2.8.1

CLIMATE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK
ISET-INTERNATIONAL

☑ Outline 2.8.1

Vulnerability Assessment Outline

Below is a example outline for a Climate Vulnerability Assessment based on the information and activities presented in Series 2 of the Climate Resilience Framework: Training Materials. There are many ways to structure a vulnerability assessment; this is not necessarily the best, and certainly not the only, way to set up your assessment. This is simply provided as one possible approach.

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1. INTRODUCTION
    - Why this study is being undertaken
    - What you hope to learn
    - Who will use the study when it is complete, and what will they use it for
    - What geographic area, what timeframe, and what people/communities/systems are included in the study and why
    - Who did the analysis, what tools were used and why

2. CURRENT VULNERABILITY
    - Identification of questions you wish to address around vulnerability and climate
    - Review of existing reports and data, identification of gaps
    - Summary of community surveys or other participatory techniques used to learn about people's actual experience and opinions (bottom-up information)
    - Top-down analysis to explain distribution and relevance of bottom-up information at the city scale
    - Summary of who or what is vulnerable, why they are vulnerable, and the implications of that vulnerability now and in the future

3. TREND ANALYSIS
    - Based on the trend analysis in Set 2.3, but with additional data, more detail, and utilizing supporting tools such as GIS analysis and mapping to develop the top-down, big picture assessment of vulnerability
    - Summary of how this has led to current vulnerabilities and what it would mean if current trends continue

4. CLIMATE
    - Description of current climate—what are the seasons, how much rain the city typically receives and when does it fall, typical and extreme temperatures, etc.
    - Description of historical climate trends: whether it has been warming, whether rainfall has changed, whether high tides or sea level have changed, etc.
    - Description of current and past climate hazards. Describes both key hazard events—floods of record, significant droughts, heat waves—as well as what type of weather constitute a problem and how people respond to that problem (e.g. monsoon comes late, farmers lose crops, food prices go up, people switch to cheaper grains)

- Description of climate projections for the city, or at whatever scale is available. This should include information about where the climate data is from, what GCM models were used to produce it, what scenarios were modeled, how downscaling was done if the data was downscaled, and the results themselves, ideally with averages and ranges of uncertainty around that average.

- Discussion of what the climate projections mean. If climate changed in the ways projected, describe how this would change everyday life, how it would change disasters, who would be affected and how. In particular, note how it would impact existing vulnerable people and systems, and what new vulnerable groups or systems it might create. Include questions that need to be explored next if the impacts of climate change to your city are to be better understood.

5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
    - Summarize the previous sections and what was learned in each

    - Discussion of what these mean when put together

    - List key entry points that can be identified based on these findings—what actions could be taken

that would reduce current vulnerability, would address potential future vulnerability, and would build resilience

- Overall, what this study has learned that is new

- What gaps does it identify for future study