

S9: Vulnerability and Resilience:

Adaptation through Resilience Strengthening

Xianfu Lu

Climate Change Adaptation Specialist

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



In the next **15** minutes...

- Characteristics of climate change **adaptation**
- **Resilience** as a practical focus for adaptation decision making under uncertainties

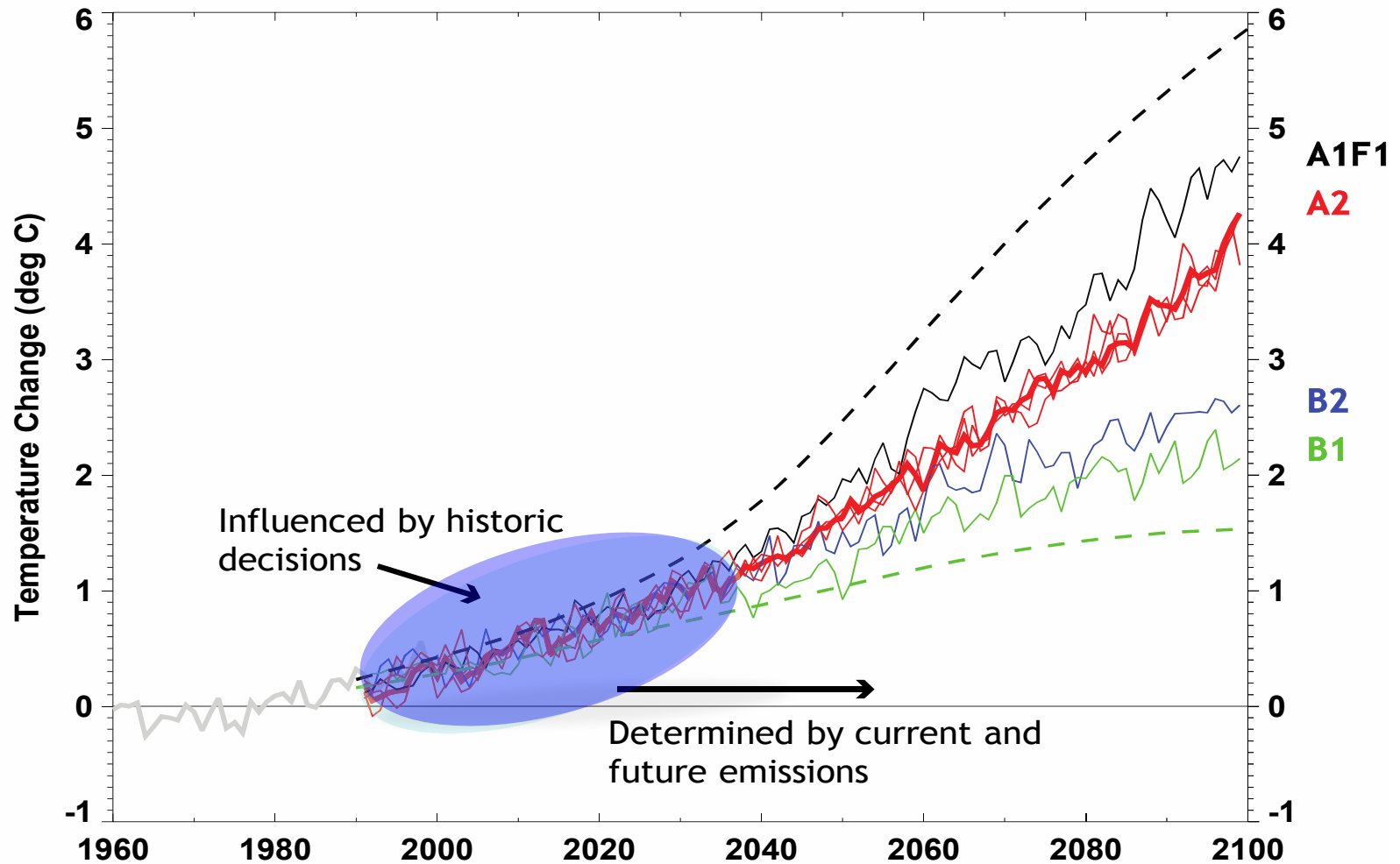
Adaptation to Climate Change

Mitigation and adaptation are integral parts of an effective climate change response.

