

Adaptive Capacity Checklist Resources Guide

RESOURCE TYPE AND DESCRIPTION	TITLE	PURPOSE AND USE	KEY MESSAGES	REFERENCE/ LINK
Step 1: Leadership and Resourcing				
<p><u>Website/ Guidance</u></p> <p>Provides guidance on developing a business case for adaptation.</p>	<p>Guidance on how to build a business case for climate change adaptation: Lessons from coastal Australia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines why a business case is required, what a business case is and why a business case is different for adaptation than for other activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective business plans for climate change adaptation are essential to ensure organisational support, access to required resources, and ultimately for achieving action. Successful business cases rely on properly structured and informed documents, and on taking a strategic approach to progressing the business case through the organisation. 	<p>Banhalmi-Zakar, Z. and R. Hales, 2016: Guidance on how to build a business case for climate change adaptation: Lessons from coastal Australia. CoastAdapt, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility, Gold Coast.</p> <p>https://coastadapt.com.au/how-develop-business-case</p>
<p><u>Report including literature review and case studies.</u></p> <p>This research report identifies key elements of a</p>	<p>Building the business case for climate change adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key elements and lessons learned from 10 case studies can be used when building a business case for adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven key elements and nine key lessons are identified (see exec summary and section 6) 	<p>Hales, R., Banhalmi-Zakar, Z., Sarker, T., Lo, A., Chai, A., Whittlesea, E., Fleming, C., Kelly, K., and Bun, M., 2016: Building the business case for climate change adaptation. National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility, Gold Coast.</p>

<p>business case for climate change adaptation based on research in coastal areas.</p>				<p>https://nccarf.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/RR4_Building_the_business_case_for_adaptation.pdf</p>
<p><u>Manual</u></p> <p>This manual is aimed at developing the capacity of individuals to get buy-in and support from their organisations to act on climate risk and vulnerability.</p>	<p>Getting Buy-In and Support in Your Organisation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It outlines some basic tools and techniques that can be used to figure out how to navigate complex organisational cultures. • Includes a step-by-step process to understand how decisions are really made in your organisation and how you can influence outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to climate change requires new cross-organisational relationships. High level support is needed to achieve this. • Getting buy-in requires a profound understanding of the complexity of decision making in your organisation. It is a prerequisite for achieving support and change. 	<p>Hamden, R., 2016: Getting Buy-In and Support in Your Organisation. CoastAdapt, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility, GoldCoast.</p> <p>https://coastadapt.com.au/sites/default/files/factsheets/T4M1_Getting_buy_in_and_support_0.pdf</p>
<p><u>Template</u></p> <p>Developed by Coast Adapt, this template can be used to help guide the development of a business case for adaptation actions.</p>	<p>Coast Adapt Business Case Template</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be used to help develop a business case that will guide decision-makers through steps from recognising climate risks towards preferred adaptation action(s). 		<p>https://coastadapt.com.au/tools/c-cads-business-case-template</p>

Step 2: Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge

<p><u>Glossary</u></p> <p>This glossary provides definitions of Climate Change Adaptation Terms</p>	<p>Glossary</p>			<p>Enfors-Kautsky, E., Järnberg, L., Quinlan, A, and Ryan, P. 2018. Wayfinder: a resilience guide for navigating towards sustainable futures. GRAID programme, Stockholm Resilience Center.</p> <p>www.wayfinder.earth</p>
<p><u>Website</u></p> <p>This website provides videos and informational resources from past events hosted by DELWP and the National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility for local governments.</p>	<p>Victorian Government Climate Change Website 'Resources for Local Government'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recordings of webinars and local government case studies can be used to build general adaptation knowledge and ideas for adaptation actions and approaches. 		<p>https://www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/local-government/resources-for-local-government</p>
<p><u>Flyer</u></p> <p>This Victorian Government flyer outlines risks and key questions for different council</p>	<p>Climate Change Risks to Local Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short summary of issues to consider under different council responsibilities. Could help in communications and to underpin a first-pass risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing climate change risks to council services, infrastructure and operations, and supporting the community to adapt, are critical responsibilities of local government. 	<p>https://www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0023/Cli73049mate-Change-Risks-to-Local-Government_FINAL.pdf</p>

