**The World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP)** 

# Science for Adaptation Policy Briefs and Research Directions

Adaptation Futures October 7, 2021



# Agenda

- Introduction to WASP
- Science for Adaptation Policy Briefs
  - Cascading Shocks and Stressors
  - Global Goal on Adaptation
  - Early Warning Systems for Adaptation
- Research Directions
- Interactive Discussion
- Wrap Up and Ways Forward

### **About WASP**

#### Ensure that adaptation research gaps are filled,

focusing on policy-relevant scientific research and prioritizing research needs in vulnerable developing countries

#### Three major components

Current research gaps

Future research gaps

Policy-relevant guidance





Anand Patwardhan Johanna Nalau Cynth Co-Chairs Science Committee

Cynthia Rosenzweig **mittee** 



Youssef Nassef Chair

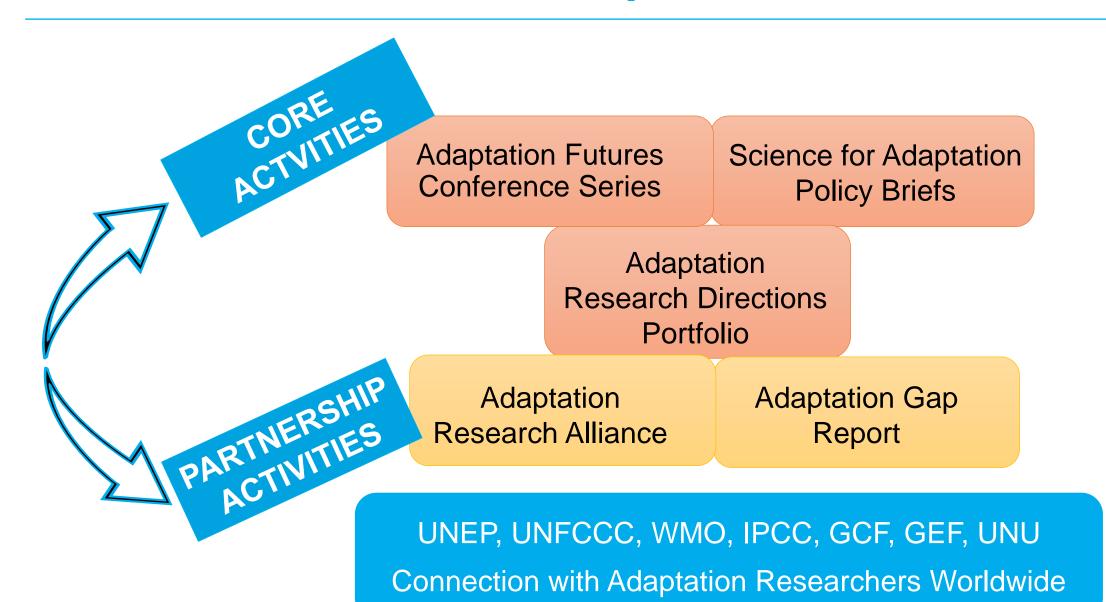




Minpeng Chen Bruce Currie-Alder Co-Chairs Policy and Finance Committee

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### **WASP Core and Partnership Activities**



# **New WASP Science for Adaptation Policy Briefs**

First Set (published November 2020)

- Adaptation Decision-Support Tools and Platforms
- Transboundary Climate Risk and Adaptation
- High-End Climate Change and Adaptation

New Set (available in October/November 2021)

- Cascading Shocks and Stressors
- Global Goal on Adaptation
- Early Warning Systems for Adaptation

Available from: https://wasp-adaptation.org





# **Cascading Shocks and Stressors**

#### **Key Messages**

- Cascading impacts of climate change aggravate challenges to the current human-physical systems through transmission and amplification of negative impacts across temporal, spatial and institutional/systemic context, which will worsen existing structural deficits.
- Responding to these factors need to **work across scales in a holistic and comprehensive way**. Cross sectoral and disciplinary collaboration is key to identify the linkages in the cascades and how to work together to build the adaptive capacity.
- Equality and justice are of the essence to help set the basics. Assurance of habitat environment, provision of basic livelihoods, and access to green skills and jobs will help build adaptive capacity and mitigate future risks.
- COVID-19 stimulus packages provide an opportunities to tackle climate issues in a systematic way.

