Putting pathways into practice

Outline

• Three examples from development
• Some lessons learned
• Principles for pathways practice in development
Pathways planning in development

- Rapid change
- Multiple interacting drivers of change, including climate
- Decision-making capacity low or fragmented
- Generally top-down planning processes
- The most vulnerable are the most marginalised
- Difficulty for many to envisage the future
- Multiple development initiatives and interests
- Wide option space but risk of creating path-dependency
- High risk of mal-adaptive decisions
1. Community development, Indonesia

**Objective:** to integrate pathways approach and tools into existing community development planning process, *musrenbang*


1. Community development, Indonesia

1. Provincial scenario planning

No regrets strategies

2. Sub-district scenario planning

No regrets strategies

3. Village Scenario planning

No regrets strategies

4. Integration, prioritisation and program evaluation

No regrets strategies
1. Community development, Indonesia

Scenario planning workshop process

Drivers of change

- Adaptive capacity

2012

2030

2060

2090

Scenario (Best Case)

LIVELIHOODS VISION

Scenario

Scenario

Scenario (Business as Usual)

Impact on human well-being

No regrets strategies, actions and decisions
1. Community development, Indonesia

Integration, prioritisation and program evaluation

| Women’s group | Women’s group | Food Security Department | Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysical Science |

Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology

Farmer

Village Head

Sub-district climate compatible development plan
# 1. Community development, Indonesia

Integration, prioritisation and program evaluation

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2. Community development, PNG

**Objective:** to integrate pathways approach and tools into community development planning

2. Community development, PNG

Sub-district climate compatible development plans

1. Gender-sensitive education
2. Introduce a ‘2-child policy’
3. Encourage emigration
4. Introduce land use planning and LMMAs
5. Introduce high-yielding crops (e.g. African yam)
6. Improve water and sanitation
7. Improve all levels of governance
8. Encourage traditional barter system
9. Build sea walls for areas exposed to sea level inundation

1. Family planning program to control population growth
2. Planning immigration to control population growth and mixed marriages
3. Increase variety and quality of food production
4. Community income-generating projects
5. Training for conflict resolution
2. Community development, PNG

Sub-district climate compatible development plans

Priority strategies, actions and decisions

List of development programs
3. Food security programming, Ethiopia

Objective: to integrate a systems-based approach to GEF food security program design using Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA)

3. Food security programming, Ethiopia

RAPTA PROCESS

1 Scoping
2 Engagement and Governance
3 Theory of Change
4 System Description
5 System Assessment
6 Options & Pathways
7 Learning
3. Food security programming, Ethiopia

Alternative pathways to food security

1. Maintain identity of system, RESILIENCE of production

2. Some change, ADAPT system

3. TRANSFORM system

- Pastoralism: insurance and improved NRM
- New products and livelihood development
- Agro-pastoralism and diversified livelihood strategies
- Health and hygiene
- Food safety
- Women and children
- Access
- Utilisation
- Availability

Food security

Time

Resilience and sustainability of food security system
Evaluation

Phase 1
- Leadership emerging
- Trust created
- Alternative vision & goal
- New social networks
- Knowledge enhanced
- Questioning values and rules

Phase 2
- Innovations developed
- Management plans
- Resources for implementation
- New projects
- Implementation of innovations
- Institutional social networks
- New partnerships created
- Capacity to live with change

Phase 3
- Empowering vulnerable self-organisation
- Enhanced self-organisation

Project influence

V. STRONG

STRONG

GOOD

SOME
1. Understand the formal and informal decision-making context
2. Identify and involve the relevant stakeholders
3. Engage the influential decision-makers
4. Expect significant time to build capacity for pathways (5+ years)
5. Generate change agents to drive process over the long term, and to take windows of opportunity
6. Introducing pathways thinking to planning processes is itself potentially transformational (especially if it empowers the most vulnerable in decision-making)
Some principles for pathways in development

1. Work within existing planning/governance systems (e.g. private sector)

2. Understand the formal and informal governance and politics for strategies

3. Provide value propositions for participation by powerful actors

4. Building capacity for pathways is part of the adaptation pathways process

5. Participatory evaluation is a critical component of the process

6. It takes a long time and significant resources
Thank you