

Understanding Climate Risk

information generated by others for climate action?

Mexico organisations use INEGI and Conabio information - national level stats & data organisations.

We collect satellite and local weather & climate data. Also monitor biodiversity in some areas. Also collect household vulnerability data. And from that 'infer' level of risk from climate, weather, invasive species, economic shocks, etc.

Vulnerability assessments

information climate data at a regional and local scale - which is a combination of qualitative, quantitative and geospatial information. For a more general and broader scale, we use data from national

We generate primary data by engaging stakeholders on the various components of climate risks

Cálculos de Índice de vulnerabilidad Social con la metodología de la Dra Natenzon

Use information from national agencies and other organisations

their livelihoods, how irrigation improve different socioeconomic outcomes. We use satellite imagery to understand water availability and climate risk assessments from institutions for project scoping. Local

We talk to farmers about how the risks impact them and how solutions help them adapt

u/resources/enacts/ for the dataset Amanda mentioned earlier that is currently available in 22 countries at meteorological offices (rainfall and temperature data combining local stations and satellite

And towards rural areas were the migrant people with who we work with are...

Instituciones y organizaciones de Argentina dependiendo del sector afectado por el riesgo climático; recopilamos información con los referentes municipales y se generan análisis y

Challenge: Quality and sometimes too general to use at a local level

In this platform (<http://www.soma.org.br/plataforma/>) for instance, we collect information from the government (INPE, FUNAI...) and we produce technical data for the Indigenous Lands

government agencies, from other university disciplines (qualitative and quantitative) and we co-produce our own information through in-depth interviews in the field in question, the middle basin of the Reconquista River

Both- we collect information on certain kinds of local information and use certain kinds of information generated by government agencies

We work with environmental perception of environmental risks and we produce information towards pollution in the Reconquista River Basin in Buenos Aires, and the differential impacts towards vulnerable population

We also work with lists of participants in national and international processes to analyze participation and governance processes.

We use climate risk information generated by others, including governments (national, regional, local), academia, etc. We use this data to co-create with other stakeholders

analyze/co-generate information about past, present, near-future + collect data about climate impacts from partners in climate-vulnerable sectors + for climate risk insurance projects jointly collect information from

Undertake local assessments with livelihood and fishing communities

Utilizamos información gubernamental o de diferentes fuentes globales o locales

Bangladesh intersectional differentiated CR data collected.

Use data generated by government agencies but sometime it is difficult to use this data

COBI Mexico - data and sensor data collected on oceans and coastal communities.

Data can be too general (relevant above local level) and not downscaled for local use (Zambia).

information in certain areas such as agriculture and land use degradation, social vulnerability, fires, infrastructure, transport, and other topics. We are focused on the relationship between the data and decision making processes. We are also

Collect oceanographic information to better understand heatwaves in coastal communities through sensors

We also use data already made in the area and other polluted river basins

Podríamos desarrollar algo así.

we work in all three dimensions, it seems difficult to look at them separately, they are highly vulnerable populations, where the danger of life and exposure are involved.

Limits on data eg projections at certain skills lead to a sharper focus on vulnerability at the local level

Mexico: The toolkits we use are focused on addressing the climate and social vulnerability in natural protected areas . In order to develop adaptations strategies

conducting climate risk assessments, do you focus on all three dimensions of risk discussed earlier?

programs tend towards the vulnerability angle because it allows modeling, scenarios, etc. Hazards tends to be a shared responsibility amongst different sectors or may be more of an operational/applied

used?

we use the understanding to develop strategies to increase resilience in the population, and also to support decision makers

proof planning at sub national level To support the city government of Nairobi to revise its disaster management Policy. To support local actions at the community level. To show case and share learnings with other regional and global

We think about decision making, public awareness raising when generating data on risk. We try to influence to risk management in sectors or across sectors.

The ways of how it is used, is actually very project specific for us, that cut across scales and multiple sectors. But most importantly, it supports decision-making capacity.

Implement ecosystem based adaptations, monitor, alerts, particularly in protected areas

We use our understandings for refining our monitoring and data collection strategies (including more metrics linked to climate risks), strengthen our advocacy efforts towards govts. donors

I think it would be useful to exchange experiences and gather our efforts

Proficiency and challenges in understanding climate risk

POLL: Would you consider yourselves beginners, intermediate or experts in approaches for understanding climate risk?

understanding climate risk?

challenges?

Scoping a learning community for
understanding climate risk

I think it would be useful to exchange experiences and gather our efforts

Young policy makers could engage with senior researchers

Need commitment and shared agenda - need organising/process facilitated

Sharing information and knowledge about local experiences and solutions.

ola, es bueno poder compartir experiencias, caminos recorridos, obstáculos sorteados. Creo que es fundamental entablar una red, para ver las alternativas frente al problema

POLL: Do you think a 'learning community' would be useful in overcoming some of these challenges?

Share new approaches, tools, methodologies

Information is dispersed. For ARA members, having a common database on climate risk management projects / practices is key

respective regions) on climate risk and why?

Private sector

Communities at the rural level

Gobiernos locales, entidad metereok

Traditional institutions

definetlly, local communities

Local communities and in particular the most vulnerable

General public (- potentially media?)

Politicians, decision-makers, local communities, Indigenous communities

Funding institutions and the private sector

technology sector to explore innovative use of data

NGOs

National administration. inities ir reps

Researchers community management

Cultural Institutions

Local organizations and women leaders al with this ly in their inities

Practitioners who are actually implementing & scaling climate change adaptation strategies

It is very hard to answer this! At some point, met office, local communities, researchers and policy makers are essential.

national ents

also local decision makers (gubernamental but also from the private sectors)

comment is that e are already iral groups ating the threats ie climate risks, ng them, icially the south north, we could o from the situation that is facing now to a different scenario

climate change into debate, with words in common use, for example that, based on concrete experiences, can point out this problem. But if a table that dialogues between the affected population, politics, officials and

NGOS, CSOS, AFDB, IFAD etc

Local communities, with special consideration in gender issues, due to the differentiated impacts.

Local intermediaries. Also, government department involved in NAP process because they frequently don't interact with the communities OR with the Met office and sometimes also lack awareness about

Gobiernos locales y comunidades vulnerables

community active and engaged?

I think we need to refine thematic groups/regional groups better to make things more concrete and to move this from discussion to action. Sub-groups out of the larger group should meet as well periodically...

Research support to help local government to engage

desde la RAMCC tenemos una figura de Fideicomiso que ha permitido a municipio adquirir servicios y productos para reducir la vulnerabilidad social

Database of case study examples is a great idea. Landscape of climate risk per region

Database of climate risk management projects(per country/Sector) Social media toolkit for members to highlight ARA's efforts

a clear recurring meeting / schedule / calendar

Regional database on climate extremes, infectious disease, climate information, technical knowledge to conduct research

A clear path toward advocating for and accessing funding to implement practical solutions that come out of studies --> so bring in the funders/donors with commitments to fund the implementation.

Case study examples, Funding, Technical/expert support

Greater linkages to practice/implementation?

financial, engage youth (students) and elders

Convening meetings

Smaller groups focused on specific topics

Having multiple ways to engage (online platform, emails, etc.) to supplement meetings may be helpful to encourage engagement

Establishment of knowledge management mechanisms

