

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of a series of vertical bars of varying heights and colors, ranging from light yellow to dark blue, arranged in a descending staircase pattern from left to right.

Impact and Adaptation Assessments in Swaziland

**Presented at the UNFCCC African
Workshop on Adaptation
21 – 23 September 2006**



Overview

- Climate Change Scenario development in the 1st National Communication
- Monitoring of Climate Change not in place
- Livelihood Vulnerability Assessments have since been dominant
- Drought is a major threat to livelihood in more than half of the population
- Currently employ poor adaptation measures



Vulnerability Assessments in Swaziland so far

- First baseline survey in 1998
- Annual assessments began in 2001
- Another baseline exercise was conducted in 2003 – not good enough
- Latest Baseline survey has just been done this year August 2006
- Plans to monitor key parameters

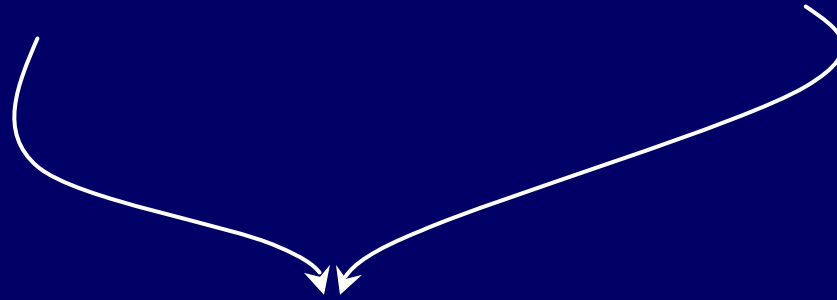


The analysis involves putting together two types of information

Baseline Data
(The context)

+

Monitoring Data
(The changes)



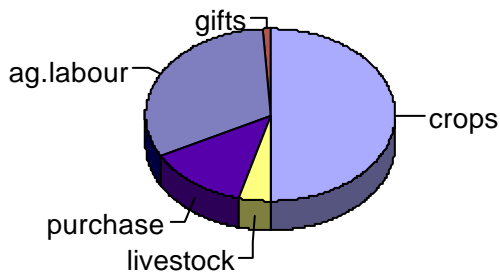
**On-going Analysis of Current
and Projected Situation and
Intervention Needs**
(The outcome)

Using the Baseline: The Outcome Analysis

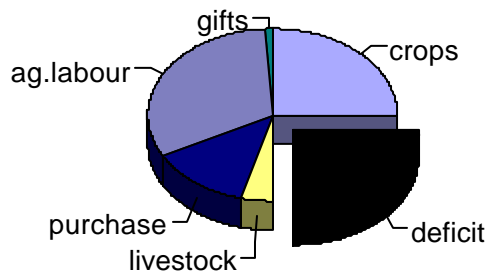
**Hazard example:
50% crop failure**

**Coping step example:
Sell 1 additional goat**

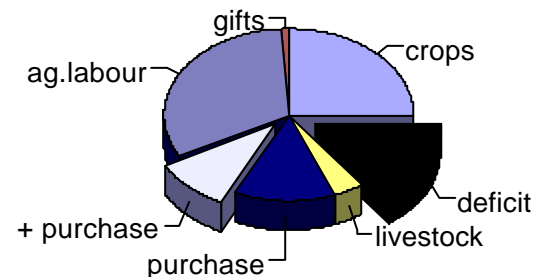
The baseline picture



Effect on access to crops



Final result



Outcome = Baseline + Hazard + Response
(a simple example)



