



UNFCCC COP 24  
Katowice, Poland

Outcome Document  
Cross-cutting roundtable: Climate Action and Resilience

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

Monday, 10 December 2018

13:15 – 14:45

Organised by The Climate Resilience Network<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Current members include: UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R), Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment (GARI) Working Group, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), ICF, ICLEI – Local governments for sustainability, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Lightsmith Group, Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII), NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program, Red Cross Climate Centre, SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Center, UN Environment, Wetlands International, Willis Towers Watson, World Bank, World Economic Forum.

## Outcomes of the Action Event at COP 24

### *Scaling up investments in climate resilience to meet the needs of vulnerable people*

*Resilience Roundtable of Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action*

*13:15 -14:45, Monday, 10 December 2018, Katowice*

#### Key Messages

The COP24 GCA Climate Resilience roundtable, building on the first time COP23 GCA high-level events on resilience and the Global Climate Action Summit, focused on actions that public, private and community actors are taking and will be taking to accelerate investments to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people and countries to enhance climate resilience. Thirty-two high level actors presented their interventions at this year's roundtable. They represented a diverse mix across sectors and geographies, including governments at Ministerial and local level, private sector actors, financial institutions and investment firms, grassroots and civil society organizations, international and local NGOs, academia, faith-based institutions and think tanks.

The recently released IPCC 1.5 degree report was welcomed as strong evidence for urgent climate adaptation and resilience action at scale, which is also essential for mitigation and vice versa. There is clear urgency to scale up investment across and within sectors, especially in energy, land use and ecosystems (including oceans), human settlements, infrastructure and industry. Climate investments should, in particular, take due consideration of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Least Development Countries (LDCs) and other countries vulnerable to climate extremes, shocks and stresses.

Climate adaptation and resilience building are understood as the foundation and cornerstone of sustainable development. The focus shall not be on the cost, but on the economic and social benefits of adaptation and resilience. Key overarching short, medium and long term recommendations for all actors are:

- **Act now:** commit to building resilience based on **already available knowledge, existing local initiatives, innovative solutions, existing and new public-private partnerships, and recently announced action agendas.**
- **Escalate ambitions** leading up to UN Secretary General Climate Summit 2019 and beyond as small, incremental, and fragmented actions implemented in silos are not enough to build resilience in the growing climate variability, weather extremes, ecosystem tipping points, and demographic pressures.
- **Leave no one behind:** ensure climate resilient action agendas are truly inclusive of the voices and the experiences of the most vulnerable, disadvantaged, indigenous and marginalized and the poorest and incorporate the specific needs of **women, youth, and people living with disabilities.**
- Build strong **local capacities** and support **community leadership** in climate action and access finance to address these.
- Promote transformative, context- and sector-specific climate **innovation and technology**, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

- Support **inclusive dialogue and locally driven climate solution**, including co-creation of knowledge together with traditional and indigenous sources, essential for decision making and funding to be made accessible to local actors especially for women, youth and marginal groups
- Advocate for a qualitative approach in resilience building **respecting local conditions and context**.
- **Protect the natural resilience** that already exists in terrestrial and marine ecosystems instead of destroying it and ensure that risk-driven development actions help to reduce, and not exacerbate vulnerabilities or even create additional risks.
- Capitalize on the growing willingness of **cross-sector collaborations** and **new types of partnerships** and further support **multi-stakeholder and multi-sector dialogues** and platforms (public, private and community actors) on climate adaptation and resilience, bringing not only financial returns in the short and long term but also delivering environmental and social returns.
- Recognize, document and promote **information and knowledge**, including local, indigenous and innovative knowledge, to make it reachable and to facilitate scaling-up climate actions to anticipate, absorb and reshape climate risks further and faster together.
- Support **people-centered, decentralized and climate risk sensitive investments** (together with private-public blended finance) in order to leave no one behind and placing more “value for people rather than value for money”.
- Understand the **interlinkages and colliding effects of climate, ecosystem degradation and conflicts** and other disasters in building resilience to multiple hazards and stressors with most vulnerable communities and countries.
- Continue to build a **common local to global dialogue and understanding of climate resilience** in a Talanoa Dialogue style (where we are? where do we want to go? and how do we get there?) among private-public and community actors and together with **shared resilience metrics and targets** to measure progress within and across sectors.

