

## UNFCCC COP 25

### Outcome Document Roundtable: “Resilience”

### *Accelerating action to build a resilient 1.5-degree world*

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

Tuesday, 10 December 2019  
15:00 – 16:30

**Organised by FAO, GRP and the UN Climate Resilience Initiative A2R**

**Supporting Organizations:**

BSR, Centre for Disaster Protection, FOLU, GARI/ The Lightsmith Group, GNDR, ICCCAD, ICF, InsuResilience Global Partnership, IUCN, Mercy Corps, Navigating a Changing Climate - PIANC, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UN Habitat, Wetlands International, WFP, and WRI

## MPGCA “Accelerating action to build a resilient 1.5-degree world”

### Section 1

“We are facing a crisis of empathy,” was the opening remark of Gonzalo Munoz, the High Level Climate Champion of Chile, at the Marrakech Partnership Global Climate Action (MPGCA) Resilience Roundtable held on 10 December 2019 in Madrid. The current climate crisis is hitting the poorest and the most vulnerable the hardest especially those living in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS). Without action, 100 million people are at risk of being pushed into extreme poverty by 2030 and further 720 million by 2050. Business as usual is no longer a viable option for any country, community, business or financial institution - yet climate change adaptation and resilience actions are not keeping pace with the scale of risks and impacts.

During the Roundtable, focused interventions from 21 speakers grounded the discussion amid different context and scales, and all stressed the need to bring action on resilience and adaptation on par with current investment in mitigation. Over 100 participants shared 238 insights on successful climate actions to accelerate transformational changes and to address barriers to implementing much needed changes.

The climate actions shared around the table complemented the recently launched MPGCA [Resilience and Adaptation Pathway](#), which provides a new opportunity for non-state actors to coalesce around a common [vision](#) for a resilient future where vulnerable regions, states, communities and individuals can face multiple risks, uncertainty and change in a 1.5C or 2C world.

Achieving inclusive, resilient and just world is possible and can yield a triple dividend of avoided losses, and economic, social and environmental benefits. Below are some of the key building blocks for such a world, with more specific examples of climate actions listed in the subsequent section and the interventions collected via Mentimeter in [Annex to present document](#).

#### 1. Building resilient economies and investment means:

- **Rethinking financial models and increasing financial flows down to the local communities.** While ambitions on climate change have increased, adaptation and resilience finance remains low, at around 5%. Scaling up investment to manage and reduce immediate and medium term climate risks is not just an imperative, but also a sound strategy - investing \$1.8 trillion across sectors from 2020 to 2030 could generate \$7.1 trillion in total global net benefits.
- **Building resilient strategies into full value chains for businesses worldwide.** As companies are starting to experience the tangible impacts of climate change disrupting their operations, integrating climate risk assessment and risk management measures provides opportunities to avoid and reduce losses, retain profitable operations that are also aligned with social and environmental targets.
- **Building the resilience of micro and small and medium enterprises,** supported by the right enabling environment of climate risk governance across global value chains to ensure just transition and that frontline communities benefit in the process and are not left behind.

- **Mainstreaming climate risk into all public and private sector plans and investments** including into agriculture, infrastructure, transport, water and energy systems. Building resilience in the current climate crises also underlines the **opportunity for private sector investors to participate in disaster risk-financing in untapped markets**, which mitigate the impact of climate-linked disasters to business and communities, and expediting recovery alongside delivering returns to investors.

