

# Project Resilient Adaptation

Michael H. Glantz

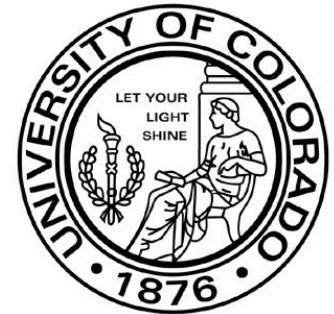
Consortium for Capacity Building (CCB)

University of Colorado

and

NCAR

Boulder, Colorado



***CAST UN COP 14 Side Event***

Poznan, Poland

December 5, 2008

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**and**

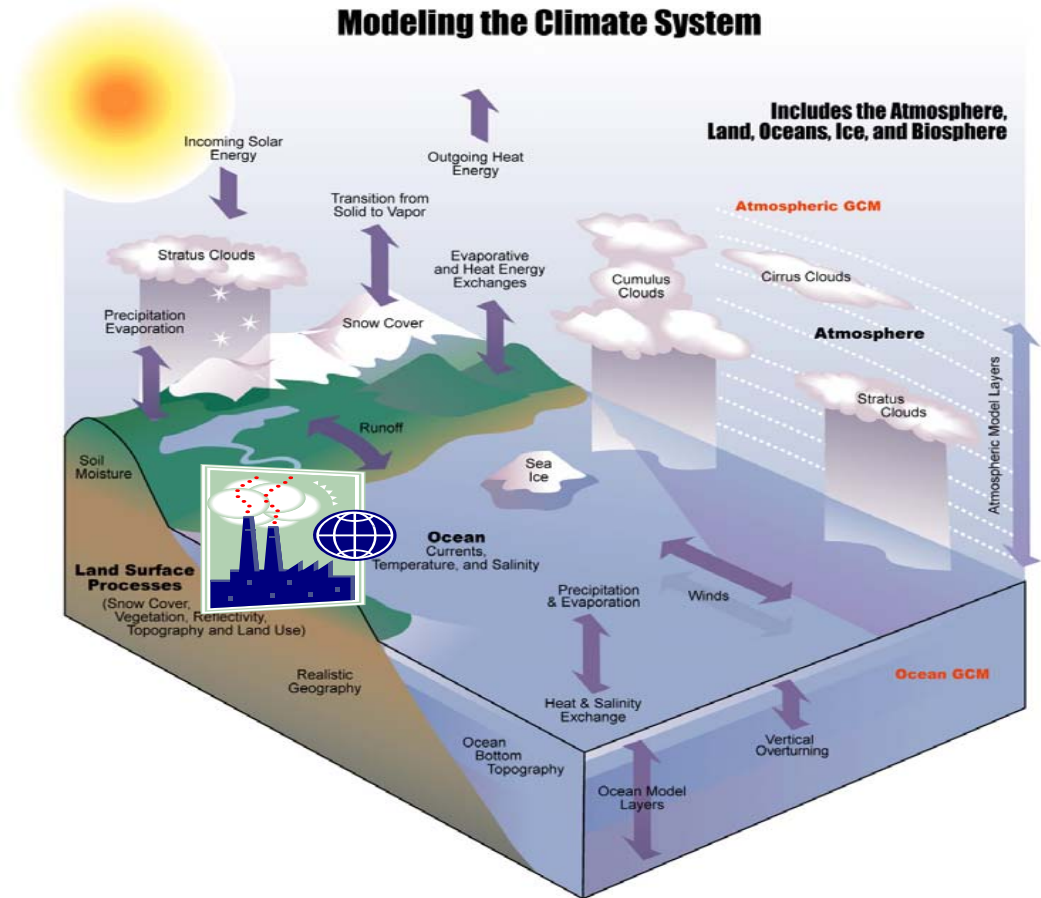
**A Clinton Global Initiative Commitment**



