

17<sup>TH</sup> AFD INTERNATIONAL  
RESEARCH CONFERENCE

# How – and how far – can we still adapt?

Knowledge and societies  
responding to the challenges  
of adaptation

## CONCEPTUAL BOOKLET

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

**SciencesPo**  
PARIS CLIMATE SCHOOL

**OCTOBER  
6-7, 2026**

**#Research4Policies**

**#WorldInCommon**



# AFD's International Research Conference

---

## Why this conference?

Building on its series of international research conferences, **AFD is devoting its 2026 edition to the challenges of adapting to the impacts of climate change.** This event reflects AFD's commitment to co-producing and sharing knowledge in the service of development, by bringing together academic research, field experience and public policy perspectives.

Adaptation is not only a technical or financial challenge: it involves political, economic and

social choices. **How can we co-construct fairer and more equitable adaptation solutions, reconciling diverging interests, values and worldviews, and drawing on different kinds of knowledge?** To shed light on this question, the conference brings together researchers, development practitioners and decision-makers around a common thread: **fostering dialogue between different forms of knowledge in order to translate them more effectively into action.**

---

## Context and rationale

The successive reports of the IPCC, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Adaptation Gap Report, and the review of 30 years of adaptation drawn up by the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee all show that adaptation has spread across every scale. **Yet funding remains far below needs.** International public flows to developing countries fell back to USD 26 billion in 2023, down from USD 28 billion in 2022, while needs are estimated at between USD 310 and 365 billion per year by 2035.

**Beyond volumes, the quality of funding is also at stake.** The IPCC calls in particular for approaches that are more systemic, anticipatory,

multi-sectoral and transformational, attentive to the interconnection of risks, locally led, combining scientific and local knowledge, and underpinned by robust monitoring, evaluation and learning systems. **The challenge is also to avoid maladaptation** – that is, the risk of reproducing, in the name of adaptation, the very structural vulnerabilities it seeks to reduce.

At the same time, climate change is increasingly testing the very capacity of societies to adapt. Thinking about the limits of adaptation has accompanied the rise of Loss and Damage, which now has a dedicated fund (the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, FRLD). Beyond

questions of financing and climate justice, **the aim is therefore also to develop new methods to inform public choices in the face of potential (un)habitability trajectories.**

Over thirty years, adaptation has thus progressed through the creation of concepts, learning by doing and critical research. This movement has produced a substantial body of knowledge, while also revealing the limits of its uptake and implementation. **The challenge is therefore no longer only to produce new knowledge, but to accelerate its dissemination and its translation into practice,** by strengthening the spaces for exchange between researchers, decision-makers, practitioners and development finance institutions. Conversely, it is through contact with the needs expressed by practitioners and decision-makers that researchers refine, test and sometimes revisit their concepts. These spaces for exchange thus represent so many iterations in the co-construction of adaptation.

**The conference also seeks to strengthen the dialogue between the knowledge of AFD's partner countries and that mobilised across French and European territories.** As early as the beginning of the 2000s, the least developed countries treated adaptation as a public policy priority, often ahead of many developed countries, accumulating valuable experience. Strengthening knowledge flows "from South to North" could be mutually beneficial - this was precisely one of the recommendations made to AFD by the Court of Auditors in its 2024 report on adaptation. Within each session, scientific presentations are therefore brought into dialogue with the experiential knowledge of practitioners and decision-makers, taking care to make room, where relevant, for actors engaged in adaptation in France and Europe.

**Seven sessions structure the conference.** They cover the main fault lines that run through today's debates on adaptation: its scales of action, its governance, its measurement, its limits, its imaginaries, its emerging innovations, and its economic and financial conditions. They thus approach adaptation not as an isolated sector, but

