

Advice to Government

**Climate Change And
Canadian Public Policy:
ADAPTATION
& ACTION**

Toronto October 28-29, 2008

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The Institute of Public Administration of Canada L'Institut d'administration publique du Canada

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Executive Summary:

The Institute of Public Administration of Canada's conference, "**Climate Change and Canadian Public Policy: Adaptation and Action**" was held in Toronto, October 28-29, 2008. Over 180 speakers and delegates came from across Canada and some internationally, from governments, scientific research and policy organizations, universities, NGOs, the private sector and consortia.

IPAC brought this international community of practise together because leading researchers have decried the lack of cooperation in Climate Change Adaptation policies, implementation and knowledge-sharing across jurisdictions and disciplines. What did we hear? "The Ministry of Environment is doing this work, so our Policy and Finance Units do not need to be involved". IPAC's conference broke down policy silos by inviting diverse speakers and delegates to focus on climate change adaptation across government.

We must mitigate and reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions while developing adaptive measures quickly. Speakers used examples from insurance, legal cases, health care, housing, politics, risk assessment and inter-jurisdictional organisations. There were case studies from the Yukon, British Columbia, Atlantic Canada, Québec, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The overlapping risks and costs of inaction to public infrastructure, the legal liabilities, and health care costs will only increase. Speakers addressed **Canadians' desire for government leadership on Climate Change** in mitigation and adaptation, as well as businesses wish to see regulatory frameworks and a predictable business environment, including a more robust Climate Change policy.

The urgency of Climate Change Adaptation action was highlighted by members of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Regions are already seeing a rise in average temperature as well as effects on human health (air- and heat-related), populations displaced due to flooding, deteriorating roads and building foundations, forestry pests, and a change in water levels and snow availability.

Speakers recommended that governments incorporate 2° to 6°C temperature increases into current planning assumptions and risk assessments for the next four decades and to budget for additional costs.

Introduction

The Institute of Public Administration of Canada's conference, "Climate Change and Canadian Public Policy: Adaptation and Action" was held in Toronto, October 28-29, 2008. More than 180 speakers and delegates were drawn from across Canada, from governments, scientific research and policy organizations, universities, NGOs, the private sector and consortia.

Speakers, delegates and advisors agreed that IPAC's "Advice to Governments" would be the most useful report of conference proceedings for senior decision-makers. This report includes 10 recommendations and suggested actions. The conference program is attached. Speakers' presentations, biographies and bibliography are posted on the website www.ipac.ca/climate.

Keynote and major speakers included Andrew Weaver, author of *Keeping Our Cool*, Minister John Gerretsen, Ontario's Environment Minister, Graham Whitmarsh, Head BC Climate Action Secretariat, Eva Ligeti, Ontario's first Environmental Commissioner, Ron Dembo of Zerofootprint, Keith Neuman from Environics, the Hon. John Godfrey and Dr. Günther Bachmann, General Secretary, German Council for Sustainable Development.

IPAC would like to acknowledge and thank the Co-chairs of the Ontario Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation, Ian Burton and David Pearson for their help in designing the conference program. As well, Dr. Pearson moderated the two day sessions with great skill and insights. Their contributions of ideas and participation helped to make the conference a major success.

IPAC brought these communities of practise together to focus on adaptation issues, answering the call of leading researchers for greater cooperation across jurisdictions and disciplines. For more than 60 years, IPAC combined the strengths of the Canadian practitioners and scholars of public administration and policy, and has worked on difficult issues, shared information, generated new ideas and fostered networks of expertise.

Climate change experts see the urgent need for action on adaptation, and the important role of the public sector in framing issues, leading and coordinating action and helping other sectors move forward. It is imperative that we address both issues: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

The public sector has tools to help Canadians to adapt to the difficult changes ahead. Adaptation plans and actions must be multidisciplinary, flexible and innovative. They must be implemented on a local, provincial/territorial and national scale. Leadership at all levels will help Canadians prepare for the economic and social challenges that will certainly result from climate change. Dr. Ian Burton, Co-Chair of the Ontario Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation, said, "We are more than 12 years behind in climate change adaptation work." Changes are occurring faster than most scientific models have previously predicted.

