## ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: POLICY CHALLENGES



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# THE NEED FOR ADAPTATION POLICY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Climate impacts already being felt and will worsen
- Climate change could push more than 100 million people back into poverty by 2030 without adaptation efforts
- Largest impacts in developing countries with least capacity to respond
  - **Emissions pathways Temperature probabilities** Α 80 Projected Reference-No emissions from energy and industry (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/year) warming until policy 70 2100 relative to IPCC AR5 Reference-Low preindustrial baseline range policy 60 levels 1–1.5°C 1.5–2°C 50 2-3°C INDCs 3-4°C 40 Paris-Continued >4°C ambition 30 20 Paris-Increased 10 ambition IPCC AR5 2°C Global CO<sub>2</sub> 6 ≥ 50% chance range Illustrative 50% 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 10 20 0 -10 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100 Likelihood of projected warming until 2100 (%) 1990

Hallegate et al. 2016

Fawcett et al. 2015

# **POLICY CHALLENGES AND QUESTIONS**



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Lack of data: How does policy get made in data-scarce contexts? What does the adaptation policy process actually look like?



**Lack of funding**: How do we allocate scarce global resources to adaptation? Do funding incentives prioritize certain adaptation approaches and leave out others?



**Ethics of adaptation:** Who gets to define adaptation and resilience? Who gets left out?

# CHALLENGE I: LACK OF DATA

Examples from Ethiopia and Honduras



## **POLICY DESIGN PROCESS**

## **Assumed Process: Technical and Logical**



# **Real Process:**

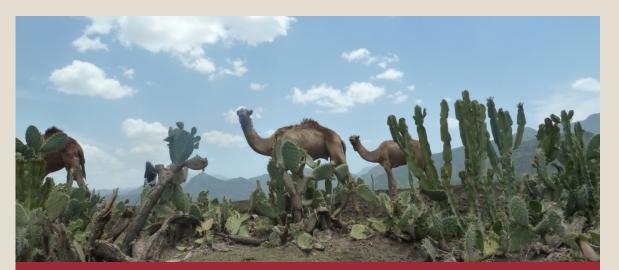
- Priorities driven by narratives, not simply scientific fact
- Policy options determined by previous experience, path dependency, and political constraints

