

Module 5: Addressing adaptation in the context of sustainable development

5.1. Adaptation in the development context

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013

Asian LDCs workshop

20 – 24 August 2013, Siem Reap, Cambodia



A. In this module

Where are we?

Module 1: Setting the stage

Module 2: Implementation strategies under the NAPAs

Module 3: Accessing financial resources

Module 4: The NAP process

Module 5: Adaptation in the context of sustainable development

5.1. Adaptation in the development context

5.2. Integrating adaptation into development

5.3. Understanding national development processes, frameworks and models

5.4. Development goals

Module 6: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

Module 7: Best practices and lessons learned

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CASE STUDIES

Learning points:

- Relevant projected changes in the climate;
- How current and future climate change impact on development.

Guiding questions:

- Which areas of development are most at risk to climate change?
- What will be the nature and magnitude of the impacts?



B. Definitions

Sustainable development:

“Development that meets the cultural, social, political and economic needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (IPCC, 2007)

Adaptation:

“**Adjustment** in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities” (IPCC, 2007)

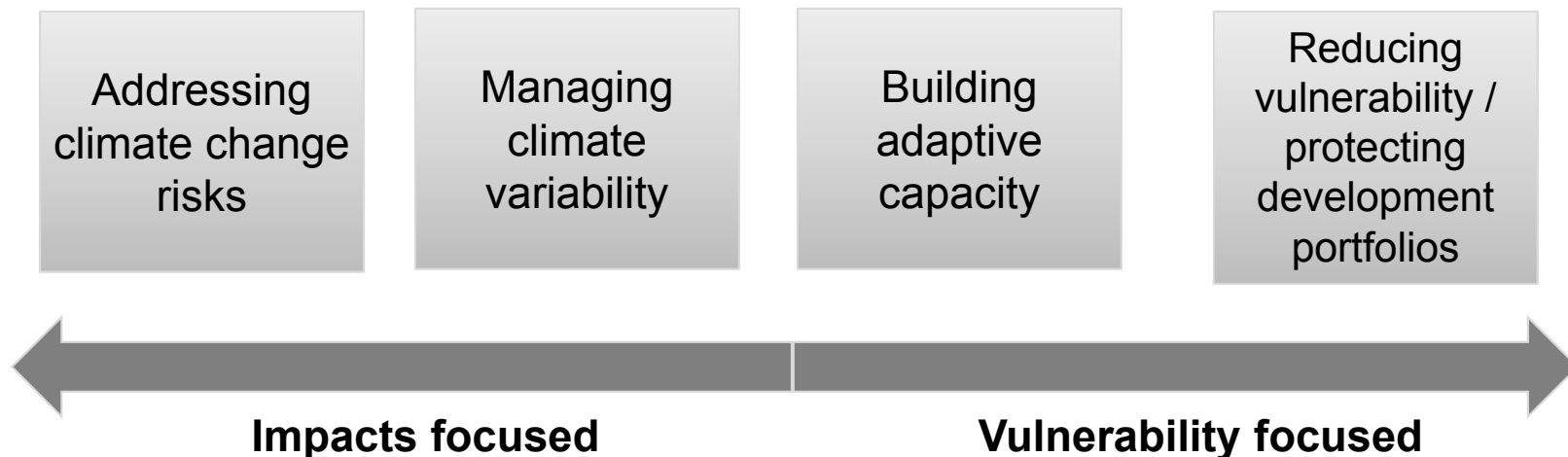


C. Definitions

Adaptation

“Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities” (IPCC, 2007)

Adaptation Continuum



Source: Adapted from McGray H. et al. (2007): Weathering the storm. Options for Framing Adaptation and Development. WRI.



D. Addressing climate change impacts and risks

Understand the nature of climate change impacts and risks, where natural and human systems are likely to be most vulnerable. **Identify what adaptive responses may be needed** in the short-, medium- and long-term and what those responses could achieve.



