



Climate & Development
Knowledge Network

Critical success factors for resilient water infrastructure

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- Success factors
- Simple and effective communication of climate risks and uncertainties
- Involving the right stakeholders at every stage
- Capitalising on entry points
- Going beyond the project
- Building institutional capacity for assessment, design and financing
- Table questions



Introduction

- Summarising the learnings from 5 projects across Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean
- Five projects
 - Adaptation Plan of Cartagena de Indias and the Islands
 - AMCOW Capacity Building
 - Water Resilience and Climate Resilience in the Horn of Africa
 - Building Climate Resilience in the Limpopo Basin, Mozambique
 - Climate Proofing the Sandy Bay water service improvement project, St Vincent

Success factors

- Simple and effective communication of climate risks and uncertainties
- Involving the right stakeholders at every stage
- Capitalising on entry points
- Going beyond the project
- Building institutional capacity for assessment, design and financing

Simple and effective communication of climate risks and uncertainties

- Effective communication of climate risks and uncertainties to decision makers is important to successfully inform project planning and subsequent design. Climate risks can be placed within the wider context of non-climate risks and vulnerabilities to ensure a complete picture of risk is available in the planning process.

Involving the right stakeholders at every stage

- Stakeholder analysis at the onset of any intervention is crucial to informing stakeholder engagement. Making a clear plan for which stakeholders should be engaged at different stages and which could be "champions" for and leaders of change is important. The purpose and methods to be used will promote ownership of the intervention.

Capitalising on entry points

- Gain a thorough understanding of the entry points into decision making and planning processes to maximise the opportunity for effective change. In order for the timing of interventions to be effective in delivering climate resilience, decision points must be identified that provide the necessary lead time before interventions are required.

Going beyond the project

- Adjusting infrastructure design to improve resilience is important, but infrastructure should also support resilience within its broader environmental, social and institutional context. This means selecting, designing and operating infrastructure to minimise negative impacts and maximise co-benefits with other sectors and stakeholders.

Building institutional capacity for assessment, design and financing

- Long-term prospects for increasing the climate resilience of infrastructure rely on investment to improve the capacity of national government agencies and river basin organisations to support action. Capacity development must be tailored to the specific gaps and needs of the beneficiary organisations, identified by working closely and collaboratively with development partners.

World Café table discussion topics

- Do you agree with these success factors?
- What do you think could added as an additional critical factor?
- Which factor do you think can be removed and why?



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