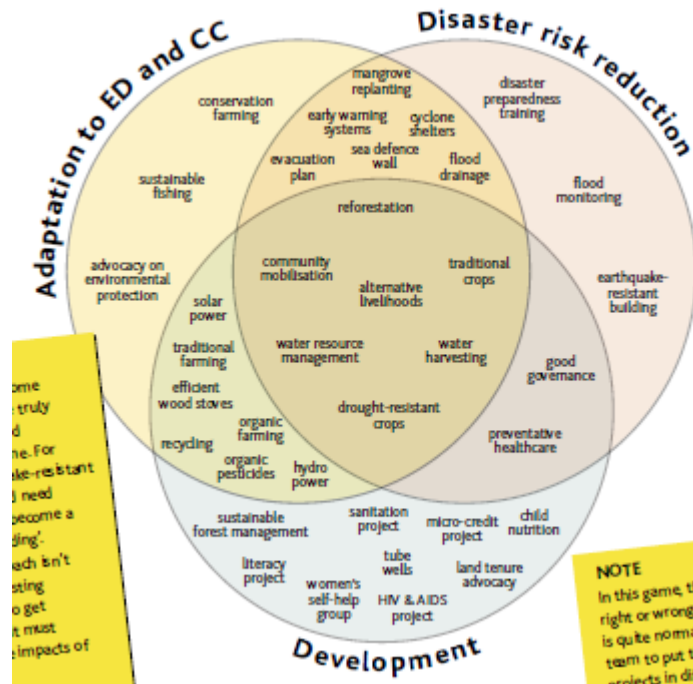
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Partner responses



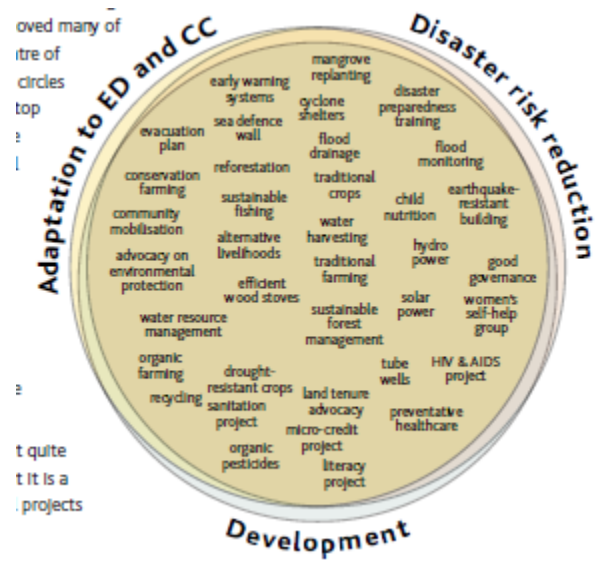
Integrated solutions

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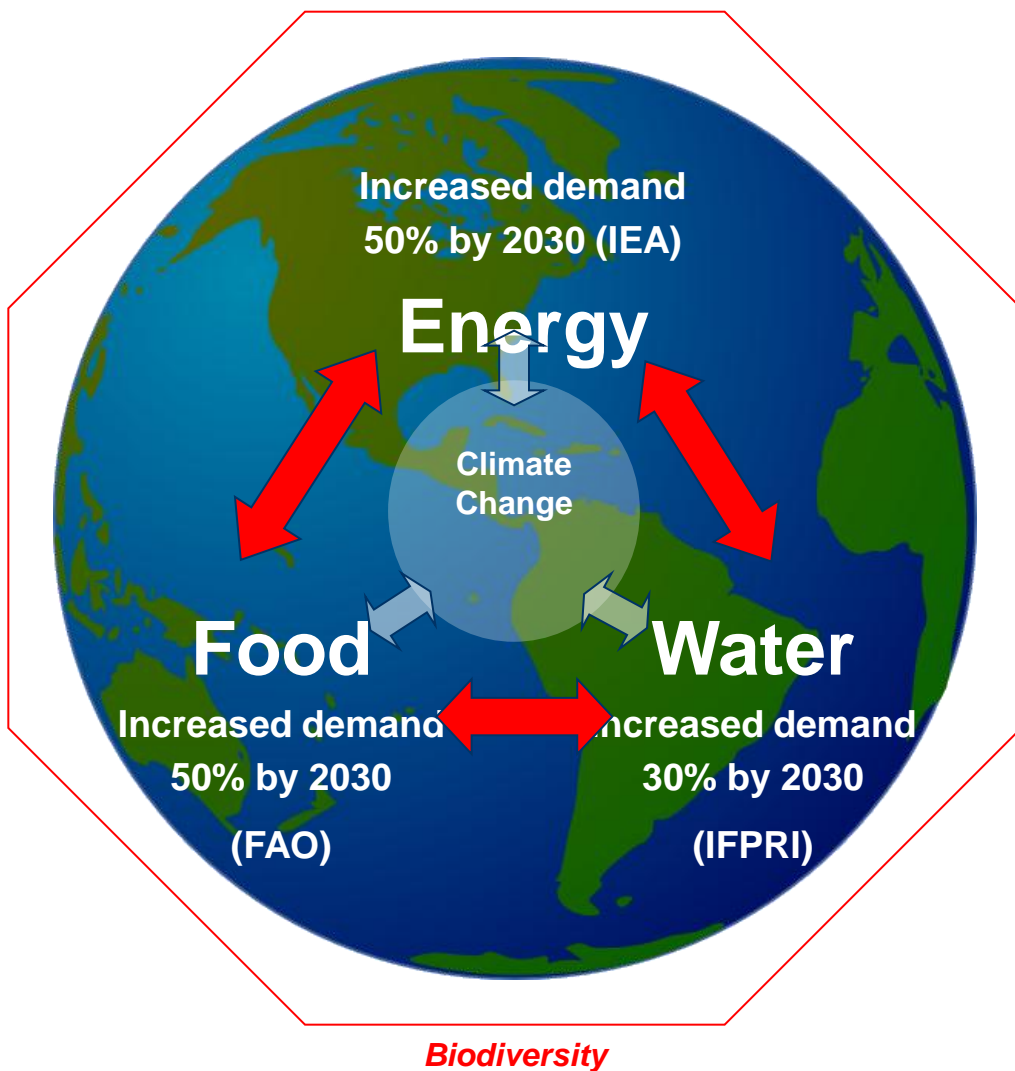
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NOTE
 In this game, there is no right or wrong answer. It is quite normal for every team to put their list of projects in different places.