	Mitigation	Adaptation
Focus	Cause	Consequences
Nature	Public health	Medical treatment
Benefits	Global, long-term	Local, immediate
Reason to act	Obvious	Subtle
Cost	Low to begin with	Initial investment often high

Adaptation to Climate Change (*cont.*)

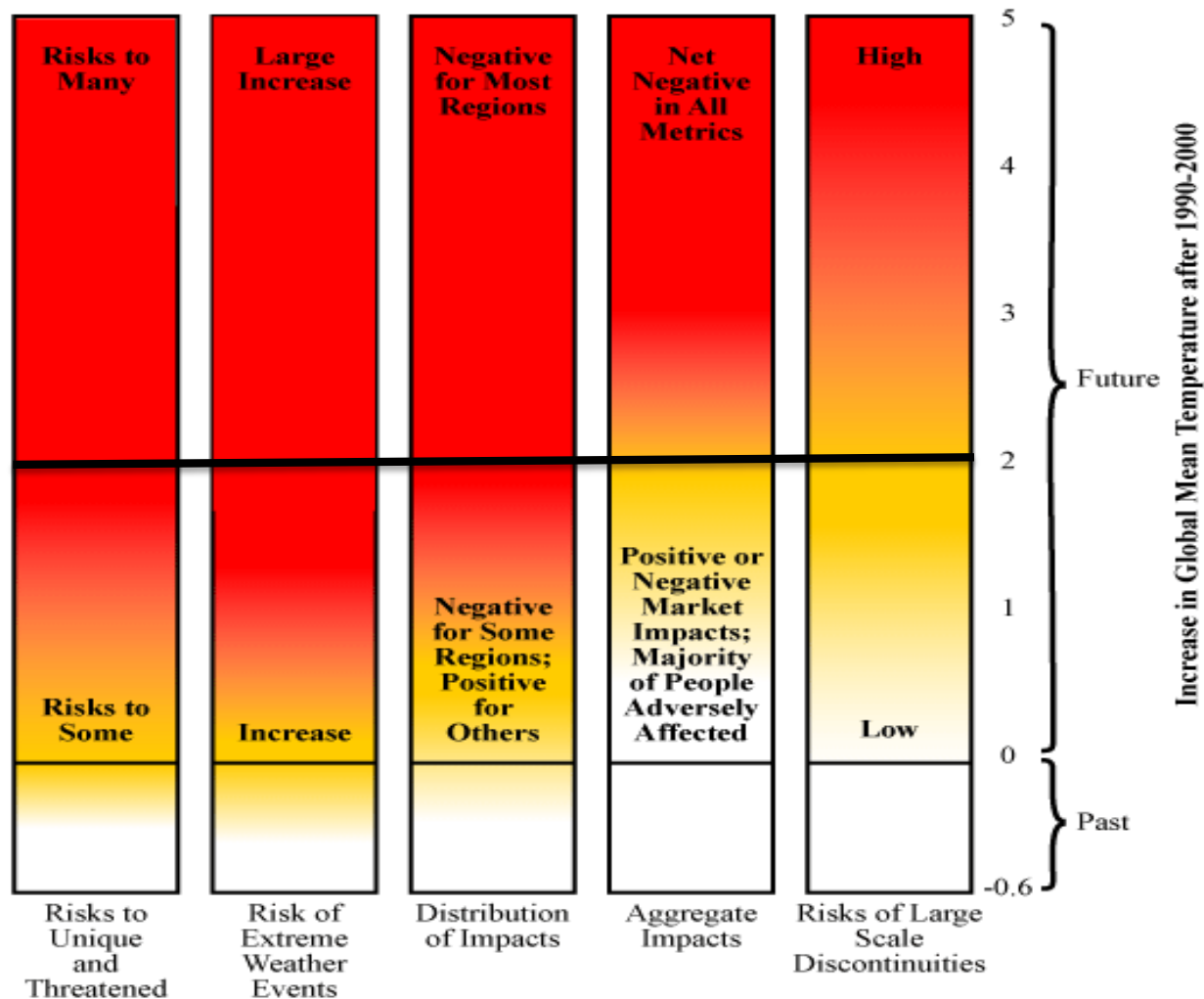
Even with the most ambitious and successful mitigation efforts, some climate change is inevitable.



