


# Framing "Just Resilience" in a globalised world - what do we need to get there?

Frida Lager, Stockholm Environment Institute  
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**Adaptation  
Without  
Borders**



An aerial photograph of a river valley. The river is dark and winds through a valley. The valley floor is covered in green vegetation, which is highlighted with a thick black border. The surrounding hills are covered in a mix of green, yellow, and brown vegetation, with a complex network of smaller streams and roads visible. The overall scene is a natural landscape with a clear focus on the river valley.

## Just transitions and adaptation in a globally connected world

*“Perhaps the most significant lesson brought by these last twelve months has been that we are no longer separate nations, each best served by looking after its own needs and security.*

*We are a single, truly global species, whose greatest threats are shared and whose security must ultimately come from acting together, in the interests of us all”*

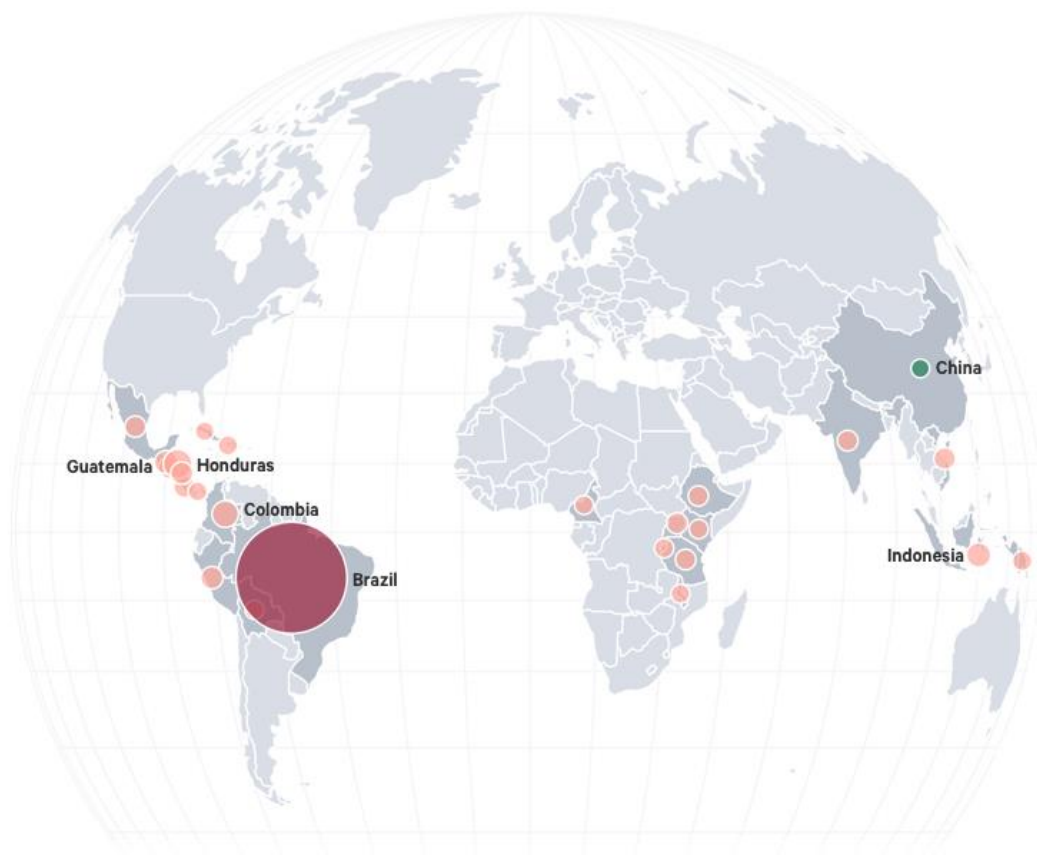
Sir David Attenborough





# Top Global Risk Exporters for Coffee Arabica

Visualising the top exporters of climate change risk for global coffee *arabica* trade.



#	EXPORTER	TOTAL SHARE OF GLOBAL RISK (%)	TOTAL EXPORTS (60KG BAGS)	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PRODUCTION
1	Brazil		23407k	-63.7%
2	Honduras		3125k	-62.8%
3	Colombia		9522k	-21.9%
4	Indonesia		1117k	-35.7%
5	Guatemala		3804k	-34.5%
6	Peru		3635k	-24.5%
7	Nicaragua		1318k	-74.2%
8	Viet Nam		261k	-52.5%
9	Costa Rica		1728k	-43.9%
10	El Salvador		1119k	-76.3%
11	Uganda		610k	-58.6%
12	Mexico		1976k	-43.9%
13	India		933k	-18.5%
14	Tanzania		548k	-52.0%
15	Ethiopia		3359k	-9.2%
16	PNG		1023k	-16.6%
17	Haiti		627k	-60.8%
18	Burundi		1203k	-28.7%
19	Kenya		717k	-12.8%
20	Panama		85k	-53.6%
21	Bolivia		142k	-60.1%
22	Cuba		200k	-78.5%
23	Cameroon		84k	-80.6%
24	Malawi		28k	-65.3%
...	...		...	...
1	China		546k	2.2%