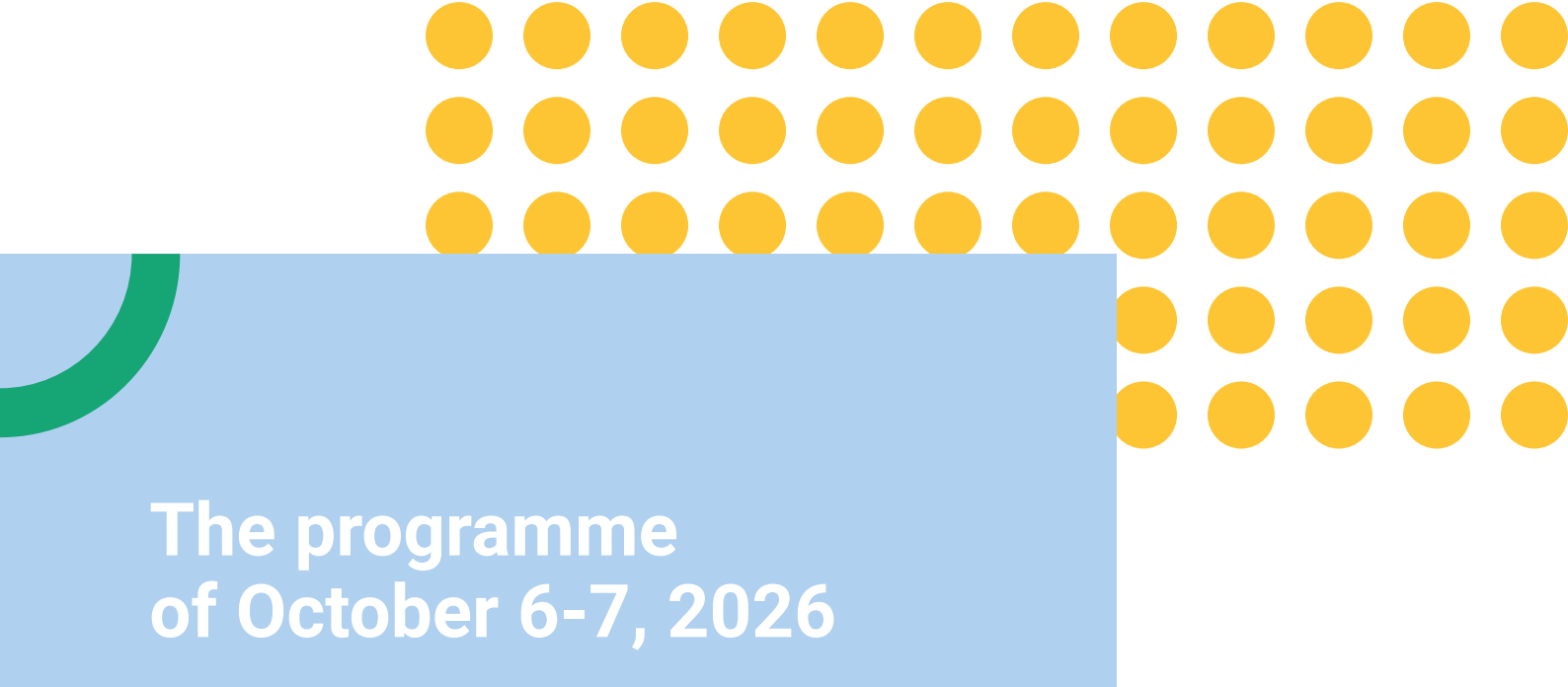
as a cross-cutting field in which the relationships between knowledge, territories, institutions and development choices are being reshaped. The conference will open with a high-level round table of a mainly technical and strategic nature – financing, planning, institutional trade-offs, the production and use of knowledge – and will close with a more political round table, **intended to draw the cross-cutting lessons from the discussions ahead of COP31.**



## From research to action

**The 17<sup>th</sup> AFD International Research Conference is part of AFD's "From Research to Action" conference series.**

The series brings together researchers, practitioners, and public policymakers from both the Global North and the Global South to translate scientific knowledge into practical solutions that inform public policy and foster more equitable, sustainable, and inclusive development.



# The programme of October 6-7, 2026

---

## October 6, 2026

8:30

DOORS OPEN/REGISTRATION

9:00 – 9:15

WELCOME & OPENING WORDS

9:15 – 10:15

INTRODUCTORY ROUNDTABLE

10:15 – 12:00

SESSION 1 – CITIES FACING THE CHALLENGES  
OF ADAPTATION

12:00 – 13:00

LUNCH BREAK

13:00 – 13:45

SPECIAL EVENT

13:45 – 15:15

SESSION 2 – LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION (LLA)

