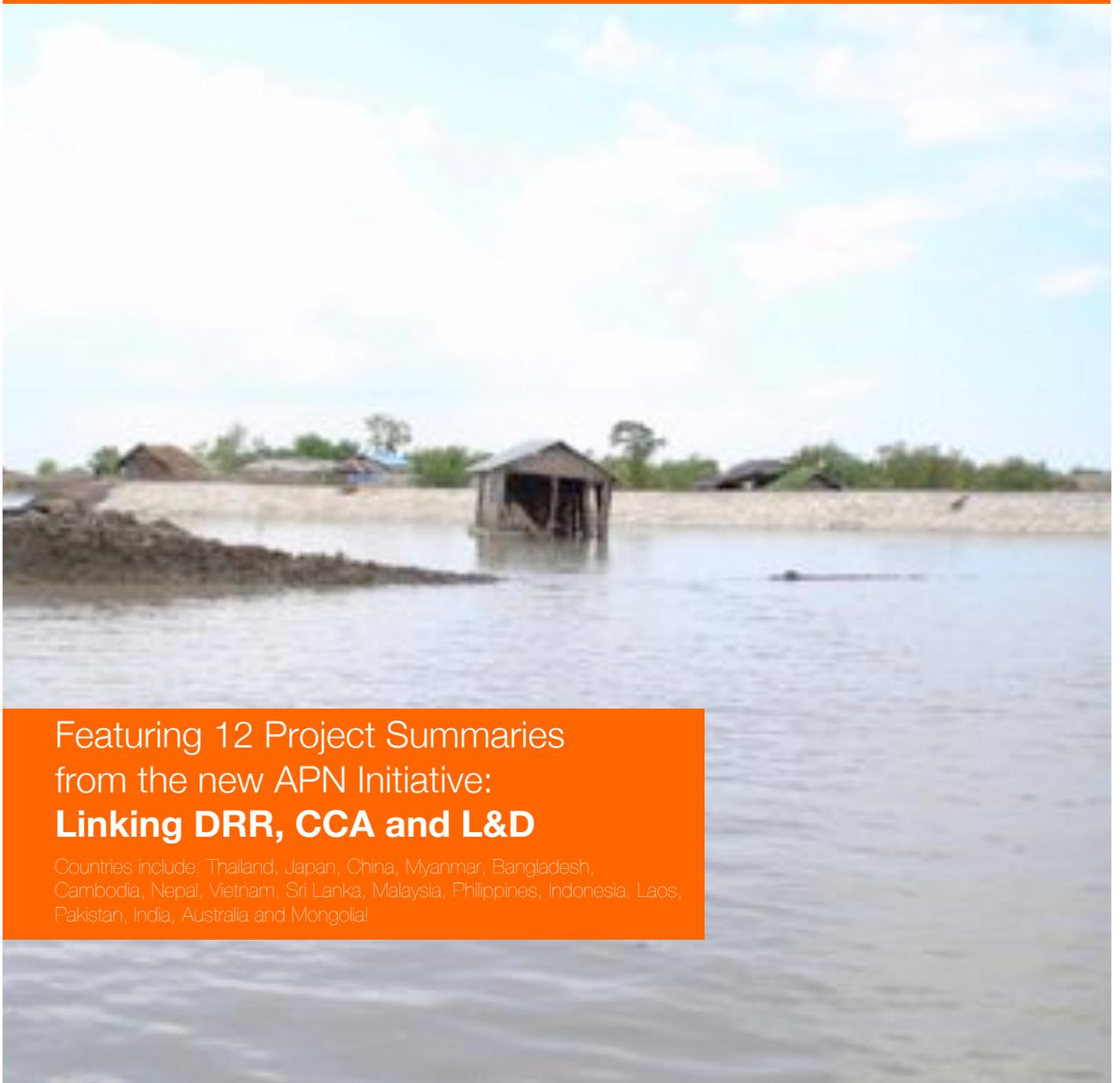


# Asia Pacific Forum on **Loss and Damage**

*Creating a community of practice across the Asia Pacific*



Featuring 12 Project Summaries  
from the new APN Initiative:  
**Linking DRR, CCA and L&D**

Countries include: Thailand, Japan, China, Myanmar, Bangladesh,  
Cambodia, Nepal, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Laos,  
Pakistan, India, Australia and Mongolia!