This report attempts to summarise the top 10 concerns and recommendations expressed by speakers, delegates and the network of distinguished experts who advised IPAC in the development of this conference.

The Conference

The conference concentrated on key areas: immediate adaptation needs, most vulnerable communities, innovative approaches and new policies, the challenges of mobilising scarce resources and enacting changes during tough economic times. Panellists' focused on effective leadership, bold actions and ways of bringing the public and private sectors together, despite competing interests, to address this emerging crisis.

The conference posed some important questions: What are our adaptation priorities? Which communities and members of Canadian society are most vulnerable? How can the public sector build resiliency? Where are the innovative approaches? And how can we find the resources, now scarcer than ever, to act?

Large and complex organizations need help if they are to respond effectively to such challenges. Most apparent from the panels' discussions was the need for leadership, pragmatic approaches for adaptation and action, and intergovernmental cooperation, since the issues are complex, multifaceted, and nationally and regionally porous. Effective solutions require great leadership and cooperation. Climate change – both mitigation and adaptation - needs to be more openly discussed by public administrators.

The conference program is attached. Speakers' biographies, presentations and a bibliography are posted on our website: www.ipac.ca/climate.

Major Themes

1. Climate Change Adaptation Must Occur with GHG Mitigation.

Mitigation and adaptation are two aspects of the same urgent problem: speakers said that efforts to reduce GHG emissions and to adapt to climate change realities must both be taken on together.

Andrew Weaver, author of *Keeping Our Cool*, said “adaptation cannot be discussed without mitigation strategies” on a 50/50 basis, and that we must eventually achieve carbon neutrality. Mitigation steps must include public policies and incentives to reduce GHG production, making activities carbon-neutral, developing technologies to capture carbon, negotiating GHG emissions cap-and-trade systems or pricing carbon, and reducing carbon footprints.

Dr. Weaver and Dr. Ian Burton and other members of the Nobel Prize-winning International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), predicted that even with zero further GHG emissions, average global temperatures will rise +2°C, +4°C increasing for the next 40

years until temperatures peak near the end of the century at even more than +6°C, stabilize and decrease. Temperatures are not increasing uniformly, but are rising at a higher rate in the Northern Hemisphere: northern Canada especially will experience greater changes than the global average. Dr. Weaver noted that growing scientific opinion regarded more than +2°C as "dangerous" and that this would result from GHG concentrations over 450 parts per million.

These assumptions and adaptive components must be integrated into plans and activities, including health, infrastructure, urban design, agriculture and natural resources, water and other concerns. For public administrators there will be major consequences for budgets and lines of responsibility. Rapid change must be anticipated in many overlapping areas.

Governments need to integrate Climate Change adaptation in policies and plans to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions.

2. Action on Adaptation is Urgent.

Climate changes are coming on at a much faster rate than scientists have previously predicted. In northern regions of Canada, communities are now reporting that average temperatures have increased 2°C to 4°C, resulting in melting permafrost and damaged infrastructure, reduced time for ice roads, thinning sea ice, changes in animal behaviors and an increase in fauna and insect populations, (i.e. Canadian forests are plagued with mountain pine beetle infestations in larger and larger areas, with no natural predators).

Extreme weather patterns and record heat waves (2003, 2007), ice storms (January 1998), and floods (Saguenay 1996, Toronto 2005, Fredericton 2008), have already affected Canadians and will only increase, according to climate experts.

Adaptation to these emerging conditions has become urgent; experts call for "mainstreaming" of climate change assumptions in planning within all sectors of the economy, and especially in the public sector. Given the potential impact on citizens' daily lives of extreme weather events, programs to build infrastructure, provide water and maintain human health are highest priorities.