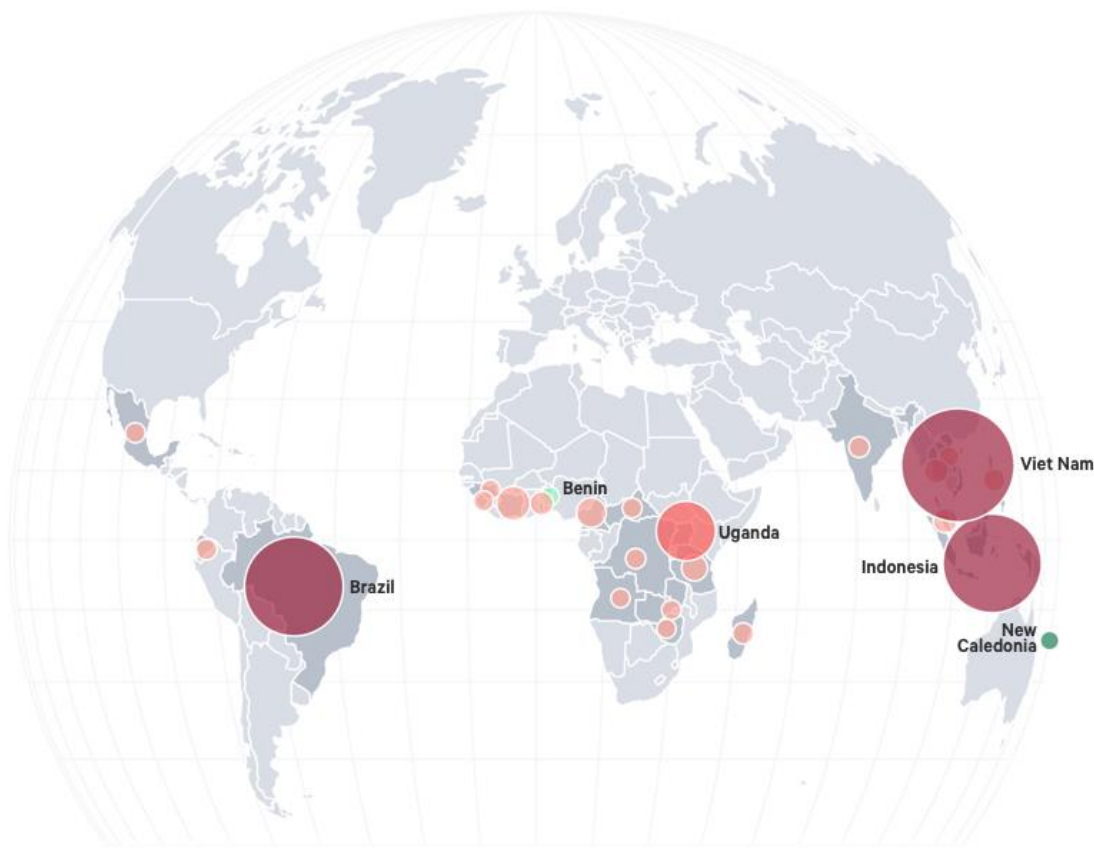
**1560:1** RISK TO OPPORTUNITY RATIO

**3.7** TOTAL GLOBAL FLOW MN TONNES

**-45.2%** IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PRODUCTION

# Top Global Risk Exporters for Coffee *Robusta*

Visualising the top exporters of climate change risk for global coffee *robusta* trade.



#	EXPORTER	TOTAL SHARE OF GLOBAL RISK (%)	TOTAL EXPORTS (60KG BAGS)	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PRODUCTION
1	Viet Nam	██████████	8434k	-26.0%
2	Brazil	██████████	6992k	-19.0%
3	Indonesia	██████████	6330k	-21.6%
4	Uganda	██████████	2442k	-32.9%
5	Côte d'Ivoire	██████████	1662k	-32.0%
6	Cameroon	██████████	561k	-47.5%
7	Tanzania	██████████	413k	-24.5%
8	Thailand	██████████	428k	-25.7%
9	Malaysia	██████████	239k	-26.3%
10	Togo	██████████	131k	-19.2%
11	Philippines	██████████	267k	-24.8%
12	Madagascar	██████████	290k	-15.6%
13	Ecuador	██████████	85k	-26.3%
14	India	██████████	2077k	-1.2%
15	DRC	██████████	320k	-51.7%
16	Sierra Leone	██████████	436k	-36.6%
17	Mexico	██████████	104k	-23.0%
18	Laos	██████████	67k	-31.5%
19	CAR	██████████	99k	-49.8%
20	Zambia	██████████	19k	-13.5%
21	Zimbabwe	██████████	8k	-12.5%
22	Guinea	██████████	18k	-30.3%
23	Angola	██████████	161k	-26.7%
...	...	...	...	...
2	Benin	██████████	<1K	3.4%
1	New Caledonia	██████████	<1K	20.4%

