

Multilateral Adaptation Finance for Systemic Resilience: Addressing Cross-Border Climate Risks

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Cross-Border Climate Risks

Type

Shared Resources and Ecosystems
(e.g., transboundary river basins)

Infrastructure
(e.g., power grids)

Movement of People
(e.g., migration)

Trade
(e.g., supply chains)

Financial Flows and Investments
(e.g., remittances)

Complexity

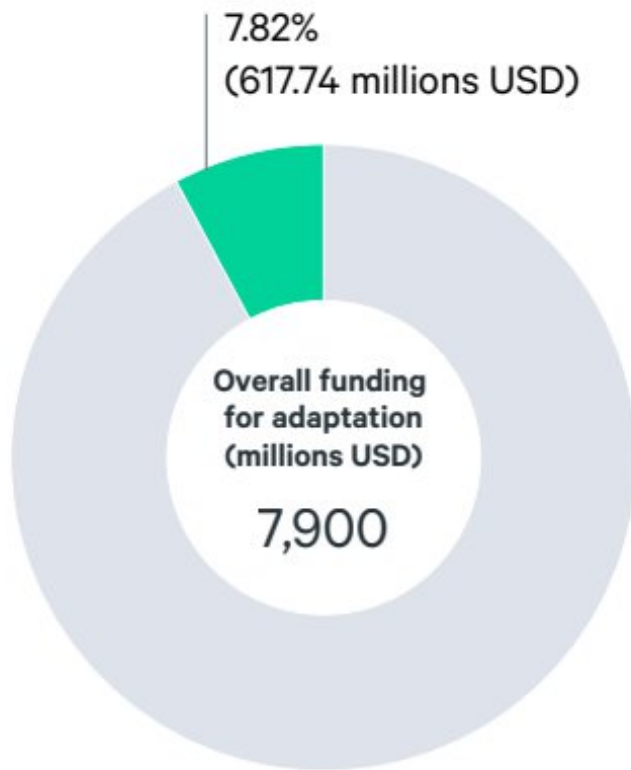
Common – 2+ countries experience similar hazards because of geographic proximity (e.g., drought)

Shared – cascading effects cross borders of 2+ neighboring countries (e.g., through transboundary ecosystems)

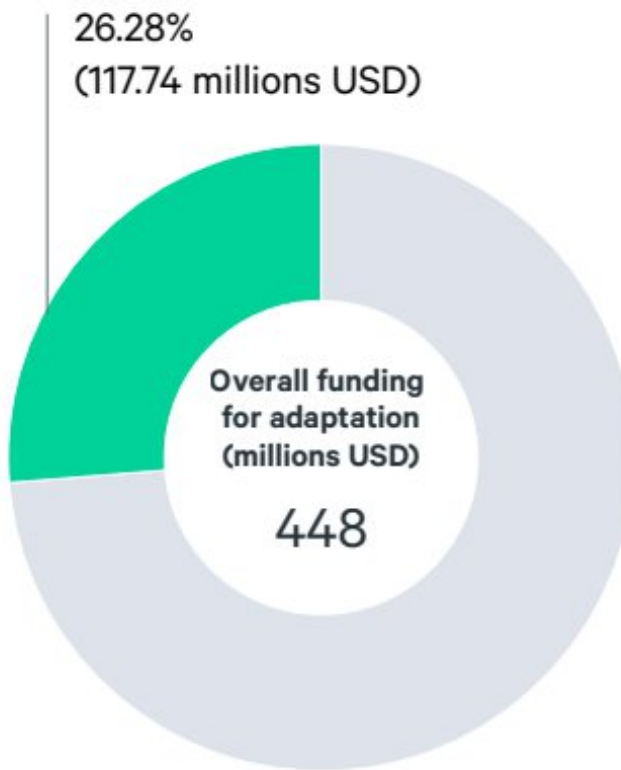
Teleconnected – cascading effects cross borders of 2+ non-neighboring countries either directly (e.g., through supply chains) or through a complex system (e.g., commodity markets)

