

Planning ahead: adaptation pathways for resilient futures

Explore how adaptation pathways guide flexible, longterm strategies under climate uncertainty, enabling inclusive and transformative planning processes

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THETIS

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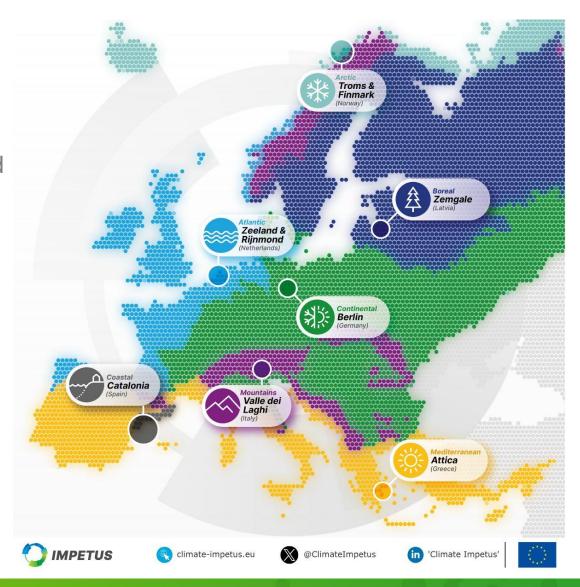
IMPETUS Project



• Funding source: Horizon 2020 research

• **Duration**: 2021-2025

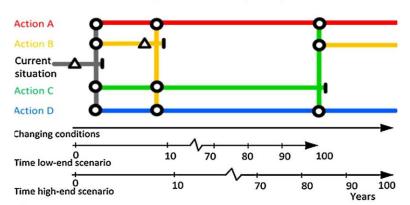
- What we want to achieve: Turn climate commitments into tangible, urgent actions to protect communities and the planet
- What we do: analysing solutions, boosting knowledge, and creating packages of adaptation measures that other communities can use as a pathway towards a climate-resilient and sustainable future.
- Who we are: 32 partner organisations based in 9
 European countries
- Where we work: 7 Demo-sites in different European regions



Introducing the topic of adaptation pathways



- Alternative sequences of actions
- Identifying under what conditions (tipping points) new measures are needed
- Diverse visualization for Adaptation pathway maps
- Gradually evolving concept and implementation domains
- Tools for dynamic adaptation planning
- Tools for stakeholder engagement
- Tools for boosting transformational adaptation and climate resilient developments



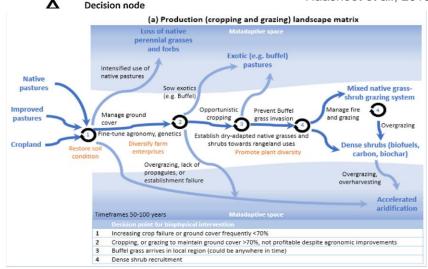
Adaptation Pathways Map

Transfer station to new policy action

Adaptation Tipping Point of a policy action (Terminal)

Policy action effective

Haasnoot et al., 2013



Prober et al., 2017



IMPETUS WP5: Regional adaptation pathways



- Several guidance documents for adaptation pathways
- No standard
 approaches defined at

 EU level
- Need for working with a common but flexible methodology



Step-wise methodology

1. Set the objectives and identify the climate risk



2. Analyse the problem



3. Define tipping points



6. Identify and assess alternative pathways



5 Sequence adaptation options



4. Identify and assess adaptation options

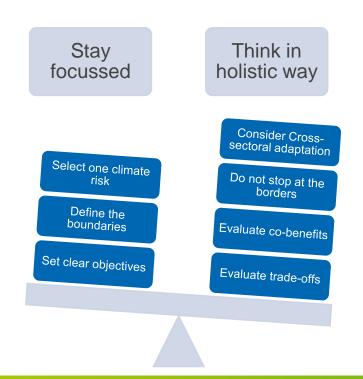
Stakeholder engagement

Step 1 - Set the objectives and identify climate risks



✓ Set adaptation objectives centred on a climate risk

- ✓ Possibly define an indicator
- ✓ Define the study area
- ✓ Simple but key step for the following activities



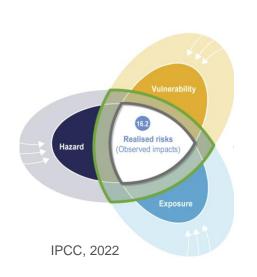


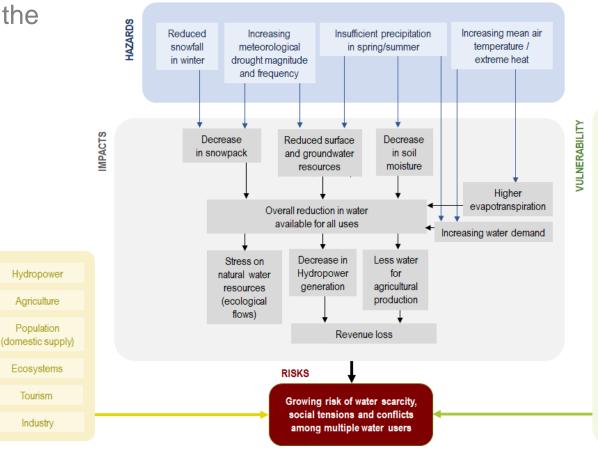


Step 2 - Analyse the problem

MPETUS

- Understand how climate hazards,
 exposure and vulnerability
 elements interact to generate the climate risk
- Build an **impact chain**