Source: UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios

Adaptation to Climate Change (*cont.*)

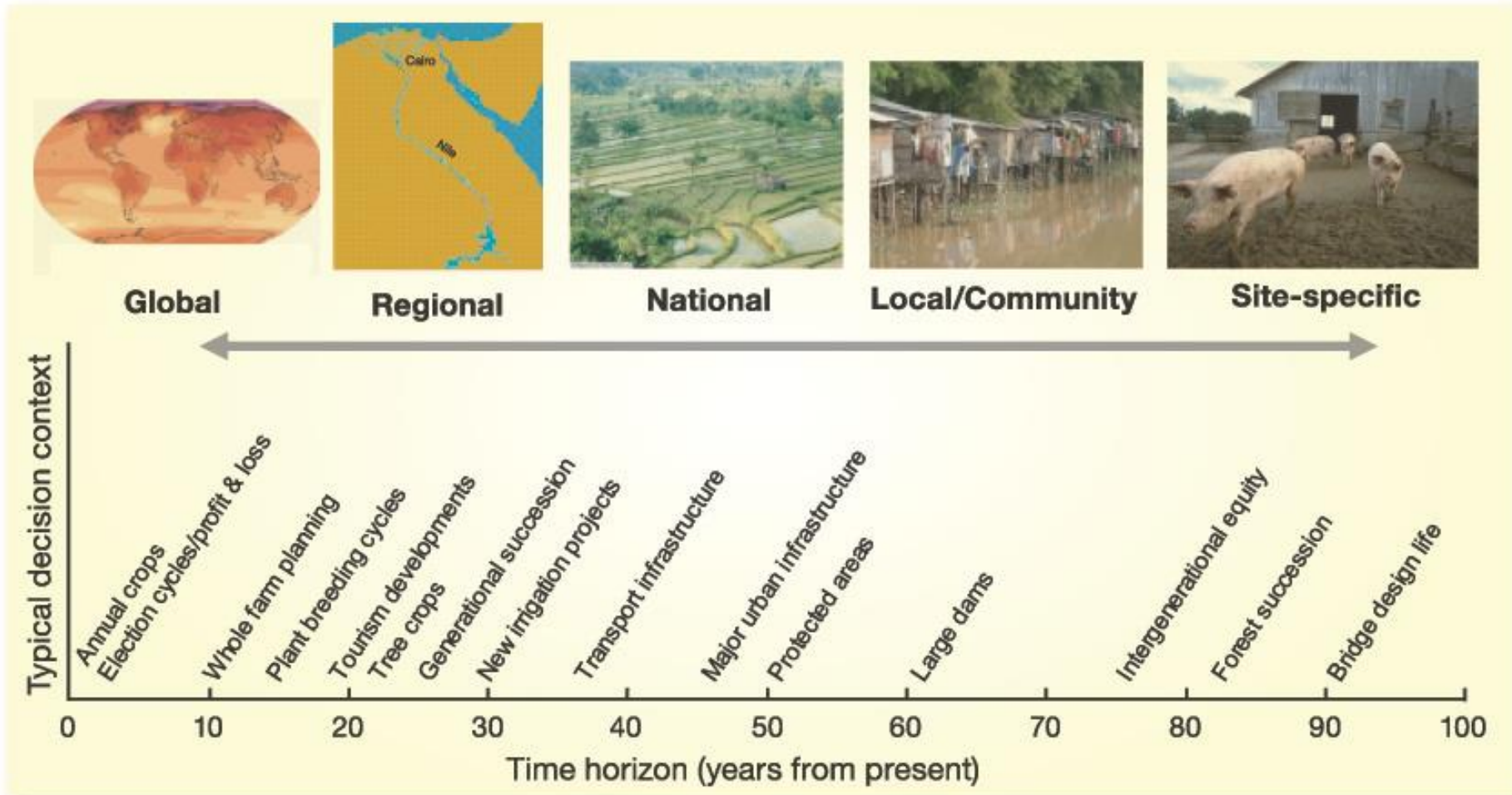
And, there is already sufficient *reasons for concern...*