Multilateral finance shows limited recognition of cross-border climate risks

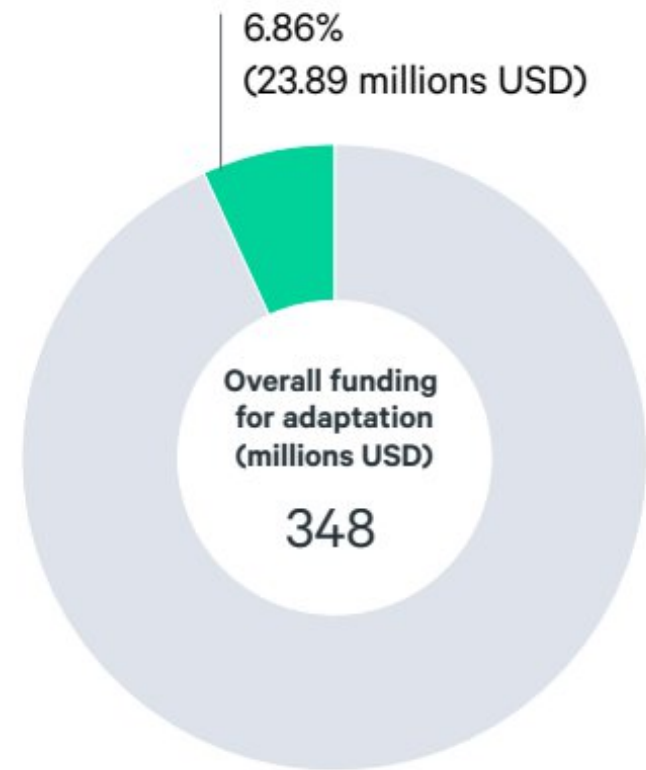
Percentage of funding to regional and multi-country projects



Green Climate Fund (GCF)
= 20 projects



Adaptation Fund (AF)
= 12 projects



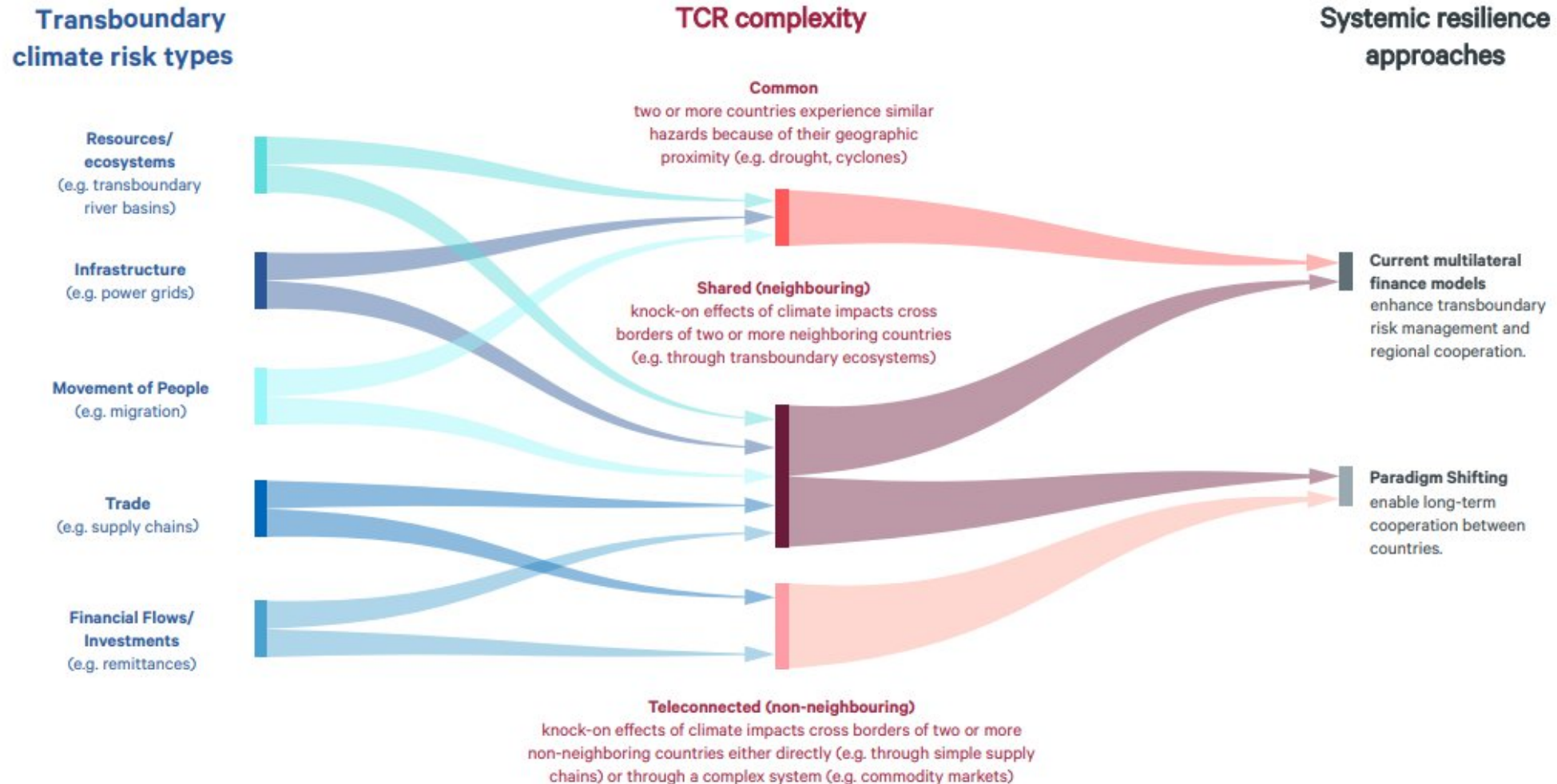
Climate Investment Fund (CIFs)
= 7 projects