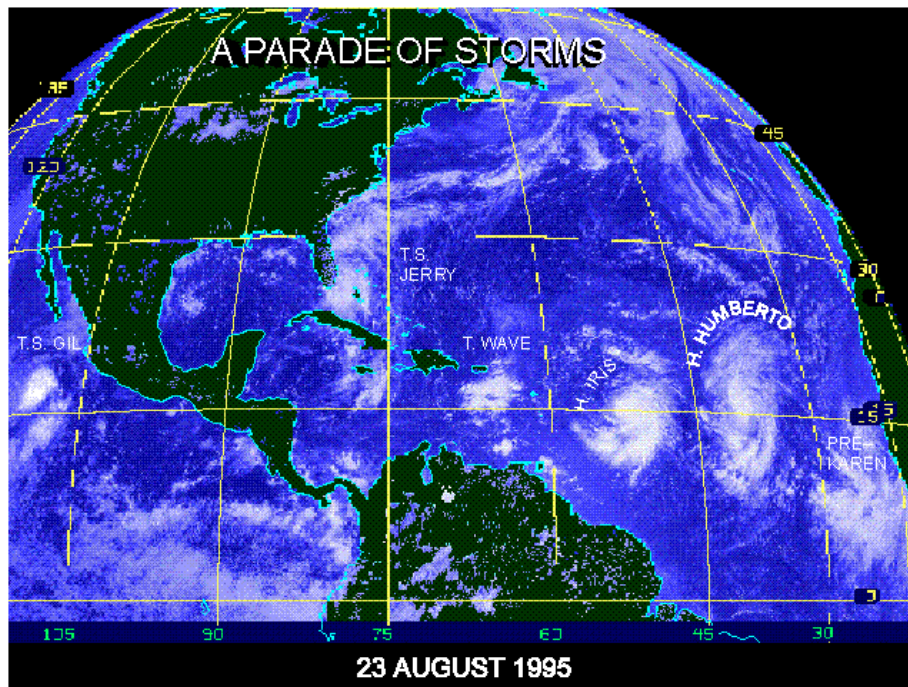
# Humans and the Climate System

Society is a part of the climate system and not apart from it

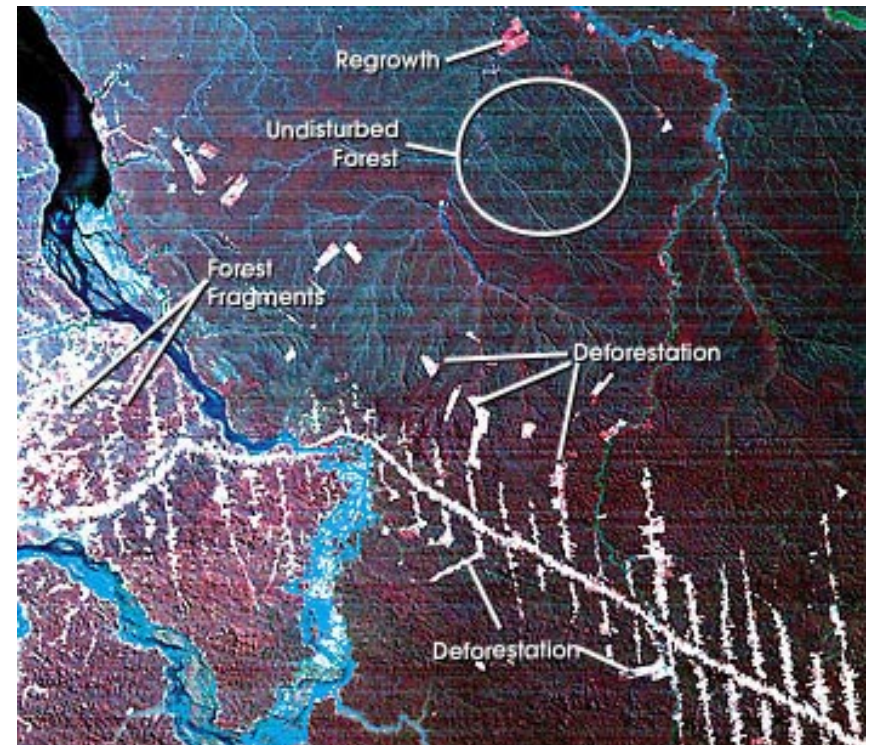
- Anthropocene?



**Physical changes  
are to be expected**



**Societal changes are  
also to be expected**



# Shanghai Harbor



**1988**



**2004**

# **“4 Laws of Ecology”**

- 1. Everything is connected to everything else.**
- 2. Everything has to go somewhere, or there is no such place as “away.”**
- 3. Everything is always changing.**
- 4. There is no such thing as a free lunch.**



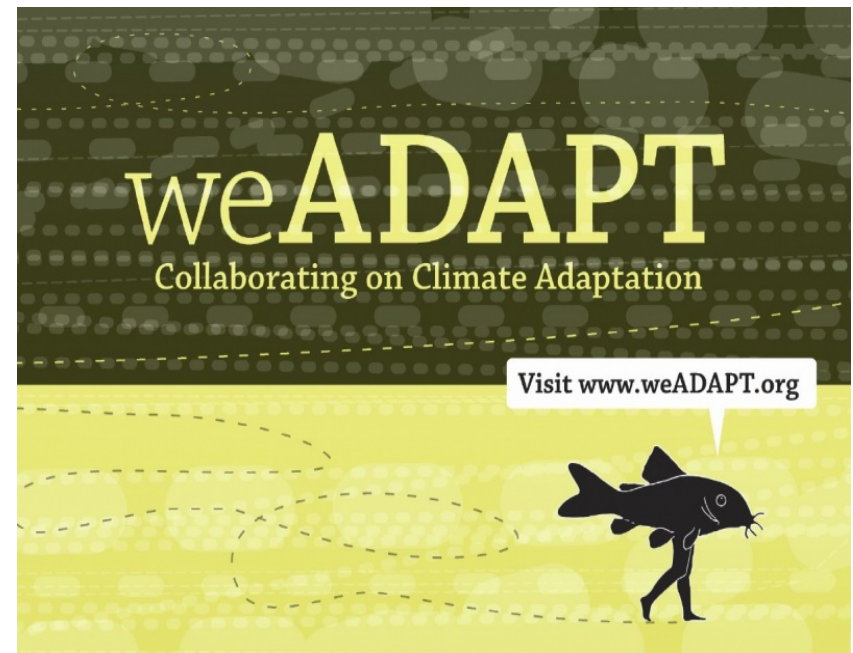
Citarum River, Indonesia

[rekkerd.org/img/random/citarum\\_pollution.jpg](http://rekkerd.org/img/random/citarum_pollution.jpg)

**Could these also be the 4 Laws of the Atmosphere?**

# Defining adaptation

- **Adaptation\*** comprises knowledge in terms of ...
  - **Anticipation** (what to expect)
  - **Attention** (what to look for)
  - **Response** (what to do)



**[www.weADAPT.org](http://www.weADAPT.org)**

\*[Grotan et al 2008]

# Adaptation definitions

- A change in structure, function, or behavior by which a species or individual **improves** its chance of survival in a specific environment.
- The process of change to **better conform** with environmental conditions or other external stimuli.
- the process of **making adjustments** to the environment in order to survive.
- To **adjust** to new conditions

# Mitigating the impacts of adaptation to climate change



- Adaptation is really an on-going process --- not just a one-time event.
- Each adaptive strategy or tactic will generate its own set of impacts.
- We must identify second- and third-order impacts of adaptation ... and prepare for them.

