

Southeast Asia Regional Resilience Dialogue:

# TRANSFORMATIONAL SOLUTIONS TO SCALE UP ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE

Date: 3 September, 9:00-11:00 CEST / 14:00-16:00 Bangkok time

**Venue**: Zoom Webinar (registration required <u>here</u>)

Closed-Captioning will be provided

#### Acknowledgements

This dialogue is part of a series of regional dialogues convened with non-party stakeholders, organized by the <u>Global Resilience Partnership</u> together with <u>Climate Resilience Network of the UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)</u> with the support of the Chile and UK High Level Champions (HLCs), Gonzalo Muñoz and Nigel Topping.

The Southeast Asia Regional Resilience Dialogue is co-led by: <u>Asian Development Bank</u> (ADB) and <u>Huairou Commission</u>

Supporting organisations include: <u>ASEAN Climate Resilience Network</u>, <u>Asia Pacific Adaptation Network</u>, <u>CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change</u>, <u>Agriculture and Food Security</u> (<u>CGIAR / CCAFS</u>), <u>Food and Agriculture Organization</u> (<u>FAO</u>), <u>Stockholm Environment Institute</u> (<u>SEI</u>) <u>Asia</u>, <u>UN Environment Programme</u>, <u>World Resource Institute</u> (<u>WRI</u>) / <u>Global Commission on Adaptation</u>

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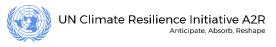














#### I. Context

Real ambition is needed to scale up investments in adaptation and climate resilience. Climate change is one of the greatest development challenges faced by countries in Southeast Asia region. Prolonged heat waves, coastal sea-level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, and increases in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events are already affecting the lives, livelihoods and wellbeing of millions of people, especially poor and vulnerable people, and could affect migration dynamics, and the potential for conflicts in the future. Recent study estimates that Jakarta's annual flood damage costs will increase by 322% to 402% by 20501. Future projections show that Myanmar could experience anywhere from 4 to 17 days of extreme heat each month by 2050, compared to one day on average between 1981–2010, with consequences for food and water security and human health<sup>2</sup>. At a sub-regional level, in Southeast Asia, rice yields could decrease by as much as 50% by 21003. The 2018 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates that climate impacts associated with a global temperature rise of 2 degree Celsius would be far worse than those under a warming of 1.5 degree Celsius, including significantly greater impact on water supply, food security, livelihoods, human health and economic growth. Thus, real ambition is needed in increasing investments in adaptation and climate resilience, especially to ensure the voices of the poor and marginalized population are heard and prioritized. The COVID-19 crisis has further highlighted the need for building resilience to climate shocks and stresses.

Transformational changes are needed to scale up investments in adaptation and climate resilience. Scaling up adaptation and climate resilience require transforming systems that address the root causes of vulnerability. This includes strengthening access to climate information to support decision making at local level; enhancing access to sustainable and flexible financing that reaches the poor and marginalized; changing the perception where women are recognized as agents of change; investing in local institutions and partnerships; and changing the narrative of resilience investments to capture the full spectrum of dividends – avoided losses, economic and social and environmental.

A whole of society approach is needed to bring in such transformational change and scale up adaptation and climate resilience. Governments in the region are in different stages of putting in place a wide range of policies and programs to build climate resilience, including initiatives on climate risk information systems coupled with early warning at grassroots level, climate smart agriculture, climate resilient infrastructure and nature based solutions, adaptive and shock responsive social protection, and disaster risk financing. Nonparty stakeholders (NPS), including the private sector, businesses, academic institutions and civil society organizations are increasingly undertaking initiatives to manage risk and identify opportunities for building climate resilience. Grassroots driven solutions and partnerships deserve special mention as they offer practical solutions to address some of the systemic barriers. Such solutions have been highlighted in the recent COVID-19 crisis, where organized communities have be en playing a critical role in spreading awareness; caregiving; and devising innovative solutions to minimize impact on livelihoods while enhancing adaptation and climate resilience. Partnerships between government and NPS will be critical to bring in the required transformational changes needed to scale up adaptation and climate resilience.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://theconversation.com/jakartas-flood-costs-will-increase-by-up-to-400-by-2050-research-shows-129698