*The objective of the forum is to disseminate knowledge and new research on loss and damage in the Asia Pacific region so as to create a community of practice among researchers.*

Project Coordinators:



Supported by:



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Front cover: Joursing Village, Bangladesh © Stephanie Andrei



## Update on Loss and Damage in the Asia Pacific

The Asia Pacific Forum on Loss and Damage organized a side event to the Fourth Annual Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum on 30 September in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Organized by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD) and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and sponsored by that Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), the workshop attracted over 30 experts to discuss loss and damage issues associated with climate change.

The workshop aimed to promote networking and discussions related to completed and upcoming research in the region. The first part of the workshop included presentations from Dr. Linda Anne Stevenson (APN), Ms. Erin Roberts (ICCCAD), Mr. Harjeet Singh (ActionAid International) and Dr. Louis Lebel (Chiang Mai University). With the exception of Ms. Roberts' presentation, the other presentations showcased APN's new Climate Adaptation Framework initiative that links disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and loss and damage (L&D).

In the second half of the day, participants divided themselves into two groups to discuss four thematic items. In the first group, participants looked at 'Research Gaps/Challenges and Tools/Approaches for Measuring L&D'. In the second group 'Financial Mechanisms for Supporting L&D and Links between Resilient Development and L&D' were discussed. Unlike previous workshops on loss and damage, researchers deliberated on what the term means at the local level and how we might begin to assess such impacts for vulnerable communities.

For workshop proceedings or presentations please follow the 'Events' link on our website:

**<http://www.lossanddamageforum.org>**

# Loss and Damage and Adaptation

## Cart and Horse? Examining the Dynamic Relationship Between Loss & Damage and Adaptation

By: Kristin Dreiling (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, MEM Candidate 2015); Heather McGray (World Resources Institute), and; Ayesha Dinshaw (World Resources Institute)

Loss and damage has been conceptualized as representing the “residual” impacts of climate change that mitigation and adaptation could not prevent. When considered in this context, loss and damage is the end outcome of a seemingly linear process whereby mitigation is followed by adaptation, which is then followed by loss and damage. However, as local level research on loss and damage advances, it has become clear that the breadth and complexities of this issue, as well as the many drivers of climate change’s ultimate consequences, make the mitigation-adaptation-loss and damage relationship inherently non-linear.

Like many elements of climate change, loss and damage exists on a spectrum with impacts felt immediately and/or over time, as singular events, or multiple impacts, and with temporary and permanent implications.

Like many elements of climate change, loss and damage exists on a spectrum with

impacts felt immediately and/or over time, as singular events, or multiple impacts, and with temporary and permanent implications. Rather than approaching a loss and damage framework as something solely beyond mitigation and adaptation, considering the relationship between the impacts of climate change (the loss and/or damages) and the measures sought to avoid them (adaptation) may help the international community sharpen the focus on this emerging issue.

When loss and damage is considered as part of a dynamic process, multiple relationships emerge between it and adaptation. The authors propose a typology of 3 relationships: adaptation *preventing* loss; adaptation *postponing* the time until a permanent loss occurs; and loss *pushing* adaptation. More specifically:

- **Prevent:** Adaptation measures negate or directly mitigate the degree of impact, thus preventing immediate loss and damage. This can be considered in the case of sea level rise, where the building of sea walls can prevent property losses from an eroding coastline.
- **Postpone:** Adaptation measures work to provide a provisional buffer against a climate impact, but are unable to completely abate future losses. Again in the case of sea level rise, replacing traditional crops with salt tolerant varieties can be employed as a successful adaptation strategy in the near term to sustain livelihoods and postpone the future loss of agricultural productivity.
- **Push:** Conversely to the relationships above, an experienced loss creates an impetus for transformative approaches to spur greater adaptive transitions<sup>1</sup>. For example, the losses incurred as a result of increased storm intensity and frequency can push for more strategic community planning, and even proactive relocation.

