

# The GREEN-WIN Project

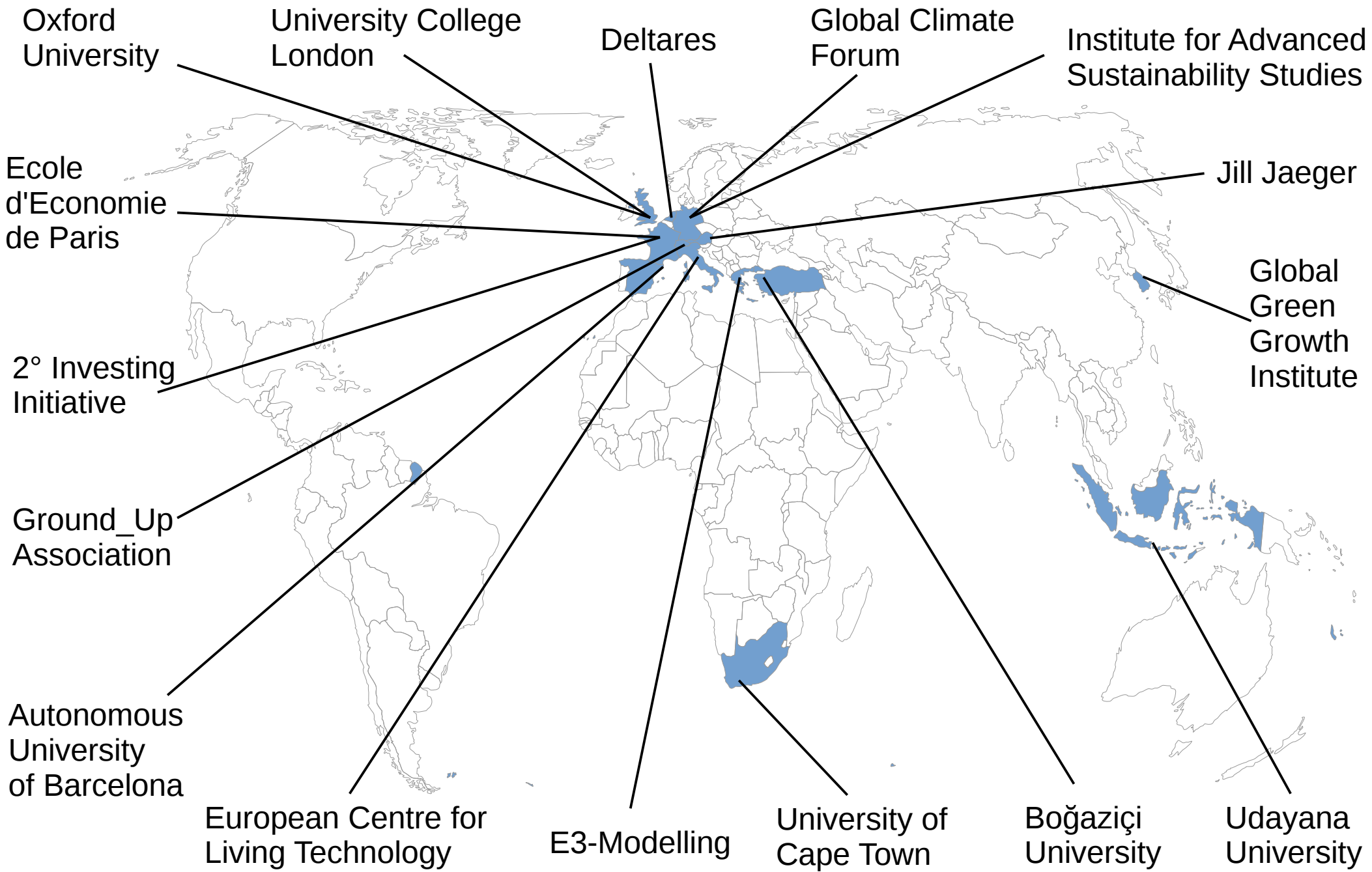
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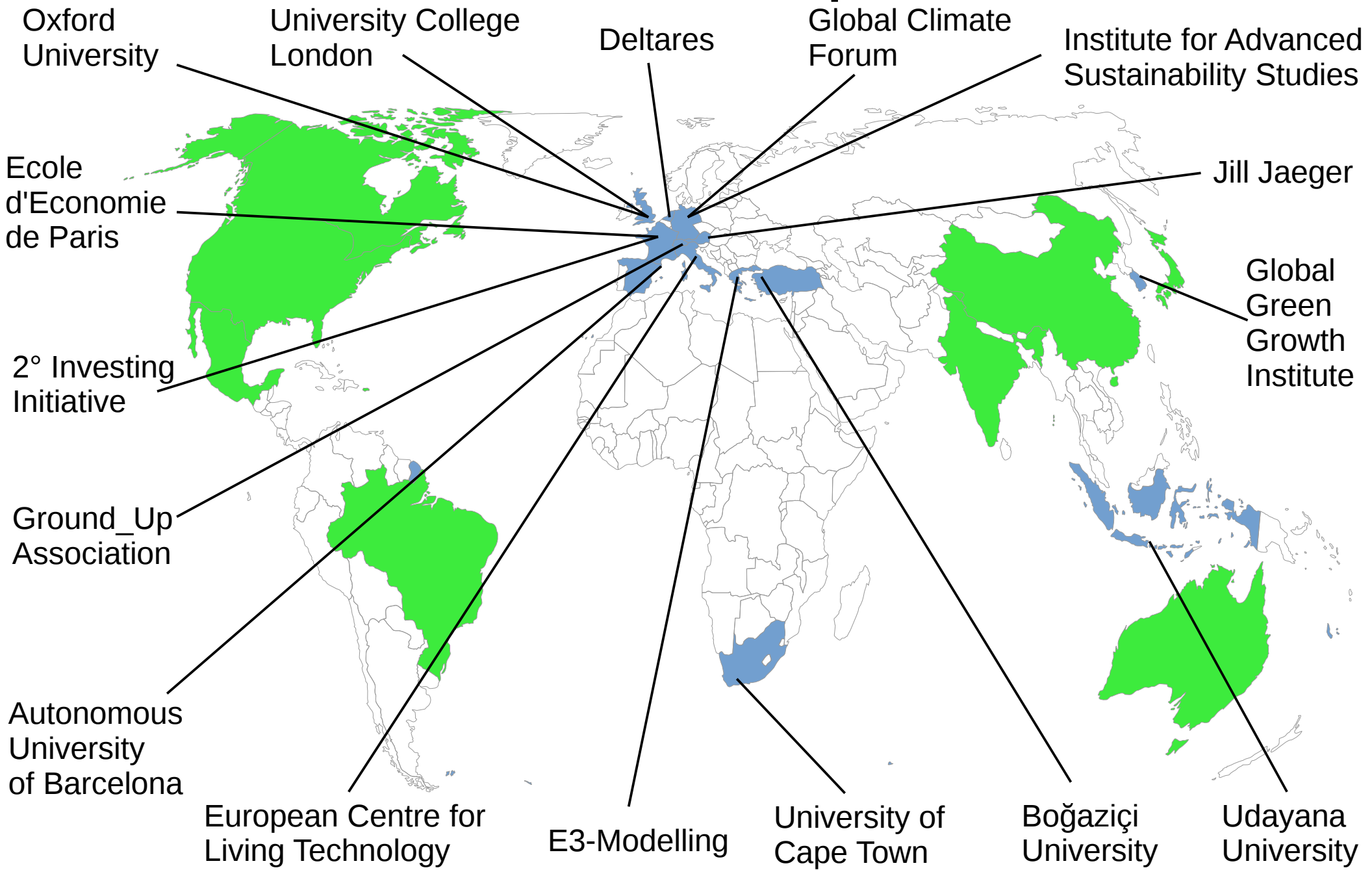
Division of Resource Economics, Thaeer-Institute and Berlin Workshop in Institutional Analysis of Social-Ecological Systems (WINS), Humboldt-University, Berlin.

