

Adaptation as a multi-stakeholder Process

Farah Kabir
Country Director, ActionAid Bangladesh

IPCC 5AR on Multi Sector Impacts, Adaptation & Vulnerability

- **Chapter 18: Detection and attribution of observed impacts**
 - Integration of observed impacts across sectors and regions
 - Attribution of observed impacts across sectors and regions
- **Chapter 19: Emergent risks and key vulnerabilities**
 - Multiple interacting systems and stresses
 - Indirect impacts, transboundary impacts, and impacts over longer distances
 - Key vulnerabilities, aggregate impacts, thresholds, irreversible changes, and reasons for concern
- **Chapter 20: Climate-resilient pathways: adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development**
 - Multi-metric valuation
 - Ecosystem services and biodiversity threats
 - Consumption patterns, lifestyles, behavior, culture, education, and awareness
 - Human well-being
 - Adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development, including tradeoffs and co-benefits

Stakeholders:

- Governments
- Development Partners
- Private Sector
- Communities

Movers and Shakers

- Policy Makers
- Political Actors
- National Institutions
- International Development Partners
- Private Sectors / Vested Groups
- Media
- CSO / NGOs?

Can business as usual continue?

Notables...

- There is a limit to adaptation
- Transformative adaptation is the new way to development
- Redistribution of POWER
- Gender sensitive inclusive approach

Government

- Prepare Climate Safe Policy
- Adopt supportive legislations
- Resources – Annual plans and budget allocation considers climate change
- Scaling up existing successful models of adaptation
- Facilitating paradigm shift in development with CC & Resilience lens
- Ensure inter-ministerial and departmental coordination
- People friendly and relevant communication

Development Partners

Donor

- Support projects and programmes development with adaption lens.
- Bilateral agreements especially for infrastructure must include adaptation components
- Ensure additional funding
- Transparency and accountability in all processes

UN Agencies

- Facilitate formulation of climate sensitive programme and policy
- Facilitate adaptation to be across the SDGs indicators
- Provide knowledge and information to all stakeholders
- Coordination among different UN agencies

Private Sector

Primarily adaptation is attributed to public sector, while the role of the private sector viewed as a source of financing.

- Private sector investment has been forth coming in Disaster Risk Reduction
- Potential Areas- investment in urban development, infrastructure related activates i.e. preparation and implementation of building code for the garment factories
- Private sectors are also investing in taking Green Development path way that has the potentiality to reduce the cost of future adaptation

(Cont.)

But private sector can play greater role. Engage and invest in collaborative efforts

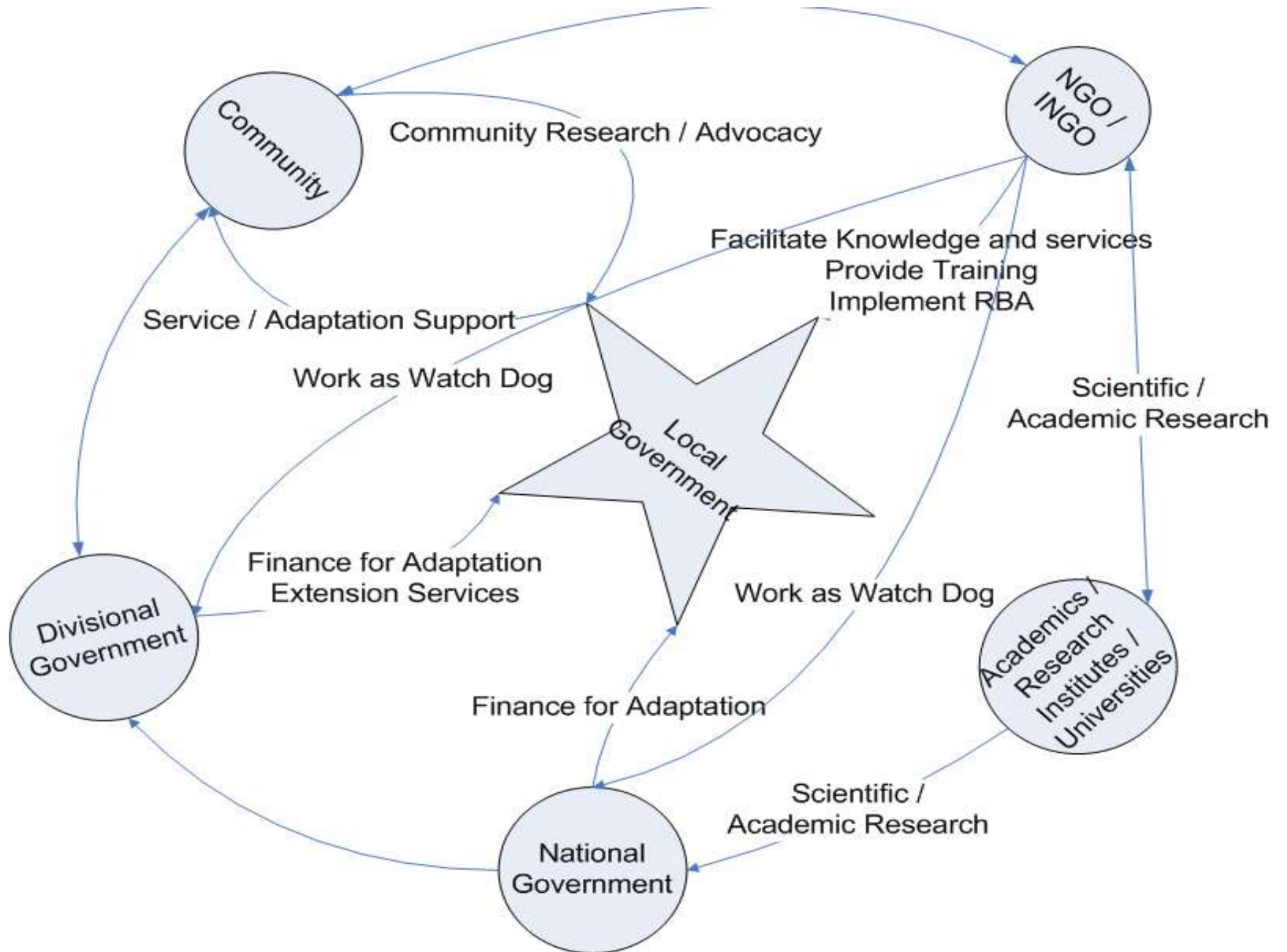
- Utilise under-utilised private sector resources
- Climate safe investment
- People centric green technology development and application
- Invest in people centric green technology
- Invest in adaptation research grants
- Invest in adaptation technology
- Demonstrate social responsibility
- Regular monitoring and evaluation, and update of methods and models related to adaptation
- Tax compliance

Communities

- Engage in vulnerability assessment process proactively
- Engage with local planning and budget processes
- Engage in implementation
- Take up its role of watch dog
- Engage in preparation of NAPA / LAPA, NAP

Adaptation is.....

- Cross Sectoral : requires multiple actors to work together – coordination, peer support, networking
- Long term future oriented: cross generational approach
- Knowledge intensive: past and future knowledge + community and scientific knowledge
- Cross border: regional forums and multinational corporations co creating and collaborating
- Additionality: requires additional action and resources



THANK YOU

