

Integrating Adaptation into Normal Business Activities

The Next Step towards
Climate Resilience

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Background

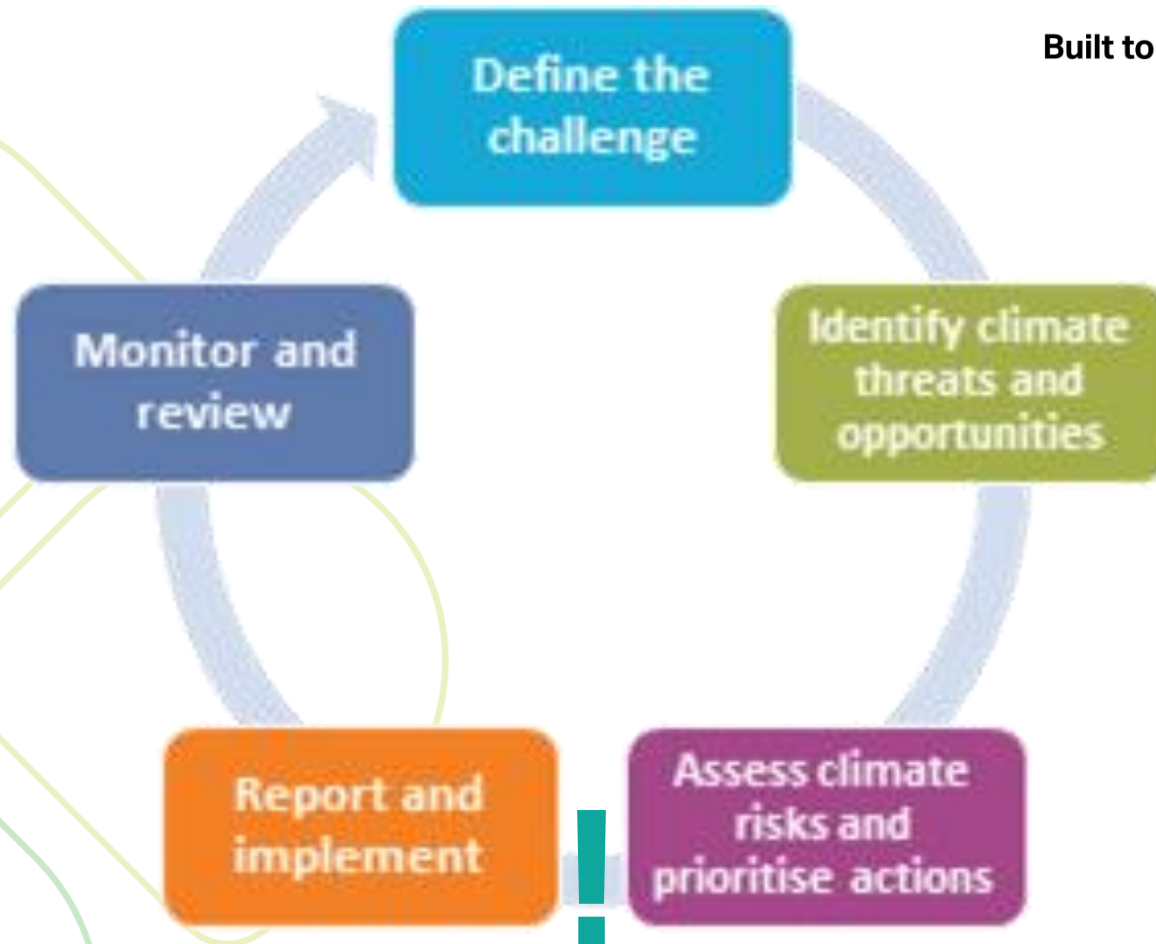
Adaptation Part 1: Definitions, the process and getting started.

Adaptation Part 2: Public Bodies Climate Change Reporting and identifying existing adaptation action.

Adaptation Part 3: Integrating climate change adaptation within normal business activities.



Background



Barriers

- ❑ Stakeholder **acceptance and agreement** –students, managers, operational staff
- ❑ Lack of **knowledge, understanding**, guidance and expertise relating to climate change adaptation often associated with **poor communication**
- ❑ Difficulties in identifying **priorities** for action (especially when other HE/FE demands may seem to take precedence)
- ❑ Financial **resources** – EU Funding & ability to borrow
- ❑ Incorporating climate change adaptation into other HE/FE **plans, programmes, strategies** etc.
- ❑ **Collaboration** with other sectors, stakeholders etc.
- ❑ User **behaviour** – *Can* be less of a problem to HE/FE



Why is Integration Important?

