ABCG Adaptation Outreach Workshops

Presented by Dan Segan of the Wildlife Conservation Society on behalf of the ABCG members
July 25, 2012
Scoping

A Review of Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives within the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group Members

September 2011

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AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP
Format

- 2 workshops in East Africa
- 1st workshop TNC organized (early 2013)
- 2nd workshop WCS organized (late 2013)
Target Audience?

- Public
- Practitioners
- Decision Makers
Adaptation, not climate science

Extra heat is kept in the air by ‘greenhouse gases’ produced from human activity.

Some sunlight is bounced back into space.

Some heat is released into space.

Less heat is able to be released into space.

Some heat is naturally kept in by gases in the air like water vapour.
Collaborative learning
Involve others

Table 5.3: A qualitative assessment of ABCG member project thematic foci.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>THEMATIC FOCI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Species</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>AWF</td>
<td>Mountain Gorilla</td>
<td>Rwanda, Uganda, DR Congo</td>
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<td>CI</td>
<td>Island-wide vulnerability assessment</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Climate Action Partnership</td>
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<td>JGI</td>
<td>Gombe-Mulito-Ugalla</td>
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<td>TNC</td>
<td>Western Tanzania</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>WCS</td>
<td>Albertine Rift</td>
<td>Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, DR Congo</td>
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<td>West Indian Ocean coral reefs</td>
<td>Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar</td>
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<td>WRI</td>
<td>World Resources Reports &amp; ARIA survey</td>
<td>Mali, Namibia, Rwanda, S. Africa, Ghana</td>
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<td>Mangrove Resilience to Climate Change</td>
<td>Tanzania, Cameroon</td>
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<td>Capacity building, vulnerability assessment and adaptation</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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Review of Current and Planned Adaptation Action: East Africa

Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda

November 2011
1. Climate Change

Decision makers develop an improved understanding of how climate change is impacting species and socio-ecological systems in East Africa, and how those impacts can be reduced through actions that promote adaptation.
What it means?

Workshop Objective 2

Understand Adaptation

Decision makers understand the conceptual frameworks and tools available to incorporate climate adaptation into their planning processes.
Adaptation Planning and Implementation Cycle

1. Identify conservation goals and targets
2. Assess climate change effects and vulnerabilities
3. Review/revise conservation goals
4. Identify adaptation options
5. Evaluate and prioritize adaptation actions
6. Implement priority adaptation actions
7. Track action effectiveness and ecological changes

Adjust actions as needed
Revisit planning as needed
Integrated Adaptation

Decision makers understand the potential benefits to both biodiversity and people of ecosystem based adaptation strategies that facilitate natural buffers to the impacts of climate change.
Integrated Adaptation

Source: Cinner et. al, 2012
Barrier identification

Decision makers and workshop organizers identify key barriers and knowledge gaps that prevent climate smart planning, threatening the future of biodiversity in East Africa.
Workshop 1

**Target audience:** The workshop will target 50-60 mid-level decision makers in Eastern Africa. Decision makers will be identified and invited by ABCG partners in the region, and drawn from a range of disciplines and regional bodies.

**Location:** TBD (Nairobi, Kenya?)
**Length:** 2 days
**Date:** Jan/Feb/Mar 2013

**What success would look like:** Attendees walk away from the workshop with a thorough understanding of what climate adaptation is, and how to leverage the available resources to incorporate adaptation in their roles.
Workshop 2

**Target audience:** 20-30 higher level decision makers drawn from the nations and organizations represented at the first workshop.

**Length:** 2 days

**Location:** TBD

**Date:** Late 2013

**What success would look like:** The second workshop will be designed to leverage the information gathered in the first workshop and build off the momentum and increased awareness.
Objectives revisited

1) Decision makers develop an improved understanding of how climate change is impacting species and socio-ecological systems in East Africa, and how those impacts can be reduced through actions that promote adaptation.

2) Decision makers understand the conceptual frameworks and tools available to incorporate climate adaptation into their planning processes.

3) Decision makers understand the potential benefits to both biodiversity and people of ecosystem based adaptation strategies that facilitate natural buffers to the impacts of climate change.

4) Decision makers and workshop organizers identify key barriers and knowledge gaps that prevent climate smart planning, threatening the future of biodiversity in East Africa.