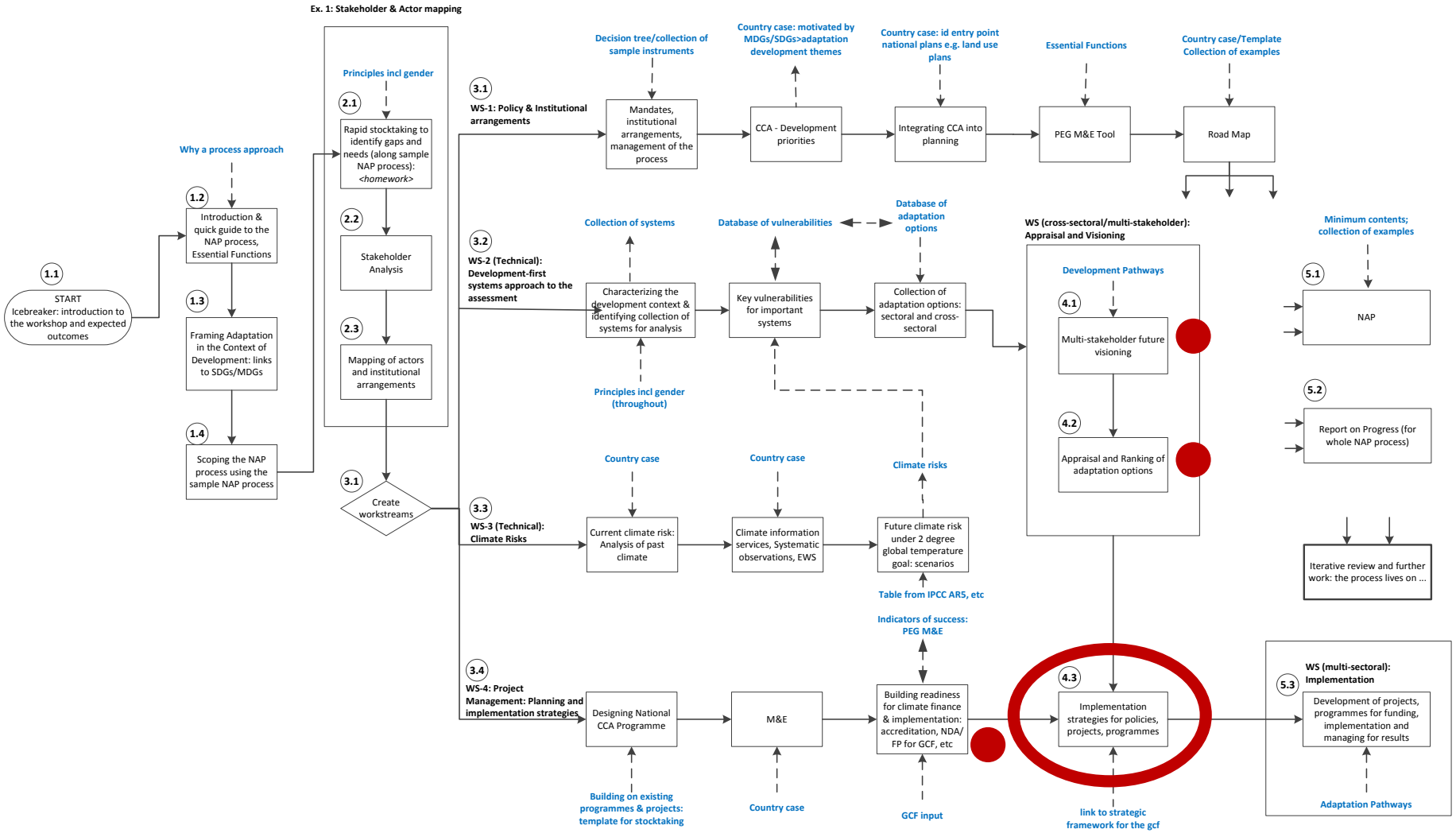
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# Implementation strategies: adaptation pathways