Source: PNAS, 2009

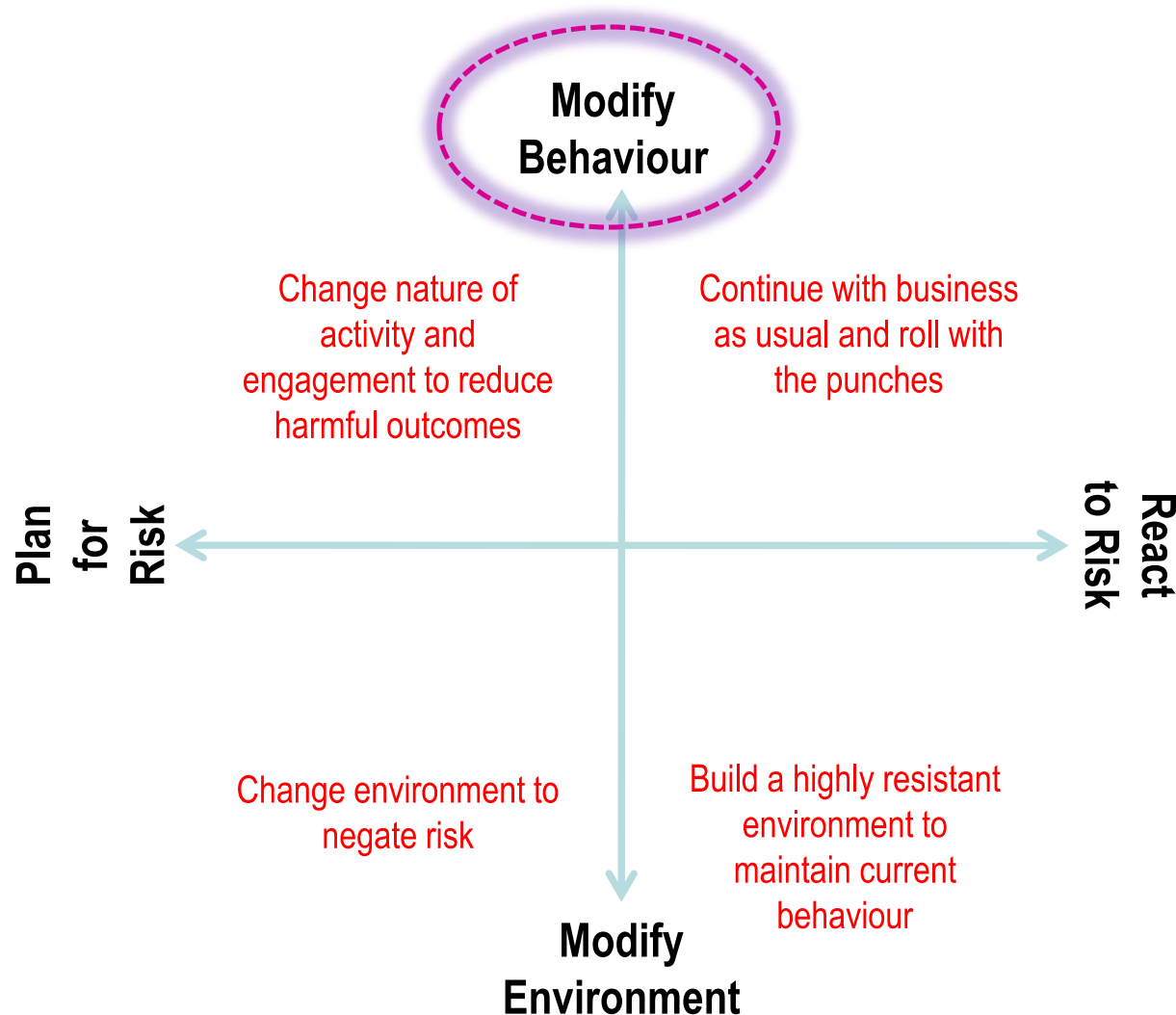
Adaptation to Climate Change *(cont.)*

Adaptation is complex: multi-scale, multi-sector, multi-stakeholders, decision-making under uncertainties



Adaptation to Climate Change *(cont.)*

Possible ways of thinking about adaptation...