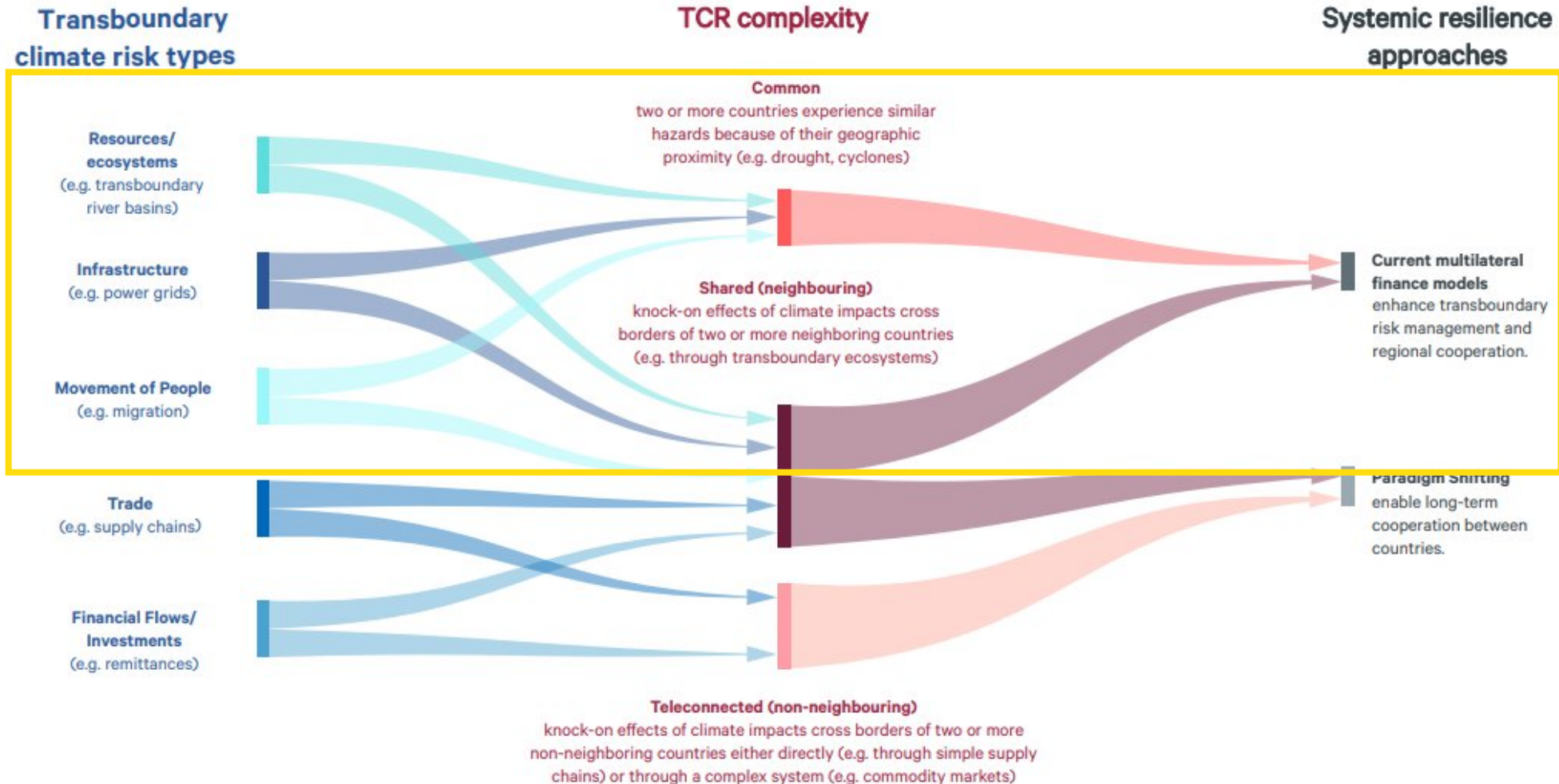
Regional & Multi-country Adaptation Projects