**LEG regional training workshop on national adaptation plans (NAPs) for Asian countries**

10-14 August, 2015, Yangon, Myanmar

***Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)***


Ex. 1: Stakeholder & Actor mapping
1.1
START
Icebreaker: introduction to the workshop and expected outcomes
Why a process approach
1.2
Introduction & quick guide to the NAP process, Essential Functions
1.3
Framing Adaptation in the Context of Development: links to SDGs/MDGs
1.4
Scoping the NAP process using the sample NAP process
Principles incl gender
2.1
Rapid stocktaking to identify gaps and needs (along sample NAP process): <homework>
2.2
Stakeholder Analysis
2.3
Mapping of actors and institutional arrangements
3.1
Create workstreams
3.1
WS-1: Policy & Institutional arrangements
Decision tree/collection of sample instruments
Mandates, institutional arrangements, management of the process
Country case: motivated by MDGs/SDGs>adaptation development themes
CCA - Development priorities
Country case: id entry point national plans e.g. land use plans
Integrating CCA into planning
Essential Functions
PEG M&E Tool
Country case/Template Collection of examples
Road Map
3.2
WS-2 (Technical): Development-first systems approach to the assessment
Collection of systems
Characterizing the development context & identifying collection of systems for analysis
Principles incl gender (throughout)
Database of vulnerabilities
Key vulnerabilities for important systems
Database of adaptation options
Collection of adaptation options: sectoral and cross-sectoral
3.3
WS-3 (Technical): Climate Risks
Country case
Current climate risk: Analysis of past climate
Country case
Climate information services, Systematic observations, EWS
Climate risks
Future climate risk under 2 degree global temperature goal: scenarios
Table from IPCC AR5, etc
3.4
WS-4: Project Management: Planning and implementation strategies
Designing National CCA Programme
Building on existing programmes & projects: template for stocktaking
M&E
Country case
Indicators of success: PEG M&E
Building readiness for climate finance & implementation: accreditation, NDA/ FP for GCF, etc
GCF input
WS (cross-sectoral/multi-stakeholder): Appraisal and Visioning
Development Pathways
4.1
Multi-stakeholder future visioning
4.2
Appraisal and Ranking of adaptation options
4.3
Implementation strategies for policies, projects, programmes
link to strategic framework for the gcf
Minimum contents; collection of examples
5.1
NAP
5.2
Report on Progress (for whole NAP process)
Iterative review and further work: the process lives on ...
WS (multi-sectoral): Implementation
5.3
Development of projects, programmes for funding, implementation and managing for results
Adaptation Pathways

## Setting

- **Visioning** exercise and how some key drivers may become critical in future and force a change in approach
- Identified **adaptation options** and **prioritization**
- Readiness for implementation
- Concept of **adaptation pathways** can be used to explore options

## Visioning and a new scenario process

- Not led by the IPCC
  a) **International Committee On New Integrated Climate change assessment Scenarios**
  b) **http://www2.cgd.ucar.edu/research/iconics**
- Emission pathways (Representative Concentration Pathways or RCPs) developed for AR5; resulting climate change assessed in WGI
  a) RCPs include just forcing/concentration/emissions/land use information and NOT underlying storylines and quantitative drivers
- Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) developed based on insight that multiple reference socioeconomic pathways can lead to the same emissions pathway