#### **EXTREME EVENTS SHAPE ADAPTATION POLICY**

National crisis that created a traumatic experience

Current crises

#### Climate change narratives and adaptation policies



#### **Ε**ΤΗΙΟΡΙΑ

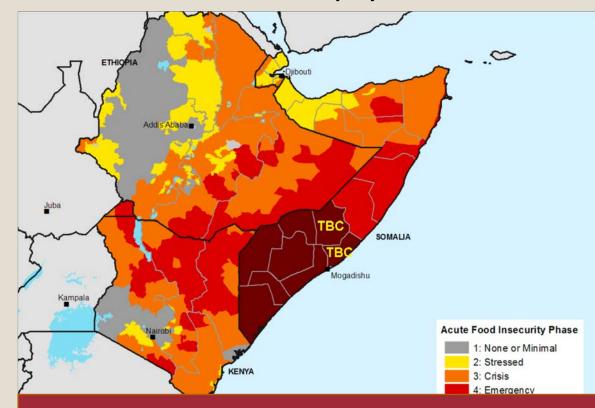


#### HONDURAS

#### **TRAUMATIC HISTORICAL EVENTS AS FOCUSING EVENTS**

• Focusing events well-known to drive policy

• Historical events can play a similar role in shaping narratives



**1984 DROUGHT/FAMINE IN ETHIOPIA** 



1998 HURRICANE MITCH IN HONDURAS

## **HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE DRIVES INNOVATION**



# ETHIOPIA: productive safety net programme

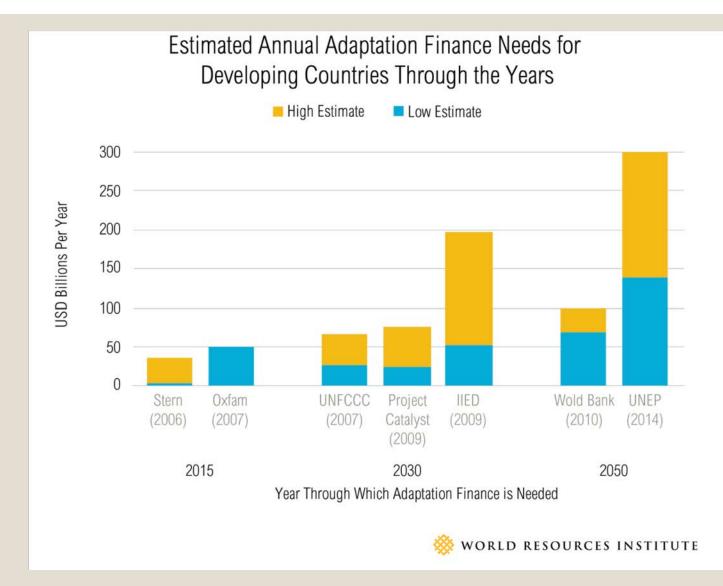
#### HONDURAS: extensive early warning system

## CHALLENGE 2: LACK OF FUNDING

Examples from Multilateral Adaptation Funds

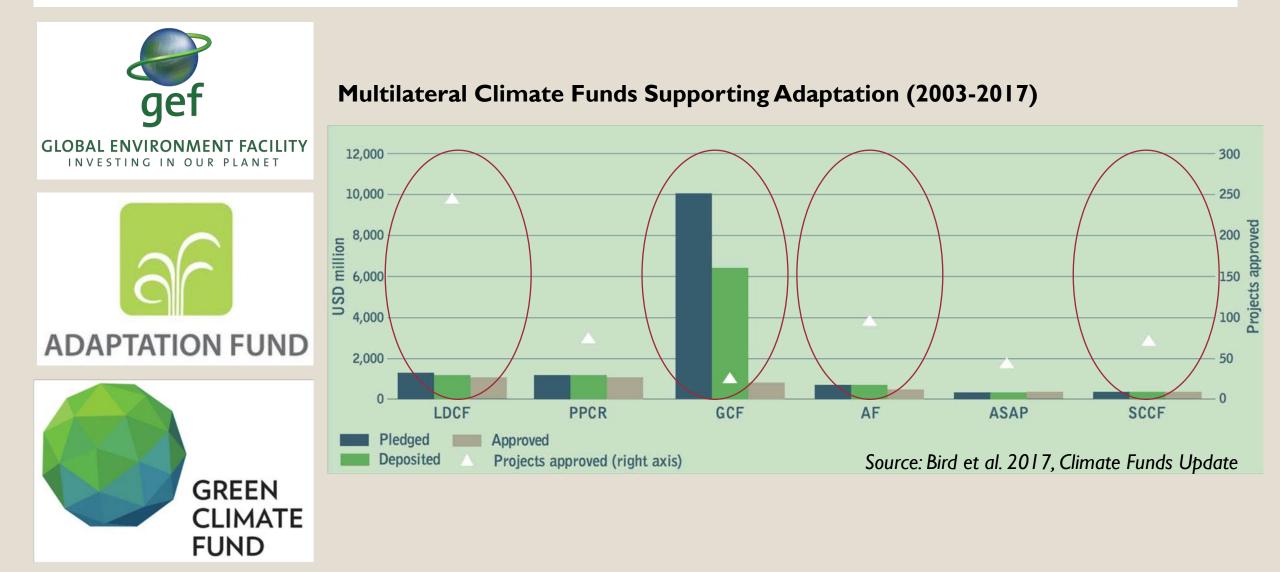


## **COSTS OF ADAPTATION**



# **GLOBAL ADAPTATION FINANCE**

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## ADAPTATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A CONTINUUM

• Is adaptation fundamentally different from "good" development?