- ☐ Vital in ensuring further and higher education facilities are resilient to future climate change and extreme weather events
- ☐ So **how** can we begin to integrate climate change adaptation with normal business activities despite the barriers which exist?

“How is it that, in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence, there are still some who would deny the dangers of climate change?”

- Nicholas Stern



Core Principles

□ Transparency

- Deniers
- Sceptics
- Stakeholders with alternative priorities

□ Uncertainty

- Acknowledgement
- Explanation
- Barriers

□ Limitations

- Resources
- Data
- Knowledge gaps – research opportunity?

Framing the Message

"The appropriate method of engaging stakeholders and decision-makers will vary according to the [stakeholder], context and objectives" FHWA 2012.

- ☐ Audience **values**
- ☐ Framing the Message in the **right way**
- ☐ Overcome '**psychological distance**'
- ☐ 'Don't focus on '**doom and gloom**'
- ☐ Opportunity to **engage**
- ☐ Engage the **political spectrum**
- ☐ Harness the power of **social norms**

Do we really take these messages on board?

Communicating climate change adaptation

A practical guide to values-
based communication

Adaptation
Scotland

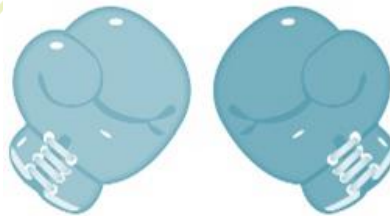
December 2014

Available [Here](#).

Framing the Message

- ☐ Stakeholder workshops and supply chain mapping
- ☐ Mapping of stakeholder requirements and strategic objectives to develop climate change adaptation responses which derive **multiple benefits**
- ☐ Common barrier – Awareness, education and understanding

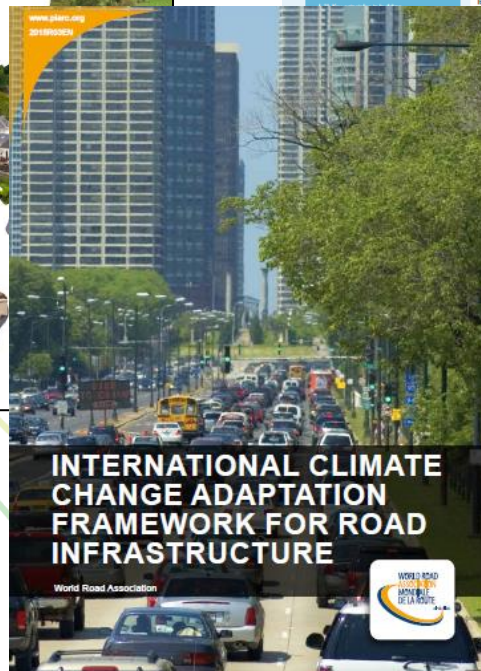
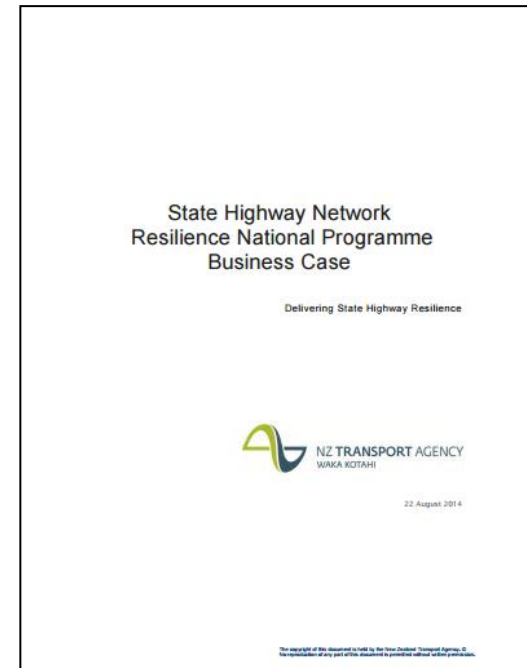
Climate Change vs. Extreme Weather



Business Case – Senior Management and Decision-Makers



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Welsh Government Document – Available [Here](#).
 IEMA Document – Available [Here](#).
 New Zealand Transport Agency Document – Available [Here](#).
 World Road Association Document – Available [Here](#).

Business Case – Senior Management and Decision-Makers

- ❑ Small and medium businesses - West Midlands
- ❑ Sets out business opportunities from responding to a changing climate
- ❑ Saving Money...
- ❑ ...Making Money



Available [Here](#).

