

Project title: "Unpacking climate impact CHAINs. A new generation of action – and user-oriented climate change risk assessments" (UNCHAIN)





AXIS final event Dublin, Royal Irish Academy 19 June 2023

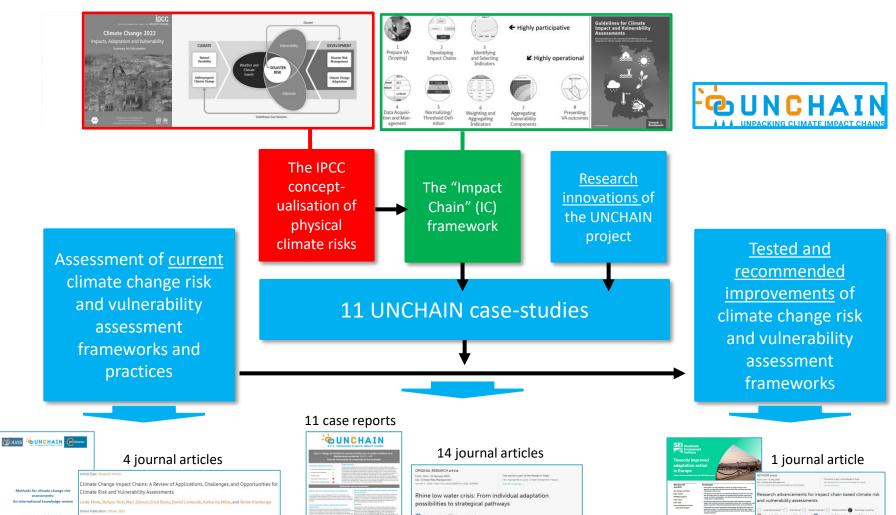
Research partners





Research design and outcomes





Research topics and innovations



Societal transformation

 As opposite to 'adjustments of society', implying "(t)he altering of fundamental attributes of a system (including value systems; regulatory, legislative, or bureaucratic regimes; financial institutions; and technological or biological systems)" (IPCC, 2012:4)

Co-production of knowledge (CPK)

 Systematically integrate CPK into Impact Chain modelling to better account for different views on desirable and equitable climate resilient futures

Societal change

 Accepting that CC adaptation needs to go beyond projections from deterministic or probabilistic climate models, and must include also scenarios for societal, economic and political development (Moss et al, 2010)

Climate uncertainty

 Rather than trying to 'master' uncertainty, develop ways to better 'manage' it (Schneider and Kuntz-Duriseti, 2002)

Transboundary climate risks

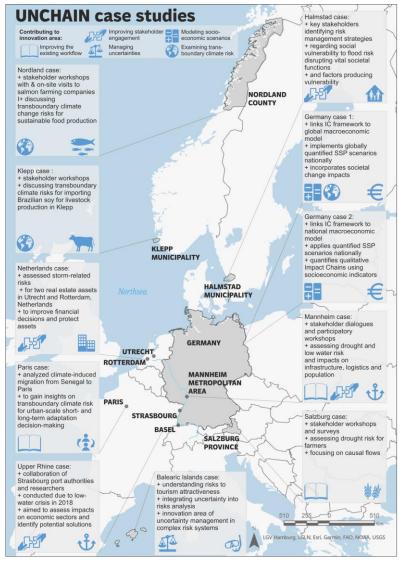
 Expanding the logic of Impact Chain to include also 'imported' (from other countries) climate risks (Benzie et al, 2016)

Linking mitigation and adaptation

 As both mitigation and adaptation efforts are expected to gradually become more substantial, it is reasonable to expect that negative interaction between the two streams of action will increasingly occur (Santarius et al, 2016)

The UNCHAIN cases





Source: Petutschnig et al. (2023)

Recommendations



Co-production

 Policymakers and relevant stakeholders should engage throughout the climate risk assessment process, to co-develop climate information and solutions that capture their needs, knowledge and perspectives and that account for social vulnerability and equitable adaptation.

Smartness

 Policymakers can make adaptation "smarter" by using the Impact Chain approach to analyse both conventional local climate risks and lesser well-known transboundary climate risks.

Uncertainty

 Policymakers should embrace uncertainties by applying a reflect-then-act rather than the predict-then-act approach

Societal change

 Policymakers should systematically include socio-economic scenarios for a range of possible developments in the same way as scenarios for climate change when analyzing climate risk

Transboundary climate risks

 International actors can invest in method innovation, data collection and decisionsupport tools to identify and assess transboundary climate risks. They should also foster greater cooperation in adaptation planning and implementation across jurisdictions.



https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/unchain-eu-action-brief-sei2023.035.pdf

More information



