Stakeholder Engagement & Community Perspectives

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Outline

• Context: CRM TASP
• Engagement
• Community participation
• Example: Dominican Republic
• Reflections
Expectation management

- Delivering climate information to communities

- Engagement with different stakeholders central to understanding, prioritizing climate risk

- Community level knowledge used to complement climate science and devise risk management options
Context: The CRM TASP

**Purpose:** Identify priority climate-related risks and risk management options to inform relevant national programming and policy decisions

**Audience:** National governments, UNDP COs

**Process:** Participatory, country-driven/owned, evidence-based

**Deliverable:** 25-30 page country reports

**Where:** Kenya, Niger, Uganda, Dominican Republic, Honudras, Nicaragua, Peru
1. **What we do must be useful, usable**
   - Narrow down scope, focus analysis (sector, region, social group, etc.)

2. **Build on what is already there**
   - Mine existing research and assessments; Link with other ongoing initiatives

3. **Process as important as results**
   - Emphasis on participation and capacity building
Context: CRM TASP Process

- Engagement and launch
- Broad climate risk assessment
- Risk prioritization I
- Risk prioritization II
- Reporting and dissemination
- Focused climate risk assessment
Engagement

• Governments via UNDP
  • Do you want this? For what?

• Researchers via our own networks
  • What have you done? What more is needed?

• Communities via development partners
  • What is your experience? What works?

• Regular, in-person, formal and informal

• Iterativity – framing and re-framing the issues
Community participation

- Identify how climate affects livelihoods
  - Observations of hazards, change
  - Describing impacts, coping strategies
- Identify and prioritize adaptation options
- Tools: CRiSTAL; Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA – CARE); Participatory Scenario Development (PSD)
Dominican Republic

- National Institute for Hydrological Resources (INDRHI)
- Yaque de Sur watershed in south east
  - Third largest watershed @ 7100km²
  - Poverty, impacts of past extreme events (cyclones, floods, droughts)
- Agriculture and water
  - High importance to local livelihoods
Dominican Republic

- **Local consultations**: Development aspirations; hazards, impacts, coping
- **Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP)**: Water deficit to increase
- **DSSAT**: Crops will require more water or experience important reductions
- **PSD workshop**: Risk management options
Dominican Republic

- **Upper watershed**: Small water reservoirs, reforestation, agroforestry systems
- **Lower watershed**: change to more climate-resilient crops; increase efficiency of irrigation systems; climate-proof access roads
- **Entire basin**: Payment for ecosystem services; improved monitoring, processing and accessibility of climate data
- **Institutional and policy recommendations**
Reflections

- Bringing it together – expert judgment
- Validation of science, research
- But what if community knowledge is counter to science?
- Politics of participation
  - Who participates?
  - Extractive, consultation fatigue
- Takes time, resources
Decision-makers have incentives to access & use research

Decision-makers have capacity to access and use research

Relevant research is effectively communicated to decision-makers

Relevant, quality research is available for consideration

Motivations for using evidence

Evidence-informed policy contributes to sustainable development

Evidence-informed decision-making
(adapted from INASP / Newman et al. 2012)
Thank you

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