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# 3<sup>rd</sup> Roundtable Discussion on Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Mekong Subregion

*“Review of Key Messages from the Previous Roundtables”*

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# Key definitions



Terms	Definitions	Examples
<b>Approach</b>	<p>A complete framework that prescribes the entire process and offers strategic direction.</p> <p>A framework which provides an overview of how adaptation should be approached, rather than a specific set of instructions</p> <p>A framework may be built on application of particular methods and tools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework (2004)</li> <li>• The WWF-WWF EbA Framework</li> <li>• Framework for community-level climate vulnerability assessment (EOC, SEA START)</li> <li>• The Climate Resilience Framework (ISET)</li> <li>• Challenge and Reconstruct Learning (ChaRL) (CSIRO)</li> </ul>
<b>Method</b>	<p>A set or sequence of steps that should be followed in order to accomplished a specific task with a larger framework.</p> <p>Methods can be implemented through using a number of tools</p>	<p>Impact Assessment Vulnerability assessment</p> <p>Ex. Mekong ARCC</p>
<b>Tool</b>	<p>A means or instrument by which a specific task is accomplished</p>	<p>Climate models (SEA START) Impact models Simulation models (MerSim, LEAP, WEAP) Decision tools (Cost benefit analysis) Stakeholder tools (vulnerability indexes, PRAs)</p>

**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 (??)

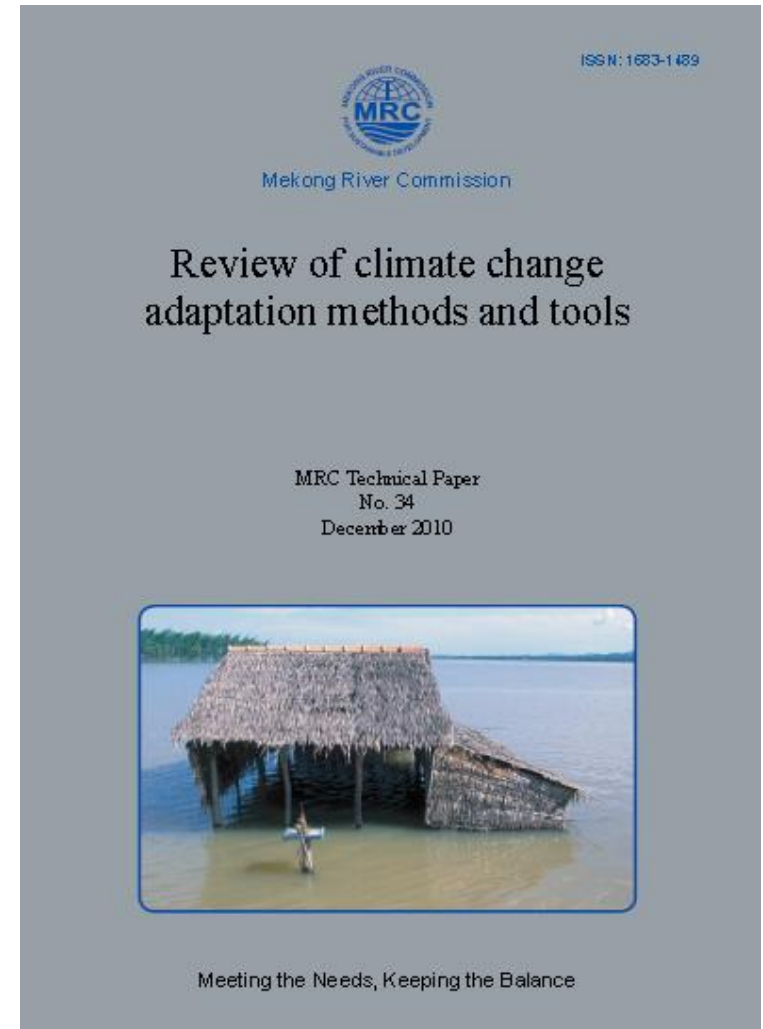
# Key observations from a regional review



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- 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



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- 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”?