

## D5.7 Guidelines for the definition of implementation and investment plans for adaptation

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We develop guidelines that help to translate the integrated assessment of socio-economic and biophysical impact of different NBS alternatives into an action plan outlining which NBS will be implemented and how. This means it provides an operational approach to generate action plans that include business models from NAIAD WP7 as to generate investment plans. It also includes definition of roles and responsibilities in the implementation, which links to benefit sharing and liabilities.

This document describes how strategies, identified for the different demos, can be translated into a stepwise implementation and investment plan, considering the enabling environment. Robustness, adaptation to uncertainties, cost-effectiveness analysis of the strategy and its implementability under existing or projected mandates, regulatory framework and risk culture are hereby crucial. This document focuses on how the latter aspects are introduced in the complex setting of players with multiple views and values. By describing the planning and implementation process from the inception phase through the definition of action plans, their implementation and monitoring and evaluation, we position participatory and adaptive approaches in terms of their capacity to improve technology, investment and institutional readiness for NBS implementation.

We draw lessons from literature and in-depth analysis of a number of NAIAD demos to understand barriers and drivers to implementation and how they can be managed. Barriers to implementation are often linked to uncertainties in the actual risk reduction that can be achieved and the distribution of costs, benefits and responsibilities. These uncertainties are related to unpredictability, incomplete knowledge and ambiguity; all of which are different natures of uncertainty. Whereas (strategic) planning approaches address variability and incomplete knowledge, approaches to deal with ambiguity are less

developed. In order to better integrate uncertainty, planning and implementation approaches must consider all the natures of uncertainty. Balancing the natural, technical and social uncertainties is essential for successful management strategies. Proper identification of uncertainties in the policymaking process aids in getting this balance right, and to raise awareness and support for policy plan.

The results and analysis of literate and demo lead to an improved participatory adaptive planning process that generates the needed investment, institutional and technology readiness for the operationalising and mainstreaming of NBS.