*From: Kristie Ebi, March 2015*

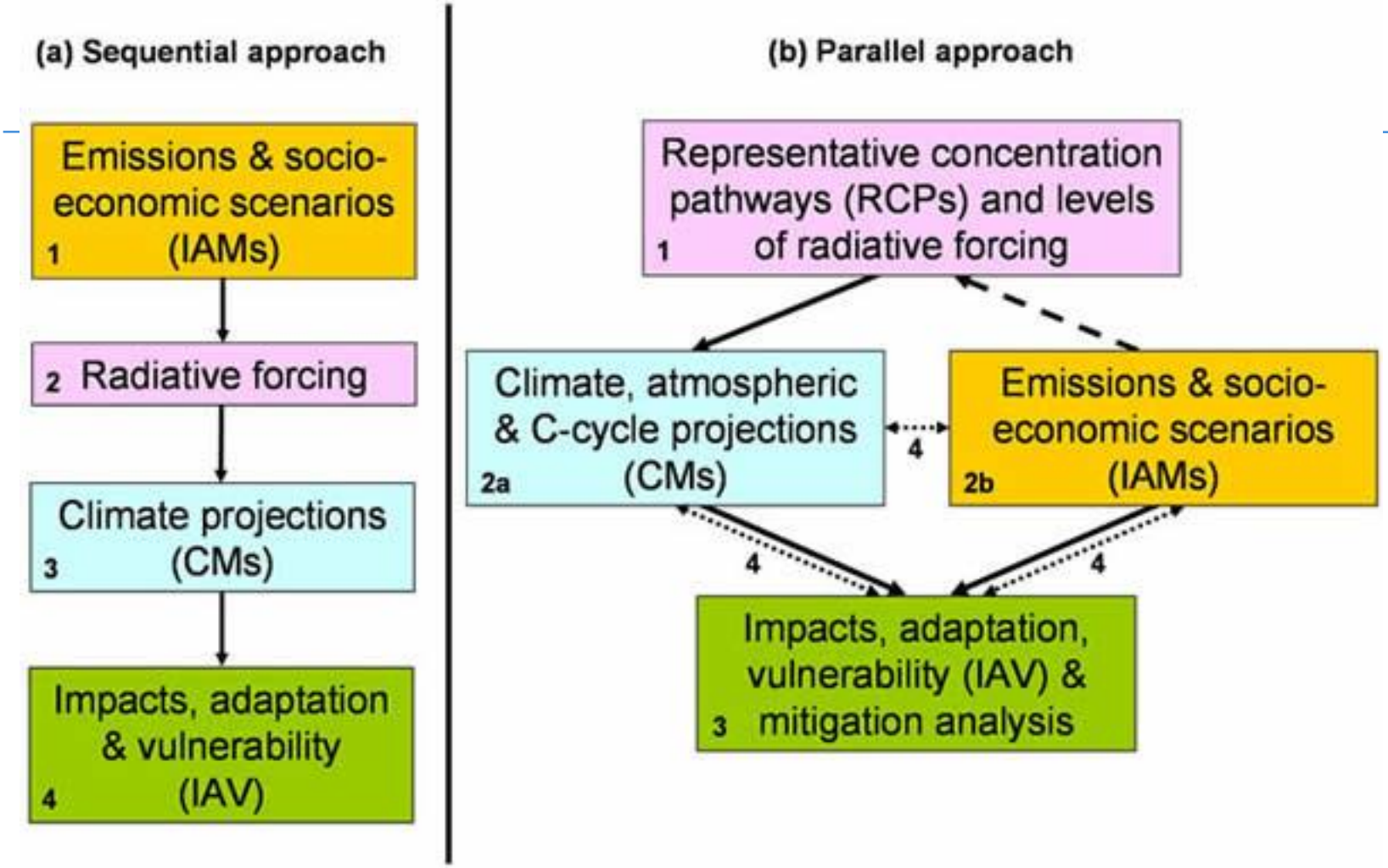
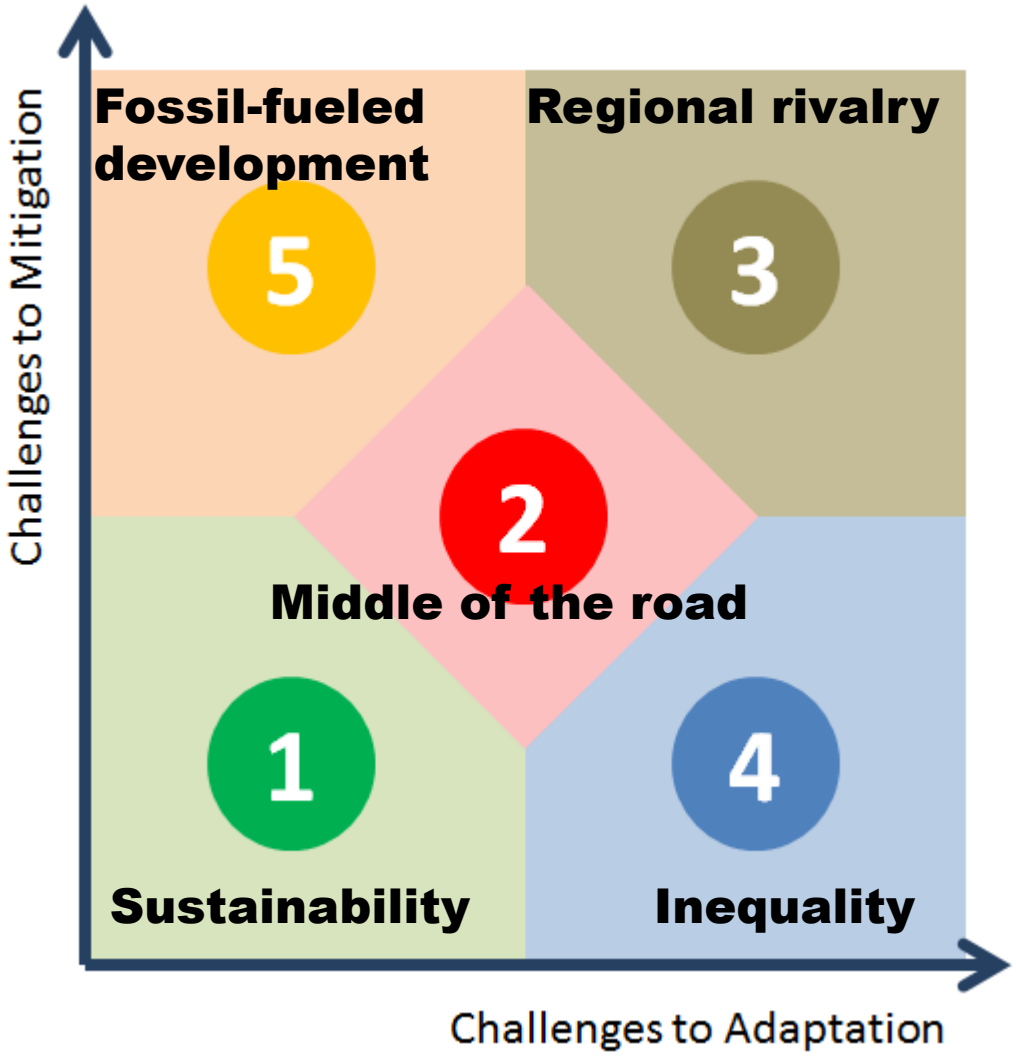