In examining these relationships, loss and damage thus can be both the catalyst and result of adaptation action.

These relationships can occur independently, in tandem, or consecutively with each other. However these relationships are highly contextual, and further complicated by additional factors such as adaptive capacity, political will, physical and social limitations, and equity, to name a few. In addition, there are elements of scale, as well as temporal and spatial variability.

Each of these factors can greatly exacerbate the level of adaptation required and/or losses incurred, and will be critically important to consider when further examining the relationship between adaptation and loss and damage in a particular context.

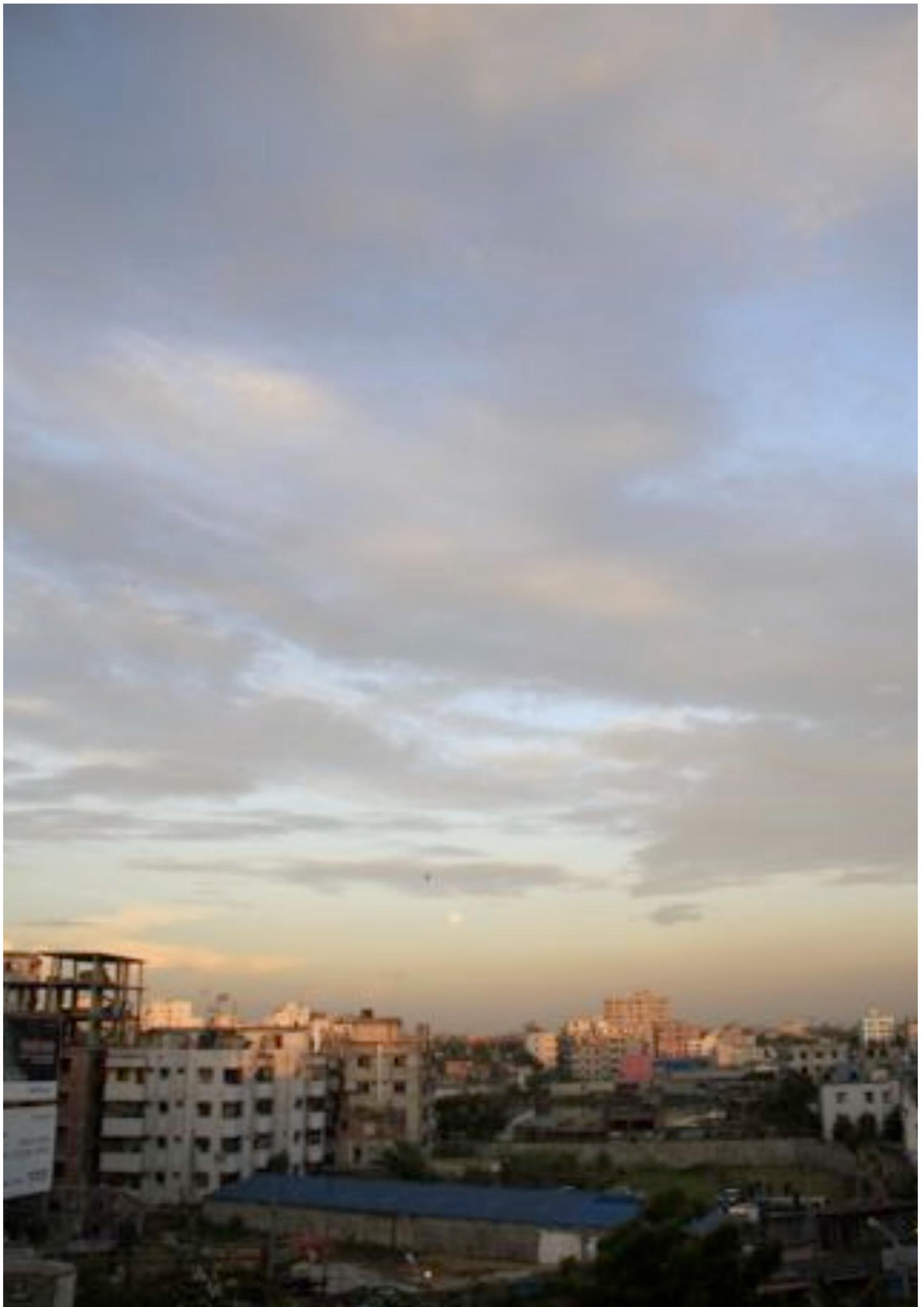
As the global community works towards a framework to address loss and damage, continuing to examine the relationship between loss and adaptation, while likely to be a source of debate, also presents the opportunity for clarity in the development of solutions. To this end, adaptation researchers and practitioners should collaborate to build knowledge through the use of case studies, specifically at the community level. This will help explore how the relationships between adaptation and loss have already manifested and what outcomes they have contributed to. More grounded understanding of the dynamic nature between adaptation and loss could then help improve the design of policies and enhance the implementation of programs, whether they fall under the rubric of adaptation, loss and damage, or other areas.