Governments should now include Climate Change adaptation measures in their business planning processes, budgets, staffing, performance and communication plans.

3. Canadians Support Stronger Environmental Policies.

According to IPAC's survey of Deputy Ministers and Municipal Chief Administrative Officers in 2007 and IPAC members in 2008, survey respondents are very concerned about environmental issues. Over 95% of the respondents said the environment was a key priority for public sector organizations.

Dr. Keith Neuman of the Environics Research Group provided insights based on his own data: Canadians accept the science of climate change; they anticipate that there will be

effects on themselves and their children; and they are dissatisfied with governments' performance on the environment. Canadians look to government – rather than the private sector – to lead the way on climate change, but see a leadership vacuum. “Sixty-six per cent of Canadians feel government should push ahead with both environmental and economic initiatives” despite the global financial crisis, said Neuman. He advised policy makers to appeal to Canadian values such as collective responsibility, fairness regarding distribution of costs and benefits, and our self-identification as idealistic and global leaders on the environment.

A national climate change policy would engage Canadians if it provided better information, and aimed to reach broad economic, social and environmental goals.

Canadians would support programs that anticipate climate change impacts and “mainstream” adaptive characteristics into accelerated infrastructure investments.

4. Investment in Adaptation is Cost-effective.

The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, the most comprehensive review ever carried out on the economics of climate change, was published October 30, 2006 by the Government of the UK. Sir Nicholas Stern outlined the current estimated costs of climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, compared to the costs if societies wait several years for more certain and more deteriorated conditions.

The conference's insurance, legal, and risk experts all stressed that costs will only rise if action to build more resilient communities is delayed. The Québec ice storm caused \$2 billion in damage; the Saguenay flood caused \$5 billion in damage. The costs arising from storms, floods and wind in 2008 have yet to be tallied. Aging infrastructure across Canada is vulnerable even with the usual climatic stresses: now, according to Paul Kovacs of the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction, areas are experiencing “a once-in-50-years storm” every 3–5 years. Climate change in the form of extreme weather events and wildfires has had a profound impact on property insurance, with damage increasing 20-fold since the 1970s.

Legal liabilities present another emerging major cost, according to environmental lawyer Dianne Saxe. Public organizations must be aware of “foreseeable risks” due to climate change and their responsibility to anticipate negative consequences. They should act to adapt policies, programs, standards, regulations, specifications, inspections and operations. The failure to adapt public sector organizations, if it results in harm to employees, clients, students and others, could mean expensive compensation.

Public sector investments and regulations should anticipate climate change impacts and include adaptive measures that could protect the public and employees, and increase resilience in buildings, infrastructure, and private property. Risk assessment for climate change should be part of planning and decision-making models.

5. Lessons from Various Jurisdictions.

The United Kingdom's Climate Change Act 2008 is a model for Canada: risk assessment is required by 2011; there is a Stakeholder Steering Group and public consultation, with a required Report back to Parliament. Cost/benefit analyses present more relevant decision possibilities, including the cost of adaptation measures compared to the cost of inaction, and possible gains.

In Germany, the Sustainable Development Council coordinates government, academic and private sector actions. Dr. Günther Bachmann, the Council's Executive Director, spoke mainly about Germany's GHG mitigation programs, which will surpass the EU targets of 20% GHG reductions by 2020, and go on to 40%. Prof. Bachmann introduced the idea of Carbon Justice to the conference, as a moral obligation of developed nations to reduce their GHG emissions and damage to the environment. He also spoke about the need to foster sustainable economies despite the economic downturn.

