SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT
Working Group II – Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

WMO UNEP

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Adaptation Policy, Finance, Community

Climate change: resilience, transformation, and equity – IPCC Outreach Event, Bangkok

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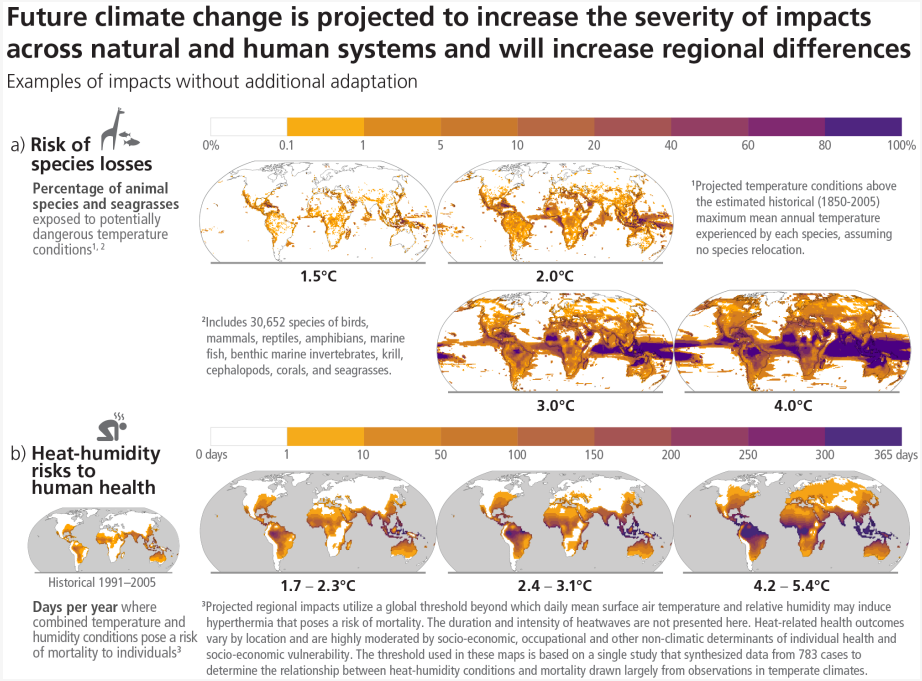
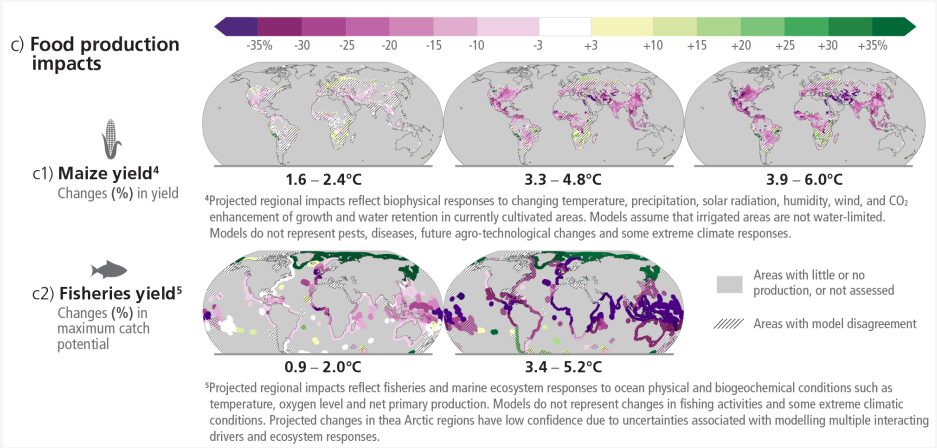
[Axel Fassio/CIFOR_Flickr_CC BY-NC-ND / Unsplash]

Asia (and SE Asia) are particularly prone to climate risks





Risks are especially high for **rapidly growing coastal cities in SE Asia** without adaptation

Local adaptation approaches are needed

[IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report Figure SPM.3]

But adaptation cannot be implemented on its own sake

- *We have a narrowing time window to reach climate targets through ambitious reductions in GHG emissions, deal with climate risks, stop biodiversity loss and, at the same time, improve peoples' wellbeing – for example by reducing poverty and hunger, improving health and livelihoods and providing more people with clean energy and water. This is* ***climate resilient development****.*

[Photo credit: chuttersnap-A1FqzZ2IoQQ-unsplash]