Source: R. Jones (2012)

Adaptation to Climate Change (*cont.*)

Possible Frameworks for Designing Adaptation (...and mitigation) Strategies

- **The precautionary Principle (PP)** – to avoid “dangerous” climate change impacts;
- **Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA)** – to maximize the generalized welfare function;
- **Risk Assessment and Management (RAM)** – to identify critical thresholds, probabilities, risk cultures, evidence-based policies

It would have been good if we knew

What exactly to adapt to, **where**, by **how much** and by **when**?

Adaptation to Climate Change (*cont.*)

But, there are formidable **uncertainties...**

Emissions

Uncertainty in socio-economic, technological pathways

Concentrations

CO₂, methane, sulphates, etc.

Uncertainty in carbon cycle and feedbacks

Global climate change

Temperature, rainfall, sea level, etc.

Uncertainty in climate models

Regional detail

Mountain effects, islands, extreme weather, etc.

Uncertainty in regionalization procedures

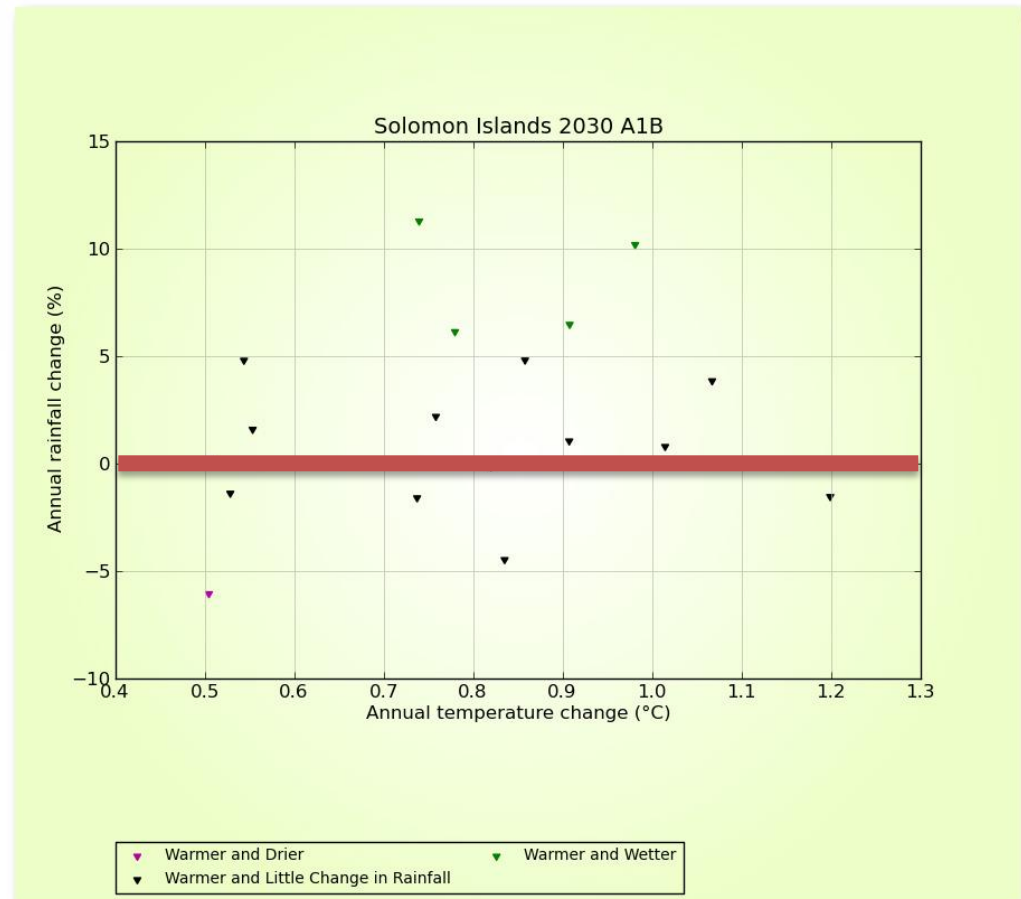
Impacts

Water resources, food supply, etc.