Philip de Waal, of the Netherlands Embassy Ottawa, spoke about the investment needed to keep the sea and inland waterways from overwhelming his country. "The Netherlands is all about adaptation" he said. 18% of the surface is water and 50% of the land mass is below sea level. The Open Barrier constructed from 1978 - 1986 cost 2.5 billion €. Major storms and inland floods devastated the land in 1993 and 1995. The Delta Commission developed new recommendations for dyke safety measures, dams, pumps, as well as different zoning restrictions for building and beach expansion towards the sea. The Netherlands will spend 1 - 1.5 billion € a year for the next 200 years on safeguarding the country with the best designed, engineered and financed adaptation mechanisms possible.

In contrast, Dr. Burton described climate change refugees from sinking island states, and countries with huge, vulnerable coastal populations. Tuvalu has a population of 11,300 and will need to evacuate its island-state in the near future. New Zealand, its closest neighbor, has agreed to take only 75 people a year. Bangladesh has a population of 150 million, and at least 10 million of its citizens will be forced to move inland to "new villages." Neighboring India's response has been to build border fences.

The Canadian government should collaborate on developing a policy to deal with anticipated "climate change refugees". The Canadian government should consult with other jurisdictions on adaptation legislation, investments and other measures.

6. A Major Role for Government.

Speakers and delegates called for strong government leadership to frame the issues and set priorities for standards, timelines, regulations, incentives, sanctions, public awareness and stakeholder consultations. They said that clear responsibilities for implementation are also needed.

The strategic and symbolic importance of a national voice on climate change adaptation was stressed, as well as the roles of provincial and municipal governments to help

communities build resilience. As the Environics study showed, Canadians expect and trust their governments to lead in this area, not the private sector.

National Resources Canada (NRCan) is the lead Federal Ministry on climate change. Donald Lemmen, of the Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Directorate, discussed the six Regional Adaptation Collaboratives (RACs) to be set up in spring 2009. RACs are designed to build institutional capacity and collaborative mechanisms in regions across Canada, to help governments plan and create local initiatives. The Canada Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network (C-CIARN) was closed in 2007 “as its mandate was met” according to its website www.nrcan.gc.ca. Delegates and speakers expressed their desire to have more robust national response to this large national and international challenge.

The Ontario Government’s Climate Change Secretariat, the British Columbia Climate Action Group, and OURANOS in Québec are organizations that have marshaled resources across disciplines, ministries and even jurisdictions to develop horizontal approaches to climate change adaptation in the public sector.

Cities are at the forefront of climate impacts, but there is very uneven policy capacity in Canadian municipalities. Cities such as Toronto, Montreal and Fredericton have well-designed adaptation plans (i.e. “Ahead of the Storm: Toronto’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy” http://www.toronto.ca/teo/pdf/ahead_of_the_storm.pdf). Several speakers called for more knowledge-sharing to address this gap.

All governments can lead by bringing together a broad range of academics, public sector experts from many ministries and departments, stakeholders, leading industries, trade associations, public affairs firms and Chambers of Commerce.

Leadership at the national level is especially needed to meet this large national and international challenge.

7. Stronger Partnerships: Public, Private, Academic.

Speakers called for partnerships to share information, approaches and implementation. Cities are working together through the C-40 and C-10 initiatives and the Clean Air Partnership. Governments could bring different partners together in regions and communities. Many adaptation responses are local in nature, but similar ideas could be shared across sectors.

In Québec the consortium OURANOS brings together researchers from Québec universities (Université Laval, Université de Québec à Montréal and McGill University) and 8 departments in the Québec government. Together they coordinate emerging research, identify gaps and monitor implementation across ministries and feedback from local programs to researchers. Executive Director Alain Bourque said they can generate more synergies because of the interplay between these sectors “across boundaries”.

The Ontario Centre for Climate Impacts and Adaptation Resources (OCCIAR) is a university-based, resource hub for researchers and stakeholders searching for information on climate change impacts and adaptation.

The Clean Air Partnership and the Alliance for Resilient Cities (ARC) support the efforts of local governments to identify the impacts of climate change, analyze adaptation options and develop action strategies to protect their communities. Eva Ligeti spoke about developing initiatives among a network of urban centres, sharing design, planning and technological information on adaptation to increase resilience.