Figure 1. Approaches to the development of global scenarios: (a) previous sequential approach; (b) proposed parallel approach. Numbers indicate analytical steps (2a and 2b proceed concurrently). Arrows indicate transfers of information (solid), selection of RCPs (dashed), and integration of information and feedbacks (dotted). Source: Moss et al. (2008).

## Shared socioeconomic pathways




*O'Neill et al. 2014*

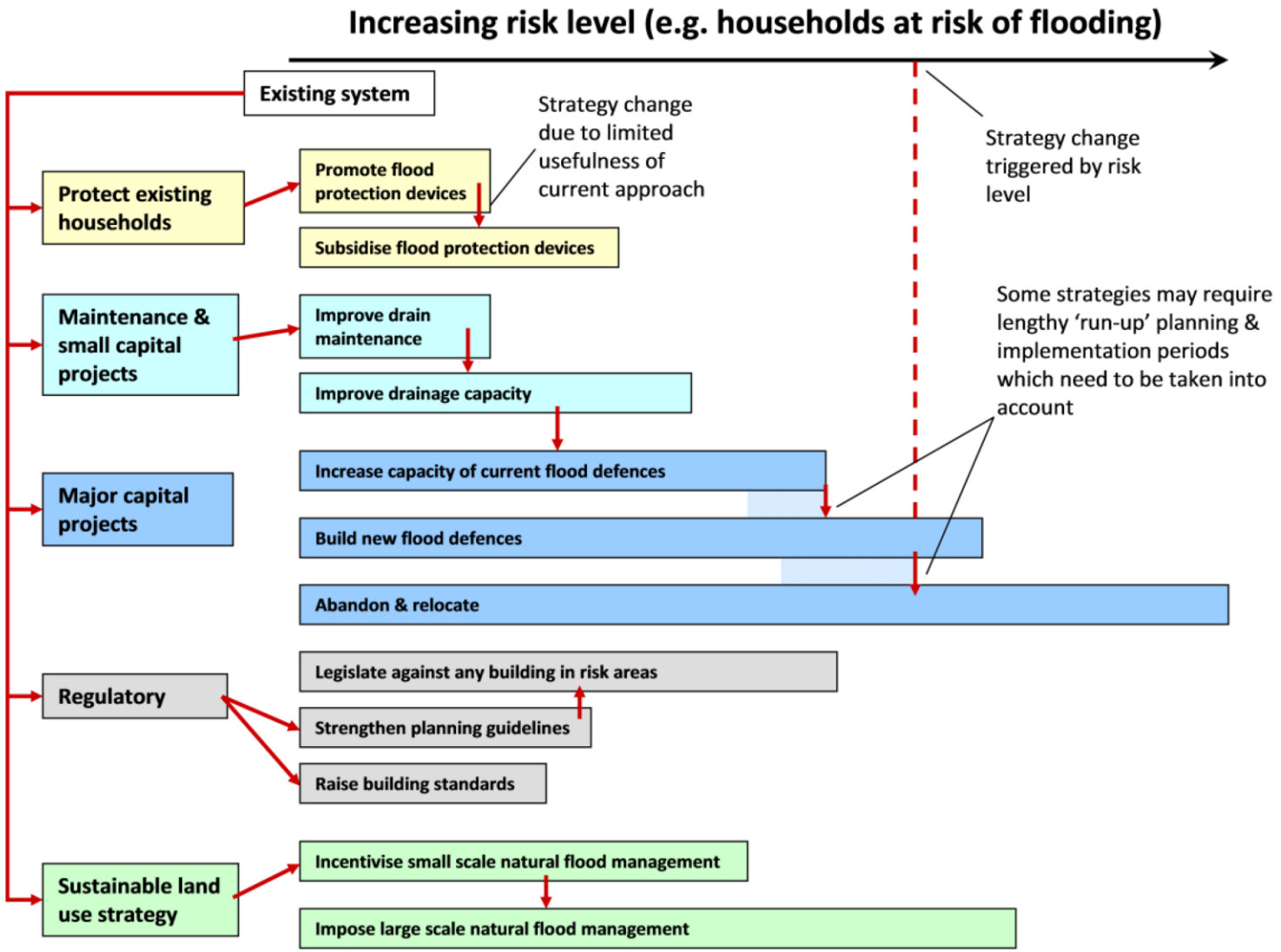
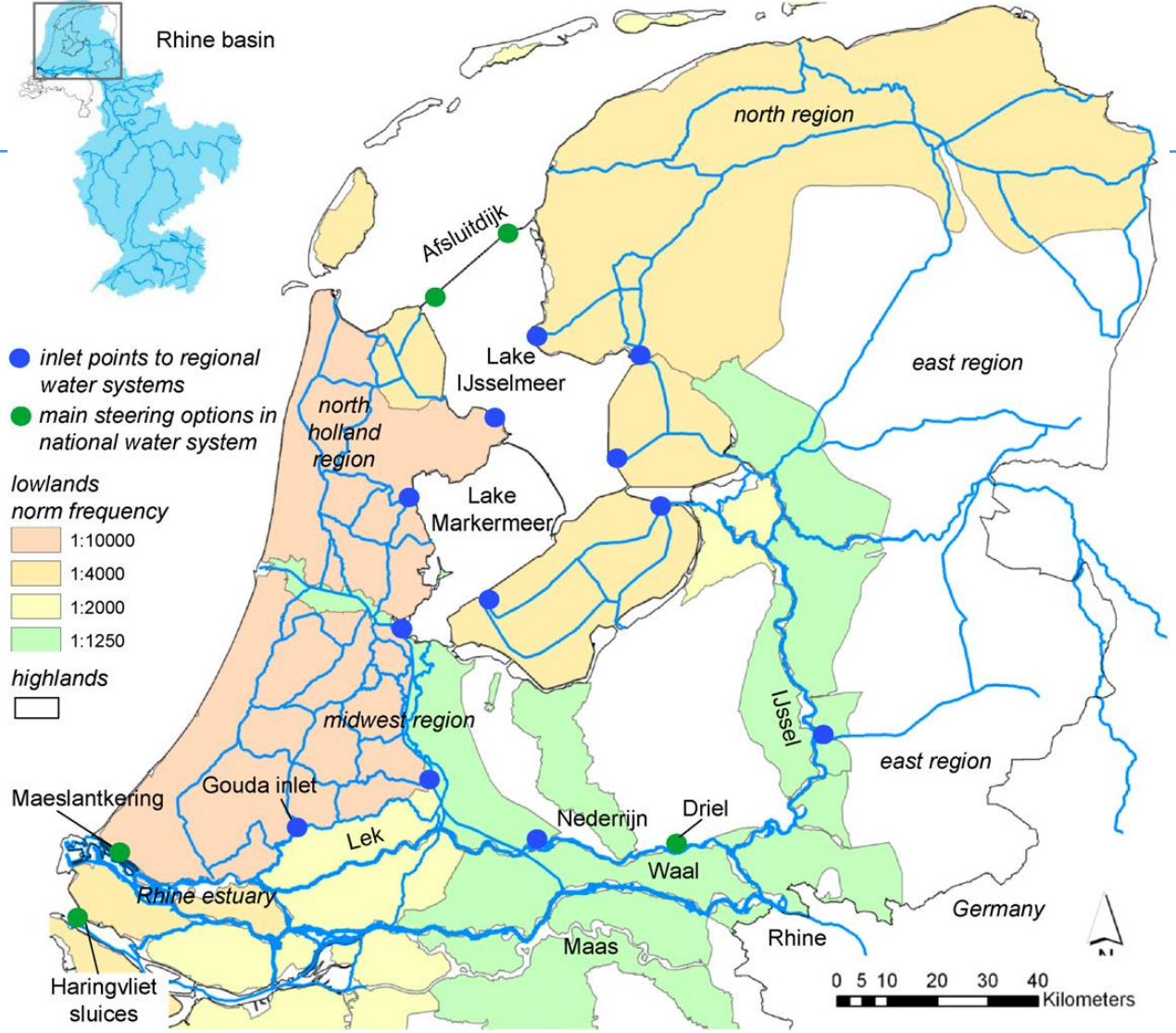
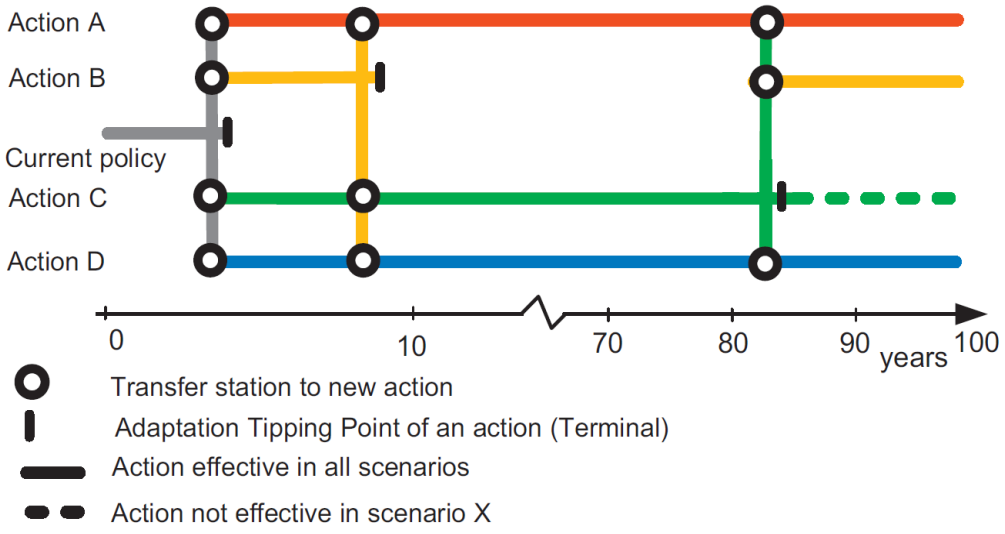