## 2. Building resilient people and communities means:

- **Connecting the dots.** Aligning national plans with sub-national and local plans as part of the NDC process including on mitigation and adaptation/resilience. 2020 provides an opportunity to ensure that the NDC process has a holistic, cross-sectoral lens to be able to deliver on the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.
- **Localizing climate action at a global scale.** Collaboration between communities on the ground and the private and public sector is crucial to co-create relevant, context-specific solutions that have demonstrable positive outcomes. Civil society organizations have successfully facilitated interactions between such diverse actors in the past and can be engaged to further facilitate a productive multi-stakeholder engagement process respectful of the local context.
- **Engaging and empowering youth as key actors to build a resilient future.** There is will, momentum and enthusiasm from the youth to be proactively engaged in shaping a future free of climate crisis. Empowering youth to act needs to be complemented by further capacity building measures, so we can move away from a culture of tokenism and engage the leaders of tomorrow in a meaningful, action-oriented agenda.
- **Ensuring that all climate actions on resilience are gender-responsive and inclusive.** Incorporate specialized funding windows for adaptation for women and marginal groups to build their economic and environmental resilience, and to establish communication strategies that changes perceptions and societal values to make climate action strategies fully inclusive and locally viable.
- **Enabling access and usage of agro-climatic and disaster risk information systems and related data.** Ensure that countries have access to climate risk analysis and related tools is crucial to make well-informed decisions for the benefit of the people and citizens. Data related specifically to the loss and damage from disasters – and addressing how to enhance the open data system - is also indispensable to track progress against Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the SDGs and to evaluate whether existing climate actions are making the desired positive impact.

## 3. Building resilient environment means:

- **Protecting biodiversity and enhancing the resilience of ecosystems.** Applying existing environmental certification standards (e.g., FSC) hand in hand with local natural resource management measures can ensure that environmental resilience is achieved together with socio-economic benefits to those communities. This is paramount if we are to tackle the climate crisis in order to secure sustainable development; decent jobs and livelihoods; protect

value chains; build coastal resilience and infrastructure, and, sustain access to water and nutritious food.

- **Incorporating Nature based Solutions (NbS) as essential resilience building measures** to help protect, manage and restore ecosystems to address societal changes and provide human health, wellbeing and other life support and biodiversity benefits. Maintaining and restoring **healthy ecosystems are crucial to prevent and minimize climate disaster risks** and this is still underdeveloped worldwide and in need of scaling up and funding.
- **Developing responsible sourcing standards and collaborative partnerships to prevent ecosystem degradation** and to allow for protection and restoration of already degraded ecosystem for safe and economically thriving communities.

In conclusion, rather than creating new initiatives, delivering on the promises that have been made at the UN climate summit is what is ultimately needed. One of the 10 priorities areas for action in 2020 identified by the UN Secretary General after the Summit included “Stepping-up support for people affected by climate change and making the shift towards a resilient future,” and 2020 provides an opportunity to scale up actions and to integrate resilience building measures into NDCs as part of the system-wide approach. Let’s make it happen.

**Pre-2020 action:**

- *What are the current challenges, opportunities and metrics (such as data and analysis) for pre-2020 actions to realize the transition using technology, innovation and finance for this thematic area?*
- *What are the pre-2020 actions that have been implemented that accelerates systemic transformation, including changing behavioural patterns and leapfrogging conventional development paths? What needs to be improved or enhanced?*

2019 saw significant progress on advancing climate action for building resilience and adapting to the impacts of climate change. To achieve a resilient future, however, a system-wide transformation across sectors and scales is imperative. Some of these examples of ongoing actions are shared below and will be followed up in future events:

- [Mahila Housing Sewa Trust](#): has presented their solution to facilitating public-private - partnership (PPP) approach to slum redevelopment started by the Indian government. The focus of MHT’s interventions has been to create an environment of better accountability and to build a legal stake for the slum dwellers, especially women in the entire process to ensure that a) their interests are not marginalized and they have equal property rights; b) they are involved in decision making regarding design and governance; and c) women are actively involved in community management, including on climate risk and disasters as members of resident welfare associations.
- [Shack/Slum Dwellers International](#): their aim is to build a voice and collective capacity in urban poor communities to co-produce solutions for slum upgrading. Including on climate change.

SDI is collecting and consolidating city-wide data in informal settlements as the basis for inclusive development between the urban poor and local governments.

