

CLIMATE ACTION PATHWAY **RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION**

Executive Summary

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Global Climate **Action**
United Nations Climate Change

Marrakech
Partnership



Vision statement

By 2050 a world where vulnerable places, regions, states, communities and individuals can thrive in the face of multiple risks, uncertainty and change in a 1.5 °C world. Under this vision three broad impacts need to be achieved:

Resilient People and Communities. Capacity of the most vulnerable peoples and communities is built so they can adapt and be resilient to current, and future, climate shocks and stresses. This includes building the resilience of micro and small and medium enterprises, supported by large businesses across global value chains, so that frontline communities benefit.

Resilient Environment. Biodiversity protected and resilience of ecosystems is enhanced. This is paramount if we are to: secure sustainable development; decent jobs and livelihoods; protect value chains; build coastal resilience and infrastructure, and, sustain access to water and nutritious food.

Resilient Economies and Investment. Climate risk is mainstreamed into all public and private sector plans and investments including into agriculture, infrastructure, transport, water and energy systems to deliver sustainable and resilient economies. Where people most at risk are not left behind by getting money and benefits to where and when it matters – to local communities.

To deliver these impacts we need to anticipate climate risks, absorb shocks and stresses, and transform development. People are central to this change. This means engaging and making women, youth and people living with disabilities as actors of change to achieve equitable outcomes as part of a **just transition**.

The vision recognizes that a **mitigation-only** strategy on climate action will not be effective to address the current and future impacts of climate change. It is essential we have pathways that **build resilience and adapt to climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions**. It also responds to the *Call for Action: Raising Ambition for Climate Adaptation and Resilience* launched by Egypt and the United Kingdom with their partners Bangladesh, Malawi, the Netherlands and Saint Lucia and supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at the 2019 United Nations Climate Action Summit.



Milestones towards 2050

By 2020

- Plans developed to promote early action plans, forecast based financing, and risk finance and insurance.
- Initiatives developed to support developing countries mainstream climate risk into policies and budgets.
- Strategies prepared to increase resilience of cities, informal settlements and slum dwellers.
- Increased focus on engaging women and girls, youth, people living with disabilities and indigenous peoples in actions.
- Demand led research and agenda and support developed for smallholder farmers.
- Actions developed to mainstream climate risks into value chains, and infrastructure investments.
- Public and private sector leadership built to promote use of Nature-based solutions (NbS).

By 2030

- Early warning systems in place for 1 billion people in developing countries.
- Risk finance and insurance provided to 500 million vulnerable people.
- Actions make 600 million slum dwellers resilient, and help lift them out of poverty.
- Cities have heatwave action plans in place to support 1 billion people.
- 200 million smallholder farmers using resilient technologies and practices.
- USD 6 trillion p.a. invested in climate resilient infrastructure.
- Actions make agricultural supply chains worth USD 50 billion annually resilient.
- All climate actions on resilience are gender-responsive and inclusive.
- Climate actions use NbS at scale in all countries.
- All critical transport assets, and systems made climate resilient to at least 2050.
- 50 developing countries mainstream climate risks in their water resource and management systems.

By 2050

- All countries have integrated climate resilience into their policies and investments.
- All people benefit from early warning systems and national plans to cope with climate disasters.
- NbS actions to build climate resilience and reduce emissions are routinely used in all sectors.
- All climate actions are inclusive, integrate gender and no one is left behind.
- Actions taken so that all vulnerable people and places have access to risk finance and insurance.
- All businesses value chains are resilient and benefit most vulnerable people & places.
- All critical transport assets, and systems made climate resilient to at least 2,100.

Facts and figures

The world is changing. The 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was the most devastating and costliest on record. In 2018 unprecedented cyclones hit Mozambique. In 2019, Chile storms flooded the Atacama¹, Hurricane Dorian wreaked havoc in the Bahamas, European heatwaves were hottest on record with 1,500 deaths in France², while in India 9 million people in Chennai faced severe water shortages from drought³. These facts and the compelling scientific evidence⁶ of the impacts climate change mean that business as usual is no longer an option for any country, community, business or financial institution.