Business Case – Scottish Climate Change Adaptation

- ❑ Business Case **Purpose** and **Drivers**
- ❑ Brief Overview of **Changing Climates** and **Extreme Weather**
- ❑ Identification of Key Climate **Risks** and **Opportunities** for the Business
- ❑ **Costs and Benefits** of Climate Change Adaptation
- ❑ **Responses/Decisions Required** and Recommendations.

Roles and Responsibilities

- ❑ Identification
- ❑ Implementation
- ❑ Ownership



Measure / Scheme: Details on the action, what it is trying to achieve, and the risks it aiming to address.

Delivery: Organisation/team/individual who will lead and/or support the measure or scheme.

Programme: Start, review and end dates of the action or scheme.

Funding: Estimated costs and funding source(s).

Priority: How the action ranks in relation to other actions. This information is likely to be of use when determining which action highway authorities and authorities should undertake next.

Training, Feedback & Communication



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- ☐ Access to robust information across **all levels** → increased awareness, capabilities and knowledge → informed decisions
- ☐ Enabling feedback engages employees → Ownership
- ☐ Comprehensive internal **communications strategy**
- ☐ Partnerships with **academia** and key national professional, **research** and **interest groups**
- ☐ Keeping students **informed**

Policies, Plans and Procedures

Integrating climate change across plans, policies, procedures and tools.

- ☐ Bottom-up approach – relatable and functional
- ☐ Make it '**easy**'
- ☐ Challenging yet learning to speak the interdisciplinary language of our colleagues can be rewarded in more ways than one



Feeling 'Under the Weather?'

"Provide local practitioners with tools and evidence to take action and embed adaptation within local strategies, assessments and commissioning plans".



Available [Here](#).

Policies, Plans and Procedures – Energy Distribution Organization



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☐ Recommendations are provided for heightened consideration of climate change risks and extreme weather events across plans, policies and procedure documents.

- Operations
- Network Planning
- Customer Operations
- Environment, health and safety
- Asset risk management
- Construction, design and management
- Winter management
- Procurement

Policies, Plans and Procedures – Scotland Example



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- ☐ Disruption Assessment
- ☐ Ongoing Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Plan
- ☐ Comparison of outputs
 - Flooding
 - Landslides
 - Rockfalls
 - Severe weather
- ☐ Operating Company consultation and engagement
- ☐ Recommendations

Policies, Plans and Procedures – Scottish Example



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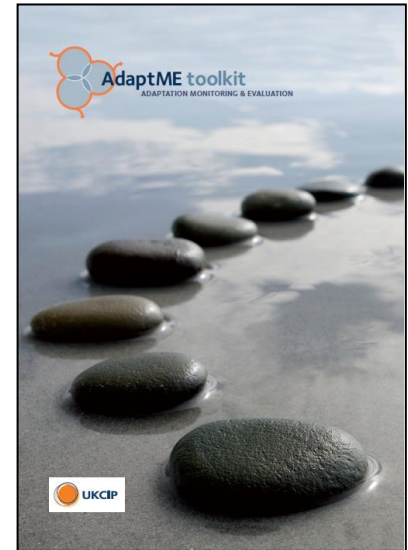
- ❑ Whole-life cost model within Road Information System
- ❑ Project Carbon tool enabling the calculation of whole-life carbon costs of a project
- ❑ Single function required → Balance economic and environmental costs to be determined.

"I[Our system] assists us in managing our data more efficiently and allows us to make better investment decisions. It is a fully integrated Geographical Information System (GIS) map-based asset management system, which links condition data with inventory, accidents, structures, drainage, construction, customer services, routine maintenance, works ordering/payment and street lighting to name but a few"

Monitoring and Management

“Monitoring and evaluation of projects, policies and programmes forms an important part of the adaptation process” – UNFCCC

- ☐ Identification of good practice, lessons learnt and gaps
- ☐ Prioritisation
- ☐ Opportunities for funding
- ☐ Keeping climate change on the agenda
- ☐ Identification of 'next steps'
- ☐ Increased understanding.



Available [Here](#).

Conclusion

- ☐ Barriers and 'the major hurdle'
- ☐ Importance of integration and embedding climate change adaptation
- ☐ Core principles
- ☐ Framing our message
- ☐ Engagement across all levels – senior management and operatives
- ☐ Make it easy – Strategy → Operations
- ☐ Monitoring and management

Thank you

Do you have any questions?

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