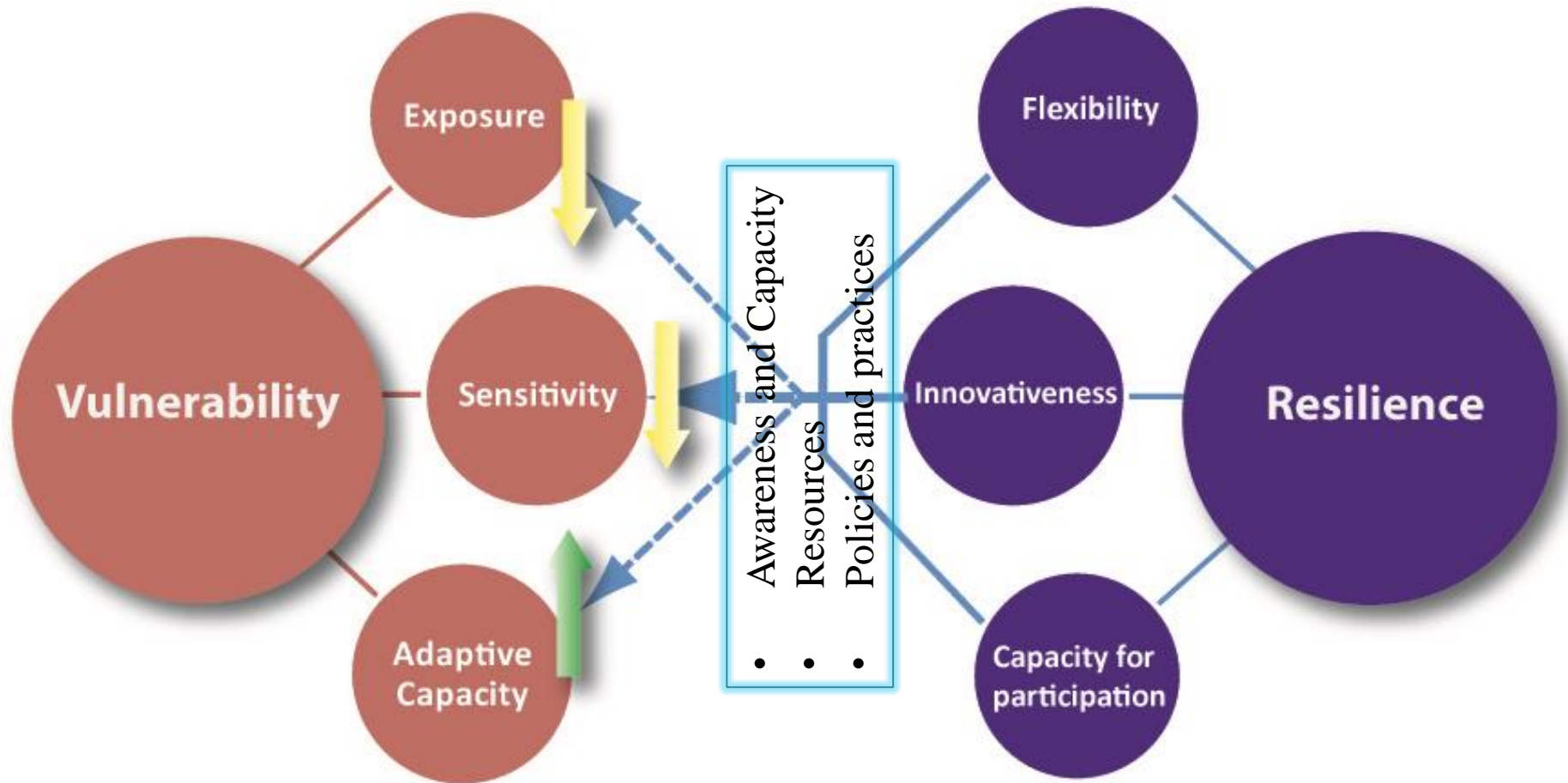
Uncertainty in impact models

Source: Adapted from R. Jones et al. (2003)