**Figure 5** An example of how national level strategies for managing flood risk could involve multiple flexible pathways (actions and policies included in the diagram, along with relative lengths of effectiveness are for illustrative purposes only).




*Haasnoot, M., Kwakkel, J. H., Walker, W. E., & Maat, ter, J. (2013). Dynamic adaptive policy pathways: A method for crafting robust decisions for a deeply uncertain world. Global Environmental Change, 1–14. http://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.006*




**Adaptation Pathways Map**

| | Path actions | Relative Costs | Target effects | Side effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | +++ | + | 0 |
| 2 | | +++++ | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | | +++ | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | | +++ | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | | 0 | 0 | - |
| 6 | | ++++ | 0 | - |
| 7 | | +++ | 0 | - |
| 8 | | + | + | - - - |
| 9 | | ++ | + | - - - |

**Scorecard pathways**

**Fig. 2.** An example of an Adaptation Pathways map (left) and a scorecard presenting the costs and benefits of the 9 possible pathways presented in the map. In the map, starting from the current situation, targets begin to be missed after four years. Following the gray lines of the current policy, one can see that there are four options. Actions A and D should be able to achieve the targets for the next 100 years in all climate scenarios. If Action B is chosen after the first four years, a tipping point is reached within about five years; a shift to one of the other three actions will then be needed to achieve the targets (follow the orange lines). If Action C is chosen after the first four years, a shift to Action A, B, or D will be needed in the case of Scenario X (follow the solid green lines). In all other scenarios, the targets will be achieved for the next 100 years (the dashed green line). The colors in the scorecard refer the actions A (red), B (orange), C (green), and D (blue).

