



Integration of climate risk assessment / management and DRR into national policies and programmes in the context of sectoral planning

- 25 participants (15 Parties, 7 organizations including World Bank)
- limited sector-specific expertise (FAO, WFP, WHO)
- Some early experiences with successfully achieving integration

Initial challenges

- definitional issues (integration into plans versus integrated plans)
- scope (link to actions at local level)
- approach (sectoral versus thematic / cross sectoral – SA example)

Tools and Approaches

- Tools tend to be sector specific (e.g. agriculture, health)
- Approaches may be applicable to a wide range of sectors
 - participatory / inclusive approaches most effective
 - examples FAO (practitioner), Canada (sectoral), Grenada (cross-sectoral)

Processes

- National Communications – experience of engaging multiple ministries (Thailand, Sri Lanka, Grenada, Egypt)
- Development of strategies and action plans



Enablers and Challenges

Enablers

- Champions / leadership (political, private sector, civil society)
- Sense of urgency, exposure to impact
- Political directive

Challenges

- Lack of awareness / understanding (perception as an “environmental” issue)
- Compartmentalization (lack of coordination)
- Lack of incentives
- Competing priorities
- Work overload / capacity
- Political stability, governance
- Resources



Best Practices (general)

Key Elements - Effective communication

- Simplify, don't "complexify"
- Use common language and ensure common understanding
- DRR as natural entry point to broader climate risks
- Understand, quantify (including economics) and visualize risk

Key Elements – Be pragmatic

- Move forward with existing knowledge (e.g. simple climate scenarios)
- Utilize / build-on existing mechanisms, recognizing some risks may be new
- Promote adaptive management / frequent review (Cook Islands)



Best Practices (multi-step approach)

Step 1 – Building awareness (creating champions)

- Facilitated dialogue (two way, encompassing local to national scales)
- Experience – focus on historic and current vulnerabilities and risks
- Information – sector specific, while recognizing linkages with other key sectors (agriculture / water resources / CZM; health / food security, water resources)



Best Practices (multi-step approach)

Step 2 – Sectoral Risk Assessment (drivers climate and other trends)

- Dialogue driven by sectoral expertise (rather than climate expertise)
- Build on experience – stakeholder engagement
- Information
 - Blending of local and scientific
 - Understanding of thresholds
 - Improved access to both public and private sector (insurance industry) info
 - Incremental costs of adaptation

Enabling requirements

- Communication / Capacity building
- Financing