The World Resources Institute is part of two consortia that will have papers that touch on loss and damage as part of a larger analysis. These include ACT 2015 as well as the Climate Justice Dialogue. The main purpose of these consortiums is to begin discussions and build momentum towards a new climate agreement in 2015, of which loss and damage will surely have a place in

discussions.

## References

- Warner, K., van der Geest, K. and Kreft, S. (2013) *Managing the risks associated with climate change-related loss and damage when people face constraints and limits to adaptation*. Report No. 11, Bonn: United Nations University Institute of Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS).



## APN Projects

### Linking DRR, CCA and L&D: Activities under the APN Climate Adaptation Framework

## Integrated Flood Modeling and Pre-Disaster Loss Estimation in Asian Countries



**Countries Involved:** Myanmar, Thailand, China, and Japan

**Summary:** Flood is one of the most common and destructive disasters in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific such as Myanmar, Thailand, China, etc. With the projected future climate change, damage due to floods is expected to increase. This research proposes to test the methodology developed (in Japan) on flood analysis combined with flood loss estimation in China and Thailand. The tested pre-disaster loss estimation model for floods will be suitably modified and supplemented for Myanmar to develop countries' flood disaster risk management and prevention strategy, with consideration to future climate change predictions. This will help in the revision of land-use planning and disaster mitigation policies in the country with the support of policy makers.

For more information, please visit:  
Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Integrated Flood Modeling and Pre-Disaster Loss Estimation in Asian countries*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1976>

## Developing and Promoting a People-Centred Approach to Assess and Address Impacts of Climate Change Induced Loss and Damage



**Countries Involved:** Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Vietnam

**Summary:** Loss and damage (L&D) from climate change has emerged as a new challenge for scientists, policymakers, development professionals and the climate community. In some parts of the world, the impacts of climate change will be too extreme for effective adaptation. Stakeholders therefore need to be able to predict scenarios and measure its impacts. An effective methodology to assess climate-induced loss and damage is required, based on context-specific analysis. This can best be achieved through the merging of scientific and community knowledge.

ActionAid, along with the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) and Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) will pilot this research and capacity-building project in five countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal and Vietnam). Merging scientific data and community knowledge, the first stage of the project will draw on scientific data to identify regional weather patterns and predictions. Scientists and community members will be brought together to share their perspectives and jointly develop context-specific scenarios. The project will then trial a people-centered approach at community-level to assess and address the impacts of climate change-induced loss and damage.

The project will be implemented in 7 hazard-prone villages across 5 countries, covering various geo-climatic zones and hazard risks.

This assessment methodology will assist policymakers, communities, development practitioners and other stakeholders to assess and address climate change-induced loss and damage, and to strengthen their resilience to climate change. The involvement of ADRRN and CANSA will bring key disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation practitioners into this project, to help build the capacity of additional relevant stakeholders, and to integrate the loss and damage perspective into existing resilience thinking, practice and policies.

