

# Group 3: Integration in the context of different levels

# Task

- Identify successful examples of using practical tools and implementing approaches/practices for integration of climate and DRR...

# Questions & observations before...

- What are the levels?
  - Regional (IGOs, transboundary orgs), national, sub-national (province, district, traditional authorities), local (village, focus groups)
- Why integrate – what are the benefits?
- What do we mean by success → how do we measure this?
- Integrate CRA/M and DRR, or integrate these into national development plans?
- Integration into national policies relies on different types of integration:
  - Disciplines/practice: CRA/M and DRR
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical

# Tools to support integration

## Tools for integration

- Guidelines on integration process (ALL)
- Provention toolkit for mainstreaming DRR
- ADPC process guidelines
- Vulnerability and risk assessment and mapping (ALL)
- S. African risk atlas
- Impact assessments (social, economic, environmental) (ALL)
- Hazard impacts on different sectors (e.g. SE Asia)
- Networks (vehicles for communication) (ALL)
- Global Adaptation Network (UNEP)
- AfricaAdapt
- DFID Climate Change Centre (announced)
- Network mapping (who's doing what, how are they connected) (REGIONAL)
- Minority groups
- Sectoral (e.g. land use, fire) / disciplinary (e.g. adaptation) networks
- Regional networks

# Approaches to integration

## Approaches

- Participatory multi-stakeholder processes (ALL)
- Committees with people from government, NGOs and CBOs (e.g. Makueni)
- Community and local decision-maker workshops (e.g. Upper Zambezi Valley)
- Bottom-up & top-down approaches , working simultaneously at different levels (ALL)
- Village → district → province → national (e.g. Vietnam, Argentina)
- Appreciate local nature of risk and vulnerability reduction (LOCAL)
- Vulnerability is context-specific (e.g. geography, demographics, etc.)
- Gender, youth, marginalised groups
- Using and building on local or indigenous knowledge (LOCAL)
- E.g. where climate data isn't available, draw on local knowledge
- Recognising and validating

# Strategies for integration

- Building partnerships between DRR and adaptation actors (ALL)
- ISDR national platforms
- Also at the sub-national, local levels
- Establishing national and regional centres and forums (NATIONAL AND REGIONAL)
- ICPAC, ADPC, CCCCC
- Using / strengthening national institutions (NATIONAL)
- E.g. strengthening met departments
- E.g. Red Cross for service delivery (Argentina)
- Establishing dedicated funds (ALL)
- E.g. national disaster funds Mexico
- Incremental investment in resilience

## **Cross-cutting theme: Communication strategies (ALL)**

- Appropriateness for different levels, communities
- Capitalizing on opportunities presented in DRR and CCA

# Barriers to action

Barrier	Options for overcoming barrier
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Don't wait: adopt a learn-by-doing approach</li><li>• Address immediate needs but with long-term vision</li></ul>
Money <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• availability</li><li>• access</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building capacity to manage funding</li><li>• Fulfill financial pledges to support CCA</li><li>• Building confidence, changing mindsets among donors</li><li>• Flexibility, adaptive management of funding (time, issues)</li><li>• Increase absorptive capacity</li><li>• Targeted funding to avoid inflexibilities</li><li>• Speed up and streamline funding process</li></ul>
Differential institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of regional centres to address uneven capacities</li></ul>
Different knowledge systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• deconstruct and re-package scientific information</li><li>• language and social learning</li></ul>
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• speed up technology transfer</li></ul>
Political will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase public awareness</li></ul>

# Enabling factors

Effective knowledge-sharing management

Sufficient institutional capacity

Adequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Regional / transboundary / south-south cooperation

Horizontal and vertical integration of organisations working on DM and DRR

Public awareness

Availability of qualitative and quantitative data (e.g. access to models)

Building on existing initiatives (ALRMP), partnerships (Red Cross)

Ownership

Champion (identifying and building on best-practice - Provention)

Long-term engagement

Fast-tracking incremental investment in resilience