## Commitments to enhance climate resilience

In order to put community needs at the centre of increased action and scale up investments from all, for climate resilience for, with and by most vulnerable people and countries, participants voiced:

### Short-term priority actions (2020)

- Continue increasing shared **understanding and awareness** from global to local levels and actors, on the importance of building **people-centred climate resilience** for the implementation of the Paris Agreement together with the Sendai Framework and the overarching SDGs across the most vulnerable sectors and to leave no one behind, especially in the upcoming UN Secretary General Climate Summit 2019, and in the UNFCCC regional climate weeks ahead and during COP25 and COP26.
- Continue to document, share and apply **local and indigenous knowledge** (together with *UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform*), in specific sector and contexts, including the perceptions of climate risk by the most vulnerable people, especially women (as part of the *UNFCCC Gender Action Plan*), youth, indigenous and disabled, at the centre of local, sub-national, national, regional and global decisions, policies, plans and interventions related to climate resilience.
- Promote, document and show case **innovation** within sectors by all actors bringing climate solutions for carbon neutral and climate resilient pathways (i.e. *MIT Climate Co-Lab and A2R partnership, the Global Resilience Partnership Challenges, UNFCCC Momentum for Change, ...*).

- Continue to implement innovative approaches on **climate risk insurance and social protection** (i.e. *InsuResilience Global Partnership aiming at covering 400 million poor and vulnerable by 2020*) as part of climate risk management to recognize, understand and put a price on climate risks, incentivizing investment into vulnerability reduction and adaptation for the most vulnerable.
- Continue to scale up flexible financing mechanisms such as **Forecast Based Financing (FbF) and Early Warning –Early Action (EWEA)** in most vulnerable countries and at risk communities, allowing mobilization of funding and pre-defined early action prior to potential disasters.
- Continue to increase work by all actors, to enhance **resilient and sustainable livelihoods and climate smart food systems** (including value chains) and **Nature-based-Solutions (NbS)** that reduce vulnerabilities, protect and manage natural resources and ecosystems while meeting the needs of most vulnerable communities and businesses.
- Accelerate action to **safeguard and restore wetlands** (disappearing three times faster than natural forests), which are one of our first lines of defence for floods, droughts and storms, and essential considering expected **increasing water demand**, including from adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Continue to improve **risk and vulnerability assessment and measuring impact** of disasters with counting Damages & Loss (UNISDR) and Loss & Damage (Warsaw mechanism) which are critical for all type of risk informed investments and feeding into metrics development.
- Develop climate **resilience metrics** and embed resilience in a broader set of financial asset classes and partnerships, including the next NDC revision process by 2020, to facilitate its scaling up, especially with **the private actors** within and across sectors for bringing their capital to bear, while limiting the risk that the results of one sector's approach negatively affect the results of the other.
- Initiate a **business case for adaptation and resilience for the private sector**. This should be done in a participatory fashion, together with the private sector and together with metrics, based on existing Sustainability and Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Indices and with the goal to invest and fully contribute to resilient and sustainable development (engaging with Insurance Development Forum-IDF and Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment Working Group-GARI among others). An enterprise can only be resilient when the community around is resilient

Specific commitments:

- The LDC Group announced its new initiative - the **LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR)**. It aims to develop an overarching vision, led by the least developed countries (LDC), for adapting towards a climate resilient future by 2050 and fostering climate action in line with specific LDC needs and priorities.
- The Nordic Development Fund (NDF) will support the **Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance and Technology Transfer Facility (CRAFT)** with a financing commitment of EUR 10 million. CRAFT is the first commercial investment vehicle dedicated to expanding globally the availability of technologies and solutions for climate change adaptation and climate resilience. CRAFT will invest in private companies with climate resilience solutions and strong growth potential.
- The A2R Climate Resilience Initiative will develop a **shared approach to analyse progress in building climate resilience** for the food and agriculture sectors informing the next COP25-GCA and NDC revision processes, on the basis of existing indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals and other global policy processes.

