

**CASCADE**

COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR  
SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection  
and Humanitarian Aid

# Utmaningar för framgångsrika klimatriskbedömningar

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Erik Holgersson, Räddningstjänsten, Jönköpings kommun

*Seminarium för räddningstjänster m.fl. om klimatrisker och Sendairamverket  
27 oktober 2021*

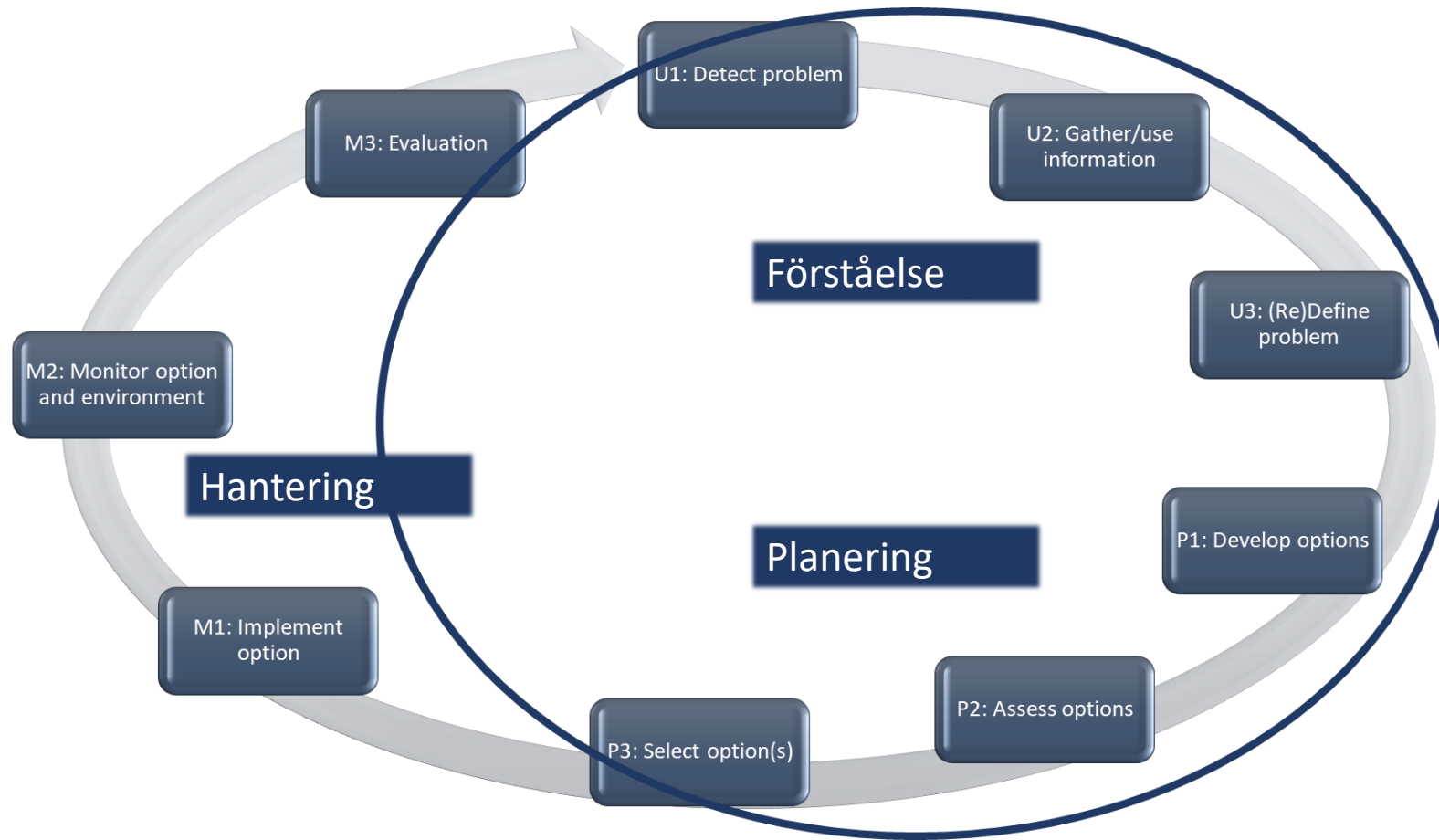
# INNEHÅLL

1. Hinder för arbetet med klimatriskbedömningar
2. Undersökning som ett självutvärderingsverktyg för att identifiera potentiella hinder för arbetet på lokal nivå.
3. Resurser för möjliga steg vidare





