



Background

Climate change, with altering trends and shifts in the long-term average climate and increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events, is causing devastating impacts to people's lives and livelihoods across Asia and the Pacific. As these climate shocks and stresses unfold in parallel with other global trends, such as increase in inequality and increase in biodiversity loss, it is the poor and vulnerable population that are often hardest hit. Over 400 million people are already estimated to live in extreme poverty in Asia and the Pacific region¹ and evidence suggests that globally, climate change could push a further 32 million to 132 million additional people into extreme poverty by 2030.² It is in these low-income population groups that the largest adaptation gap exists. Women living in low-income communities are particularly disproportionately affected by these climate shocks and stresses, largely as a result of powerful social and cultural issues that increase their vulnerability and limit their capacity to adapt. With the risk of severe impacts of climate change increasing with every increment of global warming, immediate action is required to scale-up investments in climate change adaptation that explicitly target the nexus between climate, poverty and gender.



The IPCC's 6th Assessment Report released in 2022, points to increasing evidence that integrated, multi-sector adaptation solutions that address social inequalities, based on climate risk and local context are found to be the most feasible and effective. This can be especially important for people in low-income communities because it is the social and political inequalities and power imbalances that intersect with a lack of economic resources that drive their vulnerability. Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, including through governance that prioritizes equity and justice in adaptation planning and implementation, can therefore lead to more effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes.



The **Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP)** has been developed in this context. The CRPP aims to help countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific scale up investments in climate adaptation that directly benefit poor and vulnerable people and address the underlying issues of inequality that drive their vulnerability. The program will do this by supporting the delivery of adaptation measures hand-in-hand with large scale government programs on human development and poverty reduction, in sectors such as agriculture, health, education and social protection.

Objective

The first Partnership Forum of the CRPP is being organized for 2023, and will bring together community leaders, government officials, leading academics, think tanks, financing institutions and global climate funds to discuss **what role can poverty reduction programs play in building climate resilience?**

Lost agricultural income has been identified by the IPCC as one of the key factors that drives disproportionate impacts of climate change among poor households globally.³ The COVID-19 Pandemic has also highlighted the critical role that social protection systems can play in protecting poor and vulnerable households from shocks and stresses.⁴ The **CRPP Partnership Forum 2023** will focus on **social protection and rural livelihoods** as key sectors for poverty reduction, with dedicated discussions that will help inform practical ways to design and deliver such programs so that they respond to current and future climate risk, address the underlying causes of vulnerability, and empower communities.



Time (GMT+8 Manila time)	Program of Activities	
	Day 1 28 February 2023	Day 2 1 March 2023
9:00 – 10:15	Opening Session	
10:45 – 12:00	Plenary 1: Poverty Reduction and Climate Resilience in Context: Adaptive Social Protection Adaptive Social Protection Systems: a targeted approach to responding to climate shocks and reducing poverty	Plenary 2: Poverty Reduction and Climate Resilience in Context: Climate Resilient Rural Livelihoods Promoting sustainable growth of the agriculture sector; an engine for poverty reduction and climate resilience
13:30 – 14:30	Spotlight 1: Climate risk information for adaptive social protection Spotlight 2: Scaling-up nature-based solutions through active labour market programs	Spotlight 3: Livelihood diversification as an adaptation strategy in rural communities: How can poor households benefit? Spotlight 4: Investing in women farmers: opportunities for transformative adaptation at the local level
14:30 – 15:30	Working Group Sessions 1 & 2	
16:00 – 17:00	Roundtable Dialogue 1 What is needed to scale-up investments in adaptive social protection in Asia- Pacific?	Working Group Sessions 3 & 4 Roundtable Dialogue 2 What is needed to scale-up local level adaptation through large-scale investments in agriculture sector?
17:15 – 19:00	Closing Session CRPP Partnership Group Meeting (Closed Door)	

¹ R, Shaw et al. 2022. Asia. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp.1468.
² B.A. Jafino, et al. 2020. Policy Research Working Paper 9417: Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/14555>.
³ J. Birkmann, et al. 2022. Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
⁴ World Bank. Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022: Correcting Course. Washington, DC: World Bank.