

Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder Needs and Adaptation Tools

PLAN Kick-Off Meeting – Friday, 13 April 2007



Stakeholders within UKCIP

UKCIP aims to bridge the gap between research and stakeholders

- **Stakeholders take control to produce research in ways that are useful to them – not positioned in a consultative role but as a partner in the research and assessment enterprise**
- **Recognises that stakeholders are experts within their own domain – also provide access to data and information**

Role of UKCIP in this process

- **Establishing and facilitating/mediating these stakeholder-researcher partnerships**
- **Providing scientific and managerial advice and facilitating the sharing of results**
- **Awareness raising and providing support with a common set of methods, tools and guidance**

Stakeholder-Research Partnerships

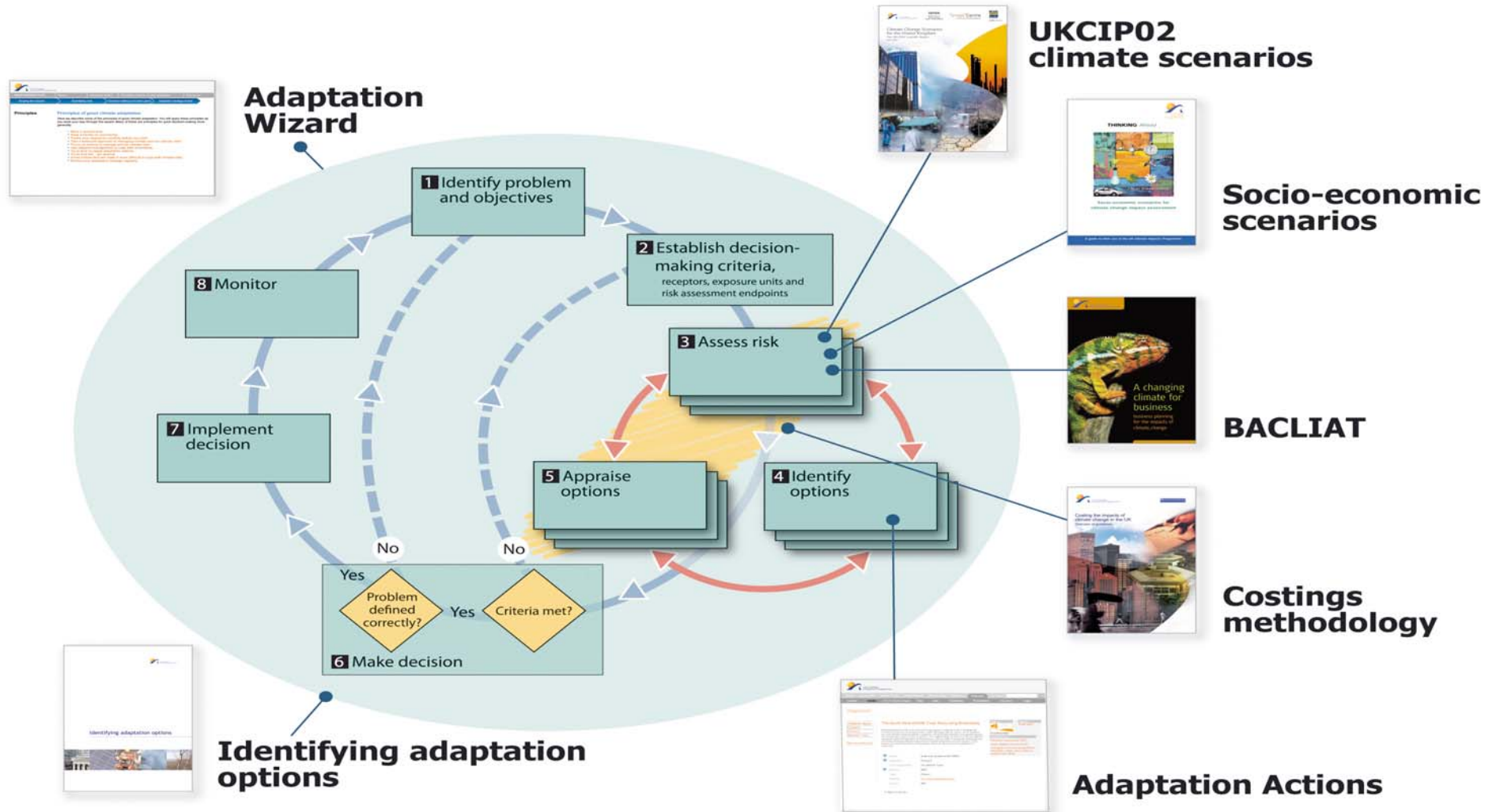
Regional studies and partnerships

- Scope defined by stakeholders and funded by stakeholders
- Initially impacts but now adaptation in key sectors
- Cross-Regional studies – Growth Areas, Rural Development, etc.