# FASER I KLIMATANPASSNINGSPROCESSEN



- 1) motstridiga tidsplaner och intressekonflikter,
- 2) ledarskap,
- 3) resurser,
- 4) vetenskaplig data och kunskap,
- 5) styrning och institutionella begränsningar,
- 6) brist på medvetenhet och kommunikation,
- 7) attityder, värderingar och motiv, och
- 8) anpassningsprocess



[Robert Hruzek](#)/Flickr

**KLUSTER AV HINDER**



## EXEMPEL PÅ HINDER

Barriär	Exempel
Motstridiga tidsplaner och intressekonflikter	Kortsiktighet i de beslut som fattas, politik inkl. önskemål att se kortsiktiga resultat.
Ledarskap	Brist på effektivt ledarskap för att starta processen och skapa handlingsutrymmen för andra aktörer. Brist på ledarskap eller alltför många ledare. Hinder för medarbetare.
Resurser	Brist i resurser på lokal nivå. Externt stöd behövs. Brist på personal, kompetens, tid m.m.
Vetenskaplig data och kunskap	Brist på information, oåtkomlig information, otillräcklig förståelse för risker, oförmåga att hantera osäkerheter

# FLER EXAMPEL PÅ HINDER

Barriär	Exempel
Styrning och institutionella begränsningar	Befintlig lagstiftning, regelverk, strukturella och institutionella begränsningar, brist på samordning
Medvetenhet och kommunikation	Otillräcklig kommunikation, låg medvetenhet, brist på riskförståelse bland intressenter
Attityder, värderingar och motiv	Värderingar, sociala normer, tro på vetenskapligt bevis, riskperspektiv
Klimatanpassningsprocessen	Hinder i befintlig process, okunskap om hur man kommer igång, omfattningen, och riskkriterier



# UNDERSÖKNING - MÖJLIGA HINDER I DIN KOMMUN

## Självutvärdering

### Undersökning som omfattar:

- 8 klasser av hinder
- 39 specifika hinder
- 8 “andra, vänligen specificera”
- 7 specifika frågor relaterade till riskbedömning

20 min för att svara på frågorna

Engagera olika förvaltningar i kommunen

Leadership	1	2
7. A lack of leadership skills in local government		
8. A lack of leadership on climate issues		
9. Too many leaders on climate change (leaders in different departments, leaders on multiple levels, public and private sector leaders, etc.)		
10. Lack of leaders moving the climate adaptation process forward ("all talk and no walk")		
11. Other (please specify):		

Resources	1	2
12. Lack of / or high level of competition for local government resources: finances		
13. Lack of / or high level of competition for local government resources: staff time		
14. Lack of / or high level of competition for local government capacities / resources: staff capacities / knowledge		
15. Lack of / or high level of competition for local government capacities / resources: methods or tools		
16. Climate adaptation competes with Climate mitigation for resources		
17. Lack of funding for external support to gain technical capacities / expertise		

#### Activity 1: Survey

The obstacles to the successful carrying out of the adaptation process can be grouped into eight main categories: (1) conflicting timescales and conflicts of interest, (2) leadership, (3) resources, (4) science, (5) governance and institutional constraints, (6) lack of awareness and communication, (7) attitudes, values and motivations, and the (8) adaptation process.