- [ICLEI-local governments for sustainability](#): presented city-based solutions. Bonn developed a risk-based planning tool with potential to serve the most vulnerable groups. Tanzania has incorporated NbS into city planning to create biodiversity-friendly and resilience cities. ICLEI launched [Daring Cities 2020](#) to push the boundaries of possible urban solutions and to incorporate them into NDC process.
- San Sebastian (Spain): is part of [EU smart meteo resilience project](#) (with 20 other European cities), with the aim to develop common European protocols for resilience and emergency response. The city itself has undertaken climate risk assessment and instituted emergency preparedness and response protocols for the 4 identified risks.
- Mars Inc.: demonstrated its commitments to build resilience in global food system through its [Sustainable Solutions Center](#), which has successfully piloted a project in Indonesia with focus on renewing and re-growing coral in Indonesia. Mars has also launched a new platform '[Risk to Resilience platform](#)', which is intended to help companies build more resilient supply chains by identifying and mitigating climate risk.
- [Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement](#): has presented the commitment of Togo to ban glyphosphate and to pursue organic agriculture practices by 2030. The key actors in implementing these decisions are the youth, and providing them with tools and capacity to build a thriving agro-business sector is at the center of JVE vision for a resilient environment and community.
- IUCN: is developing the first global guidelines – [Global Standard for the Design and Verification of Nature-based Solutions](#) – to create a common understanding on NbS and to help measure progress to provide benefits to biodiversity, climate and people.
- [Natural Disaster Fund \(NDF\)](#): an innovative mechanism that brings together public and private insurance players for the benefit of poor and vulnerable people in the contexts of natural disasters. NDF was launched by Global Parametrics (GP), the provider of parametric protection against climate risks in developing markets and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), in partnership with Hannover Re and UK government. It aims to close the protection gap in the poorer countries, where only 5% of disaster losses are covered by insurance, compared to 50 % in high-income countries.
- [Views from the Frontline 2019](#): is a forward-looking monitoring process that supports inclusive people-centred approaches to DRR. It is designed to support the local implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and other people-centred aspects of the sustainable development and climate change frameworks. To date GNDR has collected the views of the people at the front line in 50 countries, which covers more than 500 communities and almost 100,000 individuals to better understand that issues that they are facing as a result of the climate impacts and reflect with them on possible solutions.
- [Inter IKEA Group](#): announced its investment in the amount of [200 million euros as part of its work toward making IKEA climate positive](#) - cutting more greenhouse gas emissions than the IKEA value chain emits - by 2030. The investment will support direct suppliers as they switch over to renewable energy use and will go to supporting better forest resilience building will be integrated.

**2019 United Nations Climate Action Summit**

- *How can the transformational outcomes of the UN SG Summit be taken forward and scaled up to accelerate the transition?*

In response to the climate crisis, a significant number of initiatives have been formed and launched, particularly at the UN Secretary General's Climate Action Summit in 2019. The Summit highlighted strong initiatives that will make billions of people safer and support more resilient investment. This included 9 official [initiatives](#) under [Call for Action: Raising Ambition for Climate Adaptation and Resilience](#), launched by the United Kingdom, Egypt, Bangladesh, Malawi, Saint Lucia, the Netherlands and supported by UNDP, but close to 100 commitments and solutions were identified as part of the resilience and adaptation building efforts in parallel.

Specific initiatives flagged at this Roundtable included:

- [Insure resilience Global Partnership Vision 2025](#): an actionable and transformative contribution to the Climate Action Summit, to strengthen the resilience of the poor and vulnerable through a scale-up of risk finance and risk transfer solutions. Commitment to have 500 million people around the world to benefit from an additional safety net.
- [Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance and Technology-transfer facility \(CRAFT\)](#): climate Resilient Solutions Fund: first investment fund dedicated to climate change adaptation and climate-resilience solutions. It is targeting private companies providing solutions to enhance adaptation and resilience to climate change, particularly for the benefit of developing countries and their vulnerable populations and livelihoods. Established by European Investment Bank and co-financed by BMZ and the German government
- [Just Rural Transition](#): deliver the transformative shift through a Just Rural Transition to climate resilient, sustainable food production, land-use and eco-systems urgently needed to feed a growing population without collapse of the natural systems that sustain life

## ANNEX I

### Mentimeter contributions summarized along key interventions and issues for building climate resilience across and within sectors