*Haasnoot, et al, 2013*

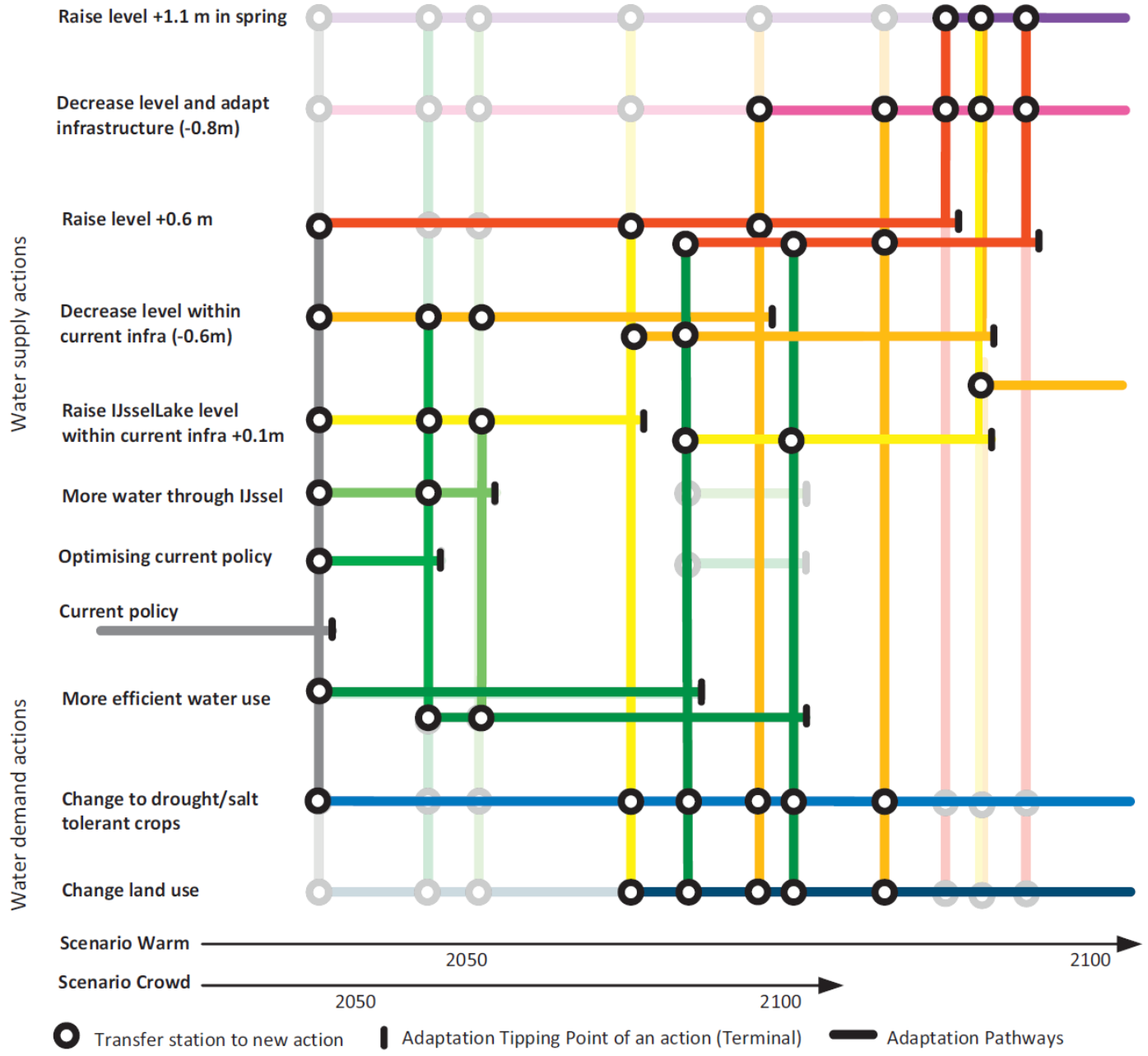



**Fig. 6.** Adaptation pathways map for fresh water supply from the IJsselmeer area.

*Haasnoot, et al, 2013*

