

CASCADE
COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR
SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Lüngad uute ja alles tekkivate riskide käsitlemisel kliimamuutustega kohanemisel kohalikes omavalitsustes

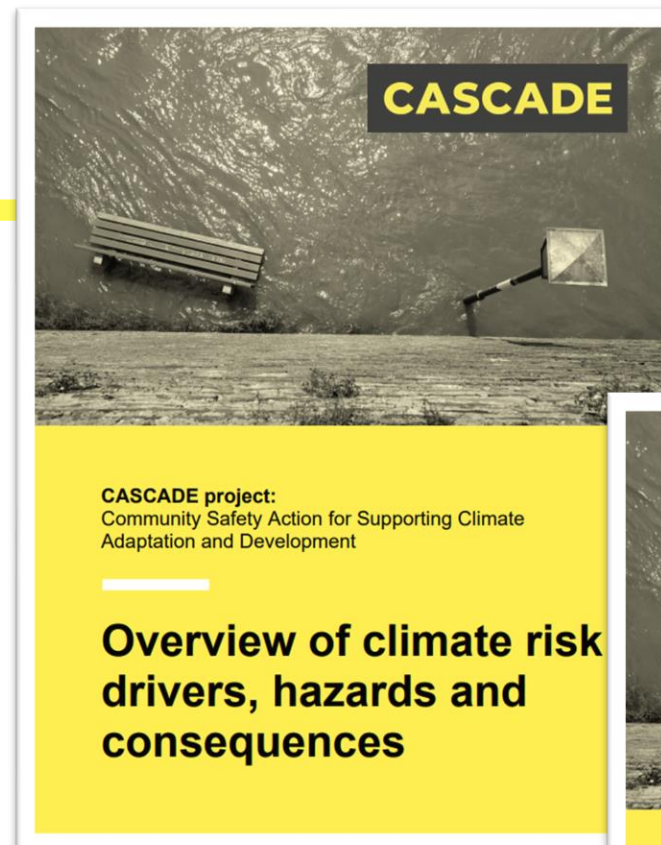
EVELIN PIIR SALU – SEI TALLINN



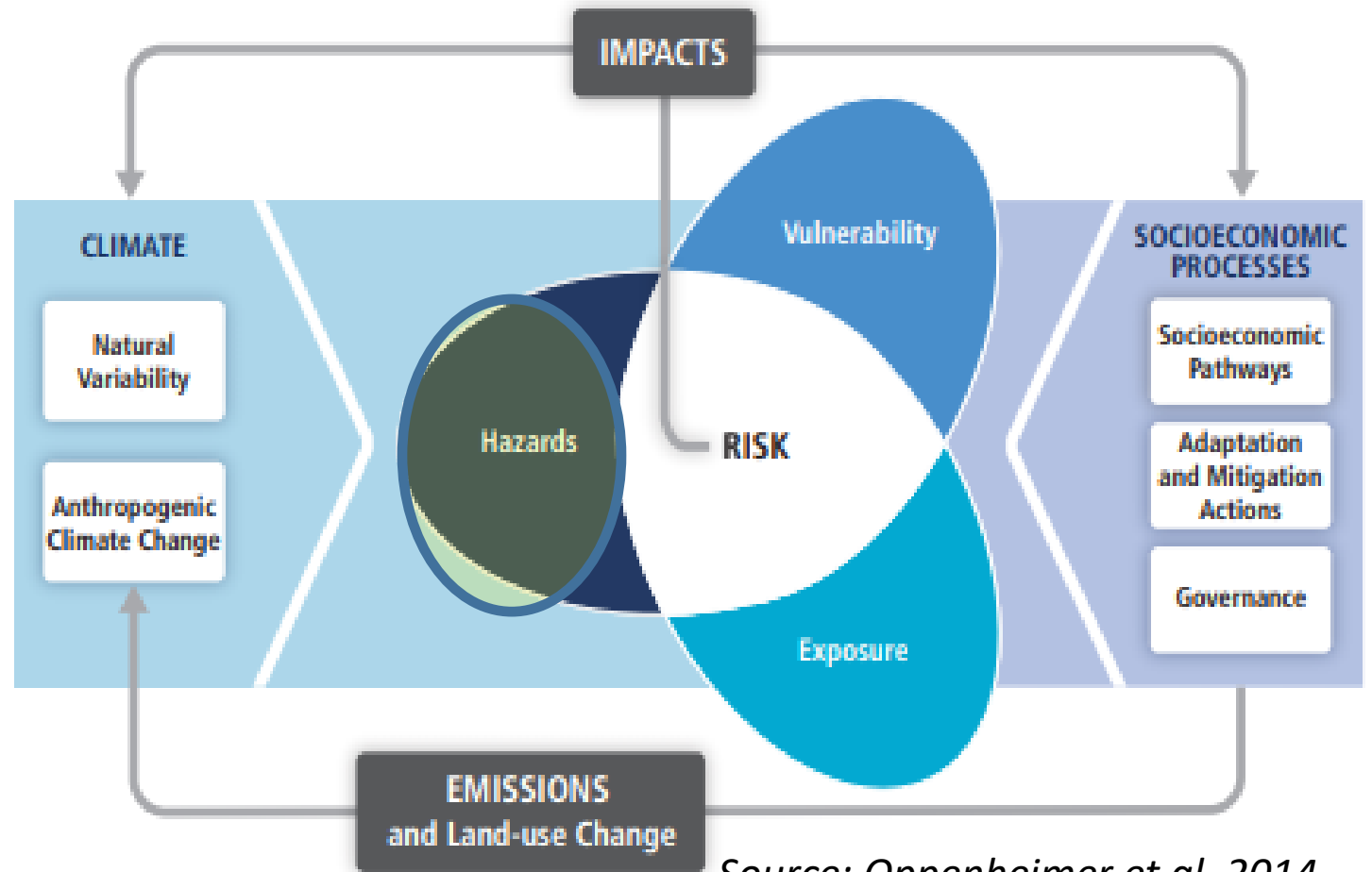