#### Main interventions:

1. **Agro-climatic and disaster risk information systems and related data (including understanding climate risks – hazards, vulnerabilities, exposure and capacities)**
  - Open data and open standards
  - Data on Loss and damage
  - People talk about data gaps to plan for adaptation. In reality, there are enough data and the gaps are related to ACCESS to and USAGE of data, and interpretation of data for decision making.
  - Climate risk analysis is already possible, we have global and downscaled Earth observation data, and the technology is constantly developing. What needs to be improved is access of data and knowledge for decision making in developing countries!
  - Data comes from public sector and private sector. Both should invest
  - Data needs to come from the communities! And needs to be comprehensive
  - Information needs to be actionable. Visualization is cool but we need to make it useable by farmers, workers, families
  - Find common data formats to collect for analysis and include qualitative MELA methods
  - Without data and evidence based technical risk assessment we risk maladaptation - not a good idea.
  - Coordination among actors and initiatives to maximize the impact and leave no one behind.
2. **Early warning systems and early action**
  - Develop climate early warning systems
3. **Climate and disaster risk governance**
  - Proactive culture change around data sharing across public and private sectors to enable us to make demonstrably resilient investments and resource allocations
  - Integrate local level solutions in climate policy planning
  - More science and technology based focus in decision makers for a better and longer term right performance and efficiency.
  - Cities are the challenge and the solution.
  - Develop robust long term planning but implement by stages according to mid term forecast starting today. Investments will be sustainable and proportional to risks.
4. **Risk transfer mechanisms (social protection and insurance)**

- Sovereign risk pools
- Technological solutions are not the only answer. Much of the success is the “soft” social side. This is especially in integrating solutions into government systems (e.g. social protection) to get to scale and transform
- Risk insurance and transfer is not enough! We need to reduce the risk in the first place

#### **5. Emergency preparedness and response**

- Shared protocols on emergency preparedness and response.

#### **6. Climate risk proofing of grey infrastructure**

- Helping SIDS to adapt and build resilience for their critical transport infrastructure ports and airports which are lifelines for food energy trade tourism and DRR
- Urgent action to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructures e.g. transport and energy on which all sectors depend. Long lifespans mean urgent need for action now.
- Also, the **Netherlands** is a case study, albeit expensive. Low lying plains have been protected by sea defense systems. They did this by showing commitment to climate change and heavily funding climate projects.

#### **7. Nature-based solutions at territorial/ecosystem level**

- Sometimes, building resilience is all about not tampering with nature-based solutions. E.g. wetlands.
- Nature based solutions as actions to protect sustainably manage and restore ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human wellbeing and biodiversity benefit
- Action in the ground. There are not many crises. The World is face only one crisis. Nature - solution is the way
- Ecosystem restoration for safe and economically thriving communities

#### **8. Livelihood diversification and alternatives**

- Resilient food systems are key. We need corporate value chain action to build resilience from fishing and farming communities all the way through the chain.
- Economic diversification for LDC's and commodities dependant countries

#### **9. DRR/CCA good practices/technologies at community level**

- Empowering communities for resilience building

#### **10. Food loss and waste reduction/ Climate friendly and sustainable diets**

- Reduce consumption, change behaviours and values, reduced waste

#### **Main cross-cutting issues:**



## 11. Focusing on marginalized and vulnerable groups (youth, gender, indigenous people)

- Gender equality critical to climate resilience
- Gender focus needs to be considered in the design of solutions, not just as a data gathering need. Qualitative info is key to understanding the risks and barriers (and opportunities) of disadvantaged groups
- In connecting the dots and addressing resilience, it's important to make sure that communities are involved in the naming of vulnerabilities.
- Working with young people to build capacity but also engagement for them to think through ideas.
- Youth. Their energy, innovative capacities, and righteous refusal to accept business as usual
- Asking communities what resilience means to them; more often we assume and it doesn't work
- National governments should listen to communities and take action to address their concerns
- Context matters. Consultation and understanding country/community needs essential.
- Understanding communities' flood resilience and investing in identified gaps with community and govt engagement
- Give space to communities to hold their governments into account and report to international level
- Effective technical risk assessments at local levels to avoid over engineering and maladaptation
- Give space to communities to hold their governments into account and report to international level
- Women are substantially differently impacted by climate change risk.
- Addressing the resource gap -25%- between male and female farmers is critical to build resilience. **CAMFED** is taking action on this with women farmers leading training in climate smart techniques in rural Africa