The project will produce a publication on the methodology of assessing loss and damage, and will host two capacity building workshops in South and South East Asia.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Developing and Promoting a People-centred Approach to Assess and Address Impacts of Climate Change Induced loss and damage*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1978>

## Developing Climate Inclusive Potential L&D Assessment Methodology for Flood Hazards



**Countries Involved:** Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand

**Summary:** The proposed project will address regional research to develop an econometric methodology for estimating economic loss and damage in agricultural sector by using climate change induced flood risk assessment maps—extracted from downscaled high-resolution future

climate scenarios for three pilot countries: Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The project also intends to explore science-based DRR and CCA interventions—such as strengthening early warning systems for floods, behavioural changes of farming communities (livelihoods) to adopt changing cropping calendars, crop varieties and other climate smart technological packages. Moreover, this initiative will include a capacity building component by conducting two regional training workshops on the methodology of “Climate Inclusive Risk Assessment for floods” and “Loss and Damage for crops due to impending flood hazards.”

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Developing Climate Inclusive Potential Loss and Damage Assessment Methodology for Flood Hazards*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1975>

## Integrating CCA, DRR and L+D to Address Emerging Challenges due to Slow Onset Processes



**Countries Involved:** Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Japan

**Summary:** This trans-disciplinary research project involves 6 countries i.e. (1) Malaysia, (2) Vietnam, (3) The Philippines, (4) Myanmar, and (5) Cambodia, with expertise from (6) Japan. The project objectives are to: (i) identify characteristics, priorities and emerging issues related to slow onset processes in low-lying coastal areas, floodplains and highlands of Southeast Asia that impacts the livelihood and well-being of the communities therein; (ii) assess

limits to adaptation based on the “best available science” and propose risk based approaches that integrate CCA and DRR; (iii) develop methodologies to evaluate prospective L+D (both economic and non-economic) associated with adverse and cascading impacts of climate change drawing on lessons from disaster risk management, and discerning natural and anthropogenic causes of climate change; and (iv) recommend policy and planning strategies to integrate CCA, DRR and L+D in development plans in line with existing governance systems.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Integrating CCA, DRR and L+D to Address Emerging Challenges due to Slow Onset Processes*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1949>

resilience thinking. Specifically, research outcomes will be the identification of disaster loss and damage ‘systems’, an evaluation of the performance of recovery efforts against stated formal objectives, an identification of the greatest achievements and challenges in building disaster resilience over a 5-10 year time period, and an identification of the factors (research, coordination, collaboration, institutions) that lead to successful long-term approaches of DRR and CCA.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *An analysis of longer-term (5-10 years) recovery following major disasters in the Asia Pacific Region: Lessons for resilient development*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1969>

## An Analysis of Longer-Term (5-10 years) Recovery Following Major Disasters in the Asia Pacific Region: Lessons for Resilient Development



**Countries Involved:** Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Indonesia

**Summary:** The aim of this project is to undertake a critical analysis of the longer-term recovery process in 5 selected case studies of disasters that occurred in the Asia Pacific Region during the last ten years. The project will generate insights that will improve our understanding of the types of transformations required in societies at risk from natural hazards and climate change impacts in order to become more resilient to such risks and how these transformations can be understood and guided by policy based on

## Capacity Building for National, Provincial Stakeholders and Local Communities on L&D Related to DRR and CCA



**Countries Involved:** Vietnam

**Summary:** Vietnam suffers a significant increase of climate extremes in recent time with complicated occurrences of typhoons, floods and other extreme events. Although Vietnam has been active in implementing Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives at all levels, Loss and Damage (L+D) still occur and severely affect vulnerable communities, especially remote communities. Recognizing the risk of dealing with unavoidable L+D, the Department of Meteorology Hydrology and Climate Change (where the office of National Target Program responding to climate change and the office of National Climate Change Committee is based) collaborates with HR to propose a series of capacity building activities, including 1) A workshop at national level,

2) Training courses at provincial level and 3) Training courses at district and commune level. Proposed activities aim to establish a comprehensive linkage between national agencies and local communities on developing and implementing activities in response to immediate impacts of disasters while ensuring a sustainable foundation of knowledge and knowledge transfer to effectively reduce long-term impacts of climate change.