# **Global Goal on Adaptation**

#### **Key Messages**

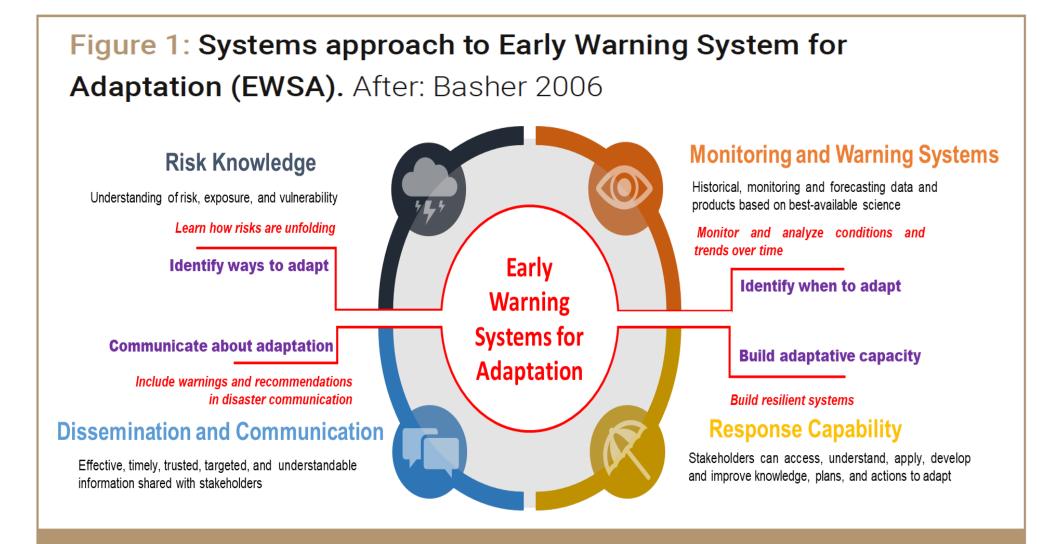
- The Global Goal on Adaptation links the qualitative concept of an "adequate adaptation response" with the quantitative aspect of a temperature response in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.
- The Goal calls for **adequacy in action and support for adaptation**, requiring all parties to engage in and communicate their efforts to plan, implement, and monitor adaptation.
- Each country should follow guidance (to be developed) to conduct periodic self-assessments of vulnerability and adaptive capacity, starting from a baseline assessment, per climate-related hazard to assess the status nationally and sub-nationally.
- One indicator should be formulation and implementation of NAP; another should be the extent and success of locally led adaptation.
- At the global level, **indicators of adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability are needed** that can be aggregated to monitor and evaluate collective progress, within the context of the SDGs.

# **Early Warning Systems for Adaptation**

#### **Key Messages**

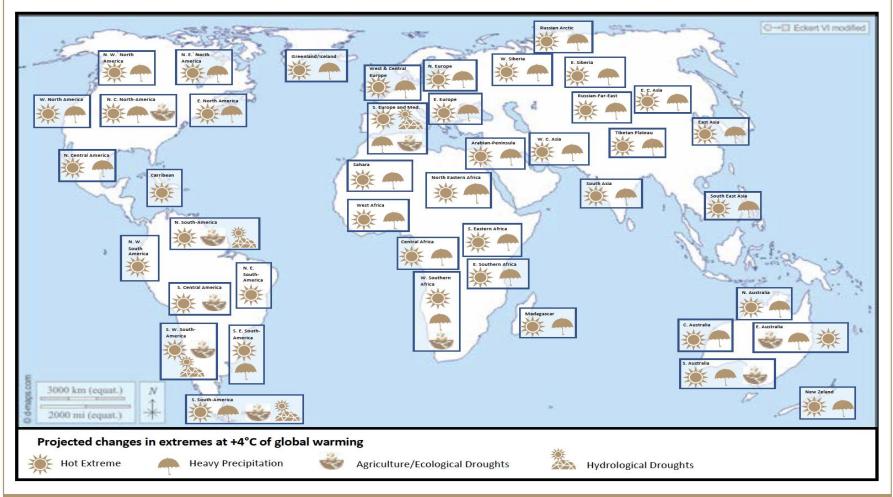
- Strengthening Early Warning Systems for Adaptation (EWSA) helps countries prepare for extreme weather events, now and in the future, and improves pathways towards sustainable development.
- Past and present climate data and information along with medium-range forecasts help **identify** evolving trends in extreme hazardous events and their frequency, intensity and duration.
- Transdisciplinary collaboration, meaningful participation and community engagement are critical for efficient and effective EWSA.
- Significant improvements to disaster responses can be achieved by reinforcing both scientists' and stakeholders' capacity to access, communicate and integrate climate information into risk management policies and practices to improve resilience.
- Efforts need to be **stepped up to reduce the financial and resource disparities** in EWSA capacity among countries and regions.

