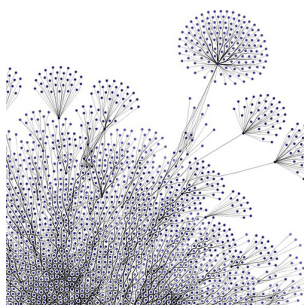# Climate Change Seminars 2011
Tools for adaptation planning
Aqaba-Amman, Jordan

Sukaina Bharwani and Anna Taylor

SEI Oxford

What is and what is not adaptation?

- Adaptation → climate adaptation → climate change adaptation (by people… or animals, plants, etc.)

- Long-term view recognising current (competing) priorities

- Innovation, doing something differently

- Motivated and informed by climate factors amongst others (i.e. responding to multiple stresses)

⇒ *Choice of action explicitly considers current and future climate conditions in terms of risks and vulnerabilities, that's what sets adaptation apart from 'normal' development… part of move toward sustainable development*
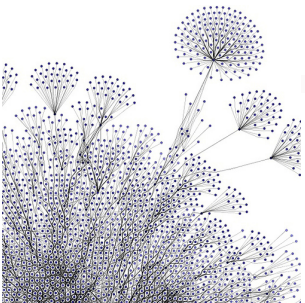
Adaptation by whom?

- Individual

- Household and/or family

- Community (physically located OR socially determined)

- Citizens and representatives of an administrative area (i.e. ward, district, province, national state, region, etc.)

- Sectoral agents (e.g. development NGOs, tourism businesses)

- Others?

Planning ; implementation; financing; evaluation = supporting those who facilitate adaptation also
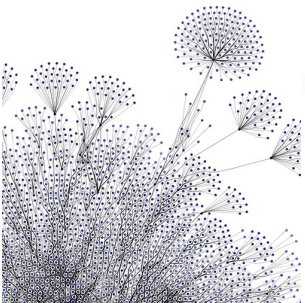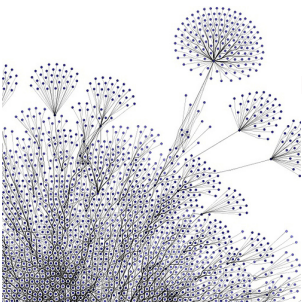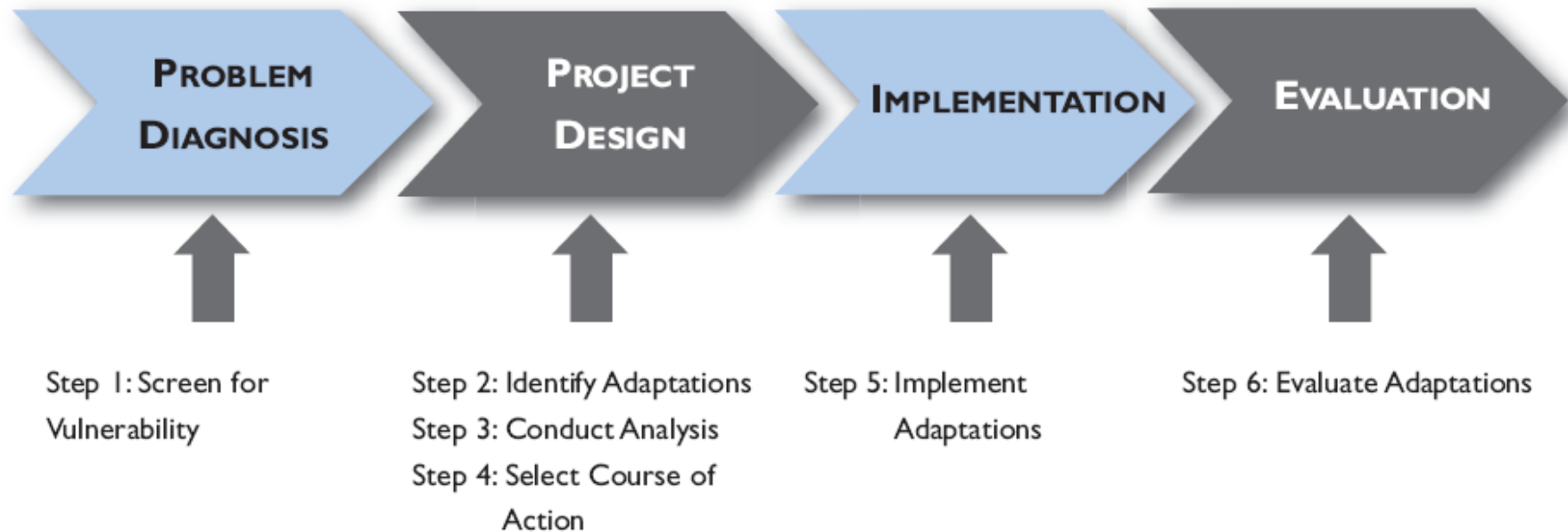
The adaptation planning process

- What is the need and motivation / justification for adapting (while recognising uncertainty)?

