



Marrakech
Partnership



HIGH LEVEL ENGAGEMENT DAY ON RESILIENCE

Resilience-based climate solutions

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Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change, Bonn, Germany

At COP23, for the first time resilience was high on the agenda under the Presidency of Fiji. There was a resounding message that climate resilience starts with people, within their local contexts and environments. Progress on the global goal on adaptation must capture efforts from the ground up, and attract equal attention as mitigation. We saw an unprecedented level of commitment being made to climate resilience collectively by private, public and community representatives. There was a strong recognition of the urgency to invest across and within sectors, especially in agriculture, forests, oceans, and water in SIDS, in LDCs as well as in other most climate vulnerable countries.

The World, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, are already facing the increasing impacts of extreme weather events and long term changes in climate. Building climate resilience enables people and systems to prevent and cope with the impacts of climate change, delivering coherently the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the overall 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At COP23, the commitments expressed during the Global Climate Action days on resilience will continue to feed into the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue (Talanoa dialogue) and the COP24 conference in Katowice, Poland; the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco in September 2018, the upcoming 2017 December 12 Summit in Paris; the annual UN General Assembly and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convened under the theme “transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”.

Short-term (2018) and mid-term (2020) priority actions from the perspective of the resilience content group that could have significant impact and deliver concrete results aligned with the long-term aims of the Paris Agreement and feed into the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue are:

- 1) Capture efforts in building climate resilience by all stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, in the measurement of progress under the global goals on adaptation, contributing to the Facilitative (Talanoa) Dialogue
- 2) Build global to local **understanding** of climate resilience (where we are, and where we are going) on a common narrative around 3 essential capacities: Anticipate, Absorb, and Reshape climate risks as an opportunity for integrated risk management across and within sectors, especially agriculture, forestry, ocean and water.
- 3) **Encourage people-centered dialogues**, based on the 3 global policy processes on climate, disaster and sustainable development, to accelerate ways **to progress together with public, private, community representation**, for the current and for the next generation, on climate resilience and its 3 capacities.



- 4) Promote **information, knowledge, transformative technologies, innovation and solutions** to facilitate and scale-up actions to anticipate, absorb, and reshape climate risks further and faster together.
- 5) Generate **new public-private blended funding mechanisms**, including on insurance for climate resilience; and promote access to climate finance by local actors working with at-risk communities through channeling smaller scale grants and micro-credits.

Mid-term priority actions (2020)

- 1) Continue **increasing awareness** from global to local levels, on the importance of building people centered climate resilience for the implementation of the Paris Agreement together with the Sendai Framework and the overarching SDGs around the 3 essential capacities: Anticipate, Absorb and Reshape climate risks and across most vulnerable sectors.
- 2) Organize inclusive, participative, and coordinated climate resilience **planning processes** along the anticipate, absorb and reshape capacities, involving development, humanitarian, climate, communities, and business to ensure synergies, to avoid duplication and to limit the risk that results of one sector approach negatively affect the results of the other. And more importantly, to ensure that the resulting development actions will help to reduce, and not exacerbate, vulnerability or even create additional risks.
- 3) Generate most complete and **standard sector-specific data sets caused by climate-related disasters** including from the private sector, that bring statistical evidence and methodologies to inform communities, development planners, adaptation experts, risk managers, and businesses, to guide decisions, plans, investment for climate resilient and sustainable interventions to anticipate, absorb and reshape for climate resilience in all sectors. Apply local knowledge and contexts, and the perceptions of climate risk by the most vulnerable people, especially women, youth, indigenous and disabled as the center of global and national decisions, policies, plans and interventions related to climate resilience.
- 4) Increase **volume, scale and types of investment in climate resilience** - by the private and public sector, identifying barriers, investment tools and standards needed and to urgently to fill the finance gap for adaptation which could be as high as USD 300 billion a year by 2030. Blended finance funds are recommended to attract investors and spur investment further downstream in climate resilience interventions to serve most vulnerable communities.
- 5) Ensure **that resources effectively reach the most vulnerable people**, with more transparency and accountability, making the access more simple and equal, giving more readiness support so their needs and language are included in climate resilience actions.
- 6) Build awareness, opportunity and dialogue pathways for the **private sector** to bring their capital to bear by investing in climate resilience. Building knowledge through multi-stakeholder dialogues that climate resilience will not only secure their financial returns in the short and long-term but also deliver environmental and social returns. The commitment of the private sector is essential. Insurance as part of an integrated disaster risk management framework that contributes to recognize, understand and put a price on climate risks that can incentivize investment into risk reduction measures and also mobilize adaptation financing.



