

socio-economic Typologies/methods for Climate Change Assessment

Dhruba Pant, Ph.D

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Natural endowment parameters and Methods

Resource mapping :Identify spatial distribution/location of roads, forests, water resources, farmlands, etc.

Social parameters and Methods

- Stakeholder analysis: identify types of stakeholders and stakes in NRM (CBOs, I/NGOs, developmental agencies, etc.);
- Identify key social actors and their relationships between village and local people.

Social parameters and Methods

- Social mapping: map social institutions and organisations (such as schools, post office, telecommunication, police post)
- Identifying ethnic and caste groups clusters (main settlements).

Social parameters and Methods

- Wealth ranking: list out local people's criteria of wealth and well-being;
- Identifying relative wealth and different socio-economic characteristics (categories/classes) of households.
- List problems and prioritize problems experienced by them.

Capital Assets Methods

Human Resource

- Capacity status in the communities: list of skills and knowledge (literacy levels and workability by gender);
- Mobility mapping: social and gender equities/inequities in terms of contact with the outside world (markets, etc.).
- Number of people in foreign employment

Capital Assets Methods

Physical

- Infrastructures mapping social institutions and organisations (access to infrastructure such as transport, water supply, irrigation, etc.)
- Trend line: developmental infrastructures (bridges, drinking water, roads, etc.)

Capital Assets Methods

Financial

- Average income levels of different livelihood groups, consumption loan and borrowed by sample households; remittances
- Market structures present in the study area: labour market, nature of migration, wage rate received in different types of work

Livelihoods opportunities and strategies Method

- a. Productivity from existing activities
 - Agricultural productivity, small businesses, ability to save, access and opportunity to capital-credit;
- b. Health and food security
 - Child and infant mortality (probably from secondary sources), morbidity from diseases, environmental conditions, nutrition and balanced diets

C. Vulnerability and Resilience

- Occurrence and vulnerability to natural disasters (landslides, floods, environmental degradation, deforestation, loss of ecosystem integrity, social, political and market disruption)

Institutional Environment

- External institutional environment: local governance (local level empowerment, public awareness, political environment, development priorities and implementation priority, modality and types and status of development programs, governance structures, etc.)
- Coping strategies of households: numbers of alternative livelihoods adopted by households

Participatory Action Plan

- Process and contents of the Action Plan can be developed based on the following analyses:
 - List of major problems and solutions identified from analysis of both primary and secondary information.
 - Understanding opportunities, alternatives and options for improved livelihoods and infrastructures development.

Thank You