# Definitions of Resilience

- The ability to withstand the consequences of an incident
- The power of recovery to original shape and size after removal of the strain which caused the deformation
- The capacity to adapt without harm

# **Resilient adaptation**

## **as a “social invention”**

- “Flexible intervention”
- Plasticity
- Can enhance Stability
  - while coping with changes in Resilience

# Resilient Adaptation ... in theory and in practice

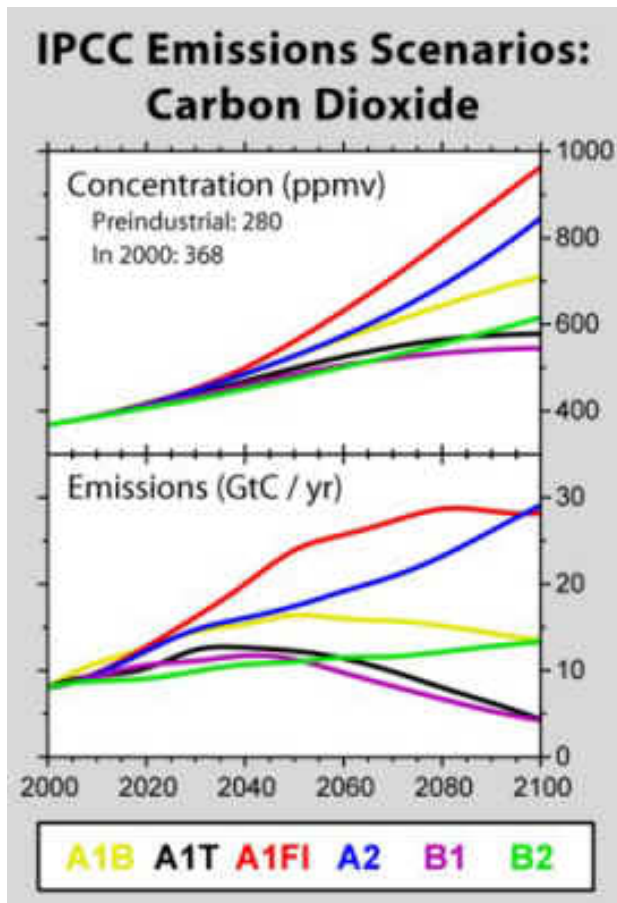
- **What it ought to be ...**
  - *Resilience* represents ‘the manifestation of positive adaptation despite significant life adversity’” (S. Lothar, Ed. 2003. Resilience & Vulnerability. Cambridge U.P.)
- **What it is ...**
  - Dynamic
  - Exogenous factors (uncontrolled)
  - Changing outcomes

# Trading off Resilience:

**Demise of the Aral Sea, Central Asia (1960-present)**



# What's needed **in the face of a changing and uncertain climate and its impacts?**



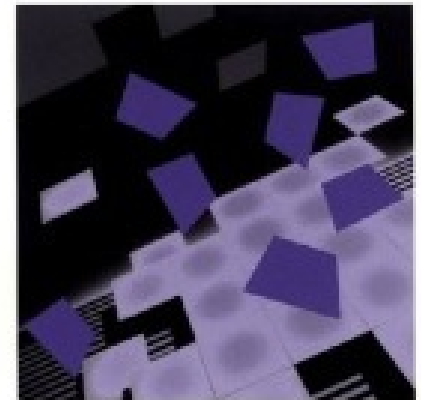
- Sensemaking
- Improvization
  - Dynamical
  - Perceptiveness
  - Imagination
  - Resourcefulness
- Constant awareness
- Foreseeability
  - Anticipatory
- Innovation
- Flexibility
- Not bound by rigid standards
- Adjustability

# “Sensemaking”

- Sensemaking: the ability and process of creating enhanced situational awareness and understanding
  - under conditions of high complexity, time pressure, and uncertainty, ...
  - to anticipate trajectories and
  - enable collaborative planning and decision-making.
    - intuitive “process of structuring the unknown”
    - an intuitive reaction (to familiar or chaotic situations) [Weick et al, 2005]
    - In order to perceive, understand, and make sense of what is experienced
      - [Grotan et al, 2008]

Karl E. Weick

## **Sensemaking in Organizations**



Foundations for  
Organizational  
Science  
in Management Science



# Improvization\*



- Improvization is the “engine of resilience”
- Aspects of improvization are inherently part of resilience
- ‘Interplay between action and interpretation”
- Improvization depends on the need for constant awareness and flexibility
- Improvization is a flexible behavior to achieve objectives in new ways

\*(Grotan, et al, 2008)