Dr. Guernsey of Dalhousie University discussed the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and their work in Atlantic Canada regarding air quality issues and human health. Dr. Chiotti, director of Pollution Probe, also participated in the Health Canada report, *Human Health in a Changing Climate*, issued in August 2008¹.

Governments should develop more partnerships to share information, approaches and implementation across sectors.

8. Better Knowledge Sharing.

There is a gap in sharing information. Policy experts and middle-range officials from all governments need opportunities and resources such as conferences, workshops, websites and networks to speed the flow of current information, share research and policy approaches, and build public awareness campaigns.

Staff members at this level are implementing policies. They do not have the human resources, policy capacity or time to develop tools on their own: many assessments find that local community responses to Climate Change Adaptation vary considerably.

The cost of attending events such as conferences can be prohibitive. For example, many municipal and provincial officials were unable to attend the IPAC conference because of the cost – but asked for access to materials and presentations. Conferences such as those organized by the Conference Board, (“Climate Change Strategies for a Changing Environment” held in Toronto) are open to all, but even more expensive.

There are excellent senior level networks of experts which draw resources from governments across Canada, and meet at the most senior level. These include Ontario’s Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation and OURANOS in Québec. The National Roundtable on Environment and the Economy holds “invitation only” events and has an advisory role for the Federal Government. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and the Council of the Federation are other networks of Ministers and Premiers.

¹Health Canada only releases the report through requests by email, which can be made here: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/climat/eval/index-eng.php>

Governments should develop and financially support exchanges of officials focused at the working level as a cost effective way to increase knowledge-sharing of climate change adaptation issues.

9. Build Capacity.

Participants noted that public sector officials have a very un-even capacity to develop Climate Change Adaptation policies and programs. IPAC's conference helped to build awareness in the public sector of the urgency of this issue and increased knowledge among policy makers who were not environment experts. This conference certainly contributed to the dialogue among expert panelists, many of whom had worked together on previous projects and studies.

The conference provided materials (biographies, presentations, reading list) to participants and to others who consulted the web site. These tools facilitate wide information gathering by government policy staff from all research divisions and Climate Change secretariats.

Small scale conferences would build local capacity – where there are the most gaps - embrace locally developed solutions, while reducing costs and carbon footprints.

Governments should sponsor smaller, regional, intergovernmental conferences on Adaptation to build regional and interdisciplinary approaches for dealing with climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.

10. Information.

Speakers, researchers and delegates, and those who advised IPAC noted that open information sharing could be improved. The Natural Resources Canada report *From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada in a Changing Climate 2007* was initially difficult to obtain. The Health Canada report "*Human Health in a Changing Climate*" published in August 2008 was unavailable on the website and had to be especially requested by IPAC.

Many researchers spoke of the Canadian Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network (C-CIARN), established by Natural Resources Canada in 2001 to "promote and encourage research on climate change impacts and adaptation, as well as promoting interaction between researchers and stakeholders." According to the NRCan site "C-CIARN successfully met the mandate that it was given when it was created in 2001, and on June 30, 2007, the network closed."

The Regional Adaptation Cooperatives (RACs), now being developing by NRCan, require that researchers and provincial partners apply for two years of funding starting April 2009. Participants decried the lack of a consistent, long-term Federal approach and network to deal with this important problem.

A National Information Centre on Climate Change Adaptation should be established with long-term funding, and reports should be made easily accessible.

Conclusions

The Institute of Public Administration of Canada developed this conference on Climate Change Adaptation because experts said the public administration policy response to this huge, urgent societal challenge was inadequate. They said the public sector had not provided the leadership, coordination, funding and comprehensive approach necessary to address the rapidly emerging problems.

Delegates said that IPAC program increased the understanding of policy staff of these complex and difficult issues, brought people together and helped strengthen the community of public administrators and climate change policy experts. The conference raised the profile of the issue among decision-makers in all orders of government in Canada, non-profits and the private sector.