Similar analyses are completed for

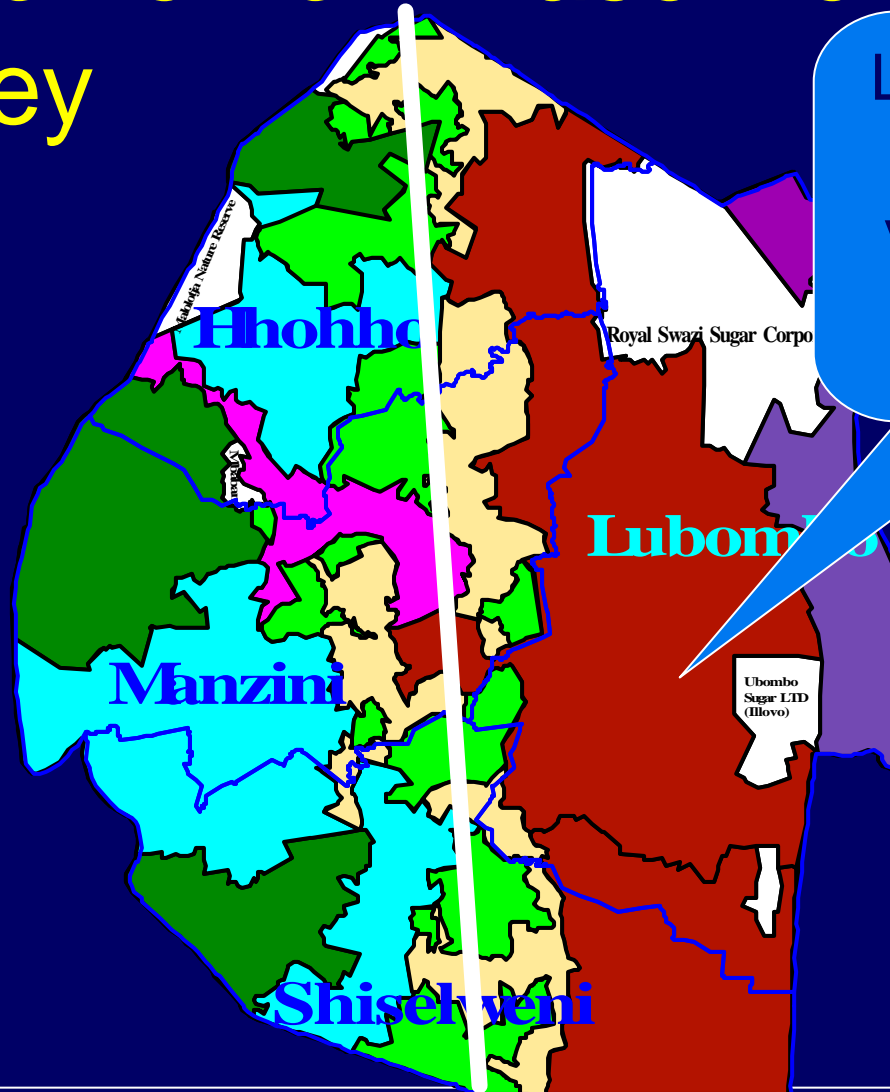
- each wealth group
- in each of the Zones affected by the hazard

This helps determine the

- types of assistance required
- scale of the problem (from the size of the deficit)
- priority areas for assistance
- types of household most in need (for targeting)

(Response Planning)

Outcome from Baseline Survey



Lowveld zone is the most vulnerable to effects of drought



Lessons Learned so far

- ❑ Vulnerability is a resultant of more than one factor
- ❑ Climate Change, Poverty and lack of Facilities are major factors of vulnerability
- ❑ Adverse climate conditions + poverty = severe vulnerability and weak adaptation capabilities
- ❑ NB:- Socio-Economic indicators taken as Poverty indicators = lack of assets



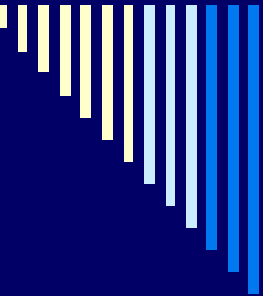
Best Practices Identified

- ❑ Assessments should be comprehensive
- ❑ Have a good baseline data, then monitor critical (key parameters) indicators
- ❑ Develop a good monitoring system for early warning purposes
- ❑ Strengthen / Establish new institutions responsible for assessments and monitoring



Remaining gaps, needs and concerns

- Lack of specialized institutions on vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Shortage of skilled and experienced personnel to conduct assessments



The role of local, national, regional and international actors

- Government and private sector – create an enabling environment
- Community and NGOs to implement the processes of adaptation
- Research centres such as universities to develop sustainable coping or adaptation measures.
- International community to provide technical assistance and capital for adaptation projects



How can the UNFCCC process better facilitate impact and adaptation assessments

- ❑ Provide Technical assistance
- ❑ Monitor level of national expertise in vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- ❑ Strengthen national and regional (Africa) expertise in V&A assessment.
- ❑ Conduct pilot projects in a few selected sites in the African continent to understand the dynamics of climate change in the continent.



SIYABONGA!!
Thank You !!