# Examples of non-resilient adaptation

- Hurricane Katrina
- Repopulating floodplains
- Deep wells in the Sahel
- Tropical deforestation
- Farmer movement of into the southern edge of the Sahara



# Yangtze Floods 1999: Is this societal resilience?



# Hurricane Katrina, 2005: Is this societal resilience?



# The concept of “climate proofing”

- **Similar to other idealistic goals, such as:**
  - Eradicating poverty
  - “No child left behind”
  - MDGs by 2015
  - Sustainable development
- **It is a ‘feel safe’ and ‘feel good’ concept**

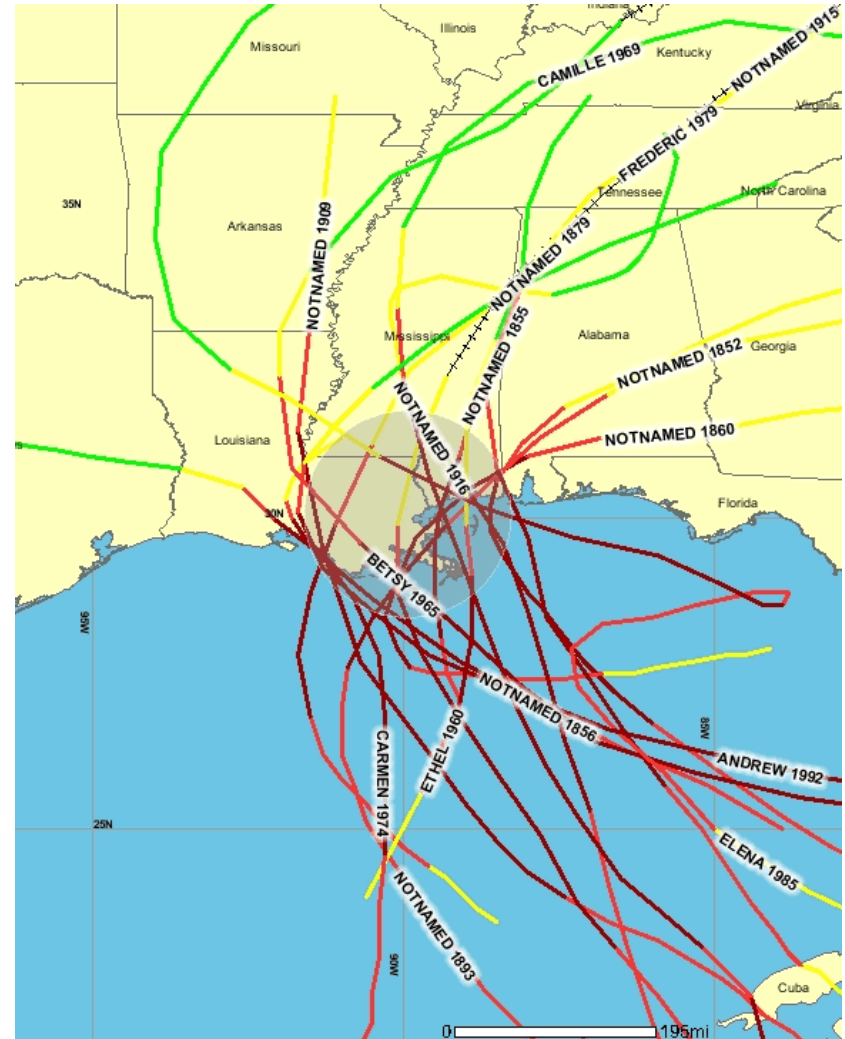


[www.grist.org/etc/  
gristlist/2005/12/09/](http://www.grist.org/etc/gristlist/2005/12/09/)

