

Adaptive Capacity: Definition & Evolution of Understanding

- Adaptive capacity ability of a system to:
 - Moderate the impacts
 - Take advantage of the opportunities
 - Cope with the consequences
- Evolution of understanding links closely with vulnerability
 - End-point approach
 - Starting-point approach

Adaptive Capacity: End-Point Approach

- Design and implementation of adaptation:
 - Future climate change
 - Vulnerability in biophysical factors
- Uncertainties in the approach:
 - Climate scenarios
 - Climatic effects on sectors
 - Future socio-economic conditions
 - Unknown if adaptive capacity assets will be drawn in time of need
- Shortcomings:
 - Highly dependent on climate scenarios (CC may alter in a different way than expected) → adaptation measures may become inappropriate

Adaptive Capacity: Starting-Point Approach

Exposure

Sensitivity

Adaptive capacity

2

- Adaptive capacity of the present's system: □ Socio-economic factors + Biophysical factors
 - Enhancing the present's ability to respond to stressors and secure livelihood
- Pro:
 - Practical for coping with changes and uncertainties
 - Promote sustainable development
 - Facilitate cheaper adaptation strategies
 - Target the poor and vulnerable groups more effectively



Water Management and Climate Change

- Water management has always adapted to changes
 Water availability; demand; occurrence extreme events; etc
 - CC is just one of the pressures
- Potential implications of CC on water sector
 - Drought-related stresses; flood events; water quality problems → could impact across many other sectors
 - Effects of climate variability on hydrology and water resources

Assessment of CC impacts (AR3-AR4)

- Projection of effects with hydrological model driven by scenarios based on climate model simulations
- Inclusion of current sensitivity/vulnerability & non-climatic drivers in projections & socio-economic aspects

Adaptation in Water Sector

- Development of adaptation techniques in the past largely independent of CC
- Adaptation options:
 - Supply-side management (e.g. building reservoirs or structural flood defences)
 - Demand-side management (e.g. managing demand or changing institutional practices)
- CC is increasingly being considered explicitly
 - Methodologies vary between and within countries depending on institutional arrangements for water resources planning

Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability & CC

- Institutional:
 - capacity of water-related institutions; ability of water managers; etc
- Resources:
 - wealth of nations; etc
- Technological:
 state of technology and framework for dissemination; etc
- Regulatory:
 - legal framework for water administration; etc.
- Cultural:
 - perception on risks; mobility of human populations to change; etc
- Governance:
 - complexity of management arrangements, etc

CC Adaptation: Malaysia's Experience

| | CC in Asia: Malaysia Country Report | Initial National Communication |
|----------|---|---|
| Duration | 1992-1994 | 1998-2000 |
| Funding | ADB | GEF/UNDP |
| Scope | Water resources; agriculture; coastal resources | Agriculture; forestry; water resources; coastal resources; public health; energy |
| Outputs | Malaysia Country Report | INC + Background report (5 sub-reports) |



Approach of Adaptation Measures

- Proposed adaptation strategies not directly on CC:
 Supply-side management
 - Demand-side management (INC)
- Types of adaptation & factors addressed:
 - Engineering or structural → physical or natural systems
 Regulatory, institutional, planning and behavioural → human system
- Could improve ability to face projected future CC
 Moderate the potential damages
 - Cope with the probable consequences

12