15:15 – 15:45

COFFEE BREAK

15:45 – 17:15

SESSION 3 – MEASURING THE PROGRESS OF ADAPTATION

17:15 – 17:30

CLOSING OF THE FIRST DAY/PRESENTATION  
OF NEXT DAY'S PROGRAM



---

## October 7, 2026

8:30

DOORS OPEN

9:00 – 9:30

KEYNOTE SPEECH

9:30 – 10:30

SESSION 4 – ENVISIONING ADAPTATION

10:30 – 11:00

COFFEE BREAK

11:00 – 12:30

SESSION 5 – THE LIMITS OF ADAPTATION

12:30 – 13:30

LUNCH BREAK

13:30 – 15:00

SESSION 6 – NEW HORIZONS OF ADAPTATION

15:00 – 15:30

COFFEE BREAK

15:30 – 17:00

SESSION 7 – ADAPTATION AS A MACROFISCAL CHALLENGE

17:00 – 17:30

COFFEE BREAK

17:30 – 18:30

CLOSING ROUNDTABLE



# Focus on the 7 thematic sessions

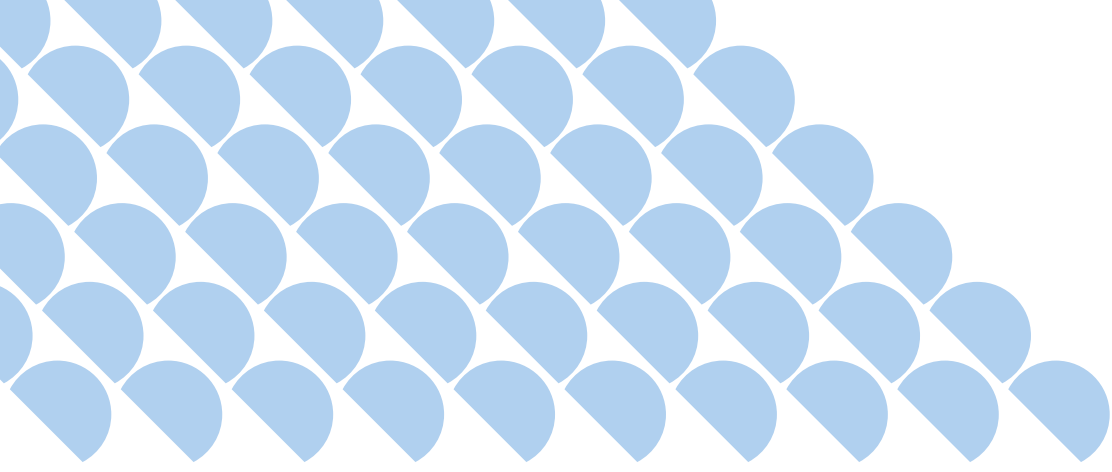
## SESSION 1

### Cities facing the challenges of adaptation

**The preparation of the IPCC Special Report on Cities, expected in 2027, is an invitation to take stock of urban adaptation.** More than half of the world's population now lives in cities, a proportion that could reach two thirds by 2050. This urbanisation is accompanied by the rapid growth of informal settlements, home to around one billion people today and perhaps three billion by mid-century: neighbourhoods that concentrate the most acute climate vulnerabilities and the most pronounced deficits in infrastructure, housing and basic services.

**Cities are exposed to risks that are intensifying and becoming intertwined** – extreme heat and heat islands, pluvial and coastal flooding, water stress, wildfires – with cascading effects on water, transport and health. **Cities have engaged massively in climate action, but a gap persists between the plans announced and their effective implementation.** Studies covering nearly two hundred coastal cities show that adaptation efforts are increasing, but that a majority do not factor in future trends in exposure and vulnerability, and that most fail to address the root causes of vulnerability. Conversely, some interventions produce counterproductive effects: urban greening, for example, can drive up land values and displace the very vulnerable populations it was meant to protect (green gentrification).

Hotspots of vulnerability, cities are also privileged spaces for institutional and social experimentation. **This session explores how to bridge the gap between planning and implementation, particularly in fast-growing emerging cities, and the extent to which participatory approaches and nature-based solutions make it possible to better integrate local knowledge and the specific challenges of informal settlements.**



## SESSION 2

### Locally-led adaptation (LLA)

**Locally-led adaptation is attracting growing attention.** The eight LLA principles form a framework designed to guarantee genuine inclusion in decision-making, including gender equality, to design solutions suited to local contexts, and to embed adaptation over the long term. They have received more than a hundred endorsements, including that of AFD, which signed up to them at COP28.

**In practice, LLA raises questions** already encountered by Community-Based Adaptation, which emerged in Bangladesh at the turn of the 2000s, and more broadly by participatory methodologies. These are rooted in older, disparate movements that became a global discourse from the 1970s onwards as tools of empowerment, before being revisited in the 1990s within

a neoliberal agenda, to the point of becoming the object, in the early 2000s, of a critique that has remained famous under the name “tyranny of participation”.

**At a time when AFD, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are voluntarily committing to this agenda, the session aims to identify the real contributions of LLA in the light of this long history. What evidence of effectiveness do participatory approaches provide compared with top-down ones, beyond the mere social acceptability of projects? How can they be scaled up, and what role can public development banks play in doing so?**

## SESSION 3

### Measuring the progress of adaptation

**By setting a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Paris Agreement proved doubly ambitious:** to carry a mobilising narrative at the global level (“all together”) and to reconcile framings of adaptation that differ widely from one country context to another. Its implementation has been built up in successive layers: a first work programme on the GGA, launched at COP26 in 2021, led to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and its first global adaptation targets, adopted at COP28 – before a new

two-year work programme was in turn launched to translate them into indicators.

**This step-wise process is a direct reflection of the challenge of establishing a coherent and relevant set of global adaptation indicators.** This methodological challenge has long been the subject of debate: uneven data availability, heterogeneous capacities across countries, articulation with the Sustainable Development Goals or the Sendai Framework, not to mention the political tensions specific to the COPs.

