

Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit

Track #6: Resilience and adaptation

V.3 – 31 May 2019

1. Coalition

- Co-leading countries: Egypt and United Kingdom
- Supporting institution: UNDP
- Country members: Bangladesh, Malawi, Netherlands, Saint Lucia
- Supporting countries and stakeholders: Finland, Germany, Morocco, Nigeria, Governments of Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent; World Bank and regional development banks, the Green Climate Fund; World Economic Forum (WEF), private sector including insurance companies, BSR; African Risk Capacity (ARC), IsuResilience, Insurance Development Forum, Willis Towers Watson; Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA); African Adaptation Initiative; NDC-Partnership; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and FAO. (This list is preliminary and indicative)

2. Expected Outcomes

Objective

Address the urgent requirements to adapt, especially of the most vulnerable people and communities, and through systematic and transformational change, support the transition to:

- Resilient people
- Resilient environment
- Resilient economies and investment

Expected Outcomes

- (A) Strong political signal on resilience and adaptation endorsed by world leaders and CEOs to respond to the climate crisis. This should secure commitments to systemic and global transformational action that changes the way we plan and invest to secure food & water and reduce the impact of disaster, while at the same time address current adaptation needs.
- (B) The political signal must be backed by cross-cutting commitments, including addressing the need to:
 - (B1) scale up financing by the public and the private sector in a manner that is truly transformative, also addressing immediate needs including by improving access to funding especially for the most vulnerable; as well as facilitate the transfer of relevant technologies.

- (B2) mainstream resilience and adaptation into norms, policies and long-term low emission development strategies and so embed climate risk and opportunities in all public and private planning, investment and financing (e.g. for infrastructure).

These commitments must be underlined and implemented by initiatives that will support a systemic transformation and integration of climate with key social and political drivers, have a clear political and market signals and are measurable and scalable.

- o (C) Underpinning the political signal and effecting the transformational change where it is urgently needed, there will be commitments backed by high-profile initiatives focussing on:
 - (C 1) Disaster risk reduction (DRR), including early warning, planning and financing, to make millions of people safer.
 - (C 2) Land degradation, food security, water security nexus to support e.g. smallholder farmers as well as to protect ecosystems.
 - (C 3) Planning tools and support e.g. to share and better use data for climate resilient decision making.

These will facilitate all people, especially the most vulnerable, to adapt and to become more resilient to climate change.