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> R. Horton et al. 2017 Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar: Summary for Policymakers and Planners. New York

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ADB. 2017. A Region at Risk: The Human Dimensions of Climate Change. Manila

Regional dialogue on adaptation and climate resilience with nonparty stakeholders. It is in this context of increasing ambition for adaptation and climate resilience, that a regional dialogue is being organized with NPS active in Southeast Asia Region. The proposed dialogue is part of a wider series of dialogues being organized by the Global Resilience Partnership and Climate Resilience Network of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA) with the support of the Chile and UK High Level Champions (HLCs), Gonzalo Muñoz and Nigel Topping. The dialogue will highlight the climate resilience needs and priorities of the NPS, especially the poor and marginalized population; and identify strategies for strengthening partnerships between NPS and government to collectively scale up implementation of adaptation and climate resilience measures.

### II. Objectives of the Regional Dialogue

- Share experiences, especially local experiences on adaptation and building climate resilience.
- Gather insights on narratives of climate resilience and transformative actions from at risk and marginalized groups.
- Identify concrete strategies that could help bring in transformational changes in current systems to deliver adaptation and climate resilience at scale.
- Recommend actions that can be undertaken by HLCs to support adaptation and climate resilience.

### III. Expected Outcomes

- Enhanced awareness among HLCs on regional realities of adaptation and climate resilience
- Strategies to aggregate locally effective climate resilience solutions identified
- Increased opportunities for engagement and partnership among specific stakeholder groups

## IV. Agenda

5 min	Welcome
5 min	Opening Remarks
	Bambang Susantono, Vice President, Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, Asian Development Bank
5 min	Remarks by High Level Champion (HLC)
	Nigel Topping, UK COP26 High Level Champion
5 min	Interactive Activity 1: Setting a vision for resilience
	All participants are kindly requested to go to <a href="https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni">https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni</a> directly
	-OR-
	Enter <u>www.menti.com</u> and code: 21 15 34 6
40 min	Panel 1
	Local Voices: Local actions on adaptation and climate resilience
	Moderated by Arghya Sinha Roy, Asian Development Bank

1	Perspectives by panelists: Implementing adaptation and climate resilience actions on the
	ground
	<ul> <li>Roniatun, Yakkum Emergency Unit, Indonesia</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Sothearith Siyonn, Head of Program, ActionAid, Cambodia</li> </ul>
	Ita Natalia, Samdhana Institute, Indonesia
	Somsak Boonkam, Local Alike, Thailand
	Hon. Romeo K Salda, Mayor, Municipality of La Trinidad, the Philippines
	Response by discussant
	<ul> <li>Corazón "Dinky" Juliano-Soliman, former Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippines</li> </ul>
5 min	Interactive Activity 2: Identifying transformational solutions for resilience
	All participants are kindly requested to go to <a href="https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni">https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni</a> directly
	-OR-
	Enter www.menti.com and code: 21 15 34 6
30 min	Panel 2
	Regional Perspectives: Taking local actions to scale
	Moderated by Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, World Resources Institute
	<b>Perspectives by panelist:</b> how solutions can be taken to scale and what type of transformational changes are needed?
	<ul> <li>Albert Salamanca, Senior Research Fellow and Cluster Lead on Climate Change, Disasters and Development, Stockholm Environment Institute</li> </ul>
	Suranjana Gupta, Advisor, Community Resilience, Huairou Commission
	Imelda Bacudo, Coordinator, ASEAN Climate Resilience Network
	Khan Ram-Indra, Director, Asia, The Rockefeller Foundation
	<ul> <li>Preety Bhandari, Chief of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Asian Development Bank</li> </ul>
10 min	Interactive Activity 3: Identifying policy actions for enabling transformational solutions
	All participants are kindly requested to go to <a href="https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni">https://www.menti.com/xf83r8byni</a> directly
	-OR-
	Enter www.menti.com and code: 21 15 34 6
5 min	Comments from HLC
	Nigel Topping, UK COP26 High Level Champion
10 min	Closing remarks
	Dr John Murton, UK COP26 Envoy