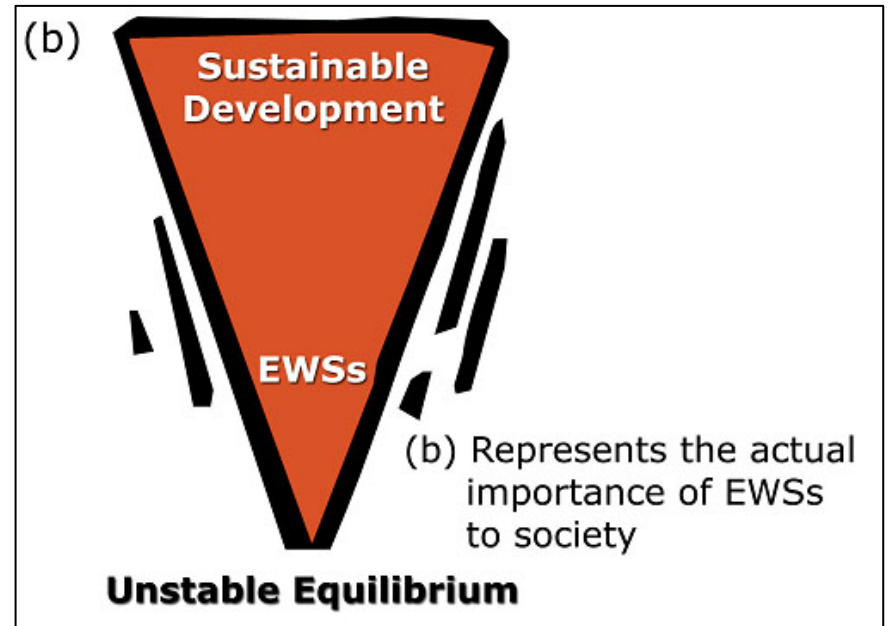
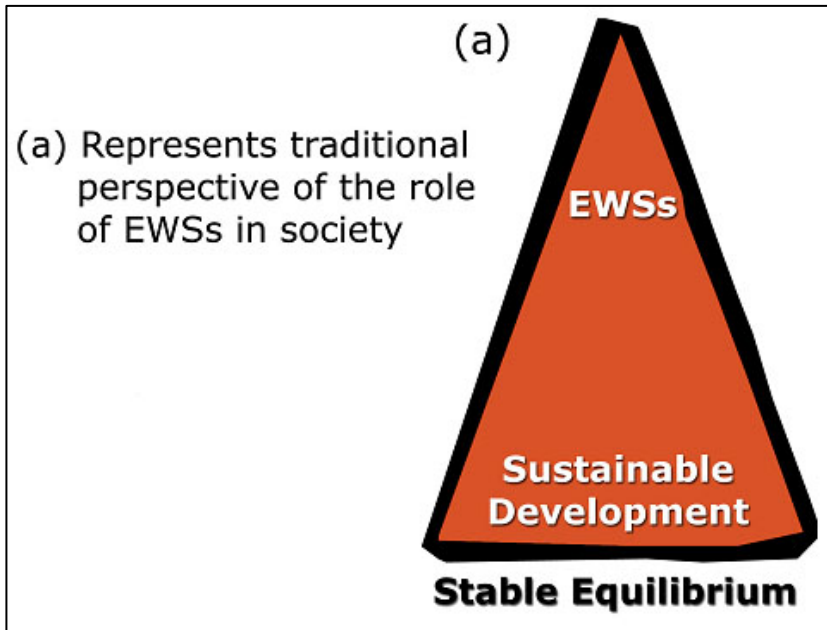
# Climate surprises that shouldn't be surprising

- “Unexpected” is a key element of “surprise”
- Yet, not all ‘surprises’ are unexpected.
  - I was ... semi-surprised
  - almost surprised
  - hardly surprised
  - a little surprised
  - somewhat surprised
  - sort of surprised

There are “knowable surprises”



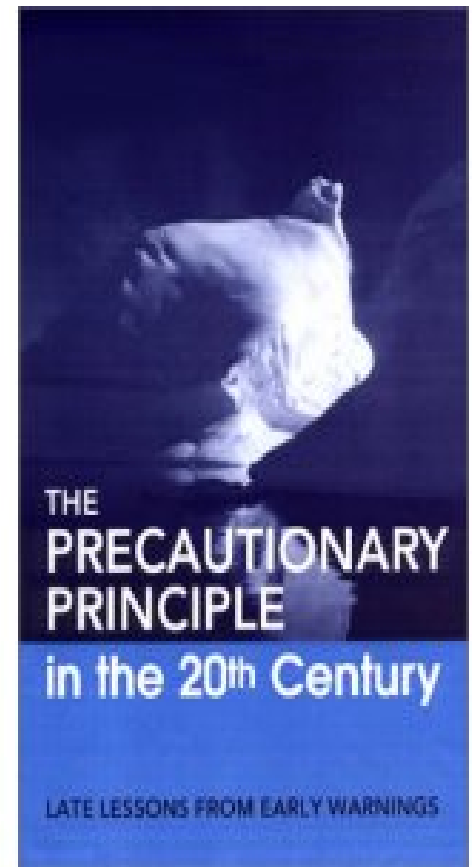
# Heightened value of early warning systems



