Climate Adaptation and the Private Sector





Jules Livingstone **COMPLEXITAS**Sydney, Australia





Introduction

• **Aim** - to consider private sector adaptation within the wider context; approaches so far with some related limitations.

- engagement challenge for Development sector



• **Rationale** – to inform approaches to securing private sector participation for adaptation within development funding and goals.

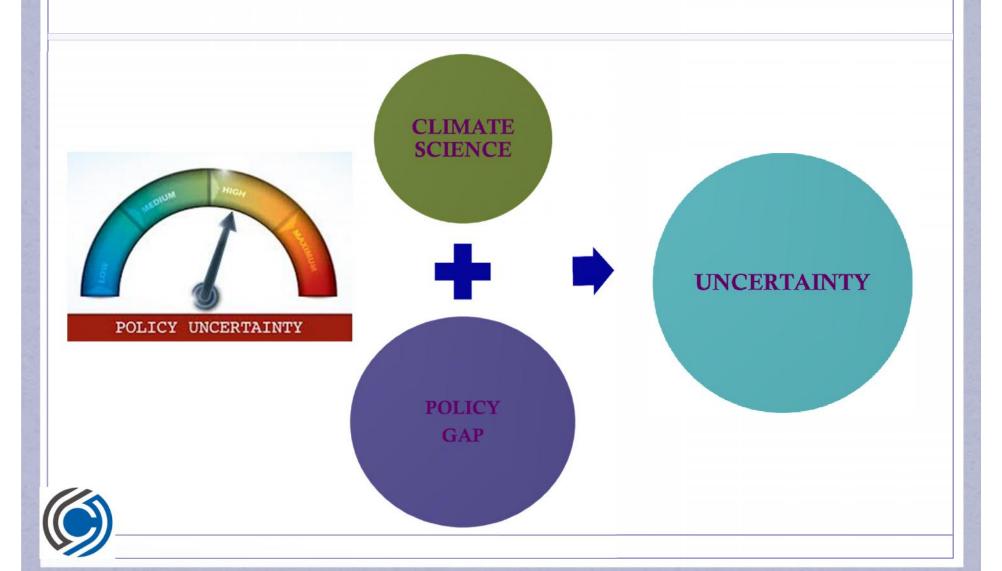


Impact and response



Figure 1. Illustrative framework of business components and possible climate change impacts Assets Direct physical impacts; Increased costs of asset insurance and maintenance Current IP Regulations Changes in regulations (e.g. more stringent Market advantage if IP leads to climate requirements for natural hazards proofed products (and vice versa) management) Market Customers/Clients **Services Sector** Negative and positive impacts on the market Changes in client base and product demand; Reputational risks Competitors **Raw Materials** Changes in competition (e.g. new companies, Impacts on costs and availability of raw new products adapted to climate change) materials **Supply Chains** Disruption in supply chains Logistics **Goods Sector** Disruption in product distribution, and associated costs Intermediate Goods Impacts on the costs of intermediate goods; Higher demand for some intermediate goods Agrawala et al 2011

Context



Risk

- Risk awareness
- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Cost v. benefit analysis
- Shareholder value
- Corporate reporting timeframes
- Taxation







Adaptation Options



- Prevent losses
- Tolerate losses
- Spread / share losses
- Change activity or location

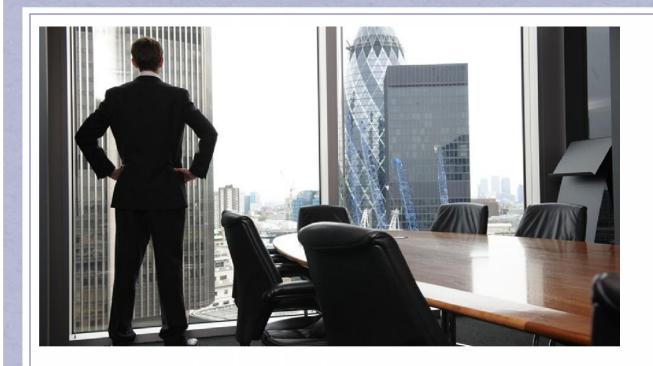
Mitigation



Engagement challenge

- Wider interest that corporations adapt funding prosperity.
- Focus on the benefits or opportunities of adaptation, mutual gains. Additional costs resisted.
- Align adaptation with corporate drivers and objectives –finding common ground, shared goals and language.
- Systemic thinking. Strategic planning. **REISLIENCE = STATE**
- Adaptation is not the leverage point.
- Leadership role for the development community value, longevity and resilience. Operationalized best practice. Equity.
- 'Rich and Stupid' they need help to stop making bad decisions. (language)
- Join the policy / research / government / business / academic knowledge networks.





Thank you

jules@complexitas.







Table 1. Potential sectoral climate change risks

Goods producing sectors	Manufacturers	Physical risks – Disruption to operations due to extreme weather events; Damage to infrastructure; Restrictions to production due to rising temperature, variations in water quality and in water availability
	Agriculture and mining businesses	Physical risks – Extreme weather events increase physical risks to business operations; Risk of overflow of storage due to increased rainfall; Resource extraction could be limited by sea level and water availability Supply chain and raw material risks – Water scarcity affects production Product demand risks – Changes in quality, quantity and type of agricultural products Logistics risks - Risks to the transport corridors and transport hubs from where raw materials are processed and exported
Goods and services providing sectors	Retailers and distributors	Physical risks – Damage to products during transportation due to extreme events Supply chain and raw material risks – Interruption, inefficiency or delays in supply chain; Difficulties with water scarcity and increased fuel prices Reputational risks – Decrease in product quality affecting reputation and consumers' satisfaction
	Transportation	Physical risks – Extreme weather events causing delays, supply disruptions and losses of goods; Access to transport routes affected by flooding, permafrost thawing and mass movements, subsidence due to drought
	Utilities	Physical risks — Disruptions of supply due to flooding or extreme events; Business interruption due to extreme weather Supply chain and raw materials risks — Reduced output due to water scarcity impacting hydropower and power plants using a thermal plant cooling system Product demand risks — Demand effects due to temperature changes Regulatory risks — Increasing pressure to conserve water in water scarce areas
Services providing sectors	Financial businesses	Financial risks – Risks in investment portfolio where investments are made in areas with climate vulnerabilities; Increased risk of customer default
	Information businesses	Physical risks — Disruptions of operations due to extreme weather events; Difficulties in transportation
	Real estate businesses	Physical risks — Delays and disruptions in construction projects; Damage to buildings and drainage problems; Additional costs due to temperature changes increasing cooling loads Regulatory risks — Changes in building and design requirements Financial risks — Loss of value due to climate change impacts
	Other service businesses	Product demand risks – Tourism industry affected in its infrastructure and by changes in tourism demands caused by different climatic conditions

