

## 2<sup>nd</sup> CCIVA Workshop West Balkans: Tuesday 8<sup>th</sup> October 2013

### Session 1b Interactive exercise: Strategy Development

This interactive exercise will look to build on the adaptation policy process (Adaptation Support Tool and Guidance) from the first workshop and in particular Stage 1 but in a broader way beyond just Ministries. See Annex 1.

This exercise will look at the type and level of current activities and support within your country. The exercise operates at two levels – the national strategic planning level and at a personal level, gaining and sharing knowledge and experience. We will aim to identify the process and knowledge that goes into putting together a strategy/project/measure related to adaptation and to use this experience and learning when developing future adaptation strategies, policies or activities.

The expected outcomes are:

- To learn from existing activities that are happening in your country so that the process can be expanded or replicated elsewhere. Ideally with the barriers overcome and the opportunities enhanced.
- To gain knowledge from others and share experiences and consider how these could be used in your own area of work to promote adaptation
- To identify activities and map the landscape so that you can build on the existing activity (skill base, champions, willingness, method of working) and identify gaps.

#### Part 1

Please choose 1-2 activities currently taking place in your country. Examples of potential activities could include the development of your National Communication, water resource management in a river basin or development of a protected area.

Describe any of the elements of those activities you can in the table below for each of the activities you have chosen . Time approx. 30 minutes. Please write any elements in the boxes and also on a post-it note. The sheet is yours to take away with you and the post-it notes will be collected after the exercise and shared with the group.

Element	Description of element	Activity 1	Activity 2
Strengths	Things that are better as a result of the activity e.g. knowledge gained, networks established, sources of funding that worked.		

Opportunities	Things that provide added extras e.g. new equipment, techniques and methods, contacts within other fields, ways of linking to well-funded, high priority initiatives i.e. sustainable low carbon economic development.		
Barriers and how they were overcome	Things that hindered action e.g. lack of knowledge, lack of confidence, lack of management support, lack of political will, other more important priorities, lack of resources (time/money).		
Enablers	Things that allow action e.g. core team of like-minded people, strong leader - champion, external support of skills, funding, coordination, equipment.		
Drivers	Things that motivate action e.g. reducing the risk of damage to reputation, high costs affecting GDP, deaths, legislation, international guidance.		

After 30 minutes participants will have the opportunity to contribute to the discussion and share their reflections by collating the post-it notes on a flipchart. The aim is to share common themes, successes and difficulties and how they were solved.

## Part 2

This part of the exercise will help to identify the extent of networking among organisations facilitating the activities that are already going in your country. It is a way of identifying like-minded people, expertise, contacts in different organisations, access to funding sources, other resources (in-

kind, organisational skills, office support, facilities and links to a wider field). It is intended to help you to expand your network of adaptation champions, link to other areas (both vertically international to local) and horizontally (between sectors and interest groups) and potentially leverage further funds and resources.

We will take 1 activity (from Part 1) from each participant and discuss what level and type of organisations are involved and these will be mapped on the chart below.

Type of organisation	Level of Organisation			
	International	National	Sub-national	Local/Municipal
NGO				
Municipal authority				
Industry/sector				
Agencies				
Political bodies				
Academic				
Ministry				

Collating these activities together should provide us with a view of where there is existing activity, at what level and by what type of organisation within the West Balkans.

If you do this for all the activities in your country this could also provide you with a national map showing where there may be experienced organisations and help identify the potential for leveraging extra resources. It will also show where there is little activity and therefore potential areas for development.

### Session 3b Interactive exercise: Identification of adaptation options

This is an exercise to provide you with some insights into the process of identifying adaptation options. It is based on Stage 3 in the Adaptation Support Tool. It describes just one of the many methods that can be used to gather information to ensure that all options have been considered. It is a way of thinking to maximise options.