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• Where along the continuum should we draw the line for eligibility for adaptation finance?



Adapted from McGray et al. 2007



**Mainstreaming:** Increasing the capacity of government to plan for climate change or incorporate climate change into policies and plans



**Climate-proofing**: Incorporating adaptation into existing projects



**Demonstration/Piloting:** Implementing concrete adaptation measures with a goal of demonstrating their effectiveness

## ADAPTATION AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERIC AND SPECIFIC CAPACITY

Generic Capacities: address deficiencies in basic human development needs
Specific Capacities: address the tools and skills needed to anticipate and effectively respond to specific (climatic) threats



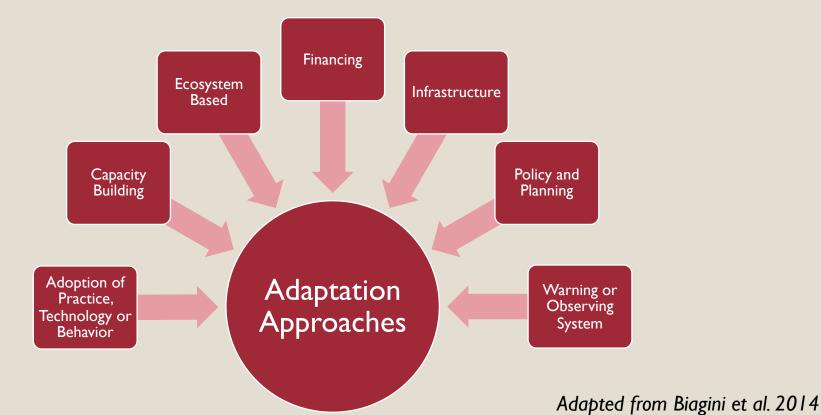
Adapted from Eakin et al. 2014

## **CASES AROUND THE WORLD**

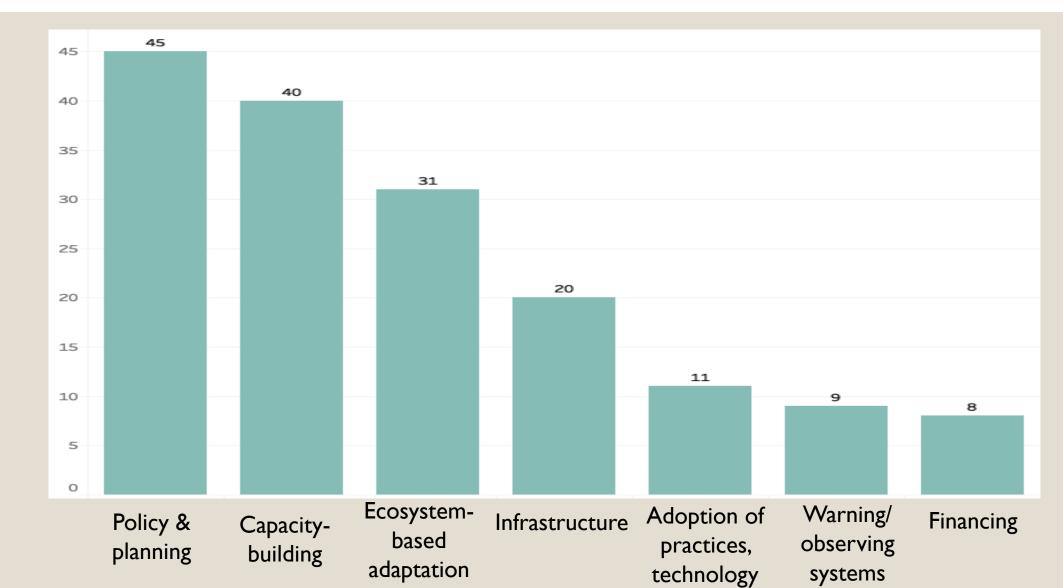


# **ADAPTATION OPTIONS**

- Wide range of approaches to adaptation
- Some approaches are more abstract (policy and planning, capacity-building), others more concrete (infrastructure, ecosystem-based)