# **Early Warning System for Adaptation (EWSA)**



# **Projected Changes of Extreme Events**

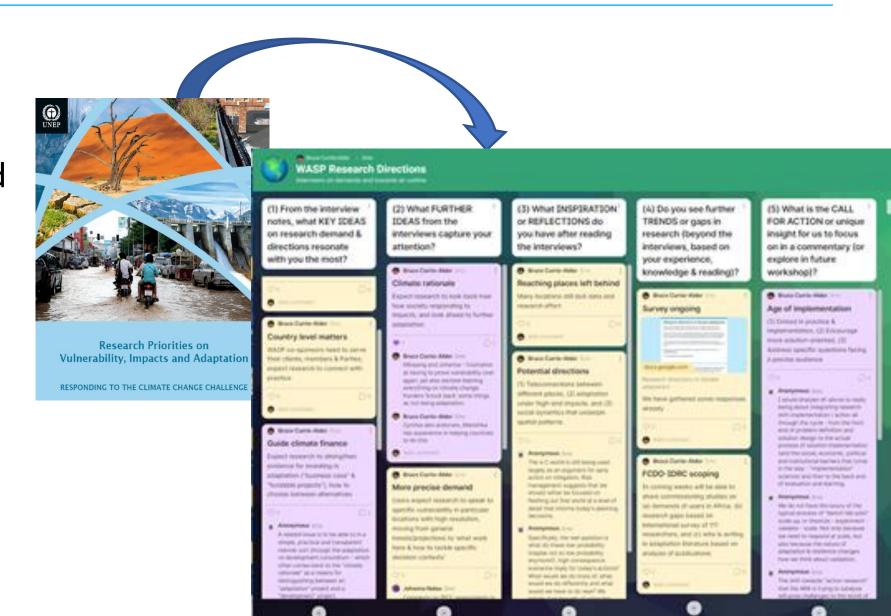
Figure 2: Projected changes of extreme events at +4°C of global warming. Projections are shown for the pre-industrial baseline 1850-1900. Only projected changes with a high level of confidence are represented. Source: AR6 WG1 IPCC report, chapter 11, table A.11.2, pp 17-19.



### **Research Directions**

We asked WASP sponsors:

- What is the demand for research?
- What questions face your organization?
- How is knowledge used & connected to action?



# **What We Heard**

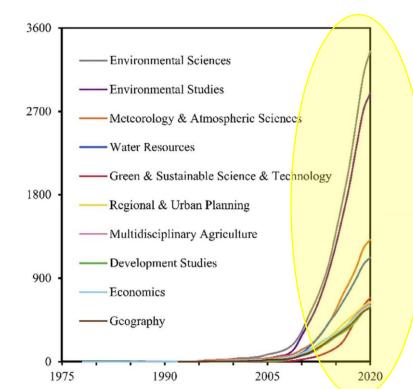
- Informing global stocktake
- Guiding climate finance
- Learning through practice

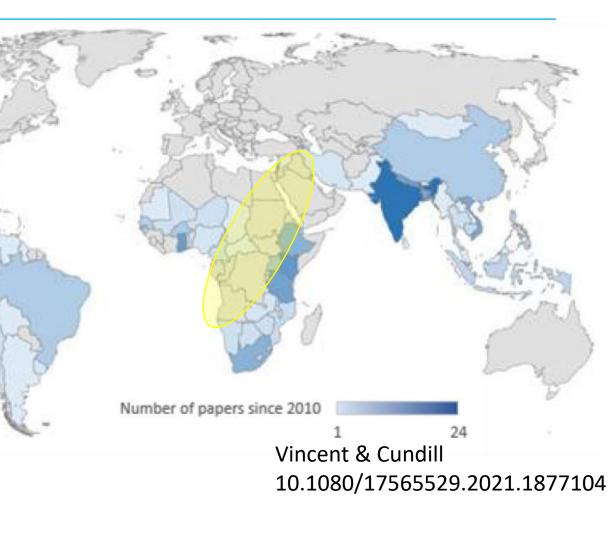
Commentary for <u>www.nature.com/commsenv/</u>