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Key Questions

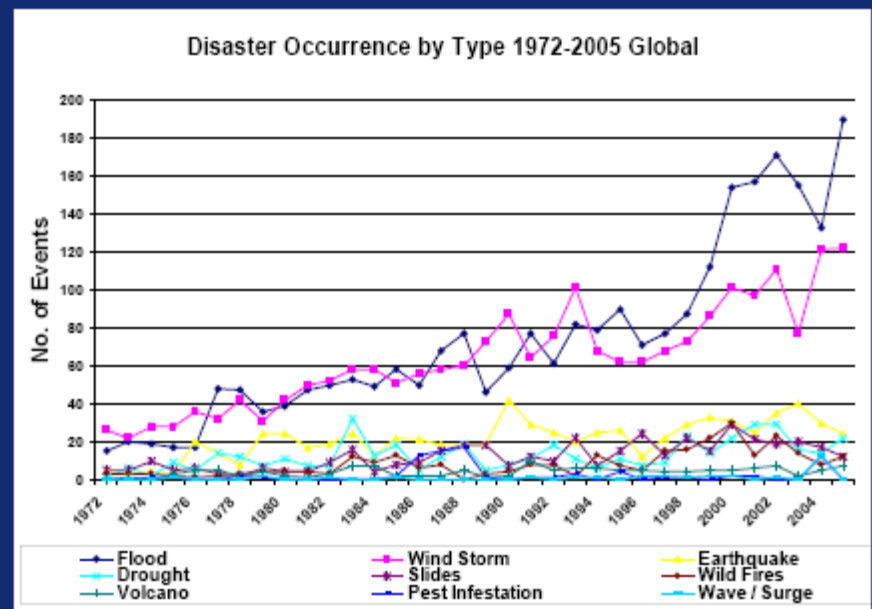


1. Can 9 billion people be fed equitably, healthily and sustainably?
2. Can we cope with the future demands on water?
3. Can we provide enough energy to supply the growing population coming out of poverty?
4. Can we mitigate and adapt to climate change?
5. Can we do all this in the context of redressing the decline in biodiversity and preserving ecosystems?

The challenges: Disasters

- weather related disasters doubled in 10 years
- due to increased severe weather, floods, storms
- increase mainly & medium-scale 'forgotten' disasters
- geophysical disasters unchanged

Floods and storms are increasing



Darfur: A Complex Emergency

The Darfur Context

Displacement

- Caused by:
- Conflict
 - Livelihoods failure
 - Environmental degradation
 - Government policy

Livelihoods failure

- Caused by:
- Displacement
 - Conflict
 - Environmental degradation
 - Government policy

Conflict

- Caused by:
- Displacement
 - Livelihoods failure
 - Environmental degradation
 - Government policy

Environmental degradation

(Loss of water, Trees, Erosion, Agriculture, Land, Biodiversity)

- Caused by:
- Displacement
 - Livelihoods failure
 - Conflict
 - Government policy

Tearfund's response

Traditional DR on it's own is not helping/ causing harm

- WATSAN
- Food & Non-Food Distribution
- Health & Nutrition
- Food Security
- Health Promotion & Children's activities
- Education

Additional programme activities to enable Tearfund's Programme to be effective

Livelihoods

- Land tenure
- Efficient wood stoves
- Stabilised soil block manufacture
- Tree nurseries
- Rainwater harvesting

Peace Building

- Land tenure
- Efficient wood stoves
- Stabilised soil block manufacture
- Tree nurseries
- Rainwater harvesting

Environmental Sustainability

- Land tenure
- Efficient wood stoves
- Stabilised soil block manufacture
- Tree nurseries
- Rainwater harvesting

A holistic response is required

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES

The benefits and costs of building
resilience for food security in Malawi



Malawi:
Every US\$1
invested
delivered
US\$24 net
benefits



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