## 12. Raising awareness, creating and sharing knowledge, building capacities

- Climate resilience is a problem of coherence.
- Local knowledge for managing variable environments
- Improve understanding of the consequences of not taking action
- Combine the knowledge of humanitarian and nature organisations for disaster risk reduction and ecosystem restoration
- Invest in Earth observation knowledge also using frontier technologies (big data, AI...) to improve access and usage of data for all countries, for better informed climate action
- Promote indigenous knowledge
- Value of connecting generational indigenous & traditional knowledge with science & tech K systems - open source maps?
- You can talk about Yacouba Sawadogo. The man who stopped the desert. We can use ancient African farming practice to grow forests in areas being threatened by deforestation.

- Cross generational activity - older people working with youth - sharing knowledge with energy and ideas
- Build individual and organisational capabilities for systemic climate action
- There are three main barriers to overcome: dealing with uncertainty, understanding consequences of not acting and dispelling the myth that adaptation is necessarily costly and complex
- Create quick learning loops so we scale what works and drop what doesn't - and keep innovating meanwhile
- Language matters. Private sector says "reliability", "continuity". Community says "safety". Govt says "adaptation" "resilience". Need common language.
- Communicate that adaptation does not have to be costly and complex; simple actions can significantly improve resilience
- Cultivate reflexivity and build the space for reflection on what works and what doesn't in projects and organisations - and pay people for this
- Create incentives to capture and codify learning (what works, what doesn't, what would you do differently) - le make this a mandatory part of reporting.
- Partnerships across governments, civil society, communities, and the private sector
- Collaborative action on climate risk and resilience between all stakeholders -incl. private sector, governments and stakeholders. The **Value Chain Risk to Resilience platform** that BSR leads looks at climate resilience holistically across value chains.
- Communicate the quick wins for resilient infrastructure: maintenance, monitoring, risk assessment, contingency planning [www.pianc.org](http://www.pianc.org)

### 13. Promoting the use of digital technologies and innovations

- Linking small holder farmers with digital solutions & climate info
- Be innovative and look for other new paths to motivate and involve Private Sector

### 14. Unlocking and scaling financing, investment

- Need ODA to step up too! At least 50 billion in ODA for adaptation and resilience building
- More funding for cities
- Private Sector Climate resilience and adaptation investment now
- There needs to be more resources channelled to local communities to take climate action for resilience
- Localize resources to communities at the frontline of disasters
- Donors should invest in integrating community-based solutions
- Climate finance is being too slow. Trust those acting on the ground to get on with the work - we've been doing this for years. There's no time left
- Strengthened resilience needs flexible, adaptive solutions and therefore flexible and adaptive financing
- Help translate between private sector and NGOs so we can move "bankable" adaptation projects.
- We keep reselling approaches with new labels to get funding for projects we know need to be enacted. It's distracting from getting things done and disconnecting integrated solutions.
- Businesses not only to bring value for money but also value for people

- PILOT PROJECTS. We don't have to wait for all the answers to start acting. If we make mistakes, then we can learn faster!

#### **15. Accounting for adaptation co-benefits: mitigation**

- Innovative solutions that include resilience, circular economy and reduce GHG

#### **16. Addressing the water-energy food-nexus apply a system approach**

- Climate impacts us all through changes to the water cycle
- Water efficiency
- Energy services can support resilience and adaptation - focus needed to ensure most vulnerable people get this access
- Think holistically - combine blue / green / grey solutions to enhance resilience
- Multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaboration on system - working in and across different sectors and disciplines
- To change the Way to see the problems, we need to be conscious about the health of us is connects with the health of the planet
- Climate crisis = health crisis.
- Thank you to the Mapuche colleague! We cannot segregate the human heart from the environment outside us and say that once one of these is reformed everything will be improved.
- Avoid separated conversation, climate change, circular economy, resilience, responsible consumption.

#### **17. Tracking progress with a set of must-have indicators**

- Do first. Let's figure out the data and tracking next — not first.
- A2R tracking progress study for climate resilient agri-food system