TEEMAD

- [Climate change related hazards and consequences](#)
- [Barriers to climate adaptation](#)
- Kliimamuutusega kohanemise takistuste ületamine (VALMIMISEL)

*Mõlemad aruanded CASCADE projekti kodulehel inglise keeles kättesaadaval



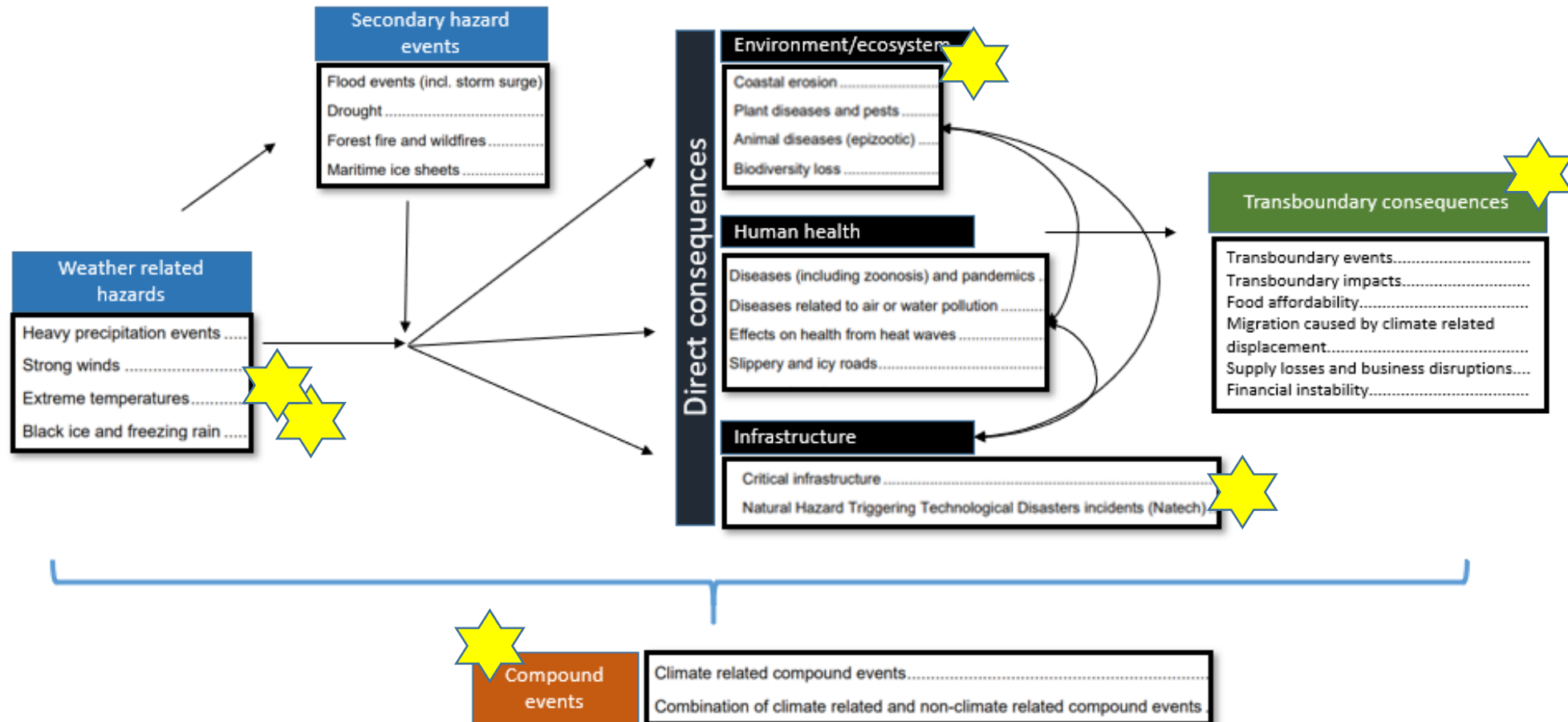
KUIDAS KLIIMA- OHUD ERINEVAD KLIIMA- RISKIDEST?