This report highlights the top ten concerns that delegates, speakers and advisors raised at the conference. The Institute of Public Administration of Canada urges the government to take immediate action. Climate change adaptation, as well as GHG mitigation measures must take on a higher priority through adequate funding by the government, horizontal and inter-governmental cooperation and bold leadership. This “wicked problem” will only get worse if we delay.

Canadians are ready for action from their governments: and all their governments.

The time is now for a Canadian Public Policy on Climate Change Adaptation and Action.

List of Recommendations

1. Climate Change Adaptation Must Occur with GHG Mitigation

Governments need to integrate Climate Change adaptation in policies to reduce or mitigate GHG emissions.

2. Action on Adaptation is Urgent

Governments should now include Climate Change adaptation measures in their business planning processes, budgets, staffing, performance and communication plans.

3. Canadians Support Stronger Environmental Policies

Canadians would support programs that anticipate climate change impacts and “mainstream” adaptive characteristics into accelerated infrastructure investments.

4. Investment in Adaptation is Cost Effective

Public sector investments and regulations should anticipate climate change impacts and include adaptive measures that could protect the public and employees, and increase resilience in buildings, infrastructure, and private property. Risk assessment for climate change should be part of planning and decision-making models.

5. Lessons from Various Jurisdictions

The Canadian government should collaborate on developing a policy to deal with anticipated “climate change refugees”. The Canadian government should consult with other jurisdictions on adaptation legislation, investments and other measures.

6. A Major Role for Government

All governments can lead by bringing together a broad range of academics, public sector experts from many ministries and departments, stakeholders, leading industries, trade associations, public affairs firms and Chambers of Commerce. Leadership at the national level is especially needed to meet this large national and international challenge.

7. Stronger Partnerships: Public, Private, Academic

Governments should develop more partnerships to share information, approaches and implementation across sectors.

8. Better Knowledge Sharing

Governments should develop and financially support exchanges of officials focused at the working level as a cost effective way to increase knowledge-sharing of climate change adaptation issues.

9. Build Capacity

Governments should sponsor smaller, regional, intergovernmental conferences on Adaptation to build regional and interdisciplinary approaches for dealing with climate change adaptation and mitigation issues.

10. Information

A National Information Centre on Climate Change Adaptation should be established with long-term funding, and reports should be made easily accessible.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY ONE - TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2008

8:15 am Welcome

Gabriel Sékaly, CEO, IPAC

8:20 am Introductions

Program Moderator - Dr. David Pearson, Co-chair of Ontario's Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaption, Laurentian University

8:30 am Opening Keynote: Global Warming: The Scale of the Problem and the Path to the Solution

Andrew Weaver, author of Keeping our Cool, (Sept 2008) University of Victoria

Key questions for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation:

- We know there is a problem; we know we need to act; we know we need to work together: why is this so hard?
- The urgency of Adaptation: plans, first steps and effective action
- Lessons learned from other complex problems, other jurisdictions.
- Acting in uncertainty and measuring success.

10:00 am What Canadians Expect from their Governments

Keith Neuman, Vice President, Public Affairs, Environics Research Group

10:30 am Break

10:45 am Panel: Adaptation and Innovation

Government leadership and innovative adaptation programs are needed. How can governments use emerging trends, garner political support and engage citizens? What are the roles of partnerships with universities, the private sector, NGOs and other jurisdictions?

Moderator: David Pearson, Co-chair of Ontario's Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation, Laurentian University

Donald S. Lemmen, Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Directorate, Natural Resources Canada

Marcel Gaucher, Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs, Québec

Jenny Fraser, Climate Change Section, Ministry of Environment, British Columbia

12:00 Lunch

12:30 pm Keynote: Smart Buildings in Smart Communities

Dr. Ron Dembo - CEO, ZeroFootPrint

Most Canadians live in cities: What can citizens, governments, companies and communities do to reduce our impact and adapt to the changing climate in Canada's urban environment.