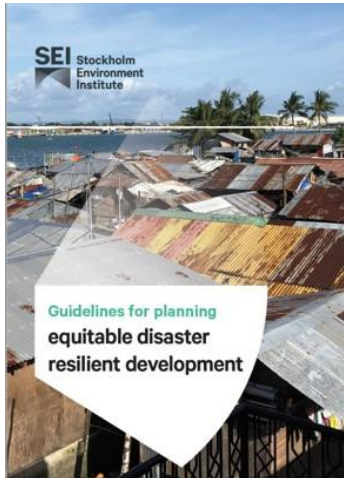
This survey is to identify the main current or expected obstacles to successful climate risk assessment and adaptation option selection.

Please rate the following obstacles under each category on a scale of 1-5 (1 represents no challenge, 5 represents significant challenge). Please leave the answer blank ONLY if you feel that you do not know. Your answers will be kept confidential.

Conflicting timescales and conflicts of interest	1	2	3	4	5
1. There are powerful interests invested in maintaining status quo					
2. Short-term political cycles lead to lack of political will					
3. Competition with other priorities					
4. Conflicts between short and longterm needs					
5. Adaptation competes with other more immediate priorities					
6. Other (please specify):					



# NÄSTA STEG: ATT ÖVERVINNA HINDER ...



Guidelines for planning  
equitable disaster  
resilient development



**Integrated Management for Local Climate Change Response  
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE**

WELCOME | BACKGROUND | INTRODUCTION TO IMS | FOR LOCAL

### POLITICAL CLIMATE COMMITMENT

The key lesson is that political commitment to adaptation can be an important success factor and a wide range of stakeholders need to be consulted. By signing up to the Commitments we have committed ourselves to save the theme 'sustainable development the deserved and not quiet'. Lord Mayor Gerald Isenberger, City of New-Ulm, Germany, 06.12.2007

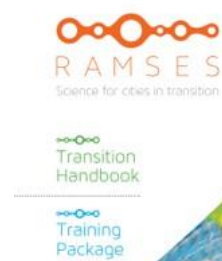
... we have decided to use the so-called Aalborg Commitments as the framework for reference and action as well as the basis for our sustainable development. By signing up to the Commitments we have committed ourselves to save the theme 'sustainable development the deserved and not quiet'. Lord Mayor Gerald Isenberger, City of New-Ulm, Germany, 06.12.2007

Above all - climate change - can be considered an interregional on good governance and management, which requests strong political leadership in technical infrastructure and buildings, disruption of municipal and health services, prior social cohesion and emergency management as results of previous long-term political objectives prioritizing economic development at the expense of ecosystems services, forming by fact resources are needed for emergency action. The loss is available for future orientation and strategic investments: local and regional development European survey - shows that 79% of the population believes that climate change is a very serious problem. Politicians are expected to December 2009, is based on the failure of the political engagements.

To this end, climate change is an issue of obvious political accountability - a governance and management issue: Who is to sign a local self-commitment for sustainable development and climate change response? Who is to decide, whether a city or region development? Who is to decide on financial, personnel, institutional, and natural resources for changing the energy supply patterns? Who for infrastructure and appropriate management of urban ecosystem services and biodiversity? Who is to give mandate to end restore local social development or reconsider the sustainability pathway?

For setting up integrated management for climate change response, it is important to fully understand the crucial role and responsibility of politics offered by an effective and efficient climate change response based on integrated management. This chapter will explore both the role of politics

- Which political benefits will be generated by the Integrated Management System (IMS)?
- What references exist to orientate political commitment?
- What is the role of politicians and how is political commitment incorporated in the IMS?
- What are the main elements of a good process to achieve political commitment?
- What is the appropriate level and method of participation, particularly in target setting?



### About this Guide

- CDKN aims to help decision-makers in developing countries design and deliver climate compatible development.
- Supporting climate action at the city and subnational to use of our position. This involves understanding the drivers for and barriers to climate action at the subnational level - and working in partnership with others to overcome barriers and explore fresh solutions.
- This CDKN Guide aims to support national planners and policy-makers, and the coordination of civil society and community actors in favour of positive change, to mobilise political commitment and resources in support of low-carbon and climate-resilient development in their location, and to scale up action.