ECONADAPT Policy Workshop, Brussels, 27 September 2016

# 16 core partners



# 16 core partners + 26 associated partners



# Core objectives

- To contribute to overcoming **barriers** to climate action (mitigation and adaptation) by identifying and critically assessing **win-win strategies**
  - Strategies that reconcile **assumed conflicting climate and economic goals** and/or **conflicting stakeholder interests**.
- To co-develop and disseminate narratives of opportunities build around those win-win strategies

# Work programme

- Macro levels: green economy and green growth
- Micro level: green business models
  - Coastal flood risk management
  - Transformations in urban systems
  - Energy poverty and climate-resilient livelihoods
- Cutting across both levels: financial policies and products that redirect financial flows towards climate action
- All of these activities are embedded in an open dialogue between research institutes, international organisations, business, and civil society.

Why focus on  
win-win strategies?

# State-of-the-art of assessing climate strategies

- A substantial literature has focused on assessing *comprehensive* climate strategies
  - Global or large scale
  - Long-term
  - Benevolent planer perspective
  - Method: Include more and more mechanisms and impacts into models, compare between models (CMIP-5, ISI-MIP, etc.)
- Benefits
  - Has mapped out the magnitude of the adaptation challenge we are facing

# Limitations

- The more mechanisms/impacts models consider, the more do uncertainty ranges increase.
- Lack-of focus on the “real” situation in which adaptation occurs
  - There is no benevolent planner that could implement a comprehensive climate strategy
  - Multiple actors with vested, conflicting and short term interests
  - Benefits of climate action are generally in the far future and thus “easy” to ignore in decision making



# Adaptation barriers

- The growing literature on adaptation barriers is a direct consequence of these limitations
  - **Economic barriers:** Adaptation is not economically profitable for individual actors
  - **Financial barriers:** Lack of access to financial resources (even for cost-efficient strategies)
  - **Institutional barriers:** Lack of incentives for collective action amongst actors with conflicting interests

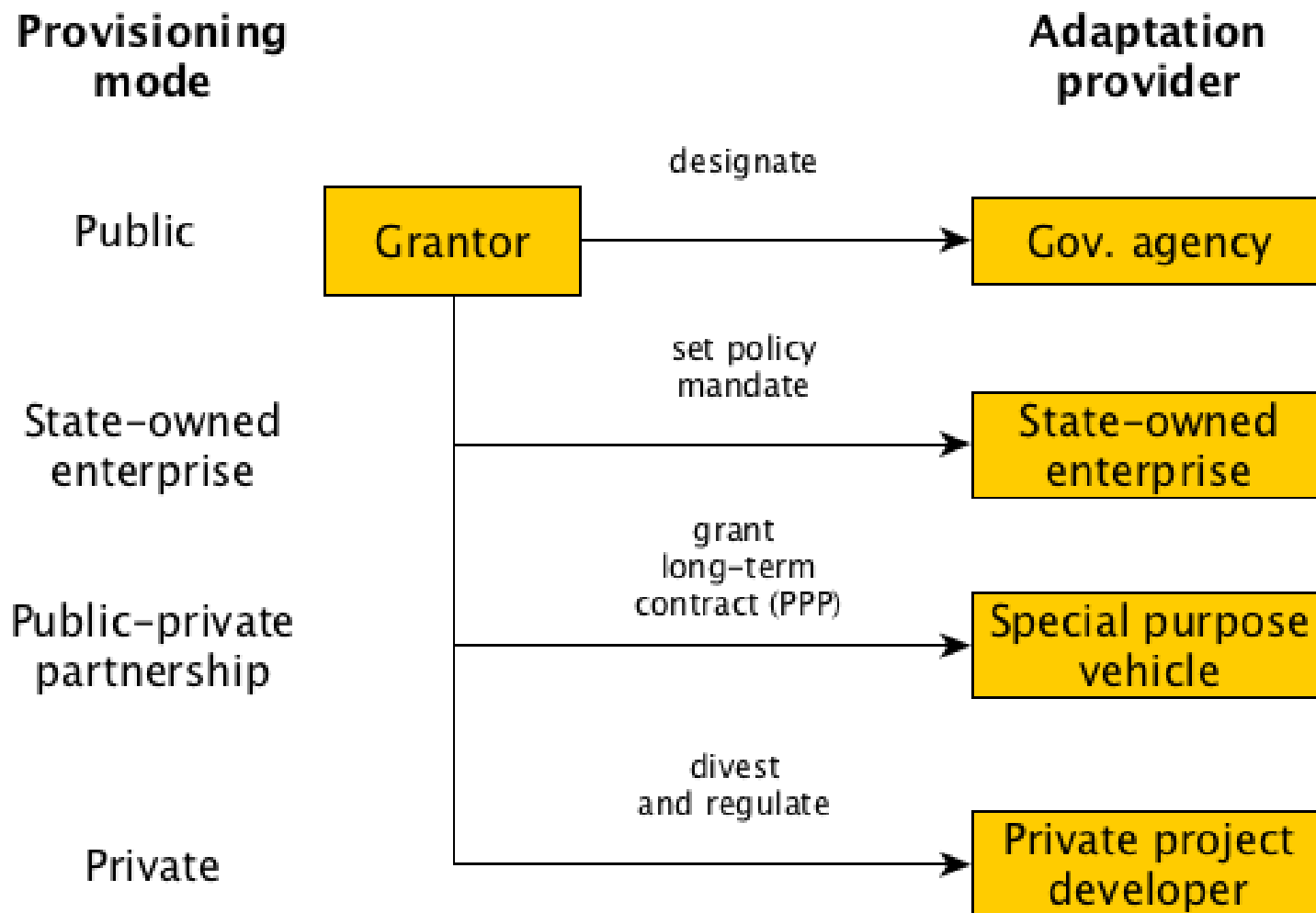
# GREEN-WIN focuses on win-win strategies