- Address common, rather than shared or Teleconnected, risks
- Focus on coordination and knowledge exchange
- Sometimes follow administrative logic
- Countries geographically clustered

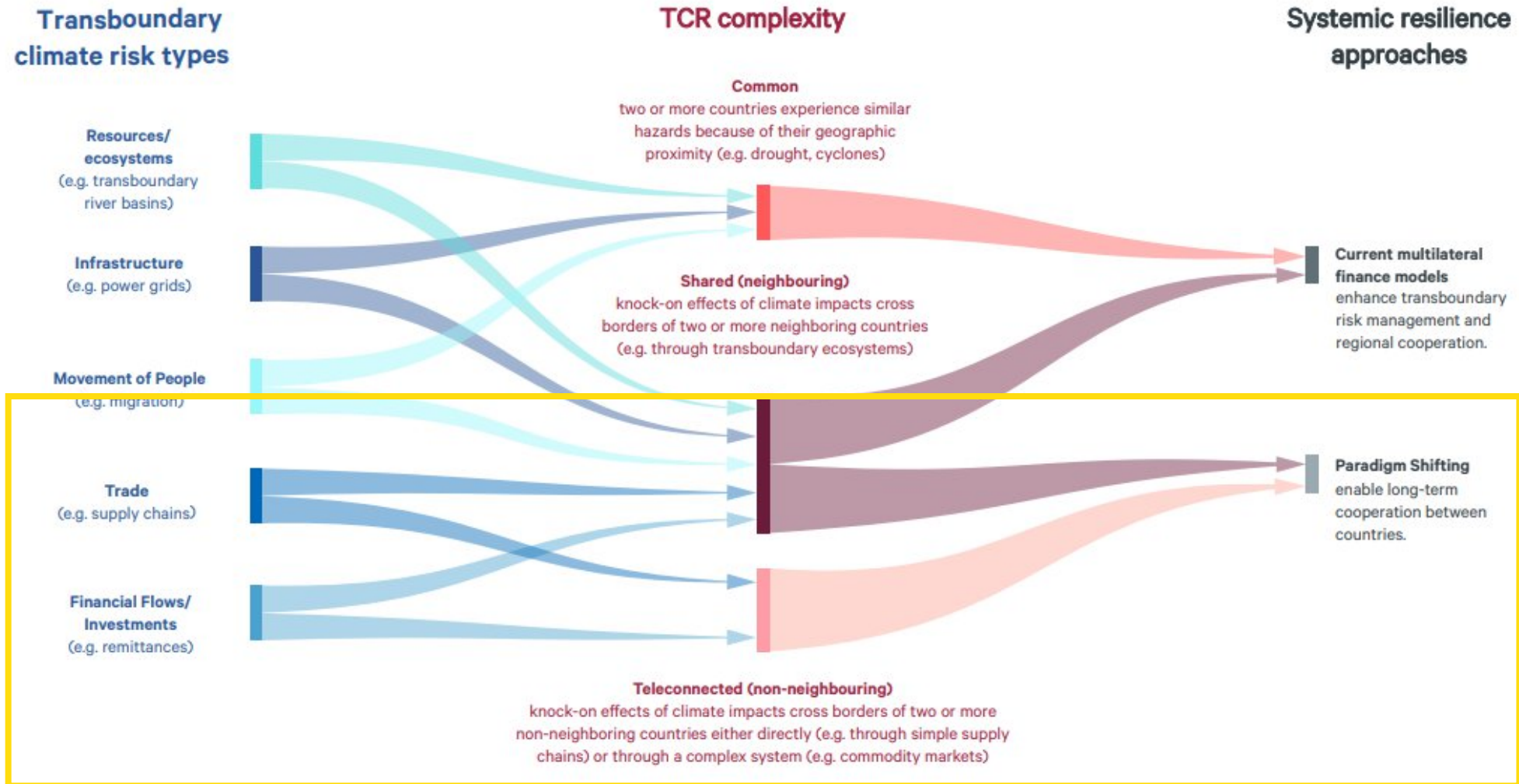
Funders should invest for systemic resilience.



Current funding models can address certain risks



Complex risks require paradigm-shifting approaches



A moment of opportunity?



**Summit of
the Future**

Our Common Agenda

Thank you.



Multilateral adaptation finance for systemic resilience

Addressing transboundary climate risks



SEI brief

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