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### **Going beyond incremental approaches to adaptation**

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The recent [IPCC report from Working Group II](#) shows us that adaptation to climate change has been largely incremental – tinkering round the edges of existing systems rather than making the step changes needed to adapt to a 2 degrees world, or even the [almost 3 degrees](#) we are currently heading for.

The Global Stocktake (GST) can play an important role in highlighting neglected and politically challenging areas of adaptation. Issues such as [re-thinking trade rules to build resilience to climate shocks across supply chains](#) and [supporting people to move](#) if their homes become uninhabitable. This will involve bringing together new coalitions around challenging and fragmented issues that have not been labelled as adaptation, or not been priorities. To do this, the GST needs to consider progress beyond national governments, such as the actions of corporations and the resilience of systems. For example adapting to the potential [failure of multiple breadbaskets](#) across the global food system is a systemic issue and one that goes far beyond individual government action.

The GST also needs to go beyond evaluating how well current adaptation policy and finance systems have delivered what they set out to do. Instead, it needs to re-evaluate if the ambition of these systems matches the scale of change needed, and if they can address the political challenges and deliver transformative action. Finally the GST needs to use measurement as a [tool for change](#). Adaptation measurement [shapes action through norms and incentives](#) and the Stocktake needs to ensure those incentives align to increase ambition for transformative changes in systems and learning rather than demonstrating short-term ‘success’.

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