
Key questions

- What are the key conditions under which large international initiatives to build development programmes with important climate benefits can be successful?
 - What role can international organisations play in creating the right conditions?
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Answers to the key questions

Key conditions

- Poverty issues and importance of off farm income
- Pre-disaster approach
- National stability
- Smart public-private partnership
- Mobilization of national capital
- Anticipatory and participatory approach
- Scaling up best practices

Intern. organisations

- Capacity building to local communities (scaling up?)
 - People ownership of programmes
 - Project approach vs policy dialogue
 - Risks associated with the biofuel market endangering food security to poor nations
 - Scaling up best practices emulated by WTO, WB, IMF, etc.
 - Local technology screening
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Answers to the key questions (POVERTY GROUP)

Key conditions

- Adaptation comes through the market
- Livelihoods as a point of departure
- Human capability and entitlement
- Scaling up
- Anticipatory and participatory approach
- Partnerships at community, national and International level

Intern. organisations

- Create a fair market and make markets work for adaptation
 - Create enabling conditions for access to resources and market
 - Support local technologies
 - ODA support learning by doing
 - Leverage of other (non ODA) sources of funding
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Phill introductory remarks

- Why African involvement low?
 - Development Agenda
 - Climate change agenda
 - Disaster management agenda
 - Poverty
 - Linking climate change with poverty is livelihood activity
 - Rural water supply
 - Water and sanitation to be provided by the state
 - Regional level catchment basin protection
 - Health
 - State address environmental conditions, diseases and poverty
 - Address changes associated with movement of temperature and rainfall resources
 - Mainstreaming
 - Community bottom up
 - Livelihood resilience
 - Bottom up
 - Build on local knowledge and build on these
 - Energy efficiency
 - Infrastructure
 - Land use
 - Food security
 - At regional level the enhancement of biodiversity
 - Flood and drought free livelihood activities
 - Conclusions
 - Business as usual cannot be presumed
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- Bottom-up approach
 - Have the farmers/peasants in agriculture,
 - Cross-cutting and integrating approach
 - Sectors are not successful
 - Starting with the population is important
 - What is vulnerability
 - Access to resources
 - Employment constraints (how do you have livelihood if you do not have work?)
 - Let us delineate the area we are talking about
 - Vulnerability of communities on climate change or climate related?
 - Local level vulnerability
 - Which of the local vulnerability are related to weather or climate change
 - Eg. Water, drought, shortage of water, impurity etc.
 - Critical issue is climate variability and climate change
 - Multiplicity of issues
 - Policy and agents of change
 - Language, responses,
 - Strategy to be developed
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- How are people familiar with sustainable livelihood approach
 - DFID 1992
 - UNDP
 - Implemented by others
 - SL approach
 - Human capital
 - Financial capital
 - Social capital
 - Vulnerability context:
 - Role of markets
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- Trivial problem
 - Capabilities
 - Mixture of technical things
 - Confidence things
 - Community needs and options to serve them
 - How steps
 - Process steps
 - Bottom up approach
 - We cannot talk about what
 - We will be able to talk about how
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- Most adaptations will come from the market
 - Energy
 - Water
 - Food
 - What do we want from the market?
 - Stability of prices
 - Stability in supplies
 - Efficiency in delivery (markets)
 - What do we want from the government?
 - Entitlements
 - Including entitlement to trade
 - Government improvement of the social economic sectors
 - Diversify livelihoods
 - Coping mechanisms
 - Get everybody access to institutions
 - Good governance
 - What do we want donors to do
 - Leverage the development climate change debate on bilateral basis
 - Support the African group, OASIS, LDC group etc.
 - Get them think different ways
 - What do we want from international NGOs
 - How to replicate adaptation technology
 - Markets
 - Purchasing power
 - Livelihood of communities
 - Access to markets
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- Resources at community level

- At each stage to have enough resources to take you to the other stage
- Microfinance to do development to the communities
- Enhance their coping mechanism

- The communities

- Resources access
 - More food
 - More fuel
 - Wealth creation and injection to the communities
 - Equitable access to resources
 - Minimum conditions on movement during disaster
 - Employment
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What do we want from markets, donors, governments?

- International organizations
 - Should not interfere the market (distort)
 - Enable the poor to access the markets (equitable access to the markets)
 - Intensification of production at community level
 - Bring financial resources to the communities to leverage ODA with climate and poverty
 - Dissemination of best practices
 - Leveraging private and public sector funds
 - Address the fairness of the market
- How does the climate issue come about here? Otherwise it is only development
 - Technology penetration
 - Explicability/ diffusion
 - What is the missing link
- Support anticipatory work rather than waiting for relief work
 - Define future vulnerability and future risk
 - Do things differently from what we are used to (donors-risks)
 - Develop early warning systems and having leverage with national budgets
 - Technical analysis linked with social analysis of vulnerability
 - Analogy of coping mechanism
 - Disaster management to trust predictions done by experts
 - Peasants to trust and access predictions by experts and use them?
 - Short term disaster issues perceived as climate change issues?

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- Communication problem and lack of cooperation among institutions
 - Cross fertilization
 - E.g. World bank risk screening
 - The role of ODA
 - Move from disaster relief to anticipate
 - ODA budget can be used in a learning by doing
 - Scaling up
 - Climate change/climate variability cost it and have a budget and source ODA funding
 - ODA to create the enabling conditions at different levels
 - National level
 - Government
 - NGO and private sector
 - Global learning (technologies)
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