- What are the options for change / innovation?

- How can one prioritise and select between the options?

- What roles are undertaken by whom, including who pays for what?

- How and when is it to be evaluated?
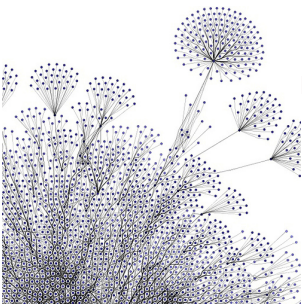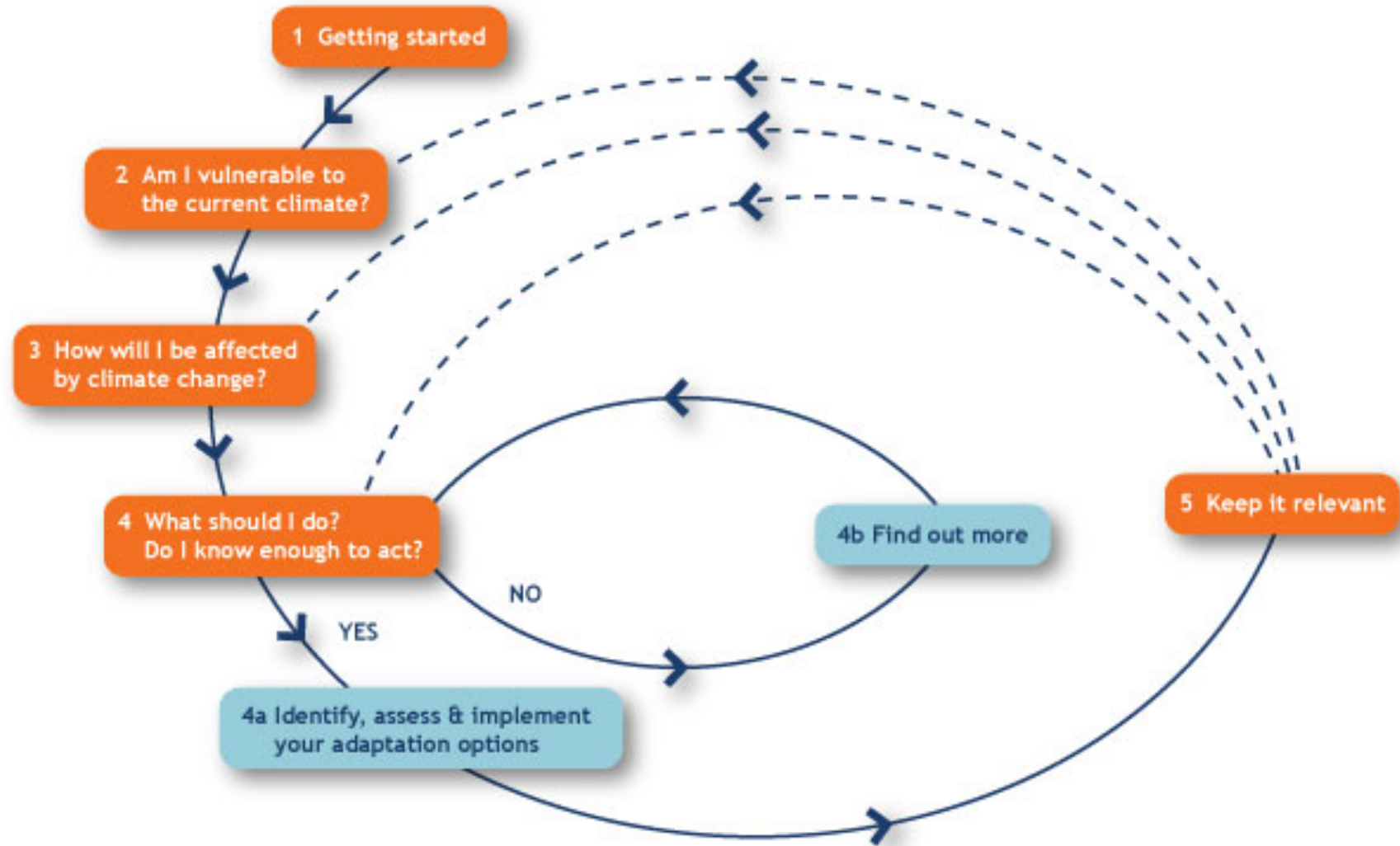
In your project….

