“Review of Key Messages from the Previous Roundtables”

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## Key definitions

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| **Approach** | A complete framework that prescribes the entire process and offers strategic direction. A framework which provides an overview of how adaptation should be approached, rather than a specific set of instructions. A framework may be built on application of particular methods and tools. | • The UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework (2004)  
• The WWF-WWF EbA Framework  
• Framework for community-level climate vulnerability assessment (EOC, SEA START)  
• The Climate Resilience Framework (ISET)  
• Challenge and Reconstruct Learning (ChaRL) (CSIRO) |
| **Method** | A set or sequence of steps that should be followed in order to accomplished a specific task with a larger framework. Methods can be implemented through using a number of tools. | Impact Assessment  
Vulnerability assessment  
Ex. Mekong ARCC |
| **Tool** | A means or instrument by which a specific task is accomplished | Climate models (SEA START)  
Impact models  
Simulation models (MerSim, LEAP, WEAP)  
Decision tools (Cost benefit analysis)  
Stakeholder tools (vulnerability indexes, PRAs) |

**Source**: Adapted from UNFCCC (2008), Compendium on Methods and Tools to Evaluate Impacts of, and Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change’
What are Roundtable Partners engaged in?

• Tools, methods and approaches
• Capacity building & training
• Assessment & feasibility studies
• Pilot demonstrations
• Replication through investments
• Policy advocacy & mainstreaming
• Knowledge base & dissemination platforms
• Network and partnerships
• M & E (??)
Key observations from a regional review

- Availability of frameworks, methods and tools is not a limitation. What’s needed is guidelines for contextual use.

- Due to knowledge gaps, training and sensitization is a prerequisite to adaptation planning

- Most are not for “plug and play”, thus requiring significant skillful facilitators and data.

- Expert judgment remains a one of the most important ingredient, and cannot be replaced by approaches, methods, and tools.
Despite the different work programs, there are key commonalities among development partners:

1) Recognize that climate pressures must be analyzed alongside non-climatic pressures

2) Use climate projections as a start point, but shifting the focus from impact to vulnerability

3) Make use of scenario-based analysis

4) Perceive adaptation as multi-partner, multi-sector, multi-scale

5) Look for solutions that are good for both people and nature
Key messages from previous Roundtables

• Most projects are on vulnerability assessments and identification of adaptation strategy or options, but real adaptation implementation projects are relatively limited.

• How much of the divide have we bridged? How much remains?

• Key gaps identified for adaptation work are:
  1. Cost benefit analysis
  2. Adaptation financing
  3. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
  4. Private sector engagement

• Are we putting disproportionate efforts in “adaptation readiness” as opposed to “adaptation success”? 