Sectoral studies and partnerships

- Modelling Natural Resource Responses to Climate Change (MONARCH)
- Building Knowledge for a Changing Climate (BKCC) – now Sustaining Knowledge for a Changing Climate (SKCC) – focus on the built environment
- Understanding climate change within the Urban Heat Island – SCORCHIO and LUCID – newly launched
- Cross-Sectoral studies – now under development

UKCIP Methods, Tools and Guidance

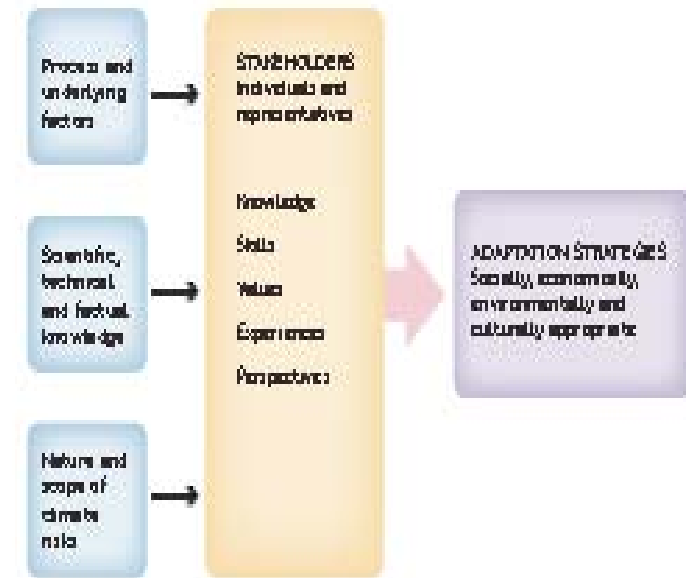


Principles of Good Adaptation

- **Work in partnership**
- **Understand risks and thresholds**
- **Frame and communicate SMART objectives/outcomes**
- **Manage climate and non-climate risks using a balanced approach**
- **Focus on actions to manage priority climate risks**
- **Address risks associated with today's climate variability and extremes**
- **Use adaptive management to cope with uncertainty**
- **Recognise the value of no regrets, low regrets and win-win adaptation options**
- **Avoid actions that foreclose or limit future adaptation**
- **Review the continued effectiveness of adaptation decisions**
 - o **the goal is to be adapting well**

Role of Stakeholders in Adaptation Process

- Stakeholders key to success
- Together they build an understanding of the problem and the appropriateness of proposed adaptation strategies and measures
- Stakeholders – represent their community and can affect decisions



Able to deal with trade-offs and recognise synergies, conflicts and constraints

Adaptation Strategies and Options

Building adaptive capacity – creating the information (research, data collecting and monitoring, awareness raising), supportive social structures (organisational development, working in partnership, institutions), and supportive governance (regulations, legislation and policy guidance)

Delivering adaptation actions – measures that address inadequacies related to coping with existing or projected climate risks or to exploiting beneficial climatic opportunities

Living with and bearing losses or risks – accepting losses, trade-offs

Preventing effects or reducing exposure to risks – changing location or use, or building climatic resilience

Sharing responsibility for and losses or risks – insurance, sharing adaptation costs and relief efforts

Exploiting opportunities – taking advantage of new climate

Limitations/Barriers to Adaptation

Limited understanding of nature and extent of climate risks

Restrictive or lack of supportive policies, standards, regulations and guidance

Lack of availability to appropriate technologies

Limited financial capacity or prohibitive costs

Social/cultural/financial inflexibility and conflicts

Short-term nature of decision making and planning

Lack of acceptance of the need to adapt related to perceptions of uncertainty

Lack of buy-in on the need to adapt, not seen as a big problem and the temptation is to wait and react, uncertainty too great to warrant adaptation, lack of useful precedents or evidence, unwillingness to accept the risk (real or perceived) associated with adaptation.

Working with stakeholders on building adaptive capacity is an effective strategy for eliminating these barriers

Lessons Learned

- Promoting direct engagement of stakeholders as partners in the research and assessment processes can be effective in delivering real-world applicable adaptation
- Accessibility of a common set of methods, tools and guidance can be instrumental in building adaptive capacity and delivering adaptation
 - Based on peer-reviewed science (credibility) and updated with the evolution of the science and understanding
 - Primarily generic – sector specific nice and potentially more user friendly, but resource intensive
 - Developed with stakeholders and supported with appropriate guidance (case studies) and training

Lessons Learned

- Promoting and supporting adaptation is not a short-term effort
 - Adaptation as a continuous improvement process incorporating lessons learned, technological innovation, and increased understanding/acceptance of risks, adaptation measures and science
- Focus resources on supporting the building of stakeholder adaptive capacity can be effective
- Recognition of the capacity and capability of stakeholders, including their limitations, and integrating these into the development of adaptation measures is essential for uptake
 - Limited resources, stakeholder fatigue, and nature of their world

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