**Ten years after the Paris Agreement, the adoption at COP30 of the 59 Belém Adaptation indicators thus marked an important milestone,** but implementing them country by country is a large-scale undertaking, requiring adjustments to national specificities not only in terms of climate risks but also of national statistical systems.

The approach adopted is also questioned as to its capacity to capture the more qualitative, contextual dimensions of adaptation. **The risk is indeed to favour what is easily measured at the expense of deeper transformations that are harder to quantify** – hence the proposal to develop qualitative methods to complement quantitative ones. Structured expert judgment,

for instance, makes it possible to assess the state of adaptation by drawing on a wider range of information, published or not. Applied ex post to concrete projects, such as nature-based solutions in the French overseas territories, these methods reveal levers and obstacles that aggregate indicators fail to capture.

**The session will thus examine how to make the Belém indicators operational and useful, and present alternative methods. More fundamentally: what does it really mean to “measure the progress of adaptation”? Who measures, to what end, and for whom?**

## SESSION 5

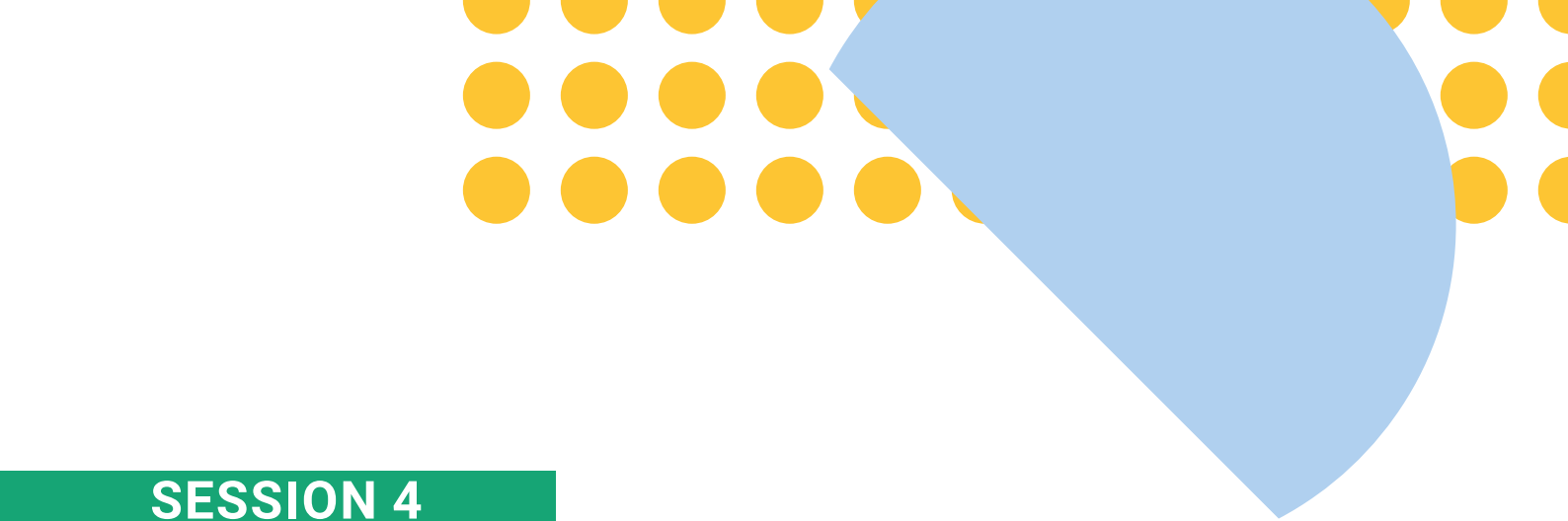
### Envisioning adaptation

**Is not the most decisive limit that researchers and practitioners have encountered over the past thirty years, in the end, the difficulty of imagining resilient and desirable futures?** The question is not merely rhetorical. A growing body of work suggests that the adaptation gap also stems from the way actors picture the future. The IPCC classifies cognitive and socio-cultural constraints among the “soft” limits of adaptation – those where options exist in principle but remain out of reach – as distinct from “hard” limits, where no adaptation action can any longer prevent intolerable risks.

**The notion of “adaptation imaginaries” (the individual and collective visions, and social expectations, of a climate-adapted future) is thus gaining importance.** These imaginaries are plural: they reflect the diversity of viewpoints, worldviews and knowledge systems, whether scientific, indigenous or local. This plurality is precisely one of the strong messages of the latest IPCC report, which makes it a condition for effective and just adaptation. Imaginaries cannot therefore be reduced to a single narrative: taking their plurality seriously means recognising that adaptation is as much a societal project as a technical and financial challenge.