**336772:1** RISK TO OPPORTUNITY RATIO

**1.9** TOTAL GLOBAL FLOW  
MN TONNES

**-23.5%** IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PRODUCTION



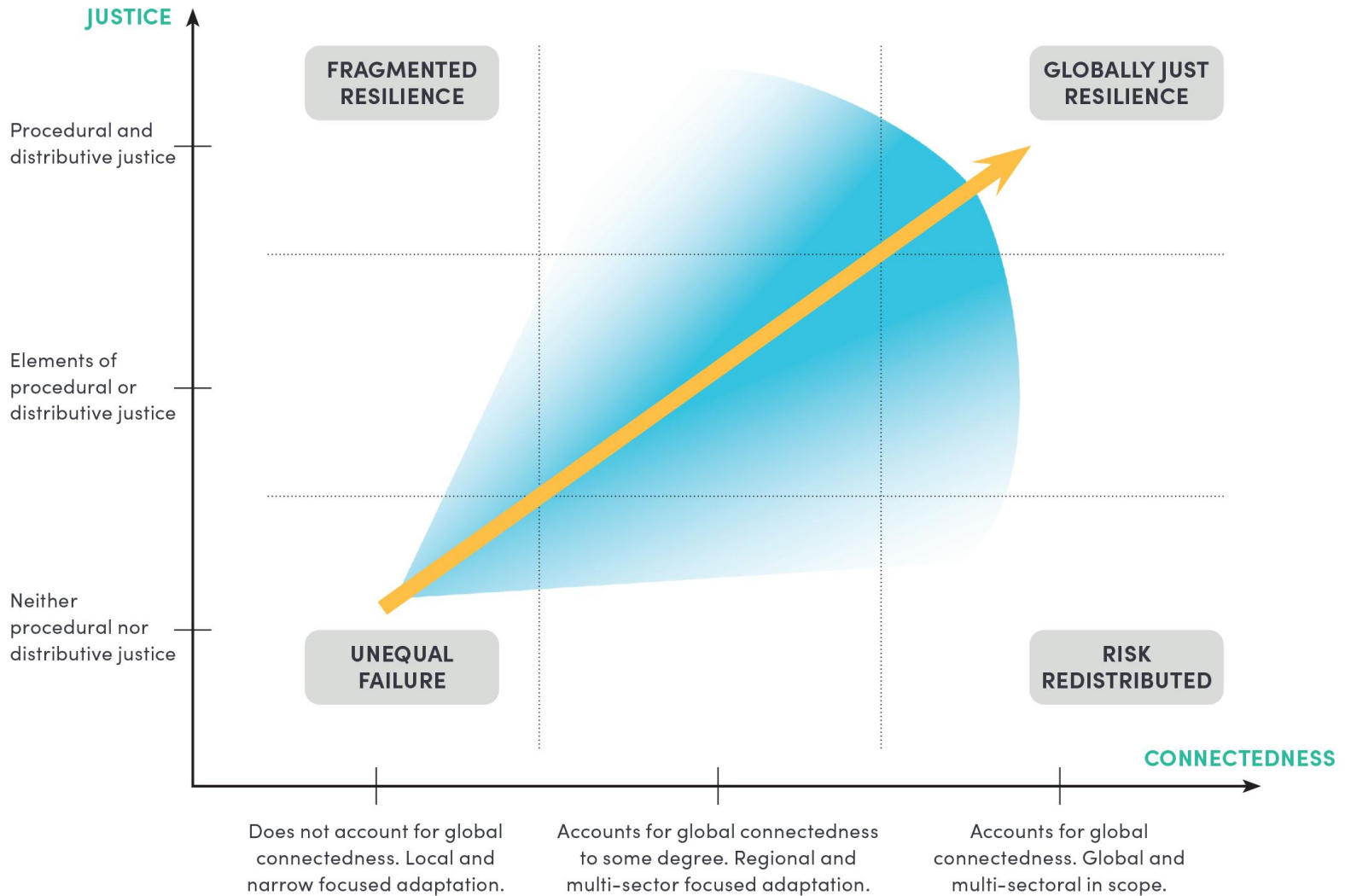


## The farmer's perspective

- 80% of coffee farmers globally are smallholders: < 5 hectares
- Declining yields/loss of income
- Loss of livelihoods
- “Abandonment”