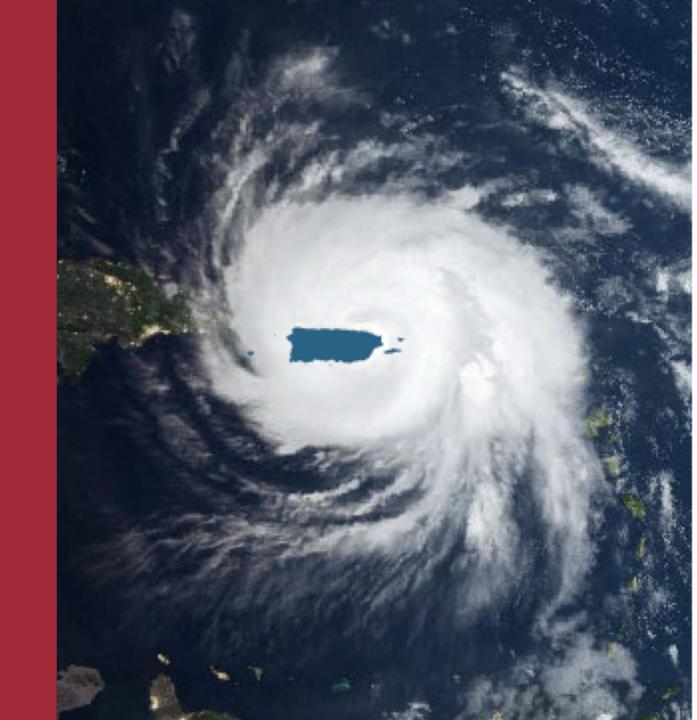
## **APPROACHES ACROSS PROJECTS**



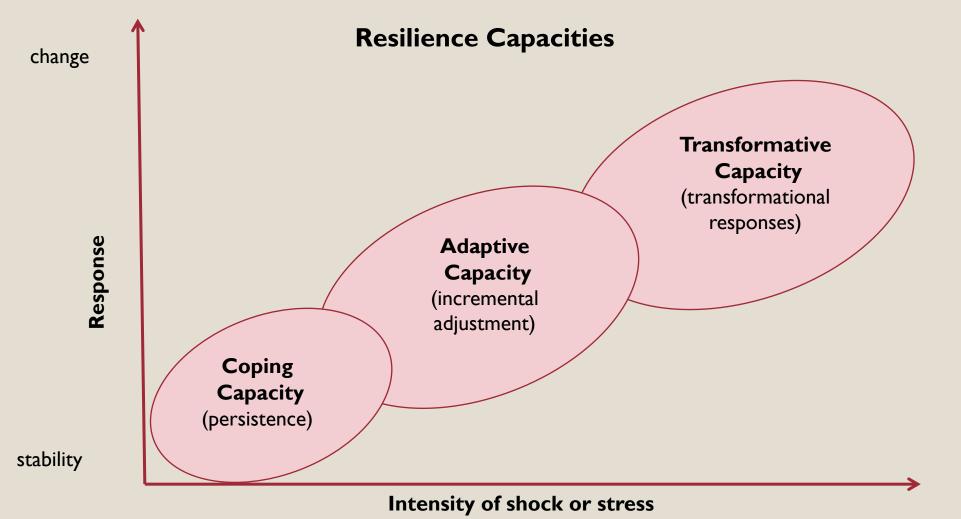
Number of Projects

### CHALLENGE 3: ETHICS OF ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

## Examples from Puerto Rico



## RESILIENCE



Adapted from Béné et al. 2016

#### COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY: WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESILIENCE?





• We need to better utilize climate narratives to encourage innovation and avoid path dependency



We need to ensure that climate finance is used effectively without biases against certain approaches



We need to recognize that resilience is not always desirable and resilience initiatives can reinforce existing power dynamics