**Yet the dominant imaginaries remain largely technocratic, homogeneous and top-down,** and several of them reproduce existing power relations and business-as-usual logics. Making these implicit imaginaries explicit appears to be a precondition for being able to discuss, contest and, where appropriate, reorient them. **To broaden imaginaries is to broaden the solution space,** and thus to limit the risks of maladaptation and path dependency (lock-in). This work sits upstream of the tools of decision, planning and public-investment arbitration, and runs through all the other sessions.

**Drawing on several case studies, the session examines how broadening imaginaries leads to more robust decisions under uncertainty, and with what methods the implicit imaginaries of decision-makers, funders and populations can be made to evolve.**



## SESSION 4

### The limits of adaptation

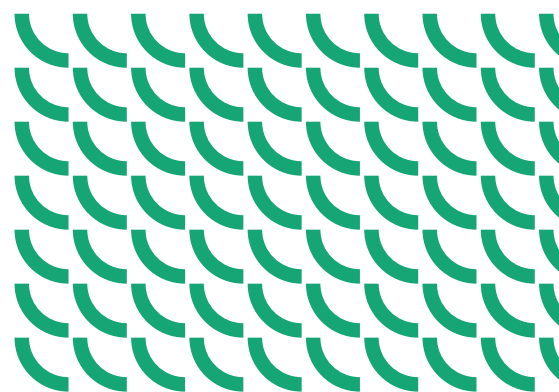
**Faced with the intensification of climate risks, the question of the limits of adaptation has established itself as both a scientific and a political issue.** It has found successive institutional translations: the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago Network, and then the creation of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD). Many debates remain, over the very definition of the notion, over the terms of financing and access to the fund, and over the overall institutional architecture.

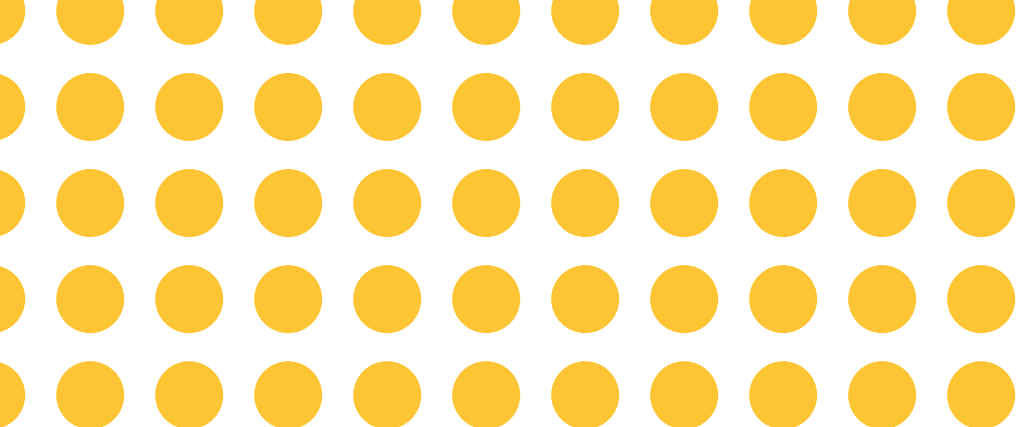
**The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report acknowledged the contribution of insurance and risk-transfer mechanisms,** championed by international initiatives such as InsuResilience and then Global Shield. It also underlines their limits: rising premiums, risks that may become uninsurable, and even maladaptation where poorly calibrated insurance sustains a false sense of security that encourages exposure to risk. **How, then, can we ensure that insurance is indeed a relevant instrument?**

**Moreover, many losses and damages are non-economic** – health, ecosystems, cultural heritage, social cohesion, attachment to places – and therefore fall outside the scope of insurance. **A central question thus remains: how can the uninhabitable be anticipated and managed proactively?** This question takes on particular

acuteness in the most exposed territories – low-lying coastal zones, small island states, regions subject to extreme humid heat - where it is no longer only a matter of adapting, but of determining under what conditions and for how long a territory remains habitable. **And above all: who determines what is uninhabitable, on what basis, and with what alternatives?**

**The session brings together conceptual and empirical work on the limits of adaptation, and examines in particular how (un)habitability trajectories can be assessed empirically and through participatory methods, so that just relocation processes may be organised where necessary.**





## SESSION 6

### New horizons of adaptation

**The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (2022) reinforced the idea that incremental adaptation – gradual adjustments that extend existing practices without changing their nature – will not be enough to cope with the scale of impacts.** The notion of transformational adaptation – which refers to profound changes in the very structure or purposes of systems, rather than mere adjustments – has thus gained importance. This growing interest has carried through into the COPs: at the request of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the UNFCCC Secretariat produced a technical paper aimed at defining transformational adaptation and assessing progress in its planning. This interest nonetheless ran into significant political reticence, to the point that the notion disappeared from the final text adopted at COP30 – a striking contrast with the abundance of research on the subject, which proposes more robust and more inclusive frameworks, potentially essential for the most exposed territories.