### The politics of climate change at the city level: Insights from a comparative study of Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Mexico City

**Summary**

This Guide summarizes the findings of a CDKN supported research project by the Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN, Environment and Natural Resources Foundation), Argentina, into the politics of climate change decision-making in three Latin American mega cities: Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Mexico City. The project's findings provide insights into the dynamics of climate change awareness among the citizens and the political pressures on city leaders to take action - or not.

The study found that taking to local issues is a key factor in advancing the climate agenda at the city level. Climate change agendas play a critical role, mainly in the process of adapting policy commitments, but they are not sufficient on their own for the implementation of the climate agenda. Building formal and involving political and social support for climate policies helps sustain the implementation of climate commitments beyond electoral cycles and changes in political leadership. However, climate change is still not an electorally salient issue in local democratic politics, nor subject to competition between political parties.

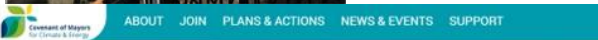
**1. Introduction**

Many experts and practitioners argue that there is a gap between policy debates on the relevance of local action on climate change, and political reality. Local governments, the world over are making commitments and adopting policies, and programmes, to address climate change issues, but implementation is often delayed or stalled for different political reasons.

This Guide explores the local politics of climate change, analysing some of these factors as well as the conditions that shape the development of local climate change policies in developing countries. It is based on the findings of comparative research into the climate politics of Buenos Aires in Argentina, São Paulo in Brazil, and Mexico City, the capital of Mexico. These studies were carried out between 2013 and 2014. Our research focused on the factors affecting the implementation of climate policies in these three cities, which are the largest urban areas in Latin America.

During the last decade, all three have taken steps towards developing an institutional and policy framework to address climate change issues. For example, in 2009 they signed the Global Cities Covenant on Climate Action known as the Mexico City Pact, and, in 2012, during the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, the three city mayors signed a joint

**Authors:**  
Daniel Paer and Alejandra Rivas  
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), Argentina  
Reserva Fundación, Argentina



### Urban Adaptation Support Tool

1. Preparing the ground for adaptation
2. Assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities
3. Identifying adaptation options
4. Assessing and selecting adaptation options
5. Implementing adaptation
6. Monitoring and evaluating adaptation

### WEBINARS ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Click on the boxes to watch recording of webinars

<p>Understanding urban approaches to adaptation: the adaptation of infrastructure</p> <p>Useful information 201</p>	<p>Cooperation of climate action and adaptation: support tools for local governments</p> <p>Useful information 202</p>	<p>How to engage citizens in local climate action: lessons from the field</p> <p>Useful information 203</p>	<p>Business models for nature-based solutions</p> <p>Useful information 204</p>	<p>Integrating mitigation and adaptation for low-carbon climate action</p> <p>Useful information 205</p>
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Webinar series:

<p>#1: Assessing risks and vulnerabilities</p> <p>Useful information 201</p>	<p>#2: Designing an adaptation strategy and action plan</p> <p>Useful information 202</p>	<p>#3: Monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions</p> <p>Useful information 203</p>	<p>#4: Financing adaptation actions</p> <p>Useful information 204</p>
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# EXEMPEL: BRIST PÅ LAGSTIFTNING OCH MANDAT

## Viktiga frågor att diskutera:

Vilka lagändringar behövs för att skapa ett mandat för att genomföra åtgärder?

Kan klimatanpassning integreras i något som har ett mandat?

Vilka intressenter eller myndighetsgrenar (både lokala och nationella) förhindrar lagändringar?

Vad behöver förändras i intressenternas handlingar för att underlätta lagändringar?

Finns det lokala myndigheter i andra länder som har löst ett liknande problem?



[Video: Play video clip:  
http://on-urban-  
resilience.eu/index.html#Change  
agents can take adaptation  
to the next level](http://on-urban-resilience.eu/index.html#Change_agents_can_take_adaptation_to_the_next_level) (2:35 min)



Guide: [The politics of climate change at the city level](#), CDKN 2016.



# GRUND FÖR ARBETET VARFÖR INTRESSENTARBETE ÄR VIKTIGT



**INTRESSETER**

**CASCADE**

COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR  
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# Tack

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