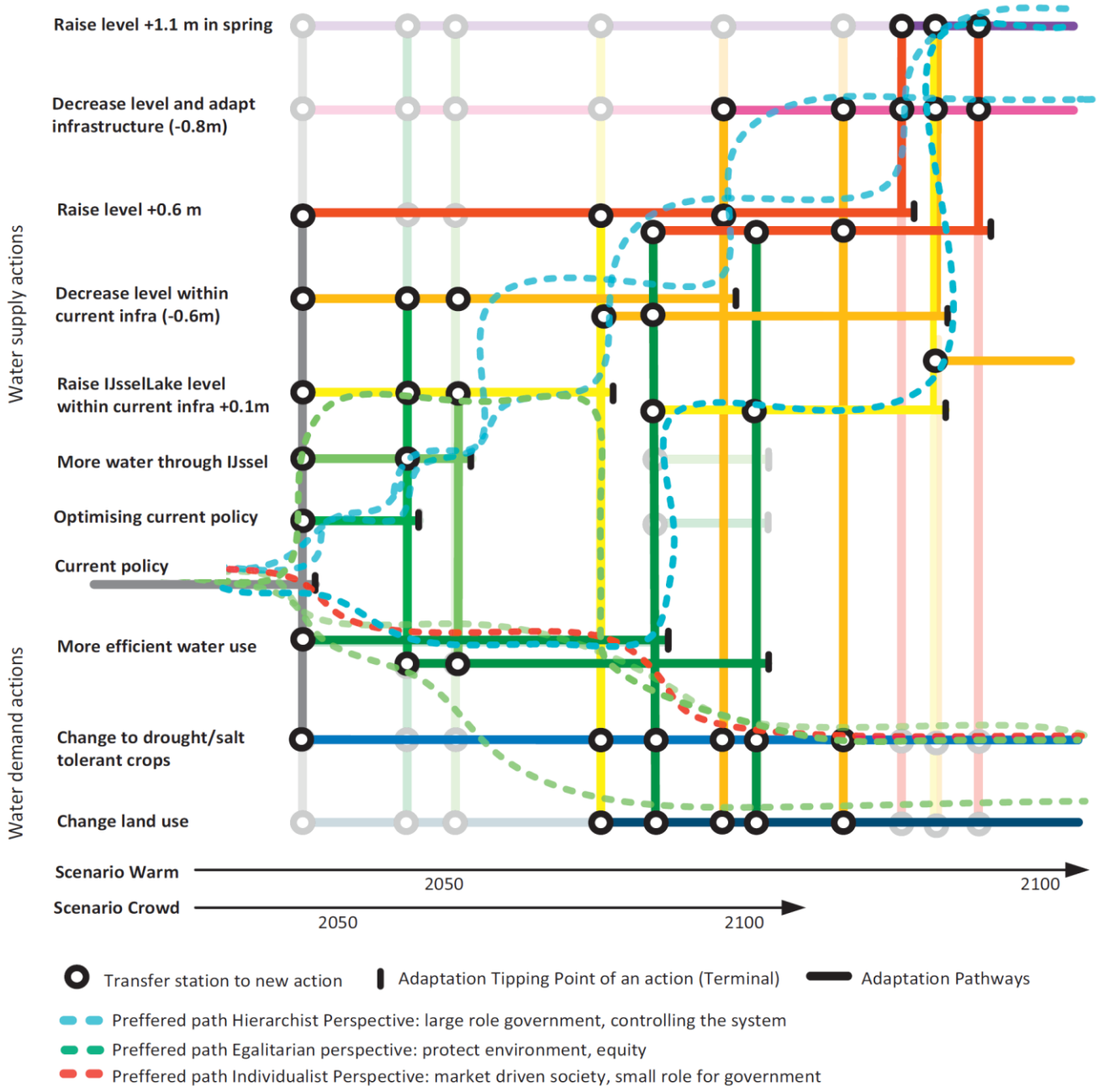



**Fig. 7.** Adaptation pathways map with preferred pathways for three different perspectives.

*Haasnoot, et al, 2013*

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