At national level, a workshop for designated agencies on climate change at central levels in Vietnam will be organised with participation of leaders of line departments under governmental ministries and Provincial People's Committees who directly involve in policy-making processes on climate change under supervision and coordination of Vietnam NTP and disaster reduction coordinated by the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC). The workshop seeks to improve the coordination role of Vietnam NTP in directing and ensuring the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities by line ministries and provinces. Contents for the workshops and training courses, developed under in-depth analyses and assessments by a group of selected experts, will include (i) enhancing the knowledge-base of CCA-DRR-L+D including colloquially understanding of Loss and Damage and linkages between DRR and CCA, (ii) documenting successful practices of local, experiential and indigenous knowledge; and (iii) discussing potential integration of DRR and CCA to address L+D for sustainable development and how to establish linkages between DRR and CCA strategies to formulate a better protocol.

At provincial level, training courses on measures to address L+D based on CCA and DRR initiatives will be organised with the participation of key officials of line departments and agencies directly involved in implementing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Capacity Building for National, Provincial Stakeholders and Local Communities on Loss and Damage Related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1953>

## Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation for L&D of Urban Transportation Infrastructure (UTI) in Southeast Asia (SEA)



**Countries Involved:** Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia

**Summary:** Climate change (CC) will likely have negative impacts on urban transportation infrastructure (UTI) in Southeast Asia, and therefore it is critical that we have an improved understanding of CC loss and damage, as well as the linkages between hazards, vulnerabilities adaptive capacity. There remains a shortage of practical methods for estimating loss and damage in the context of CC and urbanization and particularly for UTI. The project aims to enhance climate change adaptive capacity through cooperative research on assessing loss and damage for UTI, including development of practical guidelines for implementing adaptation measures and strategies in Southeast Asia coastal cities. Six cities (two cities per country) in Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand will be selected for conducting a rapid assessment, focusing on loss and damage of UTI in the context of CC by applying PRA, Impact Matrix and Multiple Criteria Analysis (MCA). Based on the latter results, three pilot cities will be selected (one city per each country) for conducting Vulnerability Assessment (VA) at community level by applying NK-GIAS (GIS-based) analysis for estimating loss and damage for each type of UTI associated with key hazards. Findings from CC risk assessments will help decision makers translate CC adaptation into more resilient UTI management.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Climate change risk assessment and adaptation for loss and damage of urban transportation infrastructure (UTI) in Southeast Asia (SEA)*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1951>

# Building Capacity for Reducing Loss and Damage Resulting from Slow and Rapid Onset Climatic Extremes through Risk Reduction and Proactive Adaptation within the Broader Context of Sustainable Development



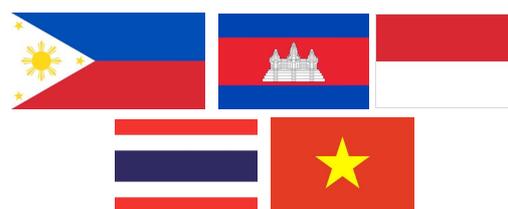
**Countries Involved:** Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR