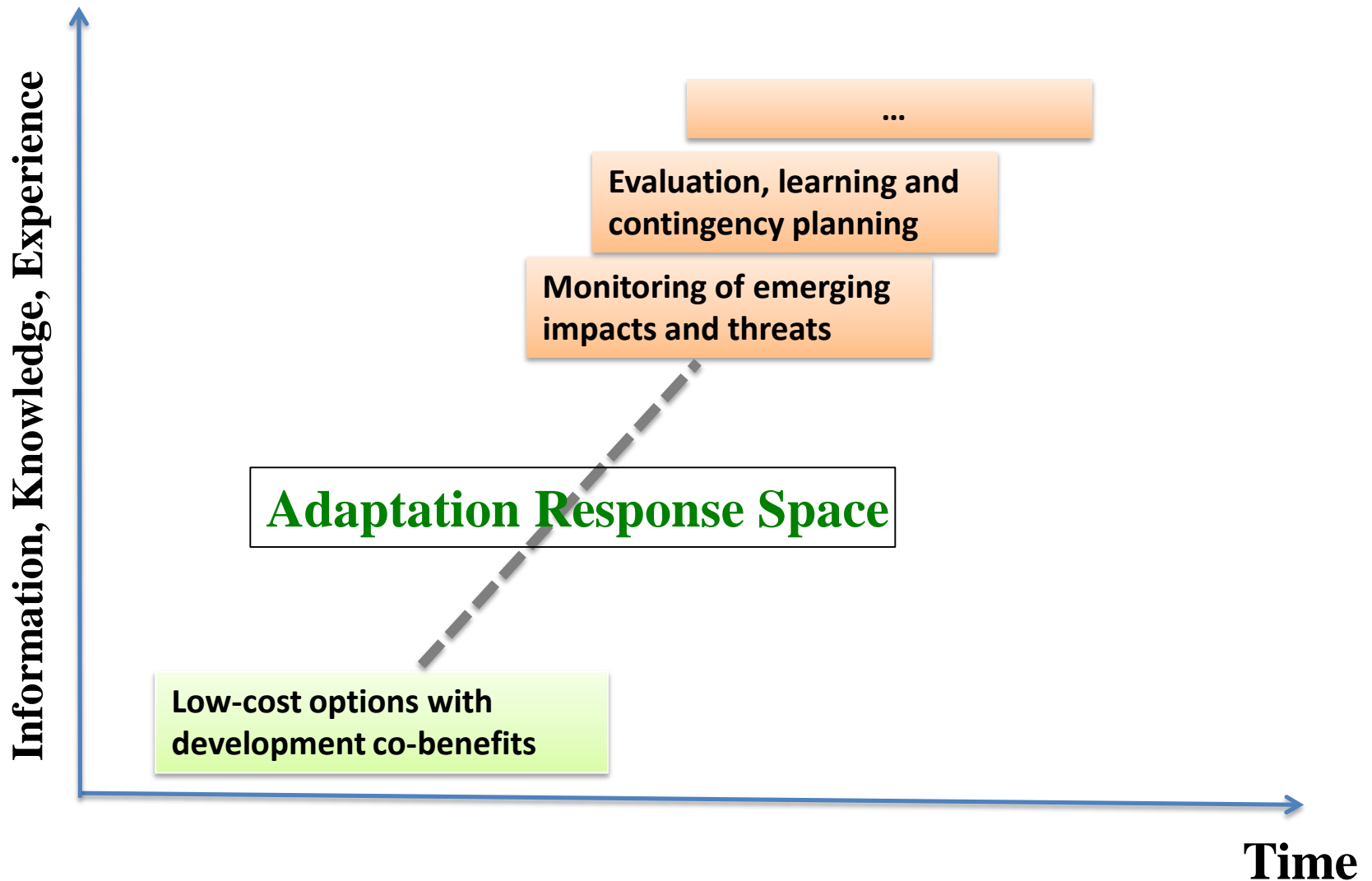
Source: PCCSP (2012)