- RainTrust is developing an **Agro-Blockchain technology** to raise \$1 billion for smallholder farmers in 35 African countries providing them with access to credit with just 5% interest rates to help restore their fragile ecosystems.
- The Bank of America announced the company's new **Blended Finance Catalyst Pool** with an initial allotment of \$60 million and the opportunity to stimulate additional private capital to finance sustainable development in emerging and developing markets. The new programme is designed as a revolving pool to mobilize additional private capital toward energy access (SDG7), affordable housing (SDG11), water and sanitation access (SDG6), and climate resilience (SDG13).
- GRP announced its plans to help strengthen the voice of communities and LDCs through regional meetings taking place in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and in the South/Southeast Asia in 2019. These are linked to the UNSG's Climate Summit and the Global Commission on Adaptation.
- Bonn will host in 2019, the Resilient Cities Congress, which will serve as global platform to discuss how to advance **urban climate resilience and adaptation**.
- The Global Commission on Adaptation-GCA will hold in 2020, the **Adaptation Action Summit** to be hosted by the Netherland to further raise the political profile of adaptation.

## Mid-term priority actions (2030)

- The **climate risk management governance** must build on existing efforts and investments in green economy and circular economy.
- Ensure that **ecosystem based adaptation and disaster risk reduction** functions regulate all sectorial interventions in line with the **Green Economy**. Maximize the mitigation, adaptation and resilience potential of **nature-based climate solutions** to turn NDC commitments into an action.
- Build *with* Nature instead of building *in* Nature and ensure that all **infrastructure** investments are **climate risk proofed** (i.e. in building codes) and reach the optimal mix of green/blue and grey infrastructure solutions with related resilience metrics.
- Generate most complete and **standard sector-specific data sets caused by climate-related disasters** and **metrics of climate risks** including from the private sector, that bring statistical evidence and methodologies to inform communities, governments, development actors, adaptation experts, risk managers, investors and businesses, to guide decisions, plans (NAPs, NDCs, ...) and investment for climate risk sensitive interventions in all sectors.
- Improve the capacity to absorb shocks by increasing access to **insurance, risk transfer pools, and shock responsive social protection schemes** in most at-risk countries and by increasing the coverage to 1 billion people, for example also through public-private part partnerships (PPP).
- Apply and render compulsory through national regulation, the application of **risk-proofing of investments and interventions** meeting the standards required for adaptation and resilience (and together with mitigation) in specific sector interventions by all actors.
- Roll out together with the private sector and based on agreed metrics, a **business case for adaptation and resilience for the private sector** (engaging with, for instance, *Insurance Development Forum-IDF and Global Adaptation and resilience Investment Working Group-GARI and the newly formed "Climate Resilient Value Chain Leader's Platform"*).

- Increase **volume, scale and types of investment in climate resilience** by the private and public sector, identifying barriers, investment tools and standards/metrics needed to urgently fill the finance gap for adaptation, which could be as high as USD 300 billion a year by 2030. Blended Finance funds is recommended to attract business and spur investments further downstream in climate resilience interventions to serve most vulnerable communities.
- Ensure that **climate finance and climate risk driven development funding** effectively reach the most vulnerable people, with more transparency and accountability, making the access simpler and equitable, giving more readiness support so their needs and language are included in climate resilience actions.
- Scale up community-based **innovation** labs that have entrepreneurs exploring solutions to anticipate and respond to multiple climate shocks and stresses.

### Long-term goals (2050)

- Transform main sectors and related systems (i.e. energy systems, food systems from production to consumption, water management systems, urban systems, etc.) that can simultaneously meet climate (carbon neutral and climate resilience), economic, environmental and social targets sustainably.

## Challenges and high-impact levers for Climate Resilience enhancement and implementation

### Challenges

- Define **common metrics** to allow capturing efforts and tracking progress in building climate resilience by all stakeholders, especially based on local and indigenous knowledge, and across and within sectors and levels.
- Foster climate resilience solutions needing increased partnerships for enhanced risk management capacities and **multi-year, predictable, and blended funding** across and within sectors, with special emphasis on agricultural livelihoods systems to feed present and future generations.
- Reverse **the trends of environmental degradation** (e.g. wetlands and forests) and adaption malpractices and protect what remains of natural resilience. Since the poorest and most vulnerable people are those who are also the most directly dependent on natural resources and ecosystems and at risk from climate change – and given the high potential for restored ecosystems to contribute substantially (estimated 37% to keep below 2 degrees rise).
- Prevent **plans for major development** going ahead if they are likely to undermine natural assets to such an extent that they will, through causing ecosystem collapse, inevitably cause poor and vulnerable people to become massively and irreversibly exposed to natural and climate-induced shocks and stresses. For example, the re-orientation of the operation of some existing hydro infrastructures can open up new opportunities to build resilience.
- Recognize **the double vulnerability** of people affected by both **conflict and climate**, and that increasing scarcity of critical natural resources is likely to lead to increased conflict and division within populations, as well as being a key driver of migration.