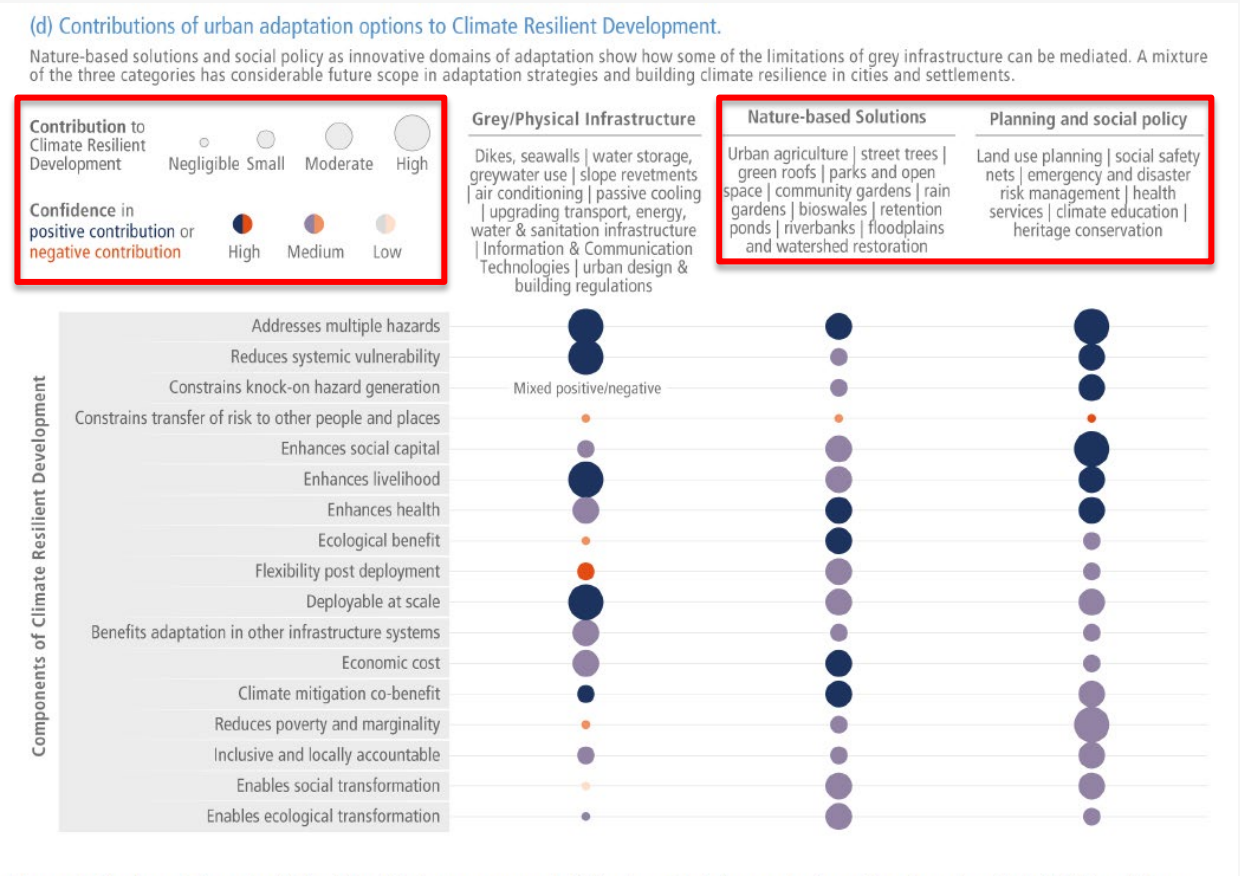


Figure 2: The figure is based on Table 6.6 which is an assessment of 21 urban adaptation mechanisms. Supplementary Material 6.3 provides a detailed analysis including definitions for each component of Climate Resilient Development and the evidences. {Table 6.6; 6.3.1; 6.3.2; 6.3.3; TS9.d}

CRD in cities?

Much current focus on **Grey/Physical infrastructure** as adaptation options to reduce climate risk

But approaches utilising **Nature-based Solutions and Planning and Social Policies** are assessed to have strong potential to enable CRD

[IPCC AR6 WGII Factsheet – Human Settlements]

How can CRD operate in cities and settlements in Asia?

Reduce risk via adaptation – examine not just infrastructure but **also nature-based solutions with planning and social policy** as solutions
e.g. security of land tenure to reduce vulnerability for informal settlements, "green" standards for new/retrofitted buildings, and/or planning for land protection from sea level rise and other climate hazards

Reduce emissions not just by technologies but also via **policies that reduce demand-side/carbon-intensive behaviour**
e.g. policy shift to electric vehicles and charging infrastructure; encourage public transportation & car-lite policies

{BCA/SMU, NParks (top) LTA (Singapore) (bottom)}

How can CRD operate in cities and settlements in Asia?

Improve livelihoods not just by ad hoc decision making but also via **inclusive, long-term partnerships in communities** that reduce poverty and enables transformation
e.g. "green" employment transition with new renewable energy technologies & infrastructure

Look for co-benefits across adaptation options that enhance mitigation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
e.g. green spaces & water sensitive urban design that reduce risk and provide common & shared spaces for recreation

Integrated, inclusive planning works

{Channel NewsAsia (top)Nparks (below)}

The adaptation “gap” and finance

Globally tracked adaptation finance still represents only a **small portion of total climate finance**, is also uneven and has developed heterogeneously across regions and sectors

(USD 3.7 Bn of investments in adaptation projects in 2017–2018, of which only **3–5% had an urban component**)

Investment in urban adaptation has **not kept pace** with innovations in policy and practice

Adaptation finance mainly from public sector but potential for leveraging **public-private partnerships in cities**

[Jay Hsu (Flickr)]

THANK YOU

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