Without action the impacts of climate change are predicted to:

- Impact 80% of the world's poorest who will be living in fragile contexts by 2030⁴ and put an extra 100 million people at risk of being pushed into extreme poverty 2030, and 720 million by 2050.⁵
- Reduce agriculture yields by up to 30% by 2050 affecting smallholder farmers the most⁶ and increase food prices by 20% for billions of low-income people⁷.
- Increase the no. of people who lack sufficient water⁸ from 3.6 billion today to 5 billion by 2050.⁹
- Force hundreds of millions of people in coastal cities from their homes, with a total cost to coastal urban areas of more than USD 1 trillion each year by 2050.¹⁰
- Increase the cost of climate-related disasters to a total USD 2.7 trillion over the next 20 years, yet the cost of making infrastructure resilient is about 3% of this.¹¹

Yet with action and a just transition is possible and it is estimated that:

- Investing USD 1.8 trillion in adaptation and resilience from 2020 to 2030 can generate USD 7.1 trillion in total global net benefits.¹²
- Implementing effective disaster-risk actions would result in a 90% decrease in people needing international humanitarian assistance by 2050 following climate-related disasters.¹³

¹ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/02/flooding-landslides-kill-peru-chile-190209085435131.html>.

² <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-49628275>.

³ <https://www.ft.com/content/51007944-b456-11e9-bec9-fdcab53d6959>.

⁴ OECD 2018, States of Fragility 2018, OECD Publishing, Paris.

⁵ Hallegatte, S., Bangalore, M., Bonzanigo, L., Fay, M., Kane, T., Narloch, U., Rozenberg, J., Treguer, D., Vogt-Schilb, A. 2015. Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty, World Bank Climate Change and Development Series, World Bank Group.

⁶ Porter et al. 2014. "Food Security and Food Production Systems." World Bank. 2013. Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience. Washington, DC.

⁷ Nelson, C.C., et al. 2014. "Climate Change Effects on Agriculture: Economic Responses to Biophysical Shocks." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 111: 3274-3279.

⁸ Defined as being without water for at least one month per year

⁹ UN world water development report 2018: nature-based solutions for water.

¹⁰ Hallegatte, S., Green, C., Nicholls, R.J., and Corfee-Morlot, J. 2013. "Future Flood Losses in Major Coastal Cities." Nature Climate Change 3(9): 802-806.

¹¹ Global Commission on Adaptation. 2019. Adapt Now: A Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience.

¹² Global Commission on Adaptation. 2019. Adapt Now: A Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience.

¹³ IFRC. 2019. Cost of Doing Nothing: The Humanitarian price of climate change and how it can be avoided.



- 30% of greenhouse gas emissions can be avoided by making food and agriculture systems more sustainable and resilient¹⁴ including reducing food loss and waste (produce about 8% of global emissions).¹⁵
- A transformation to healthier diets and sustainable food systems can reduce emissions, avert up to 11 million deaths p.a., lift 820 million people from undernourishment and 680 million people from obesity - avoiding USD 4.5 trillion p.a. in costs from this double burden.¹⁶

Progress

Over the last year there has been considerable progress on the expansion and development of resilience and adaptation actions including:

- Presentation of regional actions at one day events at [Africa](#), [Asia and Pacific](#) Climate Weeks.
- Over 100 actions showcased at [Building a Resilient Future Day](#) ahead of UNCAS.
- Launch of [Global Commission on Adaptation year of Action](#) with eight action tracks on: Finance and Investment, Food Security and Agriculture, Nature-Based Solutions, Water, Cities, Locally-Led Action, Infrastructure and Preventing Disasters.
- UNCAS [Call for Action: Raising Ambition for Climate Adaptation and Resilience](#) and launch of a wide range of initiatives including:
 - African Adaptation Initiative
 - Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment
 - InsuResilience Global Partnership
 - Resilient livelihoods and landscapes
 - Building Climate Resilience of the Urban Poor
 - Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance
 - LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience
 - Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
 - Development of mainstreaming climate risk into Decision-making initiative

Climate Action Table

This summary should be read in combination with the corresponding Climate Action Table for this area that outlines concrete actions for 2020, 2030 and 2050 with respect to policies, finance and investment, technology and innovation, business and services and civil society towards fully implementing the Paris Agreement.

¹⁴ IPCC. 2019. Special Report on Climate Change and Land.

¹⁵ FAO. 2017. Save Food for A Better Climate: Converting the food loss and waste challenge into climate action.

¹⁶ EAT Lancet Commission. 2018. Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems: Food Planet Health.



Contributions

Under the leadership of the High-Level Champions and through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, the development of this Climate Action Pathway was led by the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) in collaboration with the UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and members of the Climate Resilience Network¹⁷.

¹⁷ The Climate Resilience Network is an informal group of public, civil society and private sector organisations working together under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. 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 of the United Nations (FAO), Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment (GARI) Working Group, Global Centre on Adaptation, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), ICF, ICLEI - Local governments for sustainability, The International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Lightsmith Group, Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII), Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Center, Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), UNCTAD, UN Environment, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Wetlands International, Willis Towers Watson, World Resources Institute, and World Bank. For more information about the Climate Resilience Network and how to join please contact info@a2rinitiative.org and info@globalresiliencepartnership.org.