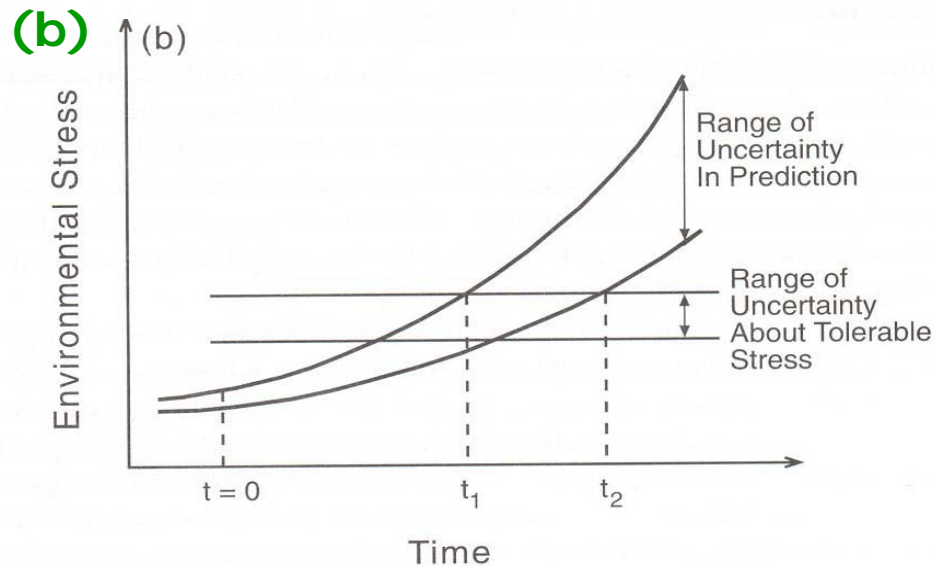
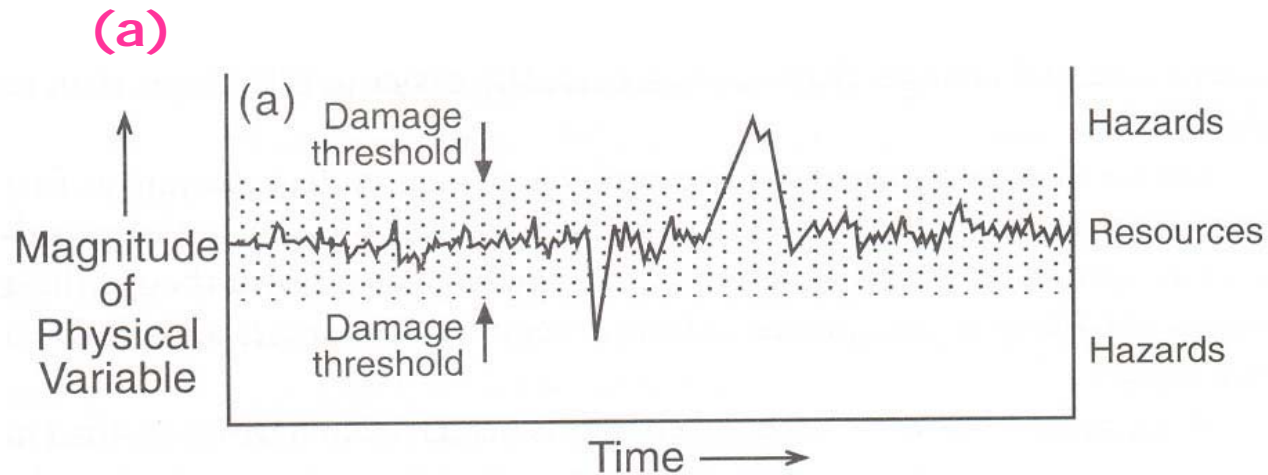
# “Precautionary Principle”

- **“Governments should not use the lack of full scientific information as a reason to postpone action to prevent serious irreversible environmental damage.”**

» World Lake Vision Committee

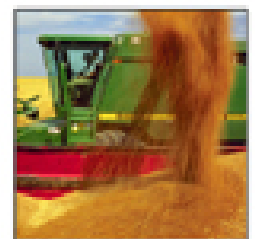
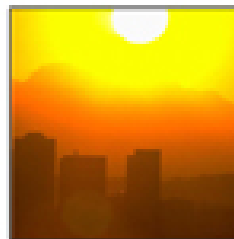
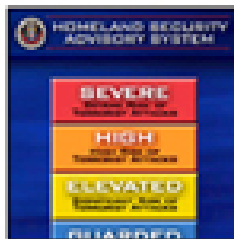
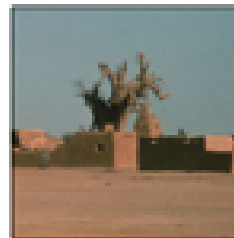
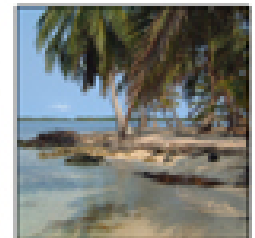
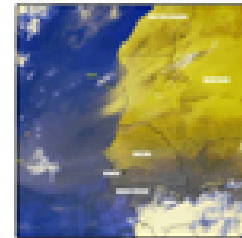
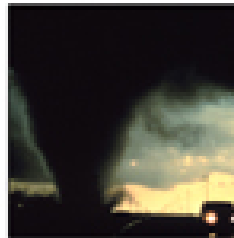
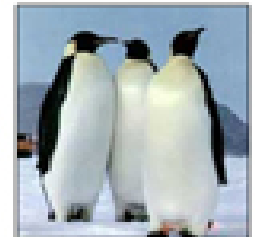
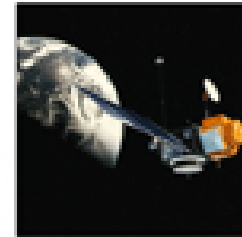


## Types of hazards: quick onset (a) and creeping (b)



# Many environmental problems are of the creeping kind

- Air pollution
- Acid Rain, Global warming
- Ozone depletion
- Tropical deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Water quality & quantity
- Glacier retreat
- Sea level rise
- Waste disposal/landfills
- Infectious disease spreading
- Nuclear waste
- Marine pollution, etc.

