WISER Webinar Q&As

The Triple Dividend of Resilience: from concept to application

#	Question	Answer(s)	Additional comments and answers			
1	Don't you think unlocking economic potential dividend and Development co benefits dividend are the same?	Unlocking economic potential (Dividend 2) focuses on stiumlating economic activity; the co-benefits (Dividend 3) takes a broader systems view and looks for environmental and social benefits.	Agreed. "Development" co-benefits is an umbrella term that includes both.	I am not sure it always does. In principle I think it should naturally include both because we want to improve / protect human wellbeing. However, sometimes that can be forgotten when one perspective or outcome is focused on., like a focus on GDP for 'development'. You might need an extra push to consider both economic, environmental, or social impacts as being important depending on what the actors particular role is in planning.	Yes, Paul, I agree with you too. The triple dividends framework helps force people to consider categories of benefits beyond what has traditionally/typically been done. Ideally, it helps provide that "extra push."	I would be interested to know how much informal economies (which are often linked to - if not based on - more localised social factors/network and hence "co-benefits") have been included/considered in the economic dividend? This is particularly important when considering the role of natural assets in Eco-DRR and recovery as well as EbA in the Global South.
2	These triple dividend arguments are very similar to those of 20 years ago that proposed greater investments in GPGs and evolved into pull mechanisms. The pandemic and indeed last years GPMB report 'A world at risk' shows these investments haven't happened despite knowing what the returns are. So why is this? Is it not to do with the political economy of how triple dividend investments and alike imply redistributive processes that resource holders do not see as either urgent or necessary.	live answered				
3	Great question Simon! I think there is also a confusion between a public-economic case and actually tracking the finance. I listed a dozen ways in which financial benefits from resilience 'projects' might be captured--and how that changes who invests and who benefits. A minor piece in our WISER project in Kenya...	live answered				
4	How do you measure resilience?	live answered				
5	I guess it's easy post-hoc (after a disaster) but before hand ... are there good references on this?	live answered				
6	At the beginning of the Tracking Adaptation Measuring Development initiative (2012) we decided not to propose measuring changes in adaptive capacity and resilience due to adaptation investments because it was too difficult, and instead to use standard development indocators. And anyway we anticipated that more clever peple would develop resilience metrics. Does the triple dividend approach make assessing adaptation effectiveness easy enough for local, subnational and national governments to use?	live answered				
7	Question for Ulrich: Have you done an analysis specifically on cost of capital for SIDSs?	Not on SIDSs, but on the V20, which includes many SIDSs : https://eprints.soas.ac.uk/26038/				
8	Looking at the wide range of actors in building resilience, I was wondering who (local communities, governments, private sector, etc.) is best placed to take lead in taking advantages (in a sustainable way) of the 3 dividends of resilience?	live answered	Some ideas on resilience measurement: Sam Barrett, Nick Brooks, Novi Quadrianto, Simon Anderson & Bayu Nebsu (2019): Measuring climate resilience by linking shocks to development outcomes Climate and Development DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2019.1676689 To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2019.1676689 "			
9	The African Development Bank with support from IKI are trying to pilot an Adaptation Benefits Mechanisms (ABM). How is this work on Triple Dividends linked to the development of the ABM?	live answered				