



THE GLOBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE PLATFORM: SCALING UP LOCALLY-LED CLIMATE ACTION



Our Ambition

Because the climate crisis will require mobilization of local efforts at an unprecedented scale, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) network is launching the Global Climate Resilience Platform, with the objective of catalyzing at least CHF 1 billion in investment and support for locally-led climate action that reaches the most vulnerable.

The IFRC aims to build coherence between the humanitarian, development and climate change agendas whilst promoting and implementing integrated risk management approaches at the national and local level to increase overall resilience.

Locally-led action is key.

Locally-led action is key. The Global Climate Resilience Platform aims to ensure that investment in building climate resilience is accessible to local actors, in line with the principles of locally-led adaptation. Local communities are the frontline responders in reducing climate-related disaster risk and building their own resilience, and investment in localization is needed if the root causes of vulnerability are to be reduced. There needs to be significantly more funding to help communities adapt as well as manage climate-induced losses and damages, as the poorest and most vulnerable are currently the ones paying the price.

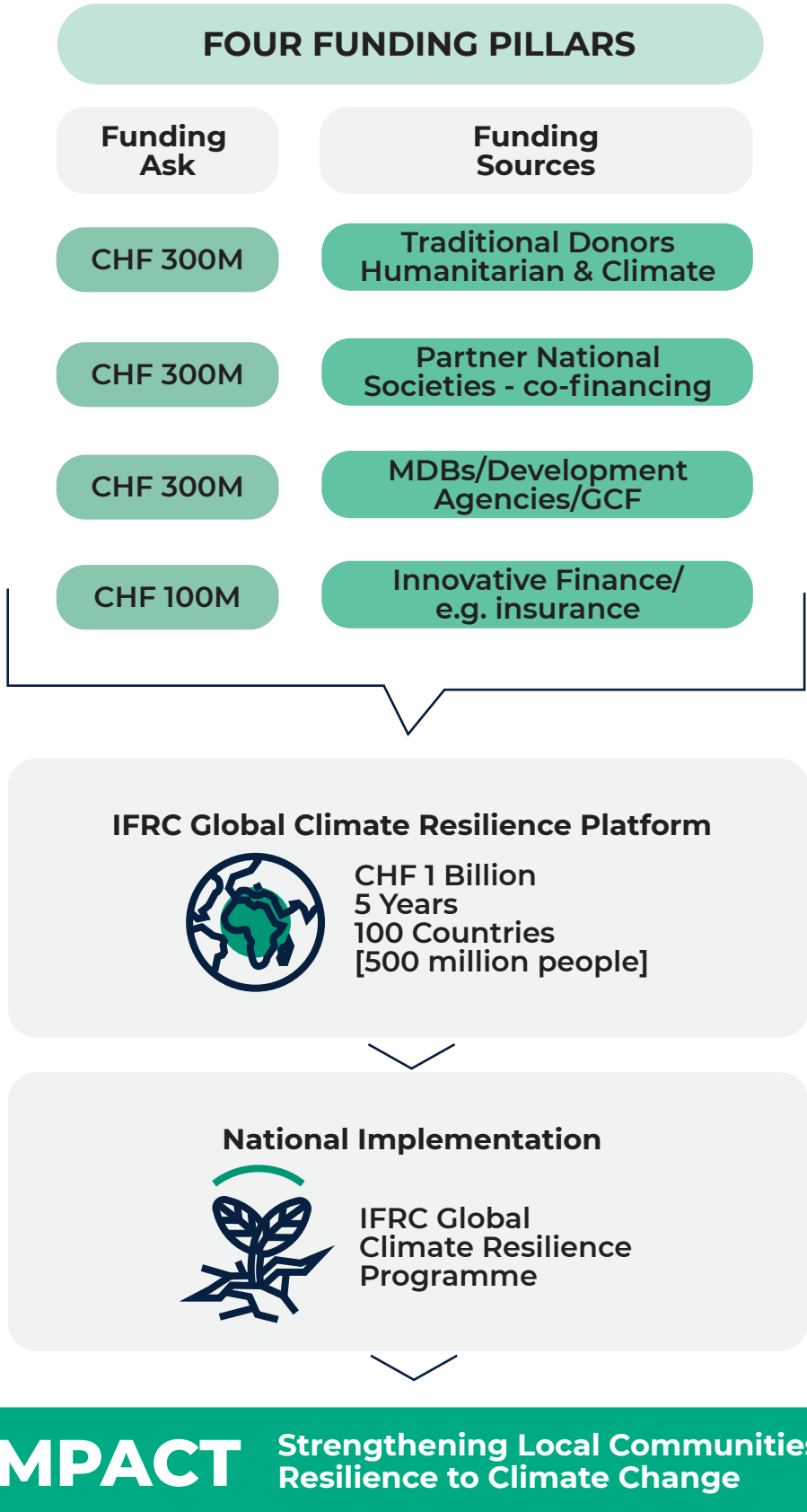


We will build on National Societies' presence in communities before, during and after disasters and crises to support affected people, communities and local actors to reduce climate-related risks in addition to their ongoing disaster risk reduction, response and recovery efforts.

The Global Climate Resilience Platform will serve as a means of incentivizing greater coordination and planning and bridge the humanitarian-development divide, while focusing on supporting a scale-up in locally-led actions to address climate-related disasters. It will also catalyze accelerated investment to support the IFRC network's global, holistic climate resilience programme, which is focused on scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation and addressing the impacts of climate change on health, displacement and livelihoods. Core to the Global Climate Resilience Platform's approach to catalyzing accelerated investment will be to focus on transformative, innovative actions – building on the existing expertise and area of work for the IFRC network as well as exploring new approaches, where the IFRC network has a niche and shows growth-potential.