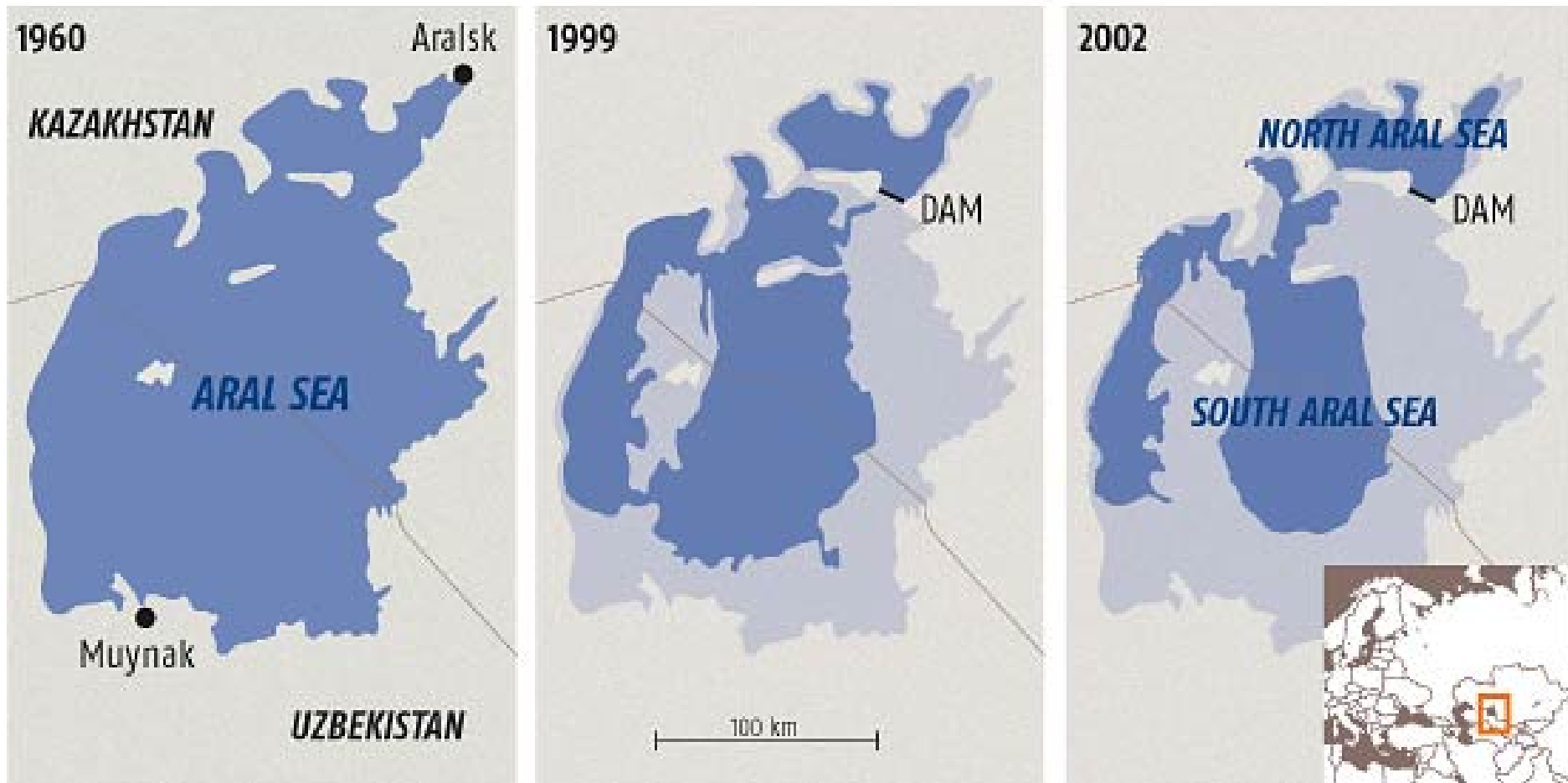


# Aral Sea, Central Asia

## A CEP example

### THE SHRINKING SEA

The changed shape of the Aral Sea since 1960



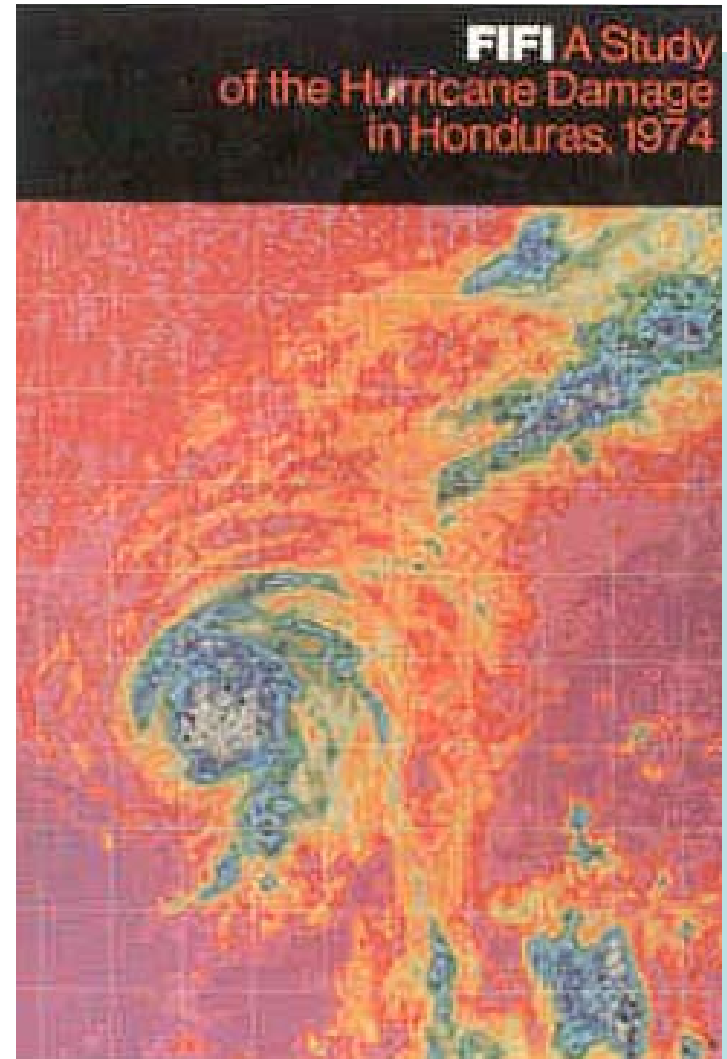
# **Resilient Adaptation ... for CEPs**

- **Adaptations to CEPs work in the short run**
  - Will they work in the long run?
- **Is there a need for a “competency assessment”**
  - to evaluate the long term viability of the adaptation to a CEP?