DS7 – Valle dei Laghi, mountain area in Northern Italy



Own elaboration from GIZ and EURAC, 2017; Zebisch et al., 2022, 2023



Step 3 - Define tipping points



- Identifying potential critical conditions that impose to think about alternative or additional solutions
- Scenario-dependent timing of tipping points
- Decision points vs Tipping points

. . .

- Water availability in watersheds falling below 15% or 100hm³
- Number of incorrect avalanche forecasts higher than the number of correct forecasts
- Heavy rains not manageable by the urban drainage system (32 mm in 24 hours)
- Increasing discomfort PET thresholds



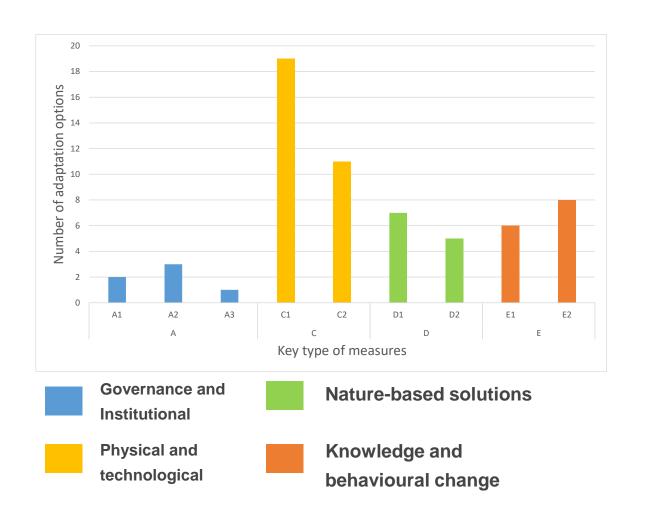
One of the most **challenging Step**due to the complexity of the system, not
known cascading effects, concertation with
stakeholders

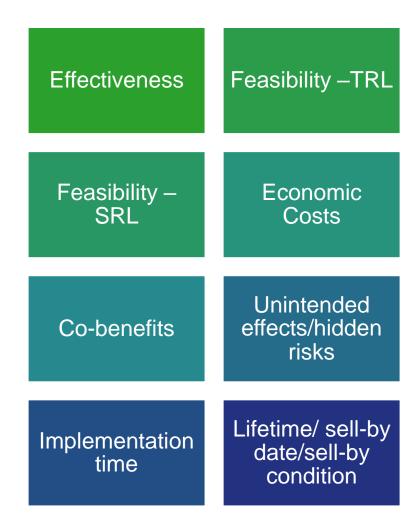
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Step 4 – Identify and assess adaptation options



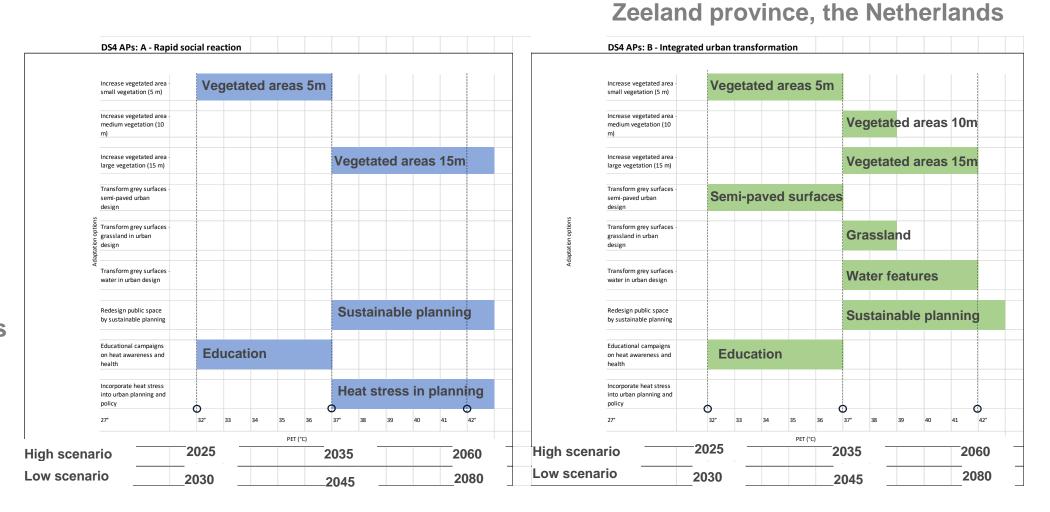




Step 5 and 6 - Sequence options and identify pathways



- Develop a
 plausible
 sequence of
 adaptation
 options
- Create a first visual map
- Play with different combinations or different sequences of adaptation options