- Strategies that
  - reconcile **conflicting climate and economic goals**
  - reconcile **conflicting stakeholder interests**
  - are **economically attractive in the near term** → can attract private finance
  - **are partial**: no aspiration to comprehensibly solve all problems for all times

# Examples

- Coastal flood risk management
  - ‘Piggybacking’ on infrastructure re-developments
  - Ecosystem-based adaptation (e.g. mangrove reforestation)
  - Kiel, Rotterdam, Jakarta, Shanghai
- Urban transformations and energy
  - Nexus of sustainable green buildings, urban mobility and co-benefits (e.g. air quality; reduction of water logging)
  - Shanghai, Barcelona and Istanbul
- Poverty eradication and resilience
  - De-centralised renewable energy systems as business opportunity
  - India (DESI power), South Africa, Indonesia, Mexico and Brazil

# Private finance for adaptation projects



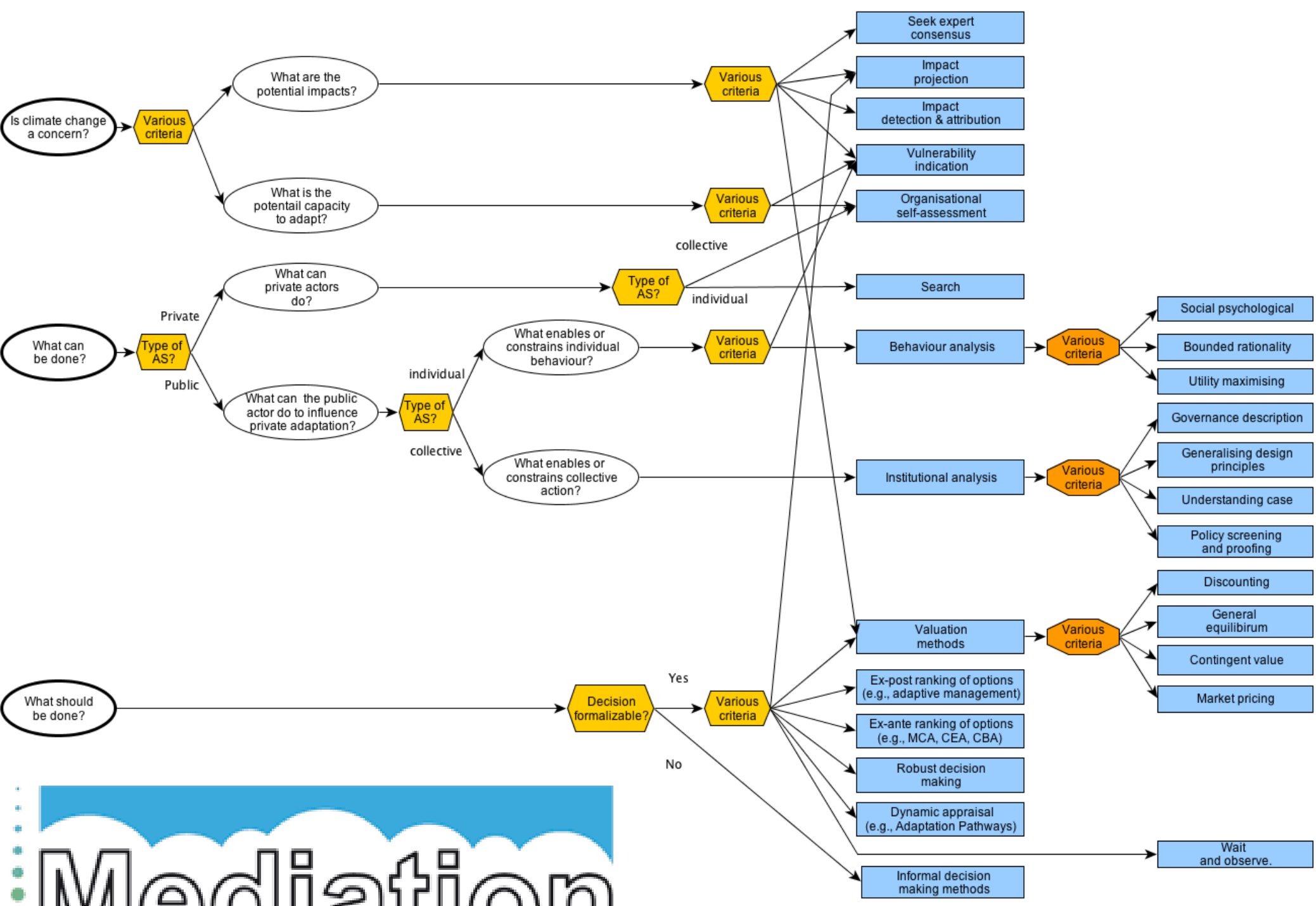
# Thanks!



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# Mediation