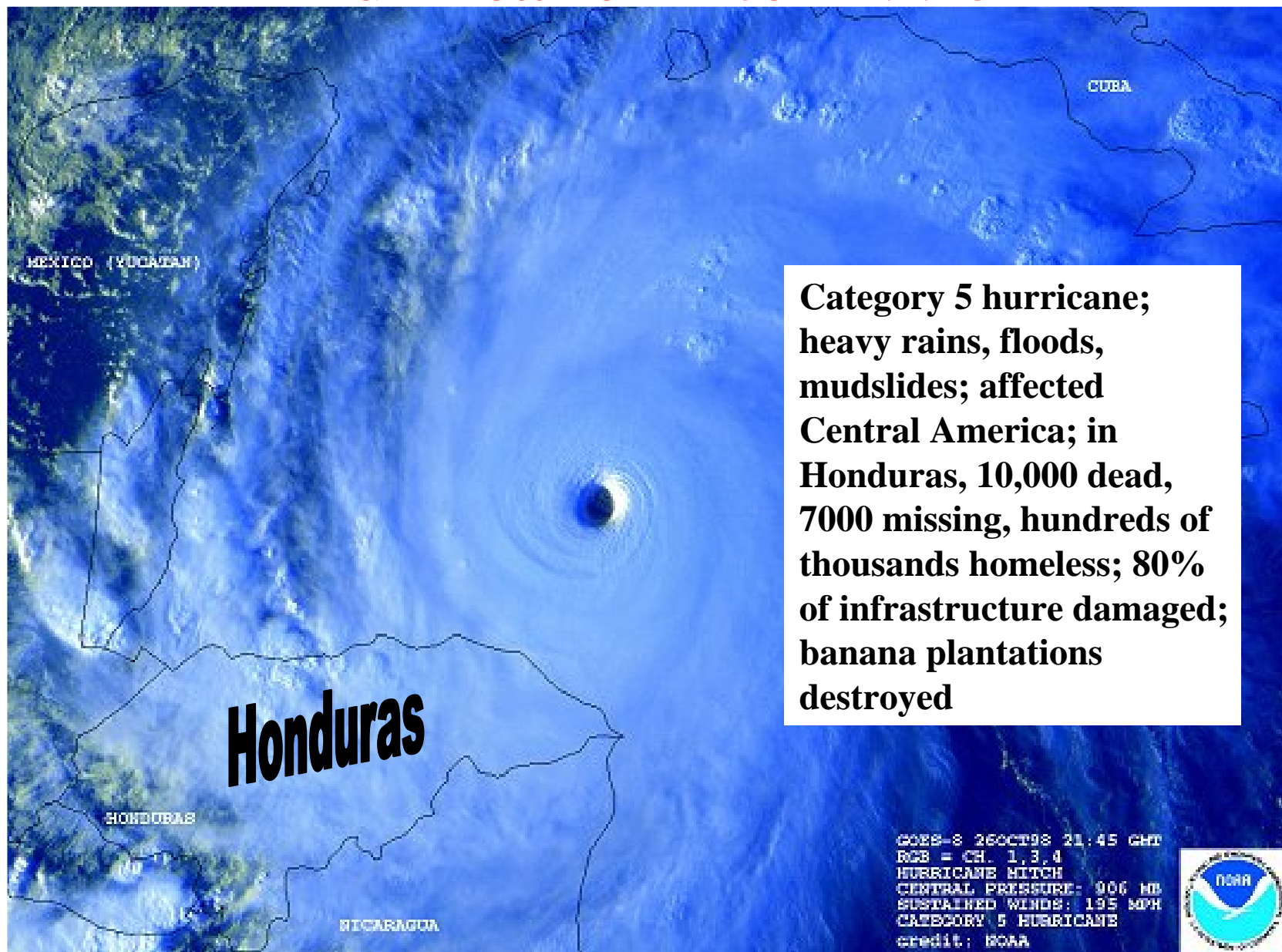
# Hurricane Fifi, September 1974:

## A 'What if' Scenario

- Struck the north coast of Honduras
- Approximately 7000 dead
- 50% of agricultural land affected;  
75% of banana plantations  
destroyed
- Not as powerful a hurricane as  
Mitch
- Different part of Honduras affected  
than by Mitch
- Banana exports dominated exports  
(33-50%); 90-95% of banana crop  
destroyed
- Threat of epidemic
- 60% of roads, bridges, rail, harbors,  
and airports destroyed
- Supply of drinking water and  
electricity completely interrupted



# Hurricane Mitch 1998



# **Lessons learned vs. lessons identified**

- **All Recommendations for change should come with **Ramifications****
- **In order to alert decision makers to potential impacts of not following the Recommendations!**

- **“Health is more than just the absence of disease”**

- (A. Martin and W. Wanjiku, 2005)

- **“Resilience is more than just the absence of disaster”**

- (Michael Glantz, 2008)