## High-Impact levers

- Recognising that **climate resilience starts with people**, within their local contexts and environments, it is of paramount importance to encourage **people-centred inclusive dialogue**, based on the three global policy processes on climate, disaster and sustainable development, to accelerate ways **to progress together with public, private, community representation** in order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable and to leave no one behind.
- Investing in communities at scale to build climate resilience, in line with a **systemic thinking approach** that includes people's **livelihoods, food production systems and value chains**, across and within levels and sectors, especially in agriculture, forests, wetlands, oceans, water and energy by bringing together the **public and private sector**, as well as academia, civil societies and local communities to take **participatory and inclusive climate action**, especially for the most vulnerable people, such as women, children, elderly people and people with disabilities, to name some.
- Working **with nature** in order to build climate resilience, which consists in implementing actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified agro-marine ecosystems. Working with nature implies more systematically mapping and quantifying where possible the existing role that healthy functioning ecosystems are playing in enabling community resilience, and investing in **nature-based solutions for vulnerability reduction**, as green and blue infrastructure simultaneously buffer the impact of climate hazards, provide essential ecosystem services, including water and food, clean air, fertile soil, pollination, and biodiversity thus, reducing food insecurity and poverty and enhancing climate resilient livelihoods and food systems at large.
- Promoting **climate resilience information, knowledge, transformative technologies, innovation and good practices**, that are **available, accessible and user friendly**, to facilitate and scale-up actions to anticipate and absorb climate risks, and reshape development pathways in order to enhance climate resilience of all.
- Developing shared resilience **metrics** for all sectors and actors, and specifically with the private sectors for investments at scale in climate adaptation and resilience.
- Acknowledging that climate resilience is cross-cutting and facilitates the **integrated, coherent and effective planning and implementation** within and across all relevant national sectors and line ministries/authorities and related investments plans
- Generating **new public- private blended funding mechanisms and Private-Public Partnerships**, including on insurance and social protection for climate resilience and promote access to climate finance and micro-finance by local actors working with at-risk communities through channelling smaller scale grants and micro-credits.
- Mobilizing **targeted resources** from all types of investment for vulnerable countries and especially the most vulnerable within those countries, to develop their capacities for climate resilience.

## Specific policy options proposed to Parties for enhancing climate resilience

1. Establish and support **multi-stakeholder and multi-sector inclusive dialogue mechanisms** bringing community, public and private perspectives together for driving climate actions and investments.



2. Demand some **harmonized sector specific metrics and standards** for climate adaptation and resilience interventions by all actors (public-private and community stakeholders) to mainstream resilience in the NDC revision process.
3. Work out **synergies from disaster and climate risk management** for improving risk and vulnerability assessment and measuring impact of climate related disasters with counting Damages & Loss (UNISDR) and Loss & Damage (Warsaw mechanism) which are critical for all type of risk informed investments and feeding into metrics development.
4. Include **Nature-based-Solutions (NbS)** as an essential tool for climate adaptation and resilience, and in the upcoming NDC revision process.
5. Advocate for the development of **resilience metrics** within and across sectors and for all actors and to be part of the UNFCCC Guidelines on Adaptation by 2022.
6. In response to changing climate risks, including the risk of extreme weather events, scale up investment in **climate services that reach the last mile**, linked to early action mechanisms such as forecast-based financing.

