

Day 2-Online Workshop Workshop

# Strengthening Whole-of-Society Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience: Inclusive Governance and Innovative Mechanisms

12 - 14 May 2026

Joint Certificate Programme



Photo from : The Malaysian Reserve

# Learning objectives



Learn and apply basic tools and knowledge to introduce government officials to strategic foresight thinking to facilitate stronger coordination, coherence and integration of climate action across multiple sectors.



Enhance institutional and organizational capacities and strengthening policy planning to embrace strategic foresight methodologies, thereby facilitating sound policymaking for effective integration of climate action and implementation of the Paris Agreement.

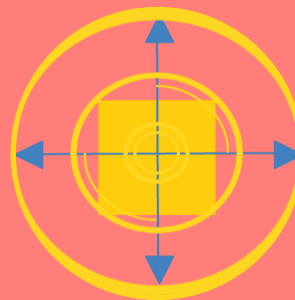
# Key questions

- 1.** What is Strategic Foresight and how can it enable synergistic policymaking and effective climate action?
- 2.** What tools and skills do government officials need to better anticipate consequences from climate policies?  
  
Why is identification of alternative futures and development of alternative scenarios important for effective policy planning and analysis?
- 3.**

# Readiness assessment

Fill out the questionnaire  
using

**Menti.com**  
**79236481**



Use of forecasting  
tools and  
methodologies



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# Climate readiness assessment

Use of forecasting tools and methodologies for integrated climate action

## Analysis of questionnaire responses

### Purpose

Identify readiness gaps and tailor the next workshop session to participants' needs.

### Focus

Strategic foresight in climate policy, planning, coordination and institutional learning.

# Strategic foresight appears to be at an early stage of institutionalisation

- The ‘No’ responses indicate **strategic foresight is not yet systematically embedded in climate policy planning and decision-making.**
- **The assessment can point you to gaps.**
- **This does not necessarily indicate a lack of interest.**

### Main message

Foresight is recognised as important, but not yet operationalised.

### Readiness level

Initial / emerging readiness for structured use of foresight.

### Your lens

Use findings as a baseline, not as an evaluation of performance.

## 2. What the “No” responses indicate

### Key readiness gaps emerging from the questionnaire

#### Policy framework

Strategic foresight is not clearly incorporated into national climate or sustainable development planning frameworks.

#### Institutional home

There may be no dedicated unit, department or team responsible for foresight and futures thinking on climate policy.

#### Regular practice

Environmental scanning and foresight exercises may not be conducted regularly or systematically.

#### Use of tools

Methods such as horizon scanning, scenario development and backcasting are not yet commonly applied.

#### Integration

Foresight results are not consistently feeding into national plans, climate strategies or sectoral policies.

#### Legal mandate

There may be limited legal, regulatory or procedural requirements to use foresight in planning.

### 3. Capacity development finding

## Limited training and capacity is the central barrier

#### Knowledge gap

Participants may not yet be familiar with core concepts such as futures thinking, uncertainty, signals of change and scenario planning.

#### Skills gap

Officials may lack practical experience using foresight tools in policy analysis, planning, coordination and decision-making.

#### Confidence gap

Foresight may be perceived as complex, technical or external to routine public administration work.

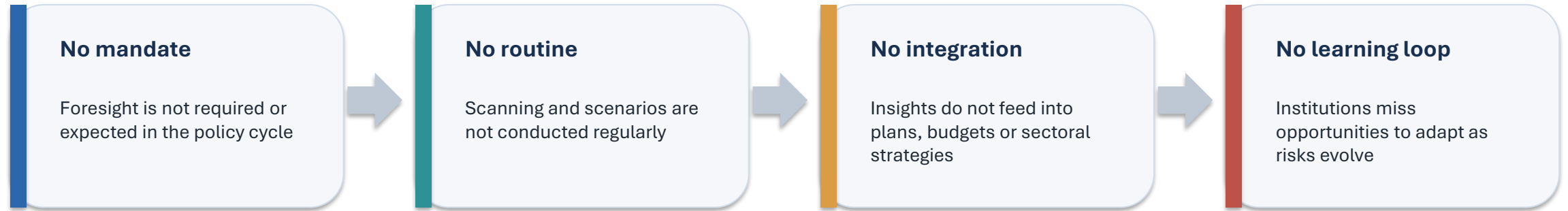
The results show a clear need to demystify strategic foresight and present it as a practical approach for climate action, not only as an expert-led methodology.

#### Priority

Build a shared foundation before moving into tools, examples and application exercises.

## 4. Institutional implications

### Without institutional mechanisms, foresight remains ad hoc



#### Resulting risk

Climate policies may remain focused on short-term needs and known risks, with limited ability to anticipate emerging trends, cascading impacts and alternative future scenarios.

#### Opportunity

Today's workshop will introduce practical entry points for embedding foresight into existing planning, coordination and review processes.

## 5. Coordination and stakeholder engagement

# Foresight can strengthen whole-of-government and whole-of-society climate action

The questionnaire explores whether coordinating bodies use foresight tools to enhance communication, collaboration and coordination across institutions.

If responses are mostly “No”, this suggests that foresight is not yet being used as a shared platform for cross-sectoral dialogue.

Limited engagement with academia, think tanks, international organizations, civil society, citizens and the private sector may reduce the diversity of perspectives in climate planning.

### Academic and research institutions

Evidence, methods, signals

### Civil society and citizens

Lived experience and inclusion

### Private sector

Innovation and implementation capacity

### International organizations

Tools, peer learning and standards

Strategic foresight is most useful when it brings different institutions and stakeholders together to explore uncertainty and shared priorities.

### Likely barriers to embedding strategic foresight

Challenge	What it means for climate policy	Workshop response
<b>Lack of awareness</b>	Foresight may not be understood as relevant to climate action.	Introduce key concepts and public sector use cases.
<b>Insufficient training</b>	Officials may not know how to apply tools in practice.	Demonstrate horizon scanning, scenarios and backcasting.
<b>Limited resources</b>	Foresight may be seen as an additional burden.	Show simple, low-cost entry points.
<b>Organizational silos</b>	Climate risks are not explored across sectors.	Use foresight as a coordination method.
<b>Weak mandate or leadership support</b>	Insights may not influence decisions or plans.	Discuss institutional entry points and ownership.

## 7. How the workshop responds

### Use the questionnaire as a baseline for learning

#### Step 1

Create a common understanding of strategic foresight and why it matters for climate action.

#### Step 2

Introduce core tools: horizon scanning, scenario planning, backcasting and signals of change.

#### Step 3

Apply concepts to climate policy challenges, institutional coordination and resilience planning.

#### Step 4

Identify entry points for institutional follow-up.

# From readiness gaps to practical application

The questionnaire results provide a useful baseline: they show where strategic foresight is not yet embedded and where capacity-building can have the greatest value.

### Baseline

Current practices and institutional gaps are identified.

### Learning

Participants gain common concepts and practical tools.

### Application

Institutions identify entry points for climate policy and planning.

The objective is not to have all the answers today, but to **begin building the capacity and institutional habits needed to think, plan and act with the future in mind**



# Thank you



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