



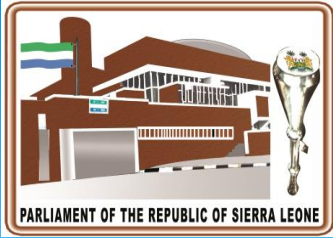
WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE IN INFORMATION SERVICE

PRESENTED BY:

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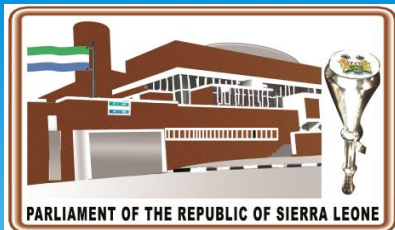
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Presentation Outline

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Problems identification and decision making context
- ❖ Socio Economic value of the Climate Services
- ❖ Investment Assessment



INTRODUCTION

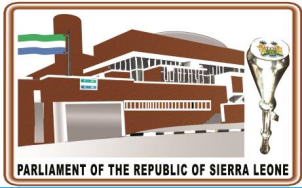
Monitoring and Evaluation

It is necessary to improve the general understanding of the role and contribution of climate services in decision making and managing climate related risks. Given this reality, monitoring and evaluation of climate information is still in its early stages, without a solid M&E framework.



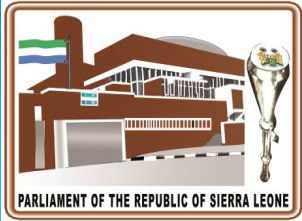
Problem identification and the decision-making context

Climate services are developed to improve decision making in specific contexts, and naturally involve certain assumptions about those contexts. Access, comprehension, and adoption rates are all important determinants of the distributional impacts of climate services. Identifying methods to assess the extent to which climate services address tractable problems, and do so in a way in which benefits target users should be examined more closely.



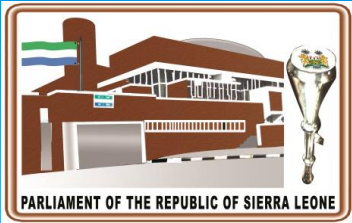
Socioeconomic Value of the Climate Service

Assessing the effectiveness of a climate service should involve some assessment of its economic value. Part of the difficulty associated with this is related to challenges of methodology. User surveys, case studies, contingent valuation methods, and empirical modelling have been used to assess the economic value of different forecast types in different decision systems and environmental and policy contexts.



Socioeconomic Value of the Climate Service

Monitoring the effectiveness of climate information services is still in its early stages. At the moment, there is no agreement on the metrics or methodologies that should be used to evaluate climate services. Establishing effective metrics and methodologies for analysis in particular contexts, and with particular goals in mind, will be an important step in measuring the value and effectiveness of climate information services.



INVESTMENT ASSESSMENT

Investment Assessments “Climate proofing” is a process that aims to identify risks that an investment project may face as a result of climate change, and to reduce those risks to levels considered to be acceptable, and a measure aimed at mitigating the climate risk to which a project is exposed. (ADB, 2015) Climate proofing an investment is based on an economic analysis that seeks to address questions of the following nature:



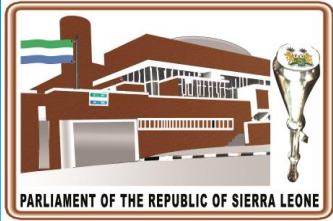
INVESTMENT ASSESSMENT - CONT

- What are the impacts of projected climate change on the costs and benefits of the investment project?
- Is climate proofing the investment project desirable or should the project proceed without climate proofing?
- If there are multiple technically feasible and economically desirable climate proofing measures, which of these should be recommended?



INVESTMENT ASSESSMENT - CONT

- Should co-benefits associated with some climate-proofing measures, such as ecosystem-based approaches, be included in the economic analysis?
- If climate proofing is desirable, when is the best time to undertake such investment over the course of the lifetime of the project?



INVESTMENT ASSESSMENT - CONT

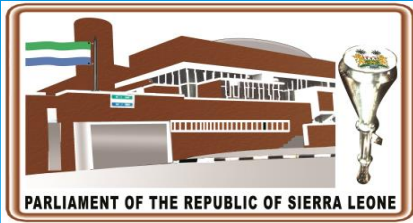
- Should climate proofing be postponed until better information becomes available and allows the use of actual and observed climate conditions instead of uncertain climate projections (ADB, 2005).

However, it should be noted that uncertainties in climate change projections do not invalidate conducting an economic analysis of an investment project in order to undertake climate proofing measures.



INVESTMENT ASSESSMENT - CONT

While it would be ideal to have more accurate information, the economic analysis of investment projects and of their climate proofing does not demand accuracy and precision from climate projections (ADB, 2005). Undertaking an economic analysis of an investment can result in one of three options on climate proofing: (i) climate proof now; (ii) make the project climate-ready; or (iii) wait, collect information and data, and revise if needed.



**I Thank you for your
attention**