- 7) Improve the **capacity to absorb shocks** by increasing access to **insurance, risk transfer pools, and social protection schemes**. Good examples are: The Addis tax initiative that aims to catalyze significant increases in domestic revenue and to improve the transparency, fairness, effectiveness and efficiency of tax systems in partner countries. Also the Insuresilience Global Partnership Forum and Investment Fund (see below).
- 8) **Analyze progress towards** building the three capacities (Anticipate, Absorb, Reshape) for climate resilience informing the next COP-GCA process and in the light of already-agreed global Sustainable Development Goals.

New initiatives or commitments on climate action announced at COP 23

Many **tangible commitments** were made during the GCA Resilience Day to increase action on climate resilience under the Paris Agreement. These include¹:

- With the Fiji COP23 Presidency, the launch of the **Insuresilience Global Partnership Forum and Investment Fund**, as an initiative created by KfW (the German Development Bank), on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with the objective to contribute to the adaptation and resilience to climate change by improving access to and the use of insurance in developing countries. It brings together G20 countries in partnership with the V20 nations, and announced support for the new global partnership of more than USD125 million.
- Norway with Unilever stressed the urgency of funding needed for resilience. **Norway announced the establishment of a new USD400 million fund for ‘resilient socio-economic development’** or in short for “inclusive deforestation-free agriculture”.
- **IFRC released their new IFRC Framework for Climate Action towards 2020**, aiming to increase the contributions of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to tackling climate change.
- The **Global Environment Facility’s (GEF) announcement of support for climate resilience** was made at the High Level Event on Unblocking private investment in climate resilience.
- **The German government announced another EUR 100 million to help developing countries adapt to climate change**. The Federal Environment Ministry pledged 50 million euros to the Adaptation Fund, while the Federal Development Ministry is to contribute 50 million euros to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which specifically helps the poorest countries in the world adapt to climate change.
- The **Lightsmith Group received commitments of USD1.6million from the Nordic Development Fund and the Global Environment Facility to support the launch of the first private investment fund focused on climate resilience**. This makes Fiji COP23 the first time the public and private sector launched a private investment strategy for adaptation and climate resilience.
- The **UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R)** co-led by the UN Environment and the FAO, together with its partners (the IFRC, IDF, The World Bank, Global Resilience Partnership, UNISDR, Samoa, Germany, BRAC, AAI, Columbia University, IUCN, GARI and representatives from the COP Presidency) are engaged to continue together and with new partners to promote common ground for climate resilience to urgently anticipate, absorb and reshape for sustainability.

¹ List to be completed in a dynamic manner and that can go as an annex.



Annex

Other general actions include:

- 1) Promote **transdisciplinary processes** which are central for creating collaboration between different sectors, breaking silos, promoting dialogue, encouraging context- and gender-sensitive and indigenous knowledge and innovation to support decisions for climate resilience. These processes should minimize trade-offs and maximize synergies and complementarities required to reshape resilient and sustainable development pathways in all sectors (and in future COP GCA thematic days): agriculture, water, energy, ocean and coastal zones, transport, human settlements, transport, industry, forest and health.
- 2) To reshape/transform our development, recognizing that **nature is central to climate resilience**. The protection, sustainable management and restoration of terrestrial and marine ecosystems is the main elements for adaptation and resilience to a changing climate.
- 3) **Promote science-based hybrid solutions** (grey, blue and green infrastructures working together) and adjust funding mechanisms for these. Hybrid solutions deal with the uncertainty due to climate and natural hazards and at the same time protects the ecosystems, and contributes to food security and nutrition with more diverse diets (SDG2) as well as poverty reduction (SDG1). This approach encourages the integrated and coherent implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, into all relevant sectors, ministries and national plans.