1:30 pm Communities Panel

Communities are facing challenges of expansion and adaptation: they affect transportation, public infrastructure, water, public institutions. What do we need to be more resilient? What are the "no regrets" actions of Adaptation Plans? Which Canadian communities are experiencing the impacts of Climate Change? How have the C40 cities approached adaptation?

Moderator: Eva Ligeti, Executive Director, Clean Air Partnership and Ontario's first Environmental Commissioner

Rob McIsaac, Chair, MetroLinx

Ian Church, Senior Science Advisor, Yukon Government and International Polar Year

Lawson Oates, Director, Toronto Environment Office

3:00 pm Break

3:15 pm PRIVATE SECTOR: INSURANCE, LEGAL ISSUES AND RISK ANALYSIS

Extreme weather events could have catastrophic consequences affecting individuals and their homes, businesses, government institutions, schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructure. How do we weigh the risks and liabilities? Who will pay the bills associated with adaptive measures? As "50-year" storms and major heat waves occur more often, what are the key issues for Canadian policy makers and public officials?

Paul Kovacs, Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction and University of Western Ontario

Dianne Saxe, Saxe Law Office

Wendy Potomski, Sustainable Business Solutions, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

5:00 pm Reception for Delegates

DAY TWO - WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2008

8:20 am Introduction: IPAC CEO Gabriel Sékaly

8:30 am Hon. John Gerretsen, MPP, Minister of the Environment, Ontario

9:00 am Graham Whitmarsh, Head, Climate Action Secretariat, British Columbia

9:30 am INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

How have governments approached the Climate Change Adaptation challenges? A dialogue to compare challenges, timing, political culture, citizen and corporate responses and suggestions for Canadian policy makers and leaders.

Ian Burton, Co-chair of Ontario's Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation, University of Toronto

Philip de Waal, Embassy of the Netherlands

10:30 am Break

10:45 am ADAPTATION - IMMEDIATE CONCERNS

Health Canada's new study focused on Climate Change implications for human health and vulnerable populations: heat waves and poor air quality are front page news. Natural resources are changing quickly: lower lake levels, reduced snow, pest infested forests are also news. What are the most immediate concerns for Canadians and their natural environments? What are the strategies for adaptation?

Moderator: Rob De Loë, University of Waterloo

Dr. Pierre Gosselin, l'Institut national de santé publique du Québec, Ouranos, and Centre hospitalier universitaire de Québec

Judith Guernsey, Dalhousie University

Quentin Chiotti, Pollution Probe

Chris Jones, VP Public Affairs, Tourism Industry Association of Canada

12:00 pm Lunch

12:30 pm Keynote: Carbon Mitigation Action and Adaptation to Climate Change: The German Perspective

Dr. Günther Buchmann, Germany Council for Sustainable Development

1:00 pm Questions

2:00 pm Leading Approaches: The Big Pictures

Panelists will discuss leadership, some bold actions, bringing together public/private sectors and pragmatic approaches to adaptation. Science, politics, governance and the allocation of scarce resources: what are the strategies for adaptation through big complex organisations?

Moderator: Dr. Ian Burton, Co-chair of Ontario's Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation

Hon. John Godfrey, PC, sponsor of Canada's Federal *Sustainable Development Act*, 2008, and former Minister of State for Infrastructure and Communities