## Outcomes of the work of cross-cutting area Resilience in 2018

- The Climate Resilience Network worked during 2018 towards increasing awareness from global to local levels, on the importance of building people-centred climate resilience for the implementation of the Paris Agreement together with the Sendai Framework and the overarching SDGs across the most vulnerable sectors and to leave no one behind. It positioned climate resilience in a set of international events, such as:
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Global Adaptation Network Forum on 20-21 March in Abu Dhabi.
  - UNFCCC Inter-sessional meetings in Bonn in May.
  - HLPF on Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies in New York in July.
  - Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco in September.
  - Humanitarian dialogue on IPCC 1.5 degree report in Geneva in October.
  - The 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (COP13).
  - UNFCCC COP24 in Katowice in December, including under the GCA and at the 2018 D&C Days.
  - BRACED Climate Resilience Roadshow - series of dialogues/events in different countries.
- The Climate Resilience Network contributed in expanding the common narrative on climate resilience by submitting climate resilience case studies from different sectors and different countries and regions to the **MPGCA Yearbook 2018**, in order to showcase evidence on how climate resilience contributes to achieve sustainable development across sectors and levels.
- FAO and UN Environment, as part of the UN Climate Resilience Initiative and Network have been directly involved together with other UN agencies, in the shaping of the **draft UN Common Guidance on Resilience**, upon request from the Deputy UN Secretary General.
- The UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R) in collaboration with MIT Climate CoLab and InsuResilience run in 2018 the contest on 'Absorbing climate shocks and stresses' and called for



innovative proposals for the implementation of **climate risk insurance and social protection** to build climate resilience. The contest gathered 71 proposals, with a total of two winners; the Judges' Choice and the Popular Choice winners who presented their innovative solutions top COP24 events.

- FAO together with WFP, UNICEF, IFAD and WHO produced flagship report “*The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition*”<sup>2</sup>. It analyses the drivers of hunger and malnutrition, and on how climate extremes and variability are threatening to erode and reverse gains made so far, mainly affecting more vulnerable developing countries, where the livelihood of a high proportion of the population relies on agriculture (2.5 billion people worldwide). The way forward elaborates on how to build climate resilience for food security and nutrition, with special attention to the range of actions that should take place through integrated disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation policies, programmes and practices (blending short-, medium- and long-term emergency and development interventions).
- UNDP has been working with partners from the Climate Resilience Network such as the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), UNEP, FAO, the Red Cross, and Columbia University under the umbrella of the UN Climate Resilience Initiative A2R to develop a multi-country project focused on the needs of **persons living with disabilities** to cope with climate change in Asia and the Pacific. A project proposal was endorsed by the Adaptation Fund board in October 2018.
- With BSR and ICF a whole day of events was held on resilience as part of a formal side event of the Global Climate Action Summit. At the Summit, the **Climate Resilient Value Chain Leader's Platform** was launched by Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) with initial support from Mars, Coca-Cola and Kellogg's. The platform aims to provide the basis for common reference points to advance resilience for the thousands of enterprises employing millions of people while supplying large global companies, and to work in improving the ability to monitor and diagnose climate risks, in order to safeguard business against climate shocks and mutually benefit communities along the value chain.
- **UNEP-Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF)** earlier this year announced its first transaction, through the launch of 95 million US dollars in Sustainability Bonds. Indonesia received around 1.3 Trillion Rupiah to help finance sustainable natural rubber Industrial Plantation (HTI) companies operating on highly degraded land in two provinces. This project is contributing to the development of broader social and environmental safeguards around a threatened national park, where 45,000 hectares out of the 88,000 will be reserved for local people's livelihoods and conservation activities. By the time the intended industrial forest development reaches mature age, it is expected to provide around 16,000 jobs and a source of employment for the local community, contributing in this way to enhance resilience and promote sustainable development.
- **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands released the Global Wetlands Outlook, 2018**, which aims to increase understanding of the value of wetlands and provide recommendations to ensure that wetlands are conserved, wisely used and their benefits recognized and valued by all<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> FAO. “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World. Building Climate Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition,” 2018. <http://www.fao.org/3/I9553EN/I9553en.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b256c78e17ba335ea89fe1f/t/5b9ffd2e0e2e7277f629eb8f/1537211739585/RAMSA+GWO\\_ENGLISH\\_WEB.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b256c78e17ba335ea89fe1f/t/5b9ffd2e0e2e7277f629eb8f/1537211739585/RAMSA+GWO_ENGLISH_WEB.pdf)