Submitted Abstract

ID IMC22-FSAbstr- 939

First Author First Name Last Name	 Edward (1) Sparkes
Submitting Author First Name Last Name	 Edward Sparkes
Correspondence	sparkes@ehs.unu.edu
Co-Authors >> E-Mails will be not listed	Werners, Saskia (1,6); Bhadwal, Suruchi (2); Shrestha Pradhan, Neera (3); Ahmed, Bashir (4); Khalid Jamil, Muhammad (4,6); Syed, Abu (5); Biemans, Hester (6)
Organisations	1: United Nations University, Germany 2: The Energy and Resources Institute, India 3: ICIMOD, Nepal 4: Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Pakistan 5: Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies, Bangladesh 6: Wageningen University & Research, the Netherlands
Country	Germany
Region	Western Europe
Title	Climate Resilient Development Pathways In The Hindu Kush Himalayan Region.
Keywords	Climate Resilient Development Pathways, Co-Creation
Type	List Of Focus Session
Focus Session ID	02

Abstract

Communities throughout the world face substantial challenges in the face of climate change. This is of particular concern in climate change hotspots such as the Hindu Kush Himalayan, where extreme climate effects coincide with large numbers of vulnerable people. For development to be sustainable in the Hindu Kush Himalayan, interventions need to include choices that improve livelihoods and counteract climate change while being resilient over time. Climate resilient development pathways present an option to bring together these goals, by consolidating climate action and development choices to generate pathways towards sustainable development.

This research co-created climate resilient development pathways in the Hindu Kush Himalayan. The work built on four livelihood innovations that were piloted in a previous project, which are as follows:

Springshed restoration in the Gandaki basin, Nepal.

Climate and flood resilient housing in the Teesta river basin, Bangladesh.

Climate Smart Agriculture in the hill district of Rudraprayag, India.

Portable solar water pumping in Potohwar and Thal, Pakistan.

In this work, we assessed the potential for upscaling these innovations by understanding their long term sustainability, and the relationship between innovations and community resilience. To this end we monitored and evaluated the outcomes of the pilots and placed them in the context of climate resilient development pathways.

To advance the practice of climate resilient development pathways, we first conducted a review of conceptual advances. The results were published in a research paper titled 'Advancing climate resilient development pathways since the IPCC's fifth assessment report'. Following this, we developed climate resilient development pathways in the cases. To do this, we engaged with different stakeholders, from the community to the national level. Numerous case specific lessons emerged from our empirical work. To summarize, for this practice of climate resilient development pathways in mountain regions, we highlight:

Pathways need to map the roles and actions of different actors;

Pathways are highly location specific;

Engagement with trade-offs and maladaptive choices is critical;

Soft measures, such as enhanced awareness and willingness to conserve natural resources have a more indirect contribution to climate resilient development. These are however important precondition for action. Pathways need to include actions that have a direct and more indirect on climate resilience.

Broad monitoring and evaluation of implementation, outcomes and actor activities is critical;

Pathways need to be reviewed and updated frequently to include new ideas and activities that actors are developing in response to earlier interventions and evolving capacities.