**Beyond the transformation of systems themselves, recent work highlights the need to rethink the scales at which adaptation is designed and governed.** Transboundary climate risks do not stop at national borders: they propagate through supply chains, migratory flows and financial markets, and call into question the capacity of states to adapt their economies in isolation. This complex dimension has yet to be deployed in greater detail in strategies and projects.

**Finally, these new horizons are temporal as much as spatial.** Thinking about adaptation in the face of systemic risks means explicitly articulating past, present and long-term futures, and embedding decisions in resilient development pathways rather than in one-off measures. How have societies responded to climate risks in the past, how do those responses shape today's range of options, and how can the palette of long-term choices be broadened?

**The session explores these three horizons – transformational, transboundary and temporal – and their operational implications. It also asks what more than a decade of implementing adaptation pathways tells us about the real conditions for translating conceptual innovations into practice.**

## SESSION 7

### Adaptation as a macro-fiscal challenge

**Long carried exclusively by environment ministries and sectoral ministries, adaptation is now establishing itself in the trade-offs of finance ministries.** A recent global survey confirms that these administrations regard this issue as an economic policy priority, while lamenting a shortage of analytical tools to inform their decisions.

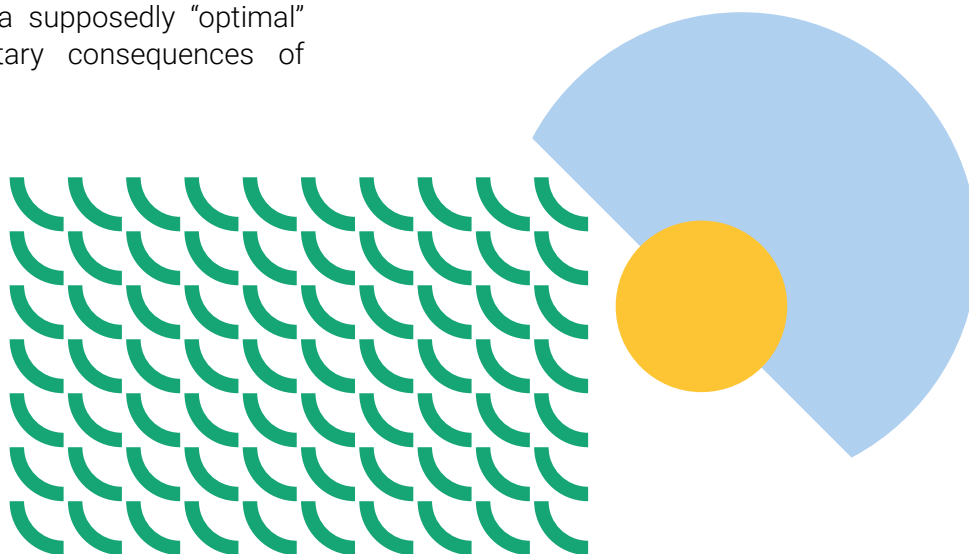
**While the economic literature on adaptation has grown, it remains uneven.** It first quantified climate damages, then sought to measure the effectiveness of targeted interventions - for example the triple dividend of resilient infrastructure, or the value of prioritising the adaptation of the poorest for long-term economic efficiency. By coupling biophysical and macroeconomic models, recent work estimates that GDP losses could exceed 10% in some countries by 2050 in the absence of action, while quantifying the net gains that sectoral adaptation interventions could deliver. These impacts, both losses and gains, propagate throughout the economy via productivity, infrastructure, value chains and public finances.

**This work nonetheless remains fragmented, and few studies offer options directly usable for public action:** the models mobilised account for only a limited number of transmission channels, underestimate extreme, cascading and non-linear damages, and struggle to incorporate deep uncertainty. Hence the importance of favouring robust decisions over a supposedly "optimal" trajectory. The budgetary consequences of

adaptation, which can durably preserve fiscal space rather than consume it, moreover remain little explored.

**Beyond analytical tools, other public policy instruments have emerged:** national climate finance strategies, taxonomies that make adaptation "investable", green budgeting, expenditure tagging, or an "adaptation reflex" in public investment. The creation of the Pan-African Finance Ministers Forum for Climate Action and the peer exchanges facilitated by AFD and the 2050 Pathways Platform reflect a dynamic of learning among finance ministries that public development banks are supporting.