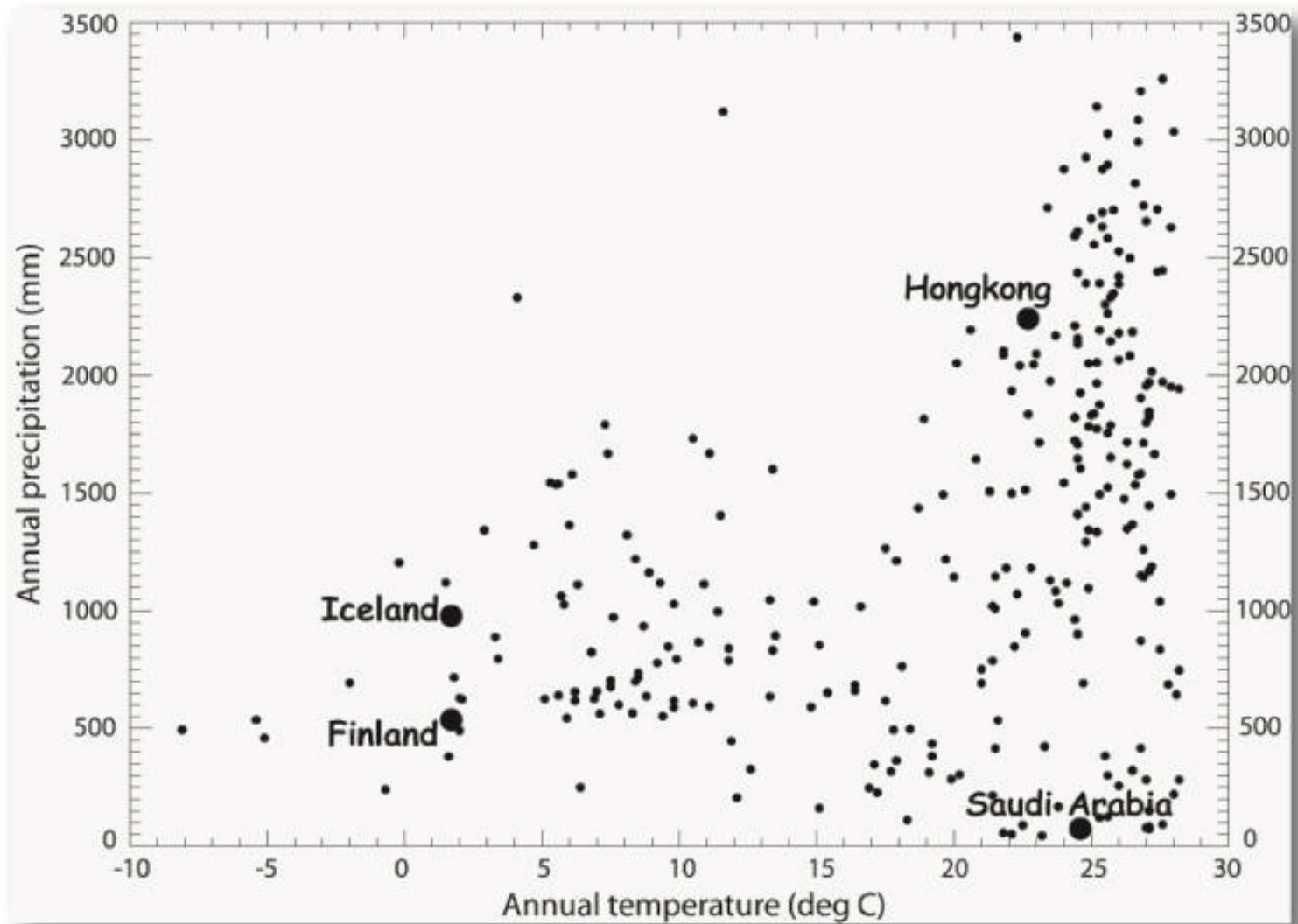


Resilience as a practical focus for adaptation decision making under uncertainties



Resilience as a practical focus for adaptation decision making under uncertainties (*cont.*)





Resilience is achievable...

Thank you!



Sustainable Asia
Leadership Program