# Framework for a Globally Just Resilience

The yellow arrow shows the movement of just transition for adaptation in a globally connected world within the framework

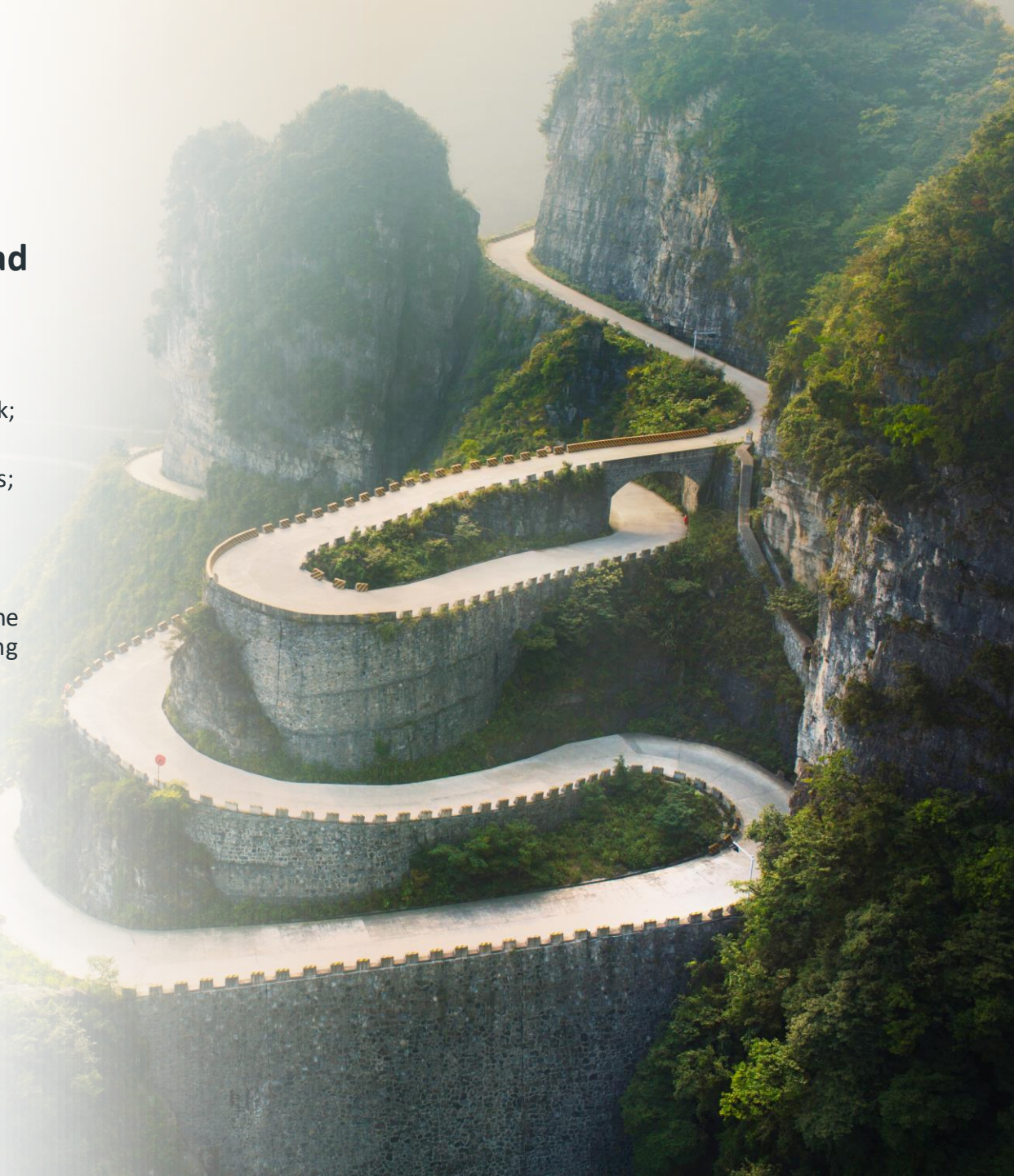


Source: Lager et al. 2021



## Moving from ambition to action: Developing agreed principles for the road ahead

- Actively encourage adaptation;
- Avoid the creation of adaptation “losers” or redistributing climate risk;
- Provide international support for vulnerable regions and communities;
- Support people and communities who are negatively affected by adaptation measures;
- Reduce climate risk and distribute the burdens of adaptation fairly, ensuring that risk is not transferred from the private to the public sector;
- Address existing global inequalities, including the distribution of climate risk;
- Ensure that a planning process is both inclusive and transparent.





# Thank you!

Contact: [Frida.lager@sei.org](mailto:Frida.lager@sei.org)



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