**The session explores both the tools already available and the way ministries themselves identify their needs, asking how economic instruments can be mobilised without reducing adaptation to what is quantifiable.**



# Selective bibliography

- Adger, W. Neil, Suraje Dessai, Marisa Goulden, Mike Hulme, Irene Lorenzoni, Donald R. Nelson, Lars Otto Naess, Johanna Wolf, and Anita Wreford. 2009. "Are There Social Limits to Adaptation to Climate Change?". *Climatic Change* 93 (3-4): 335-354. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-008-9520-z>.
- Beauchamp, Emilie, Timo Leiter, Patrick Pringle, Nick Brooks, Shafaq Masud, and Patrick Guerdat. 2024. "Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes". NAP Global Network Secretariat, IISD. <https://www.iisd.org/publications/report/toolkit-monitoring-evaluation-learning-nap-processes>.
- Browne, Katherine, Jana El-Horr, Janne Parviainen, and Janna Tenzing. 2025. *Fostering Complementarity: How Development and Climate Financiers Can Scale up Locally Led Adaptation*. SEI. <https://doi.org/10.51414/sei2025.041>.
- Castán Broto, Vanesa, Marta Olazabal, and Gina Ziervogel. 2024. "Disrupting the Imaginaries of Urban Action to Deliver Just Adaptation". *Buildings and Cities* 5 (1): 199-214. <https://doi.org/10.5334/bc.456>.
- Dépoues, Vivian, and Guillaume Dolques. 2025. *Le réflexe adaptation dans les investissements publics en pratique : Pistes pour 2025 et perspectives*. Étude Climat. I4CE. <https://www.i4ce.org/publication/reflexe-adaptation-investissements-publics-pratique-pistes-2025-perspectives-climat/>.
- Duvat, Virginie K. E., Inès Hatton, Louise Burban, Alice Jacobée, Myriam Vendé-Leclerc, and Lucile Stahl. 2025. "Assessing Nature-Based Coastal Defense". *Scientific Reports* 15 (1): 16798. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-96744-7>.
- Eriksen, Siri, E. Lisa F. Schipper, Morgan Scoville-Simonds, et al. 2021. "Adaptation Interventions and Their Effect on Vulnerability in Developing Countries: Help, Hindrance or Irrelevance?". *World Development* 141: 105383. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105383>.
- Gemenne, François, and Julia Blocher. 2017. "How Can Migration Serve Adaptation to Climate Change? Challenges to Fleshing Out a Policy Ideal". *The Geographical Journal* 183 (4): 336-347. <https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12205>.
- Haasnoot, Marjolijn, Jan Kwakkel, Warren Walker, and Judith Maat. 2013. "Dynamic adaptive policy pathways: A method for crafting robust decisions for a deeply uncertain world". *Global Environmental Change*. 23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.006>.
- Haasnoot, Marjolijn, Judy Lawrence, and Alexandre K. Magnan. 2021. "Pathways to Coastal Retreat". *Science* 372 (6548): 1287-90. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abi6594>.
- Hallegatte, Stéphane, Mook Bangalore, Adrien Vogt-Schilb, and Julie Rosenberg. 2017. *Unbreakable: Building the Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters*. World Bank. <https://hdl.handle.net/10986/25335>.
- Hallegatte, Stéphane, Jun Rentschler, and Julie Rozenberg. 2019. *Lifelines: The Resilient Infrastructure Opportunity*. World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1430-3>.
- Harris, Katy, Frida Lager, Marta K. Jansen, and Magnus Benzie. 2022. "Rising to a New Challenge: A Protocol for Case-Study Research on Transboundary Climate Risk". *Weather, Climate, and Society* 14 (3): 755-68. <https://doi.org/10.1175/WCAS-D-21-0022.1>.