Source: Oppenheimer et al. 2014



KLIIMAOHTUDE TAGAJÄRJED

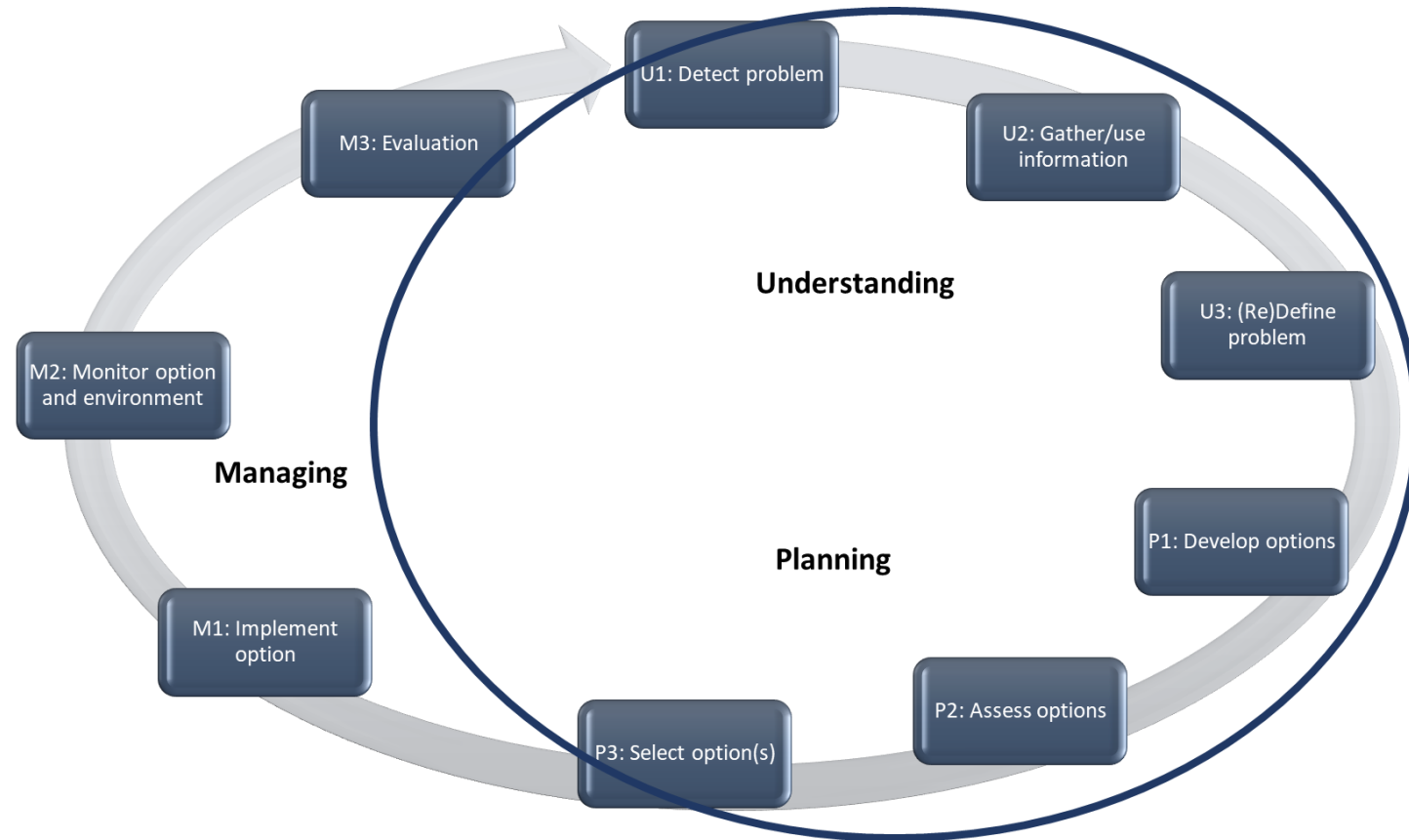




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CASCADE project:
Community Safety Action for Supporting Climate
Adaptation and Development