**Summary:** Four in-country ‘learning labs’ (training workshops) will be conducted in Malaysia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia to bring together multiple stakeholders to explore ways to reduce the risk posed by climatic hazards before they are realised as disasters resulting in future loss and damage. The central focus of this unique training is personalised instruction and hands-on learning. In most situations involving climatic extremes, and other disasters in general, the starting point appears to be an unexpected event followed by a hastily put-together reactionary relief and rehabilitation followed by a cooling-off period until the next disaster strikes. In more prepared communities and countries, anticipatory preparation and more robust recovery measures will be carried out as proactive measures. If we could define risk more inclusively to cover both ‘rapid onset-high impact’ events such as floods and typhoons, and ‘slow onset- high impact’ events, such as climate change and poverty, we could move from an event based to a process based intervention strategy for disaster risk reduction/management (DRR/M), in which case, the vulnerable communities will become active participants rather than remaining as passive victims. This

training will consider such an approach by factoring sustainable development (SD) considerations in all the four major phases of the DRM loop – prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. This is the uniqueness of the training. Thus, this training is tailored to address the capacity needs of APN’s Climate Adaptation Framework 2012, and the outcome of the special APN workshop on CCA, DRR & L+D’ Kobe, 21-23 August 2013

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Building Capacity for Reducing Loss and Damage Resulting from Slow and Rapid Onset Climatic Extremes through Risk Reduction and Proactive Adaptation within the Broader Context of Sustainable Development*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1946>

## Assessing the Linkages between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Loss and Damage (L&D): Case Studies in the Low-Lying Coastal Cities of Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam



**Countries Involved:** Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam

**Summary:** Climate-related disaster events are a common phenomena in Southeast Asia, more particularly in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines,

Thailand, and Vietnam. Most of the major cities in these countries are concentrated in low-lying areas making them vulnerable to these events, especially to flooding. In recent years, Manila, Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta, and Siem Reap have experienced severe flooding as influenced by monsoon and tropical cyclones causing billions of damages in infrastructure (urban and rural), agriculture (including loss of livelihoods) and private properties (Maiti, 2007). Maiti has also argued that most of the countries in Southeast Asia have not yet established systems to assess economic loss and damages, especially in the agriculture sector.

From 2007 to 2011, the estimated damages from floods in six countries of Southeast Asia were almost 4.7 billion US dollars. During these years, 31% and 28.7% of flood events occurred in the Philippines and Indonesia, respectively (Kouadio et al. 2012). The Philippines, Mekong River delta region of Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand were among the most vulnerable areas in Southeast Asia (Yusuf and Francisco 2009).

## The projected changes in climate are expected to worsen the impacts of climate-related disaster events.

The projected changes in climate are expected to worsen the impacts of climate-related disaster events. This project will: (1) Review existing frameworks for assessing loss and damage due to climate-related disasters; (2) Identify emerging issues, gaps and opportunities in linking CCA, DRR and L&D assessment; (3) Develop a robust framework in linking CCA, DRR and L&D assessment; and (4) Recommend research and development (R&D) and policy agenda for implementation.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Assessing the Linkages between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Loss and Damage (L&D): Case Studies in the Low-Lying Coastal Cities of Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1945>

## Methods Toolbox for Assessing Loss and Damage at Local Level



**Countries Involved:** Pakistan, India, and Nepal

**Summary:** The proposed activity involves developing a methods toolbox for local-level assessment of loss and damage from climate-related stressors, including sudden-onset events and slow-onset processes. Conceptually and methodologically, the proposed work on loss and damage combines CCA and DRR perspectives, as it will look at adaptation to slow-onset climatic changes (including adaptation limits and constraints), as well as the risk-management strategies that people adopt to prevent or minimize disaster losses. The methods toolbox will build on experiences from the first ever [multi-country study on loss and damage](#) from the perspective of affected people in least developed and other vulnerable countries, including three in Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal) and one in the Pacific (Federated States of Micronesia). The methodology for this first generation of case studies, which looked at economic as well as non-economic losses, was developed at UN University. Lessons have been learnt about strengths and weaknesses of the methods used. The proposed activity aims to use these experiences to design a methods toolbox that should become a prototype for future assessments of loss and damage by researchers and organizations across the world and particularly in the Asia-Pacific Region. As part of the proposed activities, the toolbox will be tested by national researchers in Pakistan, India and Nepal. This will contribute to capacity in the region to assess loss and damage in vulnerable communities, while at the same time, it will yield insightful research findings.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Methods Toolbox for Assessing Loss and Damage at Local Level*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1944>