- Huq, Saleemul. 2022. "Adapting to Climate Change: Lessons from Bangladesh". *Scientific American*. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/adapting-to-climate-change-lessons-from-bangladesh/>.
- IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kates, Robert W., William R. Travis, and Thomas J. Wilbanks. 2012. "Transformational Adaptation when Incremental Adaptations to Climate Change Are Insufficient". *PNAS* 109 (19): 7156-61. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1115521109>.
- Leiter, Timo. 2015. "Linking Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation to Climate Change Across Scales: Avenues and Practical Approaches". *New Directions for Evaluation* 2015 (147): 117-27. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ev.20135>.
- Leiter, Timo. 2024. *Modalities for the Indicator Work Programme under the Global Goal on Adaptation*. Grantham Research Institute, LSE. <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/modalities-for-the-indicator-work-programme-under-the-global-goal-on-adaptation/>.
- Magnan, Alexandre K., E. L. F. Schipper, M. Burkett, et al. 2016. "Addressing the Risk of Maladaptation to Climate Change". *WIREs Climate Change* 7 (5): 646-65. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.409>.
- Magnan, Alexandre K., Robert Bell, Virginie K. E. Duvat, et al. 2023. "Status of Global Coastal Adaptation". *Nature Climate Change* 13 (11): 1213-21. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-023-01834-x>.
- Magnan, Alexandre K., Jia Li, Adèle Tanguy, Stéphane Hallegatte, and Christophe Buffet. 2025. "The Value of Structured Expert Judgment to Help Assess Climate Adaptation". *Climate Risk Management* (online). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2025.100673>.
- Norman, Tristan, Adèle Tanguy, Sarah Opitz-Stapleton, Christophe Buffet, Katy Harris, and Hanne Knaepen. To be published. *Transboundary Climate Risks: A Cross-Regional Analysis*. AFD.
- Olazabal, Marta, Ana T. Amorim-Maia, Cecilia Alda-Vidal, and Sean Goodwin. 2024. "What Is Limiting How We Imagine Climate Change Adaptation?". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 71: 101476. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2024.101476>.
- Rising, James, Nick Godfrey, Paul Watkiss, et al. 2026. *The Macroeconomic Case for Investing in Climate Adaptation*. LSE. <https://doi.org/10.21953/RESEARCHONLINE.LSE.AC.UK.00137972>.
- Singh, Chandni, Soundarya Iyer, Mark G. New, et al. 2022. "Interrogating "Effectiveness" in Climate Change Adaptation: 11 Guiding Principles for Adaptation Research and Practice". *Climate and Development* 14 (7): 650-64. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2021.1964937>.
- Soanes, Marek, Aditya Bahadur, Clare Shakya, et al. 2021. *Principles for Locally Led Adaptation: A Call to Action*. IIED. <https://www.iied.org/10211iied>.
- Tanguy, Adèle, Christophe Buffet, and Alexandre K. Magnan. 2025. "Adaptation at COP30: indicators at the heart of the debate". IDDRI Blog Post. <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/blog-post/adaptation-cop-30-indicators-heart-debate>
- Taylor, Marcus, Siri Eriksen, Katharine Vincent, Morgan Scoville-Simonds, Nick Brooks, and Lisa Schipper. 2025. "Integrating Power, Justice and Reflexivity into Transformative Climate Change Adaptation". *Global Environmental Change* 91: 102981. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2025.102981>.
- UNEP. 2025. *Adaptation Gap Report 2025: Running on Empty – The World Is Gearing up for Climate Resilience – without the Money to Get There*. UNEP. <https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/48798>.
- UNFCCC. 2024. *30 years of Adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement*. UNFCCC. <https://unfccc.int/30-years-of-adaptation-under-the-convention-and-the-paris-agreement>.
- UNFCCC. 2025. *Defining and Understanding Transformational Adaptation at Different Spatial Scales and Sectors, and Assessing Progress in Planning and Implementing Transformational Adaptation Approaches at the Global Level*. UNFCCC. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tp2024\\_08.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tp2024_08.pdf). (summary of the technical paper FCCC/TP/2024/8.)
- Werners, Saskia E., Russell M. Wise, James R.A. Butler, Edmond Totin, Katharine Vincent, "Adaptation pathways: A review of approaches and a learning framework", *Environmental Science & Policy*, Volume 116, 2021, Pages 266-275, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901120313836>.
- Ziervogel, Gina, and Ralph Hamann. 2024. "The Potential of Social Innovation to Shift the Limits to Climate Adaptation". *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 71: 101491. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2024.101491>.

**DETAILS ABOUT SPEAKERS ARE AVAILABLE AT**

**[www.afd.fr/en/events/afd-research-conference-adaptation-2026](http://www.afd.fr/en/events/afd-research-conference-adaptation-2026)**



## LET'S KEEP IN TOUCH

### Subscribe to the Savoirs AFD newsletter

Our latest news, publications  
and next events in our monthly newsletter:  
[subscribe at afd.fr](http://subscribe.at.afd.fr)

### Follow us on social media

Savoirs AFD is on [LinkedIn](#)  
and on [Facebook](#).





# Towards a world in common

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) helps advance France's policy on sustainable investment and international solidarity. Through its public sector and NGO financing operations, research and publications (Éditions AFD), sustainable development training programs (AFD Group Campus) and awareness-raising activities in France, AFD finances, supports and drives the transition to a fairer, more resilient world.

Alongside our partners, we provide sustainable solutions for—and with—communities. Our teams are working on over 2,700 projects in the field, in over 115 countries, including France's overseas departments and territories, to support projects for the climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality and global health. Together with Proparco and Expertise France, AFD supports the commitment of France and the French people to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Working by your side, toward a world in common.



[www.afd.fr](http://www.afd.fr) - Twitter: @AFD\_en - Facebook : AFDOfficiel  
5, rue Roland-Barthes - 75598 Paris cedex 12 - France  
Tél.: +33 1 53 44 31 31