SESSION 3

Barriers and Opportunities for effective adaptation response – Dr Keith Bettinger

Session 3: Barriers and Opportunities for Effective Adaptation Response

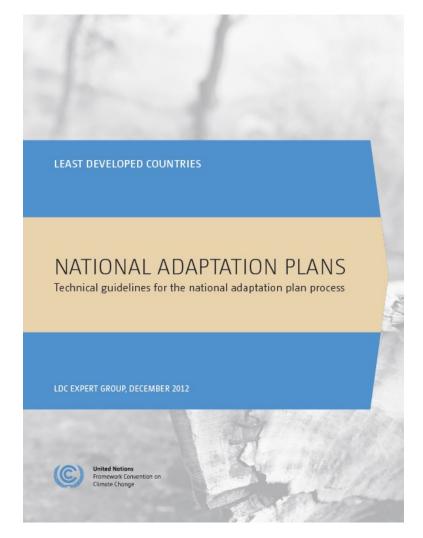
19 August 2019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Keith Bettinger

Session objective

- Analyze three key barriers for incorporating climate-relevant data and information into decision-making processes
- Discuss some common measures for addressing these barriers and how the NAP process can be used to improve data and information systems

Relevant LEG Elements/Building Blocks

- A3: Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
 - Building institutional and technical capacity
 - Opportunities for integrating adaptation into development
- C3: Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
 - Training at sectoral and subnational levels



Connection to last session...

- We understood that effective adaptation planning requires data and information for a variety of reasons...
 - Data and information on physical processes
 - Data and information on non-climate factors and processes

Here we discuss elements of data and information systems

Some elements of data and information systems

- Gathering/producing data...
 - Methodologies, standards, storage, formats, etc
- **Developing** relevant climate change information...
 - Relationships between producers/users, analytical capabilities
- Use of data and information for decision making...
 - Interpretation and mainstreaming
- Communication/Dissemination of climate relevant data and information...
- **Design** of policies, strategies, programs, interventions...
- Coordination on action...

Common Barrier #1: Production

- Countries often lack adequate data and information to conduct rigorous risk and vulnerability assessments...
 - Climate data and information
 - Non-climate aspects of vulnerability
- Mismatch between data/information that is available and that which is needed....

Remember that we need data on differential vulnerabilities

Data and information should be disaggregated when possible and applicable

Common Barrier #2: Use

- Countries often face challenges in using data and information to its maximum potential
 - Lack of capacity to identify sectoral risks/vulnerabilities
 - Lack of capacity for mainstreaming (budgeting/planning)
 - Lack of capacity to use data for climate proofing investments (economic modelling of impacts, costs and benefits)
 - Legal/institutional frameworks may not facilitate integrating climate change into day-to-day processes of governance
 - Obstacles for non-government users (farmers, private sector)

Common Barrier #3: Coordination

- Countries often face difficulties with respect coordination, mainstreaming, and implementation
 - No/weak mechanism for coordination and knowledge sharing between different ministries/agencies
 - Different assessment methodologies utilized in different agencies/levels of government in ad-hoc manner
 - Data and information has many "homes"
- Common challenges related to vertical integration
 - Establishing 2-way channel of communication between national and subnational levels

Key NAP Element: Assess technical and institutional capacity

- Barriers and gaps assessments are often part of NAP processes
- These help to identify the human and institutional capacities and enabling conditions that should be built
- May include stakeholder mapping to identify relevant institutions, agencies, organizations, and existing/potential roles and responsibilities
- Conduct literature review, key informant interviews
- Actions/interventions should be linked to clearly identified problems!

Addressing Production Barriers

- Are barriers structural or capacity in nature?
 - Capacity requires capacity development, structural requires institutional arrangements and strengthening
- Improve "co-production of knowledge" (session 5)
- Capacity development programs for government research agencies, academic institutions, others
- Establish "twinning" relationships between institutions

Addressing Use Barriers

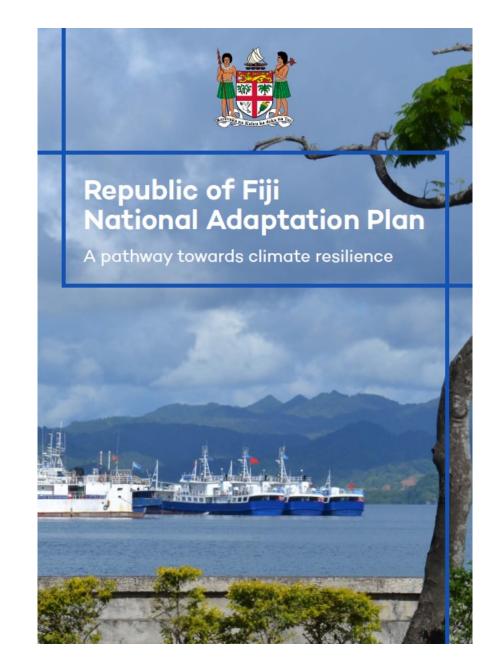
- Develop decision making tools for planning and budgeting departments...
- Establish guidelines and capacity building for climate proofing...
- Guidelines for mainstreaming and integration of CCA into development planning...
- Piloting integration in priority sectors...
- Capacity development programs at civil service academies, universities, NGOs...
- Identify appropriate communication channels and improve messaging to end-users

Addressing coordination barriers

- Establish a legal mandate for coordination
 - Lower level agencies often can't direct ministries
 - Clarify roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders
- Strengthen integration of climate change in MoF/MoP submissions by line agencies
- Establish coordinating/steering committee with high-level buy-in from different agencies
 - Often supported by technical advisory panel/working groups
- Establish centralized repositories of data and information (e.g. Bangladesh knowledge management portal)
 - Mechanism for consolidating data/information (e.g. Stats Agency, Womens' Ministry, Line Agencies
 - Compile/consolidate previously conducted RVAs

NAP Example: Fiji

- Identifies knowledge and information barriers with recommendations for improvement, roles and responsibilities
- Improved understanding of CC at sectoral and subnational levels
- High-rez elevation and flood maps
- Improved information sharing
- Centralized database
- Improved & targeted communication
- Better locally-relevant information



A Hui Hou! Let's design a data and information system!

Group Exercise

- Develop a "process map" of how an information system might work that includes:
 - Identification of barriers (institutional, capacity, etc)
 - Improving production of risk and vulnerability information (physical and non-physical processes
 - how they inform governance, investments, the private sector, etc.

The diagram might be three areas described by the problems: data/information production; data/information use for decision making processes, and coordination/mainstreaming.