Berlin, Germany **IMPETUS** DS1 APs: Staggered Adaptation pathway DS1 APs: Immediate Implementation Pathway Bank filtration Enhancement of bank Enhancement of bank **Bank filtration** filtration systems filtration systems Forest conversion Forest conversion Sustainable Forest Sustainable Forest Conversion Conversion De-sealing De-sealing De-Sealing De-Sealing Waterworks Waterworks Recommissioning Recommissioning former WW former WW Trace substance removal Trace substance removal Trace Substran Trace Substrance emoval Discharge pathways Discharge pathways Optimisation of Optimisation of discharge pathways discharge pathways Water saving Water saving Water saving Water saving strategies strategies Micropollutant strategies Micropollutant strategies Micropollutant Micropollutant strategies strategies Rainwater harvesting Rainwater harvesting Rainwater Harvesting Rainwater Harvesting 2035 2040 2045 2050 2055 2060 2065 2045 2050 2055 2060 2065 Time -WSSI no WSSI no 1.13 1.34 measures 1.00 1.13 1.34 measures 1.00 1.23 1.23 **WSSI** with WSSI with 0.85 0.78 measures 1.00 measures 1.00 0.84 0.74 0.86 1.00 WSSI no WSSI no 1.31 1.75 1.47 1.60 1.31 1.75

Scenario 1

Scenario 2



measures

measures

WSSI with 1.30

0.94

0.80

1.00

measures

measures

WSSI with 1.30

1.47

1.19

1.60

0.72

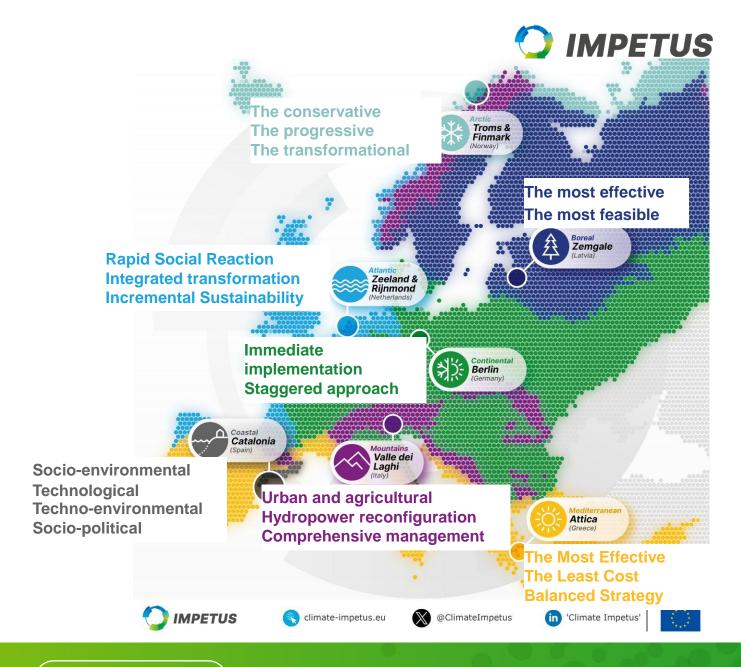
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About 20 adaptation pathways

- Different timing of planned interventions
- Different strategic visions
- Different objectives
- Different target sectors

Co-created with public administrations partners of the project and other stakeholders

Berlin senate, Berlin water service BWB (Germany), EYDAP water service (Greece), Union of municipalities Valle dei Laghi (Italy), Catalan Office of Climate Change (Spain) etc.



The adaptation pathway potential: stakeholder feedback



"Visual communication and planning instrument"

"Fosters strategic dialogue within public utilities and administration"

"Helps frame **policy discussions**, align sectoral priorities, and foster informed debate"

"Long-term water resource planning"

"Potential to very well explore the impacts of different strategies"

"Stepping stone for future work and a guide for possible avenues to pursue"

"Fosters **informed and resilient decision-making** processes at different levels"

"Contribution for the ongoing development of the Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy on climate change"



Challenges: stakeholder feedback



For elaborating pathways

Need for **examples** that illustrate how to define hybrid tipping points

Diversity of stakeholder perspectives

High number of assumptions in indicator use and calculation

Balance between applying a structured methodology and responding to the **unique context and dynamics of the DS**.

Need for more data, modelling capacity, time and resources

For implementing pathways

No institutional mechanism to link AP outputs to official adaptation strategies,

Fragmented responsibilities and limited coordination

Significant financial investment based on highly uncertain pathways





Thank you Any questions?

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