<p>areas of responsibility.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes a list of suggested actions for councillors. 		
<p><u>Guidance</u></p> <p>A guide for local and state governments on considering climate change impacts in policy development and delivery with an emphasis on place-based adaptation.</p>	<p>Local climate change adaptation planning A guide for government policy and decision makers in Victoria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes key definitions and characteristics of an adaptation planning process. • Includes a summary of different approaches, methods and tools for assessing climate change impacts. • Includes examples of types of adaptation actions and a summary of decision-support tools that may be appropriate for adaptation planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no ‘one size fits all’ approach to adaptation. • Local adaptation interventions are most successful when they are based on a thorough understanding of local context. • Different approaches, methods and tools exist for assessing impacts and decision-making. • The selection of these is important, because they lead to different types of knowledge about climate change impacts and adaptation needs. • It is critical to understand why you are using an approach or method and what the implications are for your understanding of climate change adaptation in your context. 	<p>Fünfgeld, H. (2012): Local climate change adaptation planning: a guide for government policy and decision makers in Victoria. Melbourne: Victorian Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Research (VCCCAR).</p> <p>http://www.vcccar.org.au/publication/research-paper/local-climate-change-adaptation-planning-guide-for-government-policy-and</p>

<p><u>Framework</u></p> <p>This framework was developed by CSIRO to help public servants manage climate change risks</p>	<p>Climate Compass: A climate risk management framework for Commonwealth agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It offers instructions and information and guidance. • The framework includes three cycles of action: Scan, Strategy and Project cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three cycles recognise the iterative process of understanding and addressing climate risks. • This allows people to begin, even if they have little expertise or resources. • Progression through the cycles deepens knowledge and allows for more thorough identification of risks and priority actions. 	<p>CSIRO (2018). Climate Compass: A climate risk management framework for Commonwealth agencies. CSIRO, Australia.</p>
<p><u>Article</u></p> <p>A short online article from the Scientific American.</p>	<p>Riskiest spot for rising seas is 50 miles from the ocean</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This describes a US system for evaluating risk and vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic factors are key drivers of climate risk and vulnerability. • Vulnerability is complex. Exposure to a climate hazard is just one aspect, and not necessarily the most significant. • Adaptation actions should aim to address the underlying drivers of vulnerability, not just exposure. 	<p>Riskiest Spot for Rising Seas Is 50 Miles from the Ocean</p>

Step 3: Strategic Response

<p><u>Guidance / Playbook</u></p>	<p>Adaptation Pathways: a playbook for developing robust options for climate change adaptation in Natural Resource Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This playbook presents an approach to climate change adaptation planning known as adaptation pathway.’ • It guides users through a process of identifying adaptation measures that can be used to draft an adaptation plan. • It was developed for natural resource management but applicable to other adaptation planning contexts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for climate change must consider different time horizons and scenarios. • A robust plan identifies a series of possible actions that can respond to changes over time. 	<p>Bosomworth, K., Harwood,A., Leith,P., and Wallis,P. (2015). Adaptation Pathways: a playbook for developing options for climate change adaptation in Natural Resource Management. Southern Slopes Climate Change Adaptation Research Partnership (SCARP): RMIT University, University of Tasmania, and Monash University.</p> <p>Adaptation Pathways: a playbook for developing options for climate change adaptation in Natural Resource Management — Terra Nova - The Australian Climate Change Adaptation Information Hub</p>
<p><u>Guidance Materials</u></p>	<p>Place-based Adaptation Planning Guidance Notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This series of guidance notes was developed to support the development of Victorian Regional Adaptation Strategies. • They can be applied to any group or organisation that is embarking on a climate change adaptation planning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For adaptation to be ‘place-based’, it must explore and engage with different perspectives and values. • Places are ‘socio-ecological systems’ - which involve ongoing, dynamic interactions between people and natural and physical places. 	<p>Climate change adaptation resources</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They include theoretical background and practical tools and steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adaptive planning needs approaches that work with, rather than try to contain, unknowns. 	
<p><u>Guidance</u></p> <p>This guidance note is part of a set of interconnected guidance documents that were developed to support the implementation of the <i>National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework</i>.</p>	<p>Guidance for Strategic Guidance on Climate and Disaster Risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This series of guidance notes includes an introduction and separate guidance on governance, vulnerability, scenarios, and prioritisation. ● The guidance materials are “designed to be a foundation to build capacity for collective action for all sectors” (Intro pg. 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Climate and disaster risks are systemic risks. ● We can no longer work on the assumption of stability of social, economic, and natural systems. ● We need ambitious approaches that are based on systems- and values-based thinking and collective action. 	<p>https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/strategic-disaster-risk-assessment-guidance/</p>