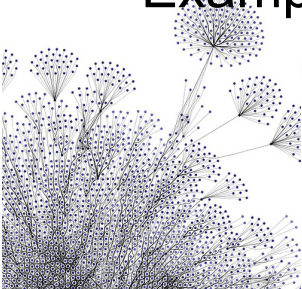*Who is adapting, to what (and why), where, how (by doing what), when?*

Example of adaptation project planning process from USAID's:
Adapting to Climate Variability and Change – A Guidance Manual for
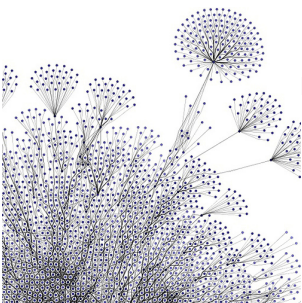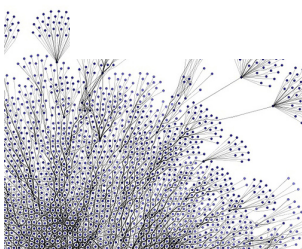Development Planning

Example of adaptation planning cycle from UKCIP's: Adaptation Wizard

Example of steps in designing an adaptation initiative from UNDP's Toolkit

Implementation of options which retain flexibility to change in response to 'surprise events' or as conditions change or new knowledge emerges

Identifying climate-sensitive activities through the lens of 'multiple stressors'

Vulnerability analysis (current and future)

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Climate analysis (trends and future)

Screening using multiple models and a variety of scenarios to reduce uncertainty

Sharing and exchange of 'good practise'

Impacts e.g. climate variables that will impact livelihoods and downscaled climate information

Screening options under uncertainty (including economic analysis)

Identifying, prioritising and engaging stakeholders

Context-specific options explored with stakeholders

Those at risk from impacts and those with different interests in any planned action

Identifying adaptation options

Institutional analysis

Communication of opportunities and threats

Risk communication

Institutional adaptive capacity

Links with mitigation

- Benefits and challenges of doing adaptation and mitigation in a single project

- Different objectives, interests, incentives, beneficiaries

- Different expertise, methods, approaches and tools required

- Different financing mechanisms

- Different ways of monitoring and evaluating

- Potential synergies and trade-offs

SEI's LEAP tool will briefly be introduced as one example of a mitigation assessment tool
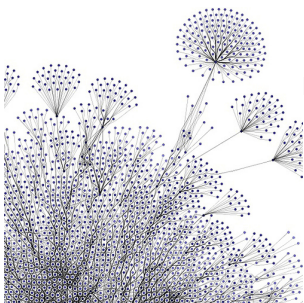
Tools, toolkits, portals, platforms

- Tool = A device or implement used to carry out a particular function, e.g. CRiSTAL, Adaptation Wizard

- Toolkit = A collection of complementary tools with guidance provided, e.g. CVCA toolkit, CEDRA

- Portal = an entry point into a set of tools, data and/or information with guidance, e.g. CIP, Climate 1-Stop

- Platform = an interdisciplinary set of components within a framework based on common principles, e.g. weADAPT

No one that fits all needs!

