

development in the case of Steven Wilson and urban development for Eric Kaufman. Sandeep Bathala from the Wilson Center Maternal Health Initiative offered an overview and facilitated

Eric Kaufman, founder of the Natural Resilience Fund and Built Environment, shared his experience working on public-private partnerships for climate resilience in the city of New York. Kaufman, with a background in commercial real estate, focused on his flagship development project in Staten Island (the New York Wheel, a tourist attraction and multi-use development) including the negotiation processes with local authorities, modification of designs for resistance to flooding, and the final resulting project. Kaufman emphasized that projects of this magnitude involve multiple stakeholders, both from the public and private sectors, and that internal politics among these stakeholders must be considered. Kaufman discussed his introduction to the importance of climate resilience and adaptation, after Hurricane Sandy had major impacts on coastal developments in the New York area, including several of Kaufman's projects. For the New York Wheel project, the federal government, the city government and the private sector have been working together for mutual benefit. While including resilience features within the project design has been a challenge, Kaufman and his team have overcome much of this resistance through mitigation and energy costs savings. Kaufman emphasized that adaptation and resilience measures are cheaper when they are thought through and included at the start of each development. He also noted that a key strategy for success in urban resilience is to decentralize services; this is especially important for growing cities in the developing world to consider because if infrastructure is not yet in place there is more room to design and build for resilience, for being creative and for including edge technology that is cleaner and effective.

National Panels

Claudia Martinez, Executive Director of CESORIAS and a leader in adaptation in Colombia, focused on the need to build bridges between adaptation and mitigation strategies. Martinez related that, as climate influences both social and economic development, Climate Compatible Developments should

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together for a territorial approach to climate change. There is clear institutional commitment, including financial incentives for institutions to join the framework. Major challenges have been translating technical language to make it accessible to the decision makers and to ensure that the adaptation strategies are tangible.

Discussions on this panel focussed on the identification of specific adaptation measures, particularly related to land use management. The audience brought up concerns about knowing if these topics (impacts, consequences and coping strategies) have been included in the discussions of the ongoing peace process in Colombia. No one in the audience or panel was able to offer clarifications as no one in attendance was allowed to officially comment.

The afternoon panel included presentations from the private sector. Maria Mercedes Jaramillo from ProBogotá and Jessica Jacob of FINDETER. Jaramillo presented ProBogotá, a recently created initiative engaging various enterprises based in Bogotá with the aim to promote a better city. ProBogotá supports the administration of the city by advocating for solutions, facilitating discussion and promoting public policies. Within the resilience framework ProBogotá is promoting sustainable development and urbanization by providing information and practices that are applicable in the city. ProBogotá is promoting Bogotá as a compact city in which displacement can be reduced, resources are used rationally, and risk is properly addressed while also responsibly managing natural resources, including the soil. While the organization itself is small, it is inviting civil society to participate in its working groups: urban planning, employment creation, security, public transport, mobility and education.

Paula Jacob brought the perspective of FINDETER.

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emphasizing the impacts of climate change which are already being noticed and adaptation capacity is known to be restrained by development. The range of population dynamics variables should be considered when planning adaptation including migration patterns, vulnerability gaps, population patterns, and vulnerable groups including women. During the discussion, the audience highlighted an additional challenge in the Colombian context: top of climate change related migration cities have to plan to receive people internally displaced by violence.

Conclusions

Dr. Wilson from FOMIN started the day stating that the private sector across the world is slowly waking up to the need to invest on adaptation and resilience. This might be more evident for the agricultural sector or those enterprises in which water is the baseline resource. Mr. Kaufman from the Nature Resilience Fund provided a clear example of the switch in New York City towards resilient development in which the impacts of climate change are considered at the start of any development project. Kaufman stressed the difficult