Overcoming barriers to climate adaptation



Phases of the climate adaptation process

KLIIMAKOHANEMISE TAKISTUSED

Barrier	Example
Conflicting timescales and conflicts of interest	Adaptation competes with other short-term interests, such as land development for economic profit, for priority
Leadership	Lack of effective leadership in starting process and creating action spaces for other actors). This can come from lack of leadership or too many leaders (internal or external) or creation of obstacles to undermine coordination.
Resources	Insufficient resources (time, funding, capacities) for the adaptation process as a whole, or potentially some specific phase, such as data collection, external expertise, communication, implementation, etc.
Scientific data and knowledge	Lack of information, lack of access to information, lack of useful information; insufficient scientific understanding; or inability to deal with existing uncertainties
Governance and institutional constraints	Regulations, governance structures which enable or hinder collaboration internally and externally, etc.
Awareness and communication	Communication/miscommunication, general awareness, understanding, among internal and external stakeholders
Attitudes, values and motivations	Cultural values, social norms, motivations, beliefs, trust in science, risk perceptions
Adaptation process	Obstacles in the actual process – how to start, how to select the scope, criteria, etc.



NÄITEID TAKISTUSTEST

- Rahaliste ressursside puudus
- Tehniliste oskuste ja ekspertteadmiste vähesus, sh vastava tööjõu ning aja puudus
- Valimistsükli lühidusest tulenev poliitilise tahte puudus
- Teema eestvedajate puudus („palju kära, vähe tolku“)
- Kohanemisprotsessiga seotud võimete puudumine
- Sektorite vahelise kommunikatsiooni ja koostöö puudus (nn silotornides toimetamine)
- Huvirühmade, eriti erasektori ebapiisav



TAKISTUSTE ÜLETAMISE VAHENDID

- Abivahendid (videod, juhendid, abistavad küsimused iga 39 takistuse kohta)
- Saadaval [Cascade projekti kodulehel](#)
- Varsti ka eesti keeles

4.3.1. Lack of / or high level of competition for local government resources: finances

Resources

Video clips:

[Change agents can take adaptation to the next level \(On Urban Resilience\)](#)

[Implementing cl](#)

[Naturvation - de](#)

Guides:

[Developing Bus](#)

[Naturvation Bus](#)

Critical questi

Which stakeho
model which er

What kind of co
resources so a

4.1.2. Short-term political cycles lead to a lack of political will

Resources

Video clips:

[Climate change: The Hard Part is Political Will \(The Aspen Institute\)](#)

[Just go for it \(On Urban Resilience\)](#)

Guides:

[Guidelines for reviewing plans to achieve equitable disaster resilient development \(SEI 2019\), in Sections 1.2 \(p12\) and 1.4 \(p16\)](#)

[Developing Business Cases \(RESIN 2017\)](#)

Critical questions for stakeholder discussion:

What accountability mechanisms are in place for decisions made during this process?

Who can be held accountable for the consequences of decisions made and over what time period?

Can a business case be built which appeals to the public long-term in a way that can ensure continued political support?

Which other external actors (outside of the local authority) can be engaged to support the continuation of actions despite potential changes in politics? Could multi-level governance be strengthened through strengthening links between local policies or their links to higher-level policies?



TAKISTUSTE ÜLETAMISE VAHENDID NÄIDE

4.1.4. Vastuolu lühi- ja pikaajaliste vajaduste vahel

Vahendid

Videod:

[Kliimamuutus ja pikema perspektiiviga mõtlemise proovikivi – Adam Sobel \(TEDxBroadway\)](#)

Käsiraamatud:

[Ärimudelite arendamine \(RESIN 2017\)](#)

[Kavade ülevaatamise juhised, et saavutada katastroofivalmiduse õiglane areng \(SEI 2019\), osa 1.4](#)

Otsustava tähtsusega küsimused huvirühmade arutelus:

Millised on eri meetmetega seotud ajakavad, pidades silmas nende mõju (riskid, kulud, tulud)? Ja milliste teguritega on need seotud?

Mis on kohanemise ärimudel? Millised on pikaajalised kulud juhul, kui mingeid kohanemismeetmeid rakendatakse, võrreldes kuludega, mis kaasnevad sellega, kui neid meetmeid ei rakendata?

Millised oleksid praegused kliimamuutuseks valmistumise kulud võrreldes sellega, kui kliimamuutuse mõjule reageeritaks hiljem?

VEEBISEMINAR

HOW TO MAKE CITIES MORE RESILIENT?

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM
THE CASCADE PROJECT

-
- Teisipäeval, 8. juunil 2021
kl 11.00-14.00
 - Täpsem info
<http://www.cascade-bsr.eu/>
 - Registreerimise [LINK](#)

Suur tänu!

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