### What Else

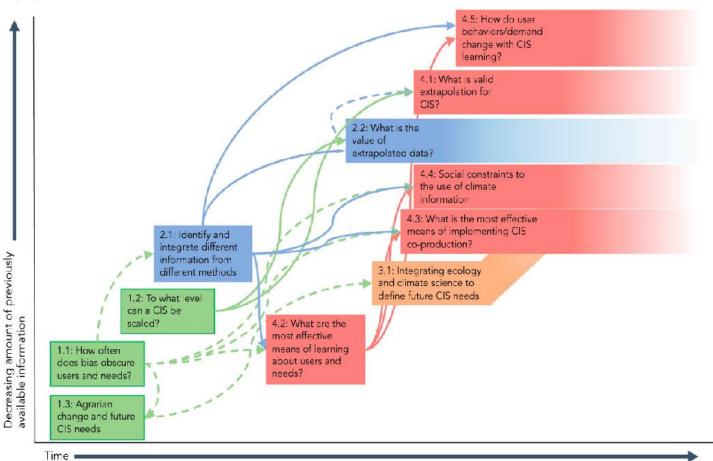
- Growth in scholarship
- Gaps in coverage
- Turn to synthesis & practice





## **What Next**

- Trends in adaptation science
- Gap with practice
- Mobilizing resources



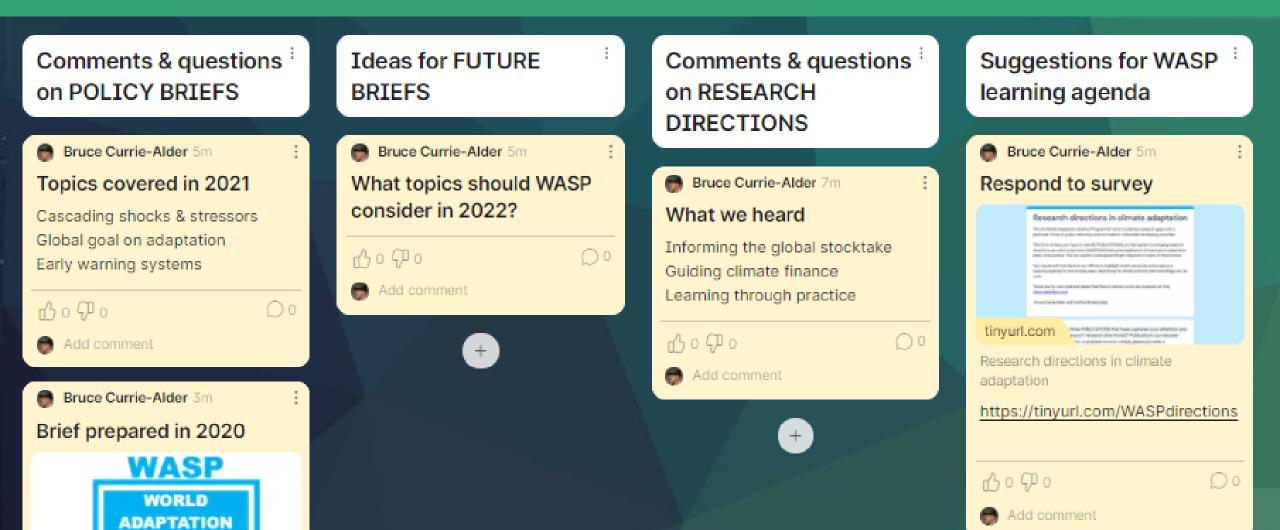
Example from: Carr et al. 10.1080/17565529.2019.1596061

# Join the Discussion <a href="https://tinyurl.com/WASPatAF6">https://tinyurl.com/WASPatAF6</a>

#### Bruce Currie-Alder WASP session at Adaptation Future

- 3m

Interaction discussion - Join the conversation with the World Adaptation Science Programme



## **Thank You**

# **Questions and Discussion**

### https://wasp-adaptation.org

#### Email: secretariat@wasp-adaptation.org