Question: how to select those that meet the needs of different stages of your planning process / project?
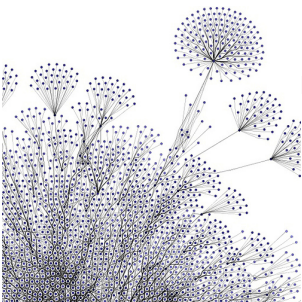
Classification to support selection

- Aim: assess; screen and evaluate; learn and build capacity to support adaptation

- Scale of application

- Levels of engagement: participatory or expert driven

- Qualitative +/or quantitative

- Sectoral focus or integrated / holistic

- Expertise / training required

- Time aspect: one off (snap-shot) , periodic (discrete repeats), ongoing (cyclical)

- Retrospective (historical) +/or prospective (scenarios of possible future conditions)
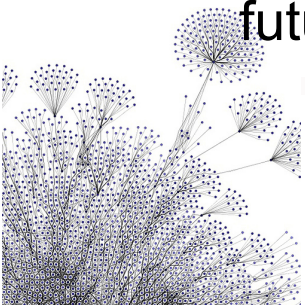
REVIEW OF ADAPTATION DECISION TOOLS
Reviewing tools that use a « bottom-up » approach : Criteria of analysis

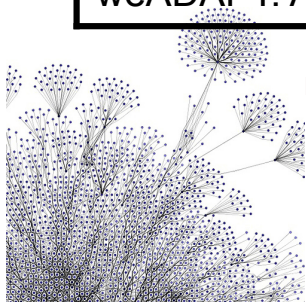| Criteria of analysis	Questions to analyze conditions of applicability
Objective of the tool	What is the main purpose of the tool? What goal is it trying to fulfill?
Approach	What is the rationale and methodology used by the tool?
Complexity	Does the tool address multiple stresses (not only climate)?
Sector and scale	What sector does the tool target? What scale does the tool target? Can the tool address cross-sectoral and cross-scale impacts/issues?
Institutional change and networks	Can the tool be applied to analyze institutional change and capacity building? How does the tool analyze socio-institutional network(s) dynamics that are important for adaptation?
Temporal scale	Does the tool capture changes over time?
Economic methods	Does the tool help conduct an economic analysis?
Decision analysis	How does the tool address actions (agency) rooted in the behaviour of actors and institutions and involve dynamic feedback with the environment?
Target unit of analysis	What unit does the tool target for the analysis?
Inputs needed	What type of information or data does the tool require?
Skills needed	What skills are needed for the implementation of the tool? How much time is needed to learn how to apply the tool?
Output obtained	What type of output is generated through the implementation/application of the tool?
Monitoring & evaluation	Is the tool a relevant/useful mechanism for monitoring and evaluation?
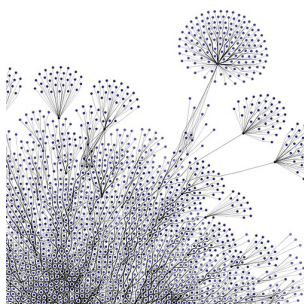
Subset of those available