Step 4: Organisational Culture

Guidance Note

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy Guidance Note 2: Establishing a Learning Framework

- This Guidance Note helps adaptation planners to develop a learning framework.
- It includes suggested methods and reflective questions.
- No single individual or organisation has ‘the answers’ or the right way to ‘do’ adaptation.
- A learning approach is needed to explore the system and continue to learn about it as adaptation actions are implemented and as situations change.
- Without a learning approach that includes multiple perspectives, there is a greater risk of negative unintended consequences and maladaptation.

https://www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0038/489683/RAS-GN2_Establishing-a-Learning-Framework-.pdf

Step 5: Collaboration

<p><u>Flyer</u></p> <p>One-page flyer by Coast Adapt which succinctly communicates the rationale for climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Why do we need to adapt?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This flyer could be shared with others to help communicate the purpose of climate change adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is inevitable and occurring now. Without adaptation the impacts will be too great. 	<p>https://coastadapt.com.au/sites/default/files/infographics/15-117-NCCARFINFOGRAPHICS-2-UPLOADED-WEB%2827Feb%29.pdf</p>
<p><u>Website</u></p> <p>CoastAdapt website describes the benefits of collaboration for adaptation.</p>	<p>Collaboration and Partnerships for Climate Change Adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explores the benefits of collaboration, who to collaborate with Links to case studies on good practice in collaboration with stakeholders on adaptation planning. 	<p>Examples of some of the case studies from website.</p> <p>Case studies in collaboration with stakeholders:</p> <p>Lakeside communities' adaptation planning</p> <p>Morningson Peninsula community engagement</p> <p>Case Studies of collaboration between organisations</p> <p>Great Barrier Reef and Climate Change</p>	<p>Burton, D. (2016) Collaboration and partnerships for adaptation. CoastAdapt, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility, Gold Coast.</p> <p>https://coastadapt.com.au/how-to-pages/collaboration-and-partnerships-climate-change-adaptation</p>

			Sydney Coastal Councils Townsville coastal hazard assessment	
<p><u>Guidance</u></p> <p>A guide for local and state governments on considering climate change impacts in policy development and delivery with an emphasis on place-based adaptation.</p>	<p>Local climate change adaptation planning A guide for government policy and decision makers in Victoria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Guidance on collaboration see section 3 pages 13-16. 		<p>Fünfgeld, H. (2012): Local climate change adaptation planning: a guide for government policy and decision makers in Victoria. Melbourne: Victorian Centre for Climate Change Adaptation Research (VCCCAR).</p> <p>http://www.vcccar.org.au/publication/research-paper/local-climate-change-adaptation-planning-guide-for-government-policy-and</p>
<p><u>Guidance</u></p> <p>This document offers some practical information about engaging audiences using a values-based approach</p>	<p>Communicating climate change adaptation: A practical guide to values-based communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborating frequently entails engaging others who may have different interests and perspectives. This guidance can be used to help building engagement and thinking about how to convey different messages to different groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will respond to messages about climate change in different ways. Try to understand the values and motivations of others and identify a type of framing that will be engaging to them. 	<p>Corner, A. and Clarke J. (2014) Communicating climate change adaptation: A practical guide to value-based communication. Climate Outreach, Scotland.</p> <p>https://climateoutreach.org/reports/communicating-climate-change-adaptation-a-practical-guide-to-values-based-communication/</p>