There are many different perspectives from which you could view this challenge of identifying adaptation options including from:

- A municipal authority (city) perspective with responsibility for safety and health of members of the community,
- A business perspective with responsibility for employees and the continued running of the business
- A national strategic perspective that has responsibility for transport, communication, emergency services, development and economic growth.
- An individuals' perspective.

This exercise will look at adaptation from an individuals' perspective – what could you, as an individual do in this situation? Taking this perspective will allow us to focus on the 'principles of the thinking' behind the adaptation option identification process rather than the details of how to deal with specific issues such as technologies, politics or funding.

Ideally this exercise should be completed in a workshop-type setting with many stakeholders that have different views engaged in contributing to identifying options.

We are going to look at identifying different options for adaptation to a variety of climate hazards. One example of 'high temperatures' has already been completed to demonstrate the technique. Types of adaptation options can be described in many different ways.

- A. In the AST guidance they are described as 'grey', 'green' or 'soft' but options can equally well be described as
- B. 'structural options' e.g. changes to infrastructure or 'raising awareness measures' e.g. informing and communicating with people and ensuring participation as they are in the FUTURE CITIES adaptation compass. <http://www.future-cities.eu/project/adaptation-compass.html>
- C. Finally UKCIP uses the term 'Building Adaptive Capacity' that involves developing the institutional capacity to respond effectively to climate change, and 'Delivering Adaptation Actions' that involves taking practical actions.

Any of these categorisations can be used as long as the stakeholders involved in identifying the options have a common understanding of the meaning. It is also important not to get too hung up by trying to identify the 'type' of an option, strictly speaking there is no 'correct' categorisation, it is a matter of opinion so as long as it is clear what the option is and what it is trying to achieve it is not critical which category it is put in. The option identified should be achievable and clearly consider what is needed to deliver the option (i.e. does implementing a particular option require other

measures to also be considered, such as delivering a new technological measure would require skill development, PR, health and safety, modified operations or facilities, etc.).

Please split into 3 groups and take one of the other hazards (wind, flooding, drought or cold) and complete the table focusing on the adaptation options and discussing what type of adaptation options they are and why.

Please also put the adaptation options onto post-it notes (there will be a different colour post-it for each hazard). These will be collected at the end and discussed in the wrap-up.

Hazard	Impact	Consequence	Adaptation grey (physical)	Adaptation green/blue	Adaptation soft/knowledge/behaviour
High temperatures	Heat wave	Sunburn Heatstroke Dehydration	Install shading on the windows of the house. Wear a hat outdoors	Sit under a tree for shade	Information from your employer to advise that you do not do manual work between 11am-3pm. Check on an elderly neighbour to see if they need any help. Drink plenty of water.
Flood					
Wind					
Drought					
Cold temperatures					

At the end of the session we will collate the answers from each group and discuss where options for different hazards overlap and where they do not. The discussion will consider synergies, conflicts and dependencies between the adaptation options for the different hazards.

We will also discuss what we have learned and how case studies from elsewhere can help identify suitable options. Sources of case studies include:

Session 3a, Climate-Adapt and FUTURE CITIES.



### **Stage 1 Getting Started/Planning to develop a strategy**

High level support: Which Ministry has lead responsibility for developing climate change adaptation strategy/policy? Is there a dedicated team for adaptation strategy development?

Co-ordination of roles and responsibilities: What are the relationships between different ministries that are key to adaptation e.g. those with responsibility for water, waste, health, energy, local government, transport, emergency response, education?

Which ministries are currently involved?

How often do they meet to discuss adaptation issues?

How well is adaptation embedded in policy development processes? Not considered yet/Beginning to be considered/occasionally considered/regularly considered.

Have dedicated resources been allocated (people and finance)? Is funding an issue – have all international/EU options been reviewed?

### **Stage 3 Identifying adaptation options**

For which impacts/sectors have different types of adaptation: 'building adaptive capacity' and 'delivering adaptation actions' been identified?

How is information gathered and knowledge exchanged with stakeholders?

What case studies are available for shared learning?