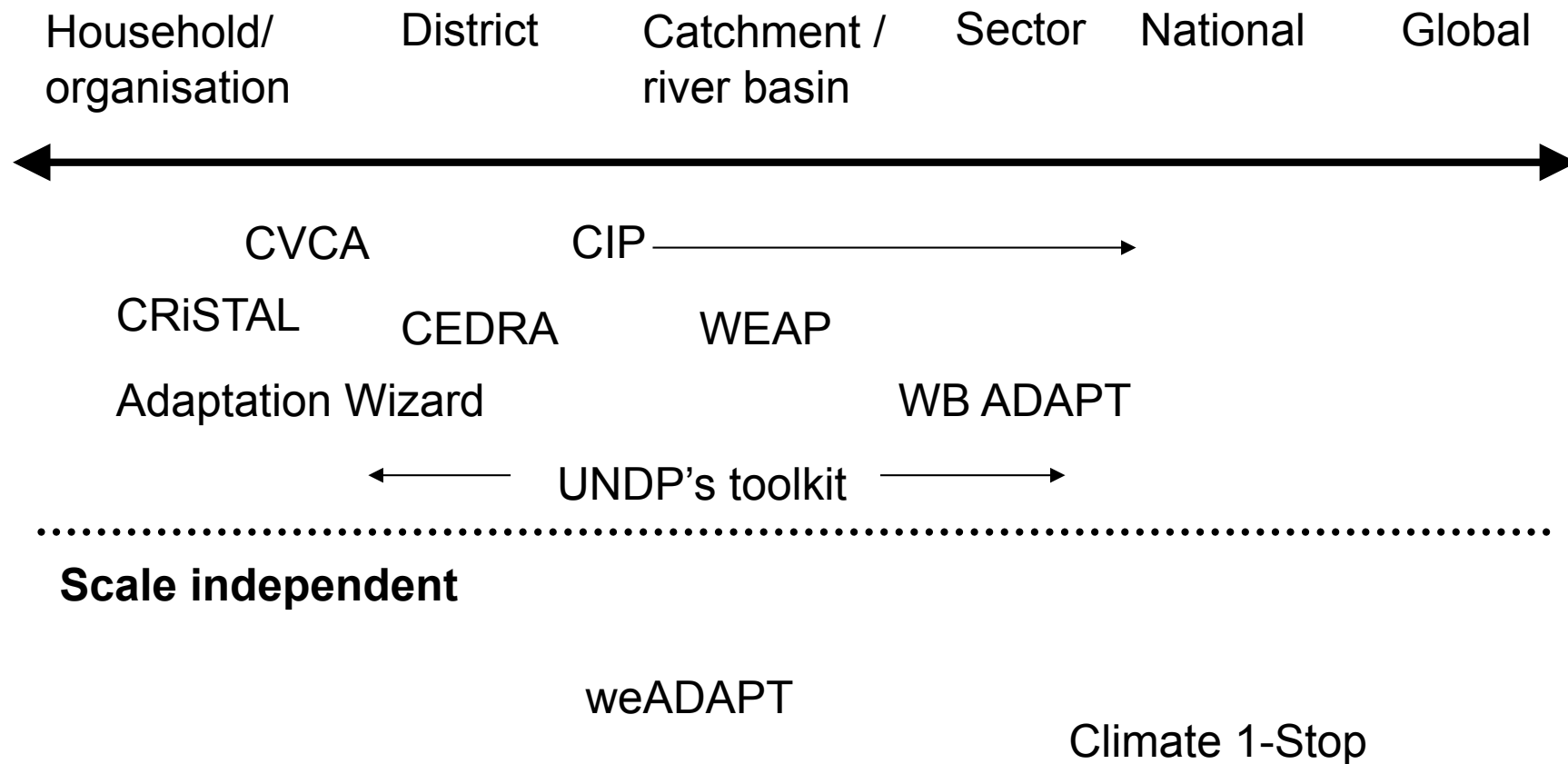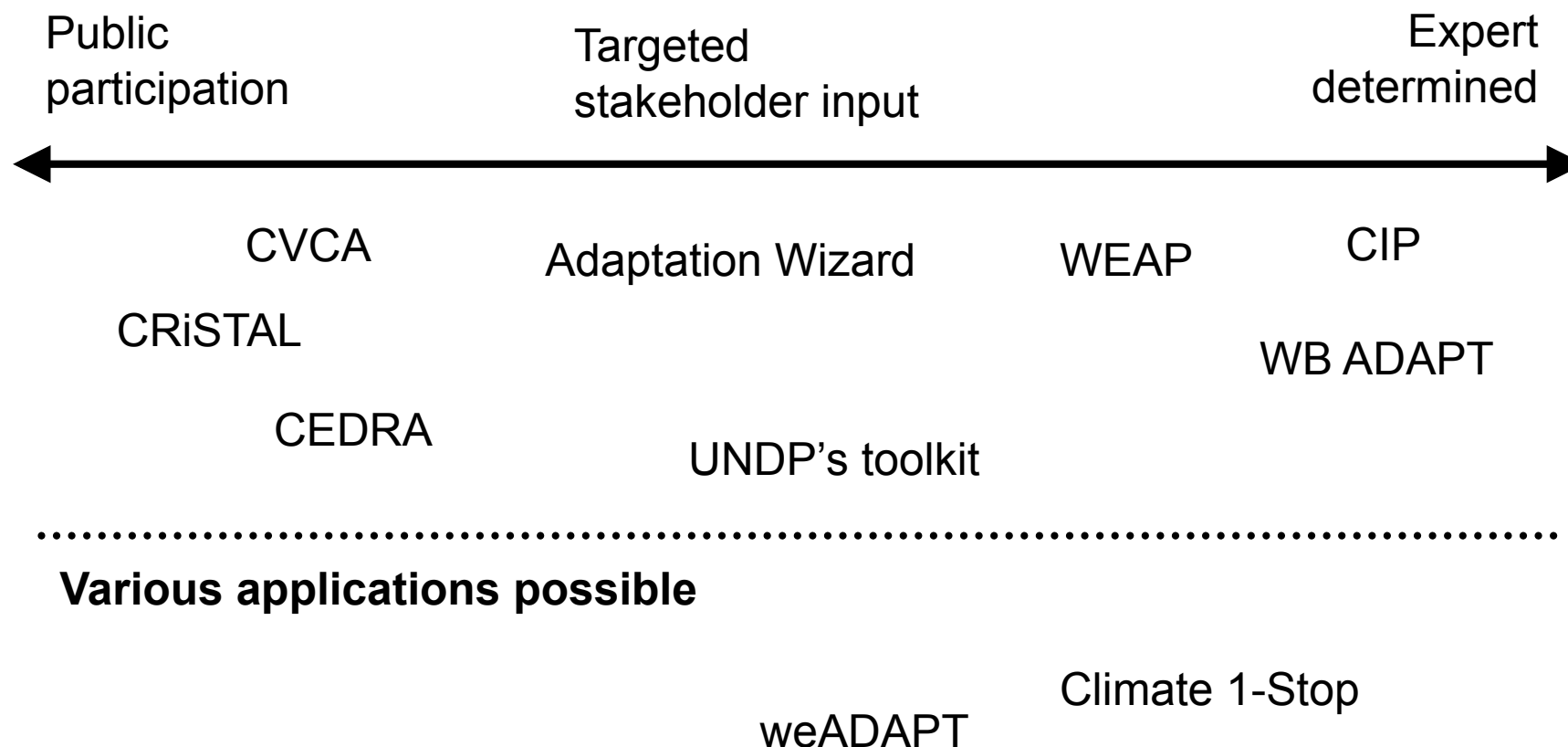| Type	Name	Developed by
Tool	Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)	IISD, IUCN , SEI, Intercooperation
Tool	Assessment and Design for Adaptation to Climate Change: a Prototype Tool (ADAPT)	World Bank
Tool	Adaptation Wizard	UKCIP
Tool	Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP)	SEI-US
Toolkit	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)	CARE
Toolkit	CC and Environmental Degradation Risk and Adaptation Assessment (CEDRA)	TEARFUND
Toolkit	Toolkit for Designing CC Adaptation Initiatives	UNDP
Portal	Climate Information Portal (CIP)	CSAG
Portal	Climate 1-Stop	USAID, CATHELAC
Platform, Tool	weADAPT: Adaptation Layer	SEI-Oxford
Platform, Tool	weADAPT: Adaptation Decision Explorer (ADx)	SEI-Oxford
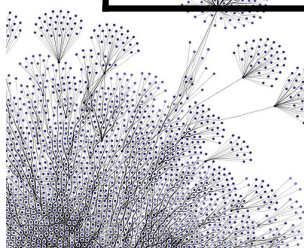
Main aim