E. Managing climate variability

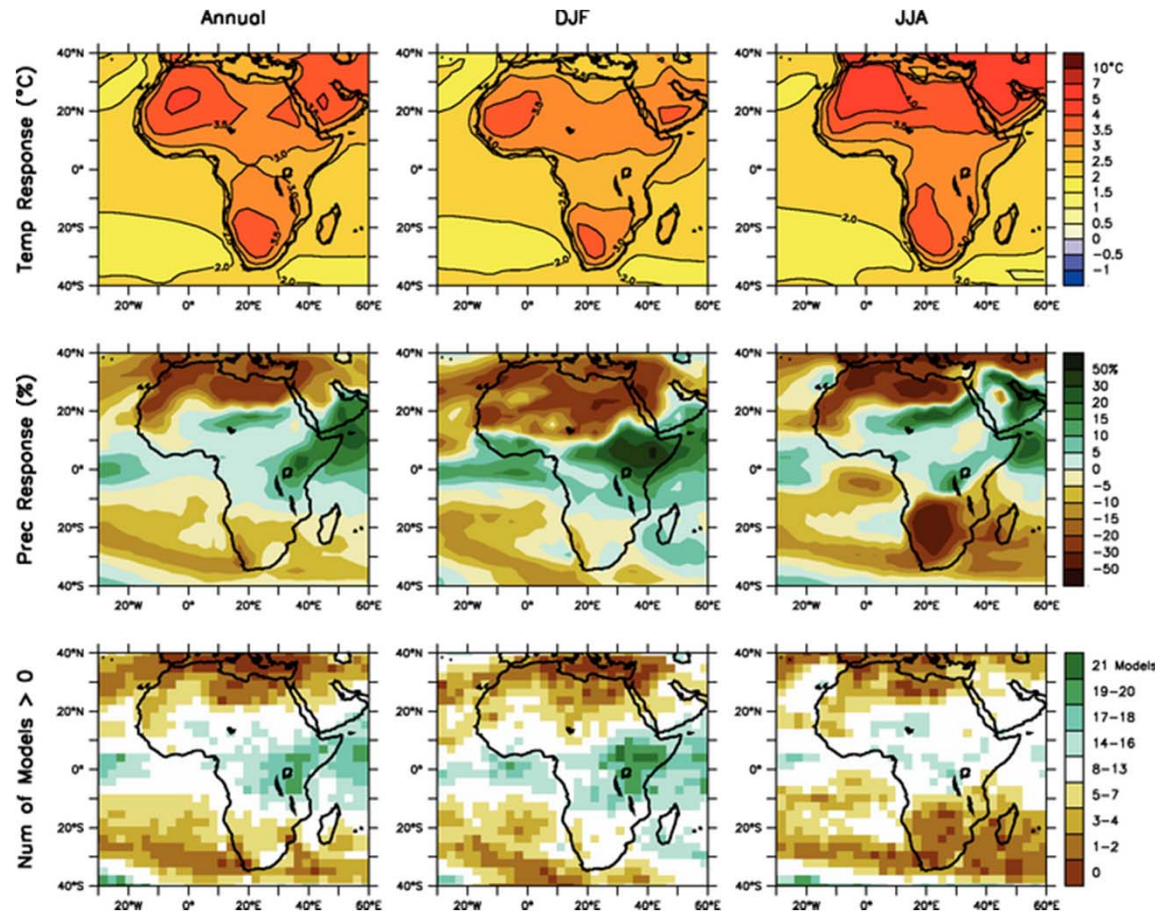


Figure 11.2 - AR4 WGI Chapter 11: Regional Climate Projections

Focus on enhancing the collection and analysis of current and future climate information and thus **improve climate forecasts.**

An example of global climate modeling. Such large-scale data is used in 'downscaling' to provide finer resolution projections that are often more suited to use at the local level



F. Building adaptive capacity

Enhance the ability of a system (social, ecological, economic, or an integrated system such as a region or community) **to minimize the negative effects or impacts of climate change or to maximize the benefits** from positive effects of climate change.



G. Reducing vulnerability/ protecting development portfolios

To have development initiatives attuned to social and economic needs, climate change and environmental sustainability.



H. Putting adaptation into the development context

The adaptation and development linkage:

- Climate change affects the conditions for development in key sectors (health, agriculture, infrastructure etc.);
- In many sectors development can not be sustained if climate change is not taken into account;
- Development without adaptation may put people and assets at greater risk and undermine development goals.



I. Putting adaptation into the development context

Example of development strategy from an Asian LDC in e.g.

- Enhancement of agricultural yield and livestock resources;
- Protection of forestry resources;
- Development of infrastructure and improvement of the transport system;
- Development of the energy sector.

What are the climate-related risks to the achievement of these development goals?



How can adaptation be integrated into development processes/efforts at the national level?