Step 6: Integration

<p><u>Policy Brief</u> A policy brief that explains what a 'mainstreaming' approach to adaptation means and some suggested methods and lessons.</p>	<p>A closer look at mainstreaming adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use this for a quick overview of the rationale behind a mainstreaming approach to adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Climate change is a cross-cutting issue and requires a whole-of-organisation approach. ● There is no 'blueprint' for integrating adaptation. ● Many different 'entry points' exist. 	<p>https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/ms/CloserLook-mainstreaming.pdf</p>
<p><u>Background Paper</u> This is an EU paper that provides a background on mainstreaming. It summarises literature and gives examples.</p>	<p>EU Climate Policy Mainstreaming. Background Paper for RESPONSES/IEEP Symposium.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This readable paper will provide a deeper dive into mainstreaming concepts and practice. ● Identifies barriers and dilemmas from European perspective. ● Includes a water sector example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Integration requires that environmental and climate policy goals are taken into account in all sectors and policy fields. ● Integration can help foster better policy coherence which may lead to synergistic effects. 	<p>Rayner, T. and Berkhout, F. (2012) EU Climate Policy Mainstreaming. Background Paper for RESPONSES/IEEP Symposium.</p> <p>https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/files/presentation/2013/responses_1207_2012_Symposium_background%20paper_0.pdf</p>

Strategy

This strategy guides future planning and early identification of adaptation risks and opportunities into the Fishermans Bend renewal project.

Fishermans Bend Climate Readiness Strategy

- Example of a strategy that is incorporating climate change into long-term strategic planning.

- Decisions made today will have an enduring legacy.
- Integrating climate risk into early planning, design and development are expected to be a cost-effective way to address localised climate impacts.

[Fishermans Bend Climate Readiness Strategy PDF](#)

Step 7. Good Adaptation Governance

<p><u>Guidance Brief</u></p> <p>Briefs were designed to support senior council decision-makers to understand and deliver on their responsibilities for climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Local Government Roles and Responsibilities for Adaptation under Victorian Legislation: guidance brief</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides succinct summaries of key legislative obligations and includes various tools and resources to guide decision-makers through their duty of care, and a library of resources to support informed adaptation decision making. 		<p>https://www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0030/490476/Local-Government-Roles-and-Responsibilities-for-Adaptation-under-Victorian-Legislation_Guidance-Brief.pdf</p>
<p><u>Guidance</u></p> <p>This guidance note is part of a set of interconnected guidance documents that were developed to support the implementation of the <i>National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework</i>.</p>	<p>Climate and Disaster Risk: What they are, why they matter and how to consider them in decision making.</p> <p>02: Guidance on Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use this document to help build understanding of the systemic nature of climate and disaster risk. • Includes pragmatic actions to overcome the constraints faced when trying to make decisions about strategically assessing and managing climate risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The era of framing, assessing and treating risks as a simple 'likelihood x consequence' is over. • New forms of systemic risk management and governance explicitly consider the complex, uncertain and ambiguous nature of natural hazards and vulnerability. 	<p>Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs. 2019. Climate and Disaster Risk: What they are, why they matter and how to consider them in decision making. 2 Guidance on Governance</p> <p>https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/media/7709/02-governance-guidance-strategic-decisions-climate-disaster-risk-2020.pdf</p>