National knowledge Assessments in Canada

Expert meeting to assess progress to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans,

7-9 February, 2018, Sao Tomé and Principe



Outline

- Brief outline of relevant context
- Lessons learned from national adaptation knowledge assessments
 - Scope and scale
 - Resources
 - Process



Current policy context

- Decentralized federation
- Adaptation Policy Framework (2011) defines the federal role as:
 - 1. Generating and sharing knowledge
 - 2. Building adaptive capacity
 - 3. Integrating adaptation into federal policy and planning
- Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change (2016)
 - Includes Adaptation and Climate Resilience pillar*
 - Five theme areas under ACR pillar:
 - 1. Translating information into action
 - 2. Building climate resilience through infrastructure
 - 3. Protecting and improving human health
 - 4. Supporting particularly vulnerable regions
 - 5. Reducing climate-related hazards and disaster risks

^{*} Other pillars are carbon pricing; complementary measures to reduce emissions; and clean technology, innovation, and jobs

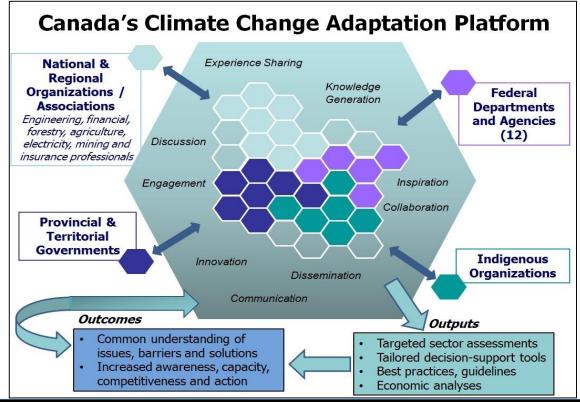


Institutional context

• Interdepartmental committees: all departments with adaptation programs, central agencies, foreign affairs, national defense

Federal, Provincial, Territorial policy committee

• Federal, Provincial, Territorial +





Current climate change impacts context





Climate Change Knowledge Assessments in Canada

Definition we use: **Credible**, **useful** and **decision-relevant products** that synthesize **existing knowledge*** on climate change **risks**, **opportunities and adaptation**

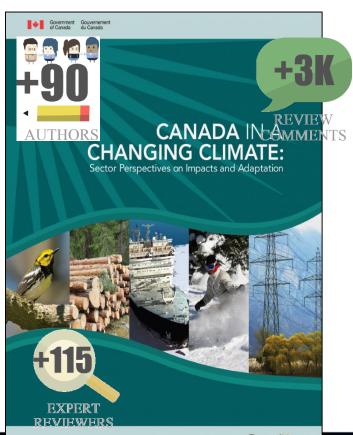
Assessment goals:

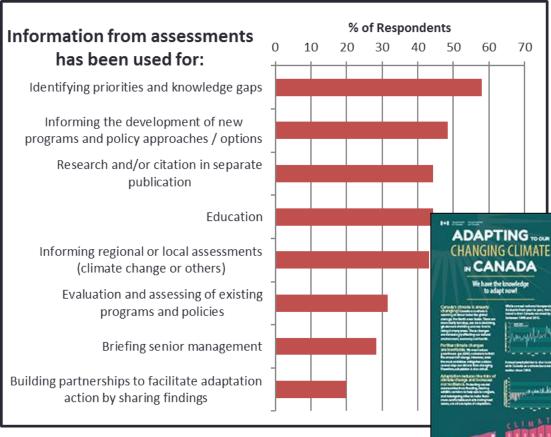
- raise awareness of issues
- provide a foundation for decision-making (policy relevant, not policy prescriptive)
- build capacity on adaptation through the assessment development process.

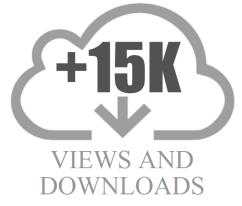
^{*} Information sources include scientific and technical publications, Indigenous Knowledge and practitioner experiences



How the assessments are developed and used







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IN CANADA





Outputs for current knowledge assessment

Canada's Changing Climate Report

- observed climate trends and future climate changes
- National Climate Change and Health Vulnerability and Adaptation Technical Report
 - comprehensive investigation of impacts on the health of Canadians and the measures needed to adapt

Regional Perspectives

 a series of chapters that address regional priorities, with additional support for regional participants

National Issues

• a series of chapters on issues that are important at the national scale (our society, our environment, our economy)

Targeted Outreach Products

• a series of products developed by amplifier organizations for key audiences

Enhanced Synthesis

a report that draws from, and provides added value to, the findings of all other products

Frequently Asked Questions

• a list of common questions and answers about climate change impacts and adaptation in Canada



Approach to incorporating traditional knowledge

- Indigenous Knowledge included throughout assessment as an equivalent "way of knowing"
- Each regional chapter will include and Indigenous scholar or other expert with extensive experience working with Indigenous communities
- Guidance for incorporating Indigenous Knowledge being developed by experts from national Indigenous organizations
- Focus on "knowledge systems" to ensure broader context is retained (holistic approach)
- Video provides powerful tool to share Indigenous Knowledge in the words and environment of the knowledge holders



Climate Change Knowledge Assessments in Canada: lessons learned

1. Scale:

- National and sub-national scales are important. In Canada the PCF has been important in ensuring increased effort on regional-scale content
- International scale is also important consideration of how climate impacts outside your national border affect you (supply chains, security, etc.)

2. Resources:

- Does not require significant capital investment
- Need basic capacity and willingness of experts to volunteer their time to achieve results

3. Scope:

- Focus on issues important to the target audience: what they worry about and what they should be worried about!
- Climate science component is important context, but not critical for this process. Adaptation chapters focus on current vulnerabilities and how they may change



Lessons learned (continued)

4. Process may be more important than product:

- Inclusive process helps to build capacity, promote joint leadership and ownership
- Various elements should be led by people/groups who have the best understanding of the people and systems affected
- "Amplifier" organizations are very helpful in communicating to specific audiences they should be involved from the start of the process
- Someone (organization or department) needs to coordinate and to ensure consistency

5. "Assessment" is an ongoing process:

- Knowledge continually evolves, even as assessments are being developed
- Work on adaptation needs to advance in parallel: decisions are being made daily that need to be informed by the best information available

6. Cooperation with other countries is very helpful:

• To pool resources, access other sources of information, address issues of common concern (e.g. transboundary issues), benefit from experiences and lessons learned



Thank you

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