



# Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)

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# Why a CVCA?

The CVCA approach is designed to:

- Gather information on vulnerability and adaptive capacity
- Help local stakeholders understand the implications of climate change for their livelihoods
- Facilitate dialogue within communities and between communities and local institutions on climate change vulnerability issues



# Approach

- Participatory
- Focused on communities
- Recognizes the role of local and national institutions and policies in creating enabling environment for community-based adaptation
- Analytical framework comprised of guiding questions
- Emphasis on process for learning and dialogue
- Links community knowledge to scientific climate data



# CVCA Target Audience

- Project managers and field staff on livelihoods projects
- Project managers and field staff on community-based adaptation projects
- Local partners (government and NGOs)
- Communities



# Analytical Framework

Analysis examines four aspects of vulnerability and adaptive capacity:

- resilient livelihoods
- disaster risk reduction
- local capacity development
- underlying causes of vulnerability





# Analytical Framework

Analysis is focused on three levels:

- national
- local government/  
community
- household/individual





# Questions and Tools – National Level

## Questions

## Tools

Resilient  
Livelihoods

- Is the government monitoring and analyzing current and future climate information related to livelihoods?
- Impacts? Livelihood groups or economic?
- Integrated into relevant sectoral policies?

- Policy analysis
- Secondary research
- Interviews with policymakers
- Interviews with civil society actors

Disaster Risk  
Reduction

- Most important climate-related hazards the country faces?
- Non-climate related?
- Early warning systems in place?

Local Capacity  
Development

- Institutions involved in research, planning and implementation of adaptation?
- Government capacity to monitor and analyze information on current and future climate risks?

Addressing  
Underlying  
Causes of  
Vulnerability

- Government demonstrate understanding of the link between poverty and climate change vulnerability?
- Is this knowledge and recognition translated into policy and implementation of programs?



# Questions and Tools – Local Gov't/Community Level

## Questions

## Tools

Resilient  
Livelihoods

- Are scaled-down climate projections available?
- Do local institutions have access to information on current and future climate risks?

- Policy analysis
- Venn diagrams
- Institutional mapping
- Interviews with local government

Disaster Risk  
Reduction

- What are the most important climate-related hazards the region and/or ecological zone faces? Non-climate related?
- What groups within the community are most vulnerable to disasters?

- Interviews with local civil society actors

Local Capacity  
Development

- Are resources allocated for implementation of adaptation-related policies?

- Interviews with vulnerable groups

Addressing  
Underlying  
Causes of  
Vulnerability

- Are local planning processes participatory? -Do women and other marginalized groups have a voice in local planning processes?



# Questions and Tools – Household/Individual Level

	Questions	Tools
Resilient Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Most important livelihoods resources to different groups within the community?</li><li>-Coping strategies to deal with shocks and stresses?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Seasonal calendar</li><li>-</li></ul>
Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-What biggest climate-related hazards faced? Non-climate related hazards?</li><li>-Safe reserves of food and inputs?</li><li>-Secure shelter?</li><li>-Key assets protected?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Historical timeline</li><li>- Hazard map</li><li>-</li><li>- Vulnerability matrix</li></ul>
Local Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Social safety nets available?</li><li>-Financial services available?</li><li>-Knowledge, skills and access to info?</li></ul>	
Addressing Underlying Causes of Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Men and women working together?</li><li>-Equal access to information, skills and resources for women and marginalized?</li></ul>	



# Dept of Dakoro Maradi Region, Niger

- Transition zone to desert
- Mix of agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods
- High proportion of vulnerable households
- Significant number of women-headed households



Dates	Evénements	Causes	Conséquences	Stratégies
2005	Sécheresse Famine (Hakki)	Rareté des pluies	Mauvaise récolte	Exode, vente main d'œuvre
1999	Famine	Insuffisance des pluies	Pas de récolte	Exode, achat mil au Nigeria
1987	Famine	Rareté des pluies	Manque de pâturage et mauvaise récolte	Vente bétail, exode
1984	Famine (El bouhaji)	Insuffisance pluies	Mauvaise récolte	Vente bétail pour achat vivres
1972-1973	Famine (Shikara Tsakii)	Insuffisance des pluies	Mauvaise récolte	Exode, vente main d'œuvre
1967	Famine (Yam Koussou)	rareté de pluies Ennemis des cultures	Mauvaise récolte	Vente bétail achat mil.



Risques Indicateurs	Secheresse C	Maladies humaines ⇒	Attaque (oséani) ciguatera; Chénille ♂ ♀	Maladies animales ~ ~	Feux de brousse et incendies ☀
Participation communautaire ○	S	S	S	—	S
Santé +	S	—	M	—	S
Alimentation	S	S	S	S	S
Animaux ♂	S	→	M	S	S
Habitat ⊕	S	→	M	F	S



# CVCA Results

- Climate change observations: increasing drought and desertification, changing rainfall patterns, soil degradation
- Key livelihoods resources: food security, human health, livestock, peace, community participation
- Hazards: human disease, pests, bush fires, drought, lack of land, famine



# CVCA Results

- Drought, human disease and famine were identified as having the greatest impact on well-being
- Coping strategies included: prayer, migration, solidarity with others, selling livestock, eating wild foods, requesting aid from gov't/NGOs
- Underlying causes of vulnerability include gender inequality, limited economic opportunities, inequitable access to livelihoods resources, recurring crises, and population pressure





# Applications of the CVCA Process

- Designing targeted adaptation programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change
- Mainstreaming climate change into other relevant programs (agriculture, water, livelihoods) to ensure that they are contributing to adaptive capacity
- Advocacy – using community-level information as evidence of the impacts of climate on vulnerable people



# Next Steps

- Currently revising CVCA Handbook based on field tests and feedback from users
- Publication of handbook in March 2009
- Application of CVCA in Adaptation Learning Program (ALP) and in mainstreaming initiative in Africa



**Thank You**