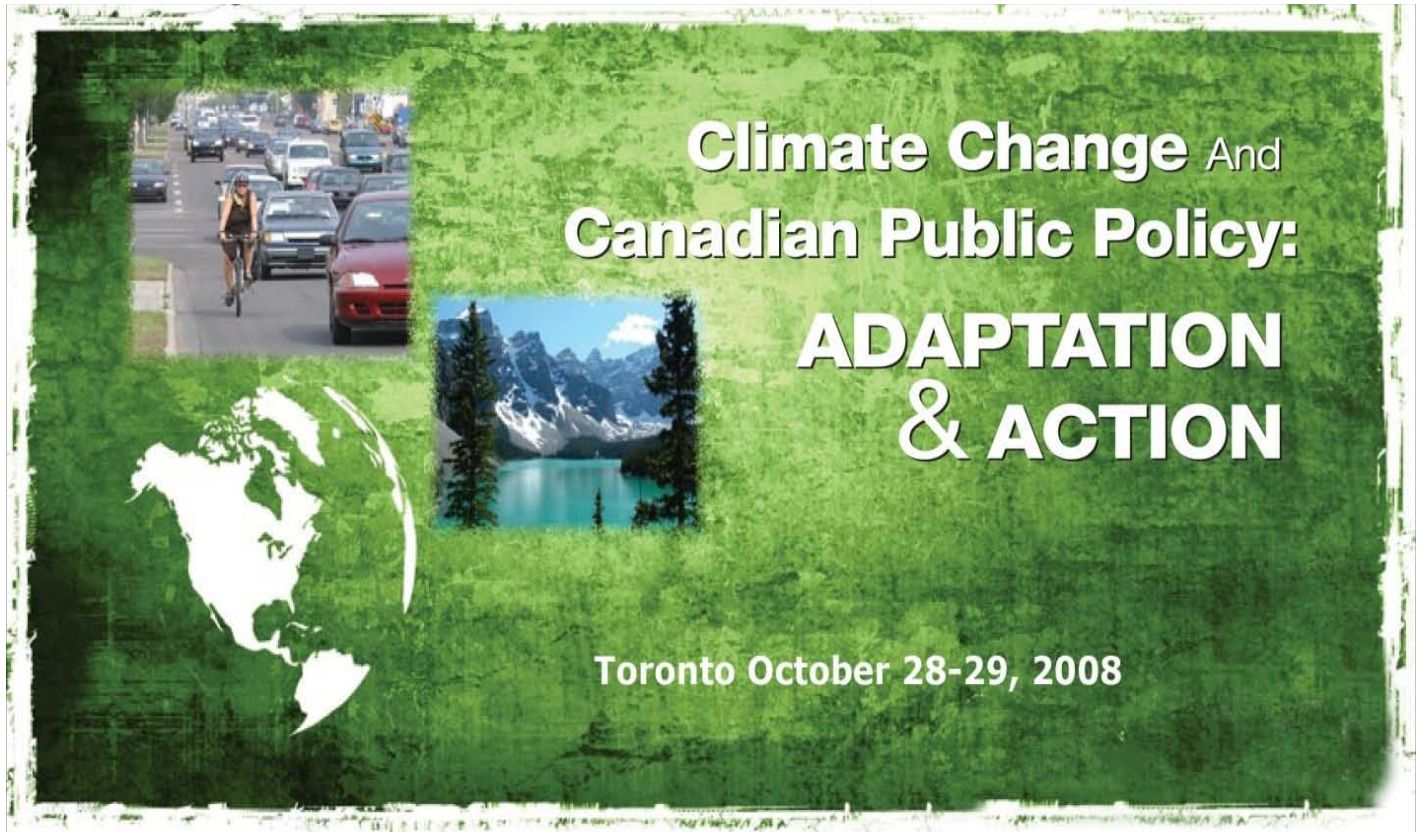
David Greenall, Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Services, Deloitte & Touche LLP

Alain Bourque, Director Impacts and Adaptation, OURANOS, Québec

3:30 pm Synthesis, lessons for governments

David Pearson

4:30 pm Closing Remarks – Gabriel Sékaly, IPAC



Climate Change and Canadian Public Policy: Adaptation and Action Conference

**Climate change is happening.
Cutting GHG emissions isn't the whole story -
We also need to adapt to a climate that *is* changing now.**

Visit our conference website to find the full program, speakers' presentations and biographies, links and reading list.

<http://www.ipac.ca/ClimateChange2008/index>