Name	Assess climate risks & impacts	Assess social vulnerability	Screen, prioritise options	Learn more / build capacity
CRiSTAL (IISD ++)	■	■		
ADAPT (World Bank)			■	
Adaptation Wizard (UKCIP)				■
CVCA (CARE)		■		■
CEDRA (TEARFUND)	■		■	
WEAP (SEI)	■			
Toolkit for Designing CC Adaptation Initiatives (UNDP)				■
CIP (CSAG)	■			
Climate 1-Stop (USAID +)				■
weADAPT: Adaptation Layer (SEI)				■
weADAPT: ADx (SEI)			■	

Scale of application

Household/organisation   District   Catchment / river basin   Sector   National   Global

CVCA   CIP ⟶

CRiSTAL   CEDRA   WEAP

Adaptation Wizard   WB ADAPT

⟵ UNDP's toolkit ⟶

Scale independent

weADAPT

Climate 1-Stop

Levels of engagement

Public
participation

Targeted
stakeholder input

Expert
determined

$\longleftrightarrow$

CVCA

Adaptation Wizard

WEAP

CIP

CRiSTAL

WB ADAPT

CEDRA

UNDP's toolkit

Various applications possible

Climate 1-Stop

weADAPT

Types of data and info included or required

Mainly
Qualitative

Mixed

Mainly
Quantitative

⟵————————————————————————⟶

CVCA

Climate 1-Stop

CIP

CRiSTAL

WEAP

Adaptation Wizard

CEDRA

WB ADAPT

UNDP's toolkit
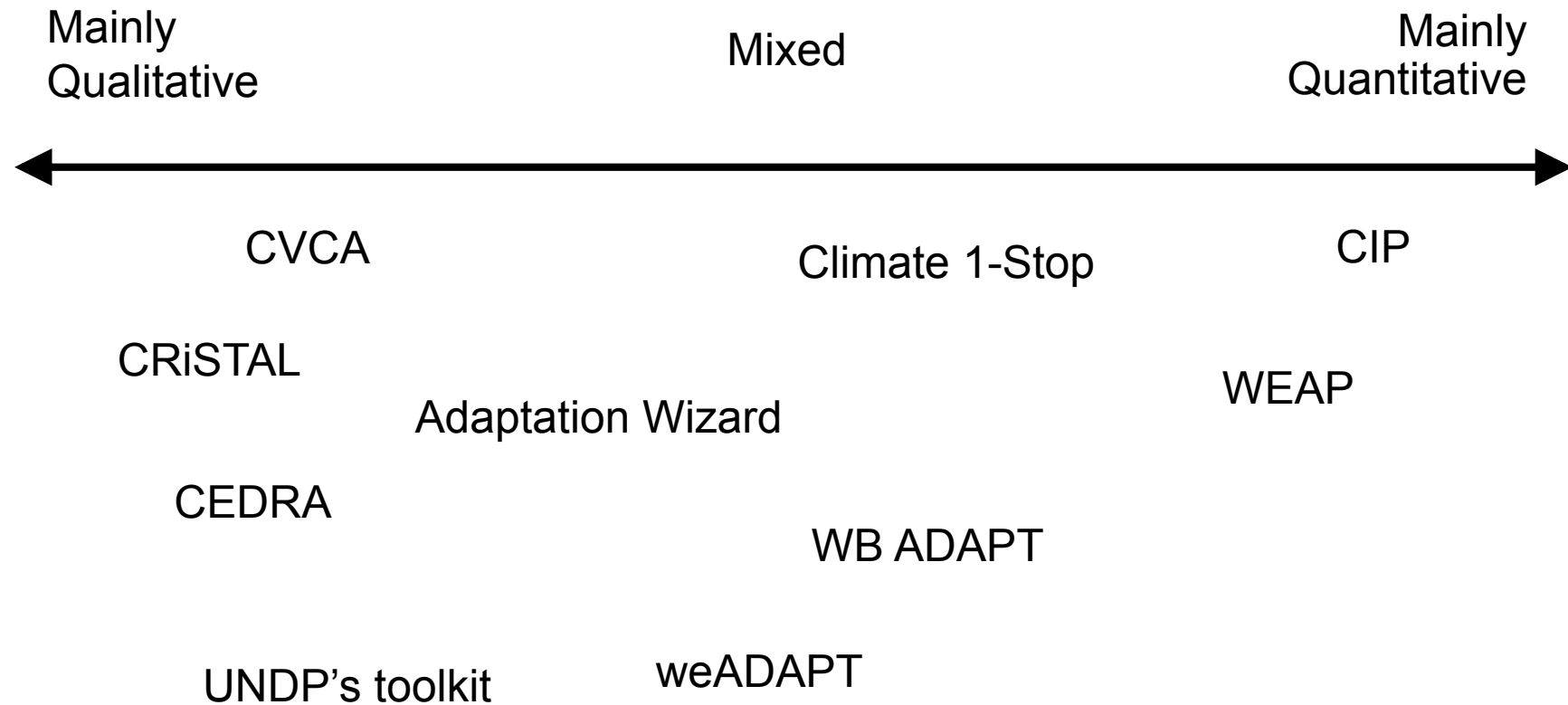
weADAPT

Links to other fields and sectors

- Many tools are developed in fields and sectors that do not relate directly to climate change, but they can be useful as part of the adaptation and/or mitigation process if they can be modified to help address a specific identified need

- e.g. risk communication tools used in public education about HIV / AIDS; risk assessment tools developed by DRR and NRM practitioners; decision-support tools created by economists; etc.
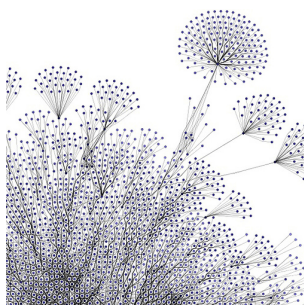
What are the specific needs in your project design and implementation process?

Which combination of tools might help in addressing these needs?

What are the next steps?

Take some time in groups to think about these questions