## Addressing Non-Economic Losses and Damages Associated with Climate Change: Learning from the Recent Past Extreme Climatic Events for Future Planning



**Countries Involved:** Bangladesh, India, Japan, Philippines, and Thailand

**Summary:** Thus far, the decisions made by various stakeholders engaged in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) have largely been based on the quantifiable and economic impacts of climatic events. While this approach has helped to make certain progress in DRR and CCA, the emerging body of evidence, recognizing the losses and damages after adaptation and mitigation, suggest the greater need to understand the non-economic losses and damages associated with climate change and to incorporate this understanding into decision making processes for climate risk reduction. Keeping this in view, the research team intends to study the non-economic losses and damages associated with climate change through case study of recent past climatic extreme events in Bangladesh (floods), India (droughts), Philippines and Japan (Typhoon) and Thailand (urban floods). The research will: develop an assessment framework to identify and measure non-economic losses for key vulnerable sectors (e.g., agriculture, water, livelihood and gender); identify range of best practices for addressing the non-economic loss and damage; and develop policy mainstreaming guidelines addressing non-economic losses and damages targeting the key policy makers and the practitioners. This research will help improve our understanding on the non-economic damages associated with the extreme climatic events (rapid and slow onset) and help

introduce necessary changes in the risk reduction, transfer and pooling measures including risk insurance, compensation, microfinance etc. As a result, this research is relevant to Thematic area 4-1 c) Multi-trans disciplinary research and assessment of Impacts of extreme weather events and slow onset events at regional, sub-regional and local levels (what are the gaps; what is the status quo?) and non-economic losses. The project will closely collaborate with CAF2014-RR03-NMY-Pereira led by SEADPRI-UKM and share experiences and expertise through organizing common workshops and exchanging research methodologies and results from Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia and Myanmar.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). *Addressing Non-Economic Losses and Damages Associated with Climate Change: Learning from the Recent Past Extreme Climatic Events for Future Planning*. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1943>

## Can Traditional Livelihoods and Mining Co-exist in a Changing Climate: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in Mongolia to Reduce Risk and Address Loss and Damage



**Countries Involved:** Australia and Mongolia

**Summary:** The proposed project has two primary aims: a) to identify risks from climatic changes for Mongolia's two primary economic sectors – mining and herding, and b) to build in-situ capacity in these sectors to adapt to changing conditions with a view to reducing the

resulting loss and damage (L+D) through both incremental and transformative changes. By bringing together these key economic enterprises, the project highlights that despite being in conflict in the past over access to environmental resources such as land and water, there is much scope for drawing out synergies between the two sectors in relation to exchanging resources, knowledge and skills. It is the project's hypothesis that by focusing on a shared challenge, the sectors will be able to better co-ordinate their strengths and enable effective collaboration with government and civil society to address climate-related natural disasters.

The project will undertake workshops to bring together multiple stakeholders to not only take stock of current knowledge, resources and instruments available to deal with climatic disasters but also address their concerns including current and potential risks from climate change, stakeholder priorities and knowledge gaps in relation to building resilience to natural disasters and strategies for developing practical implementation and partnership-building plans, going forward into the future.

There will be three workshops in total, each roughly comprising 30 participants representing herding groups, mining companies, local, provincial and national government, academics, media and civil society. The workshops are scheduled for September 2014. Two workshops will be at the local/regional level (Omnogovi and Bayankhongor aimags in the Gobi and Gobi-Altai regions respectively) followed by a concluding multidisciplinary workshop in Ulaanbaatar. Findings from the regional workshops will inform the final workshop to identify both short and long-term policy concerns and possible solutions.

For more information, please visit: Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN). (2014). Can Traditional Livelihoods and Mining Co-exist in a Changing Climate: Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in Mongolia to Reduce Risk and Address Loss and Damage. Retrieved from <http://www.apn-gcr.org/resources/items/show/1938>

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Alternatively, if you would like to submit your research please use the online form on our website.**

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