The Global Climate Resilience Platform will link different sources of funding across the development, humanitarian, climate and private sectors to take locally-led climate action to scale. Funding will be channeled to National Societies via existing financial mechanisms including through the IFRC Secretariat.

Climate Resilience Platform: Scaling Up Locally-led Climate Action



Targets for 2022 - 2027

The Global Climate Resilience Platform sets four targets that we aim to achieve by 2027:



The IFRC network will support at least **500 million people** in increasing their resilience to the impacts of climate change and enhancing their adaptive capacities in the most climate vulnerable countries.



The IFRC network will support at least **100 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** in developing and implementing climate resilient strategies and plans ensuring resources, knowledge and skills are available to the “last mile” communities.



The IFRC network will support **meaningful participation and active leadership of women, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other marginalized and/or underrepresented groups** in the development and implementation of locally-led climate resilience programmes in **100 countries**.



The IFRC network will raise at least **CHF 1 billion** in financing to support a five-year global programme to scale up local and community-based climate action.

Value Proposition

- ▶ As the world's largest humanitarian network, IFRC plays a critical role in contributing to global climate action. The IFRC network is the ONLY organization that can systematically reach the “last mile” across multiple contexts, with access to many of the most vulnerable communities that are hardest to reach and support. This can be achieved due to the network of 192 National Societies with 160,000 local branches and nearly 15 million local volunteers.

Women's and girl's full and equal participation in decision-making processes is a top priority in the fight against climate change. The IFRC network will aim to:

- Increase women and girls must be engagement in the design and implementation of climate actions to ensure the equal sharing of benefits.
- Strengthen leadership and decision-making of women and girls
- Enhance protection to ensure safety, dignity and meaningful access.



Value Proposition

- ▶ The IFRC network's privileged position and access to the most vulnerable communities, decades of experience in community-led action and advocating for anticipatory interventions and operational capacity to go at-scale ensures long-term sustainable impact. Through its local presence before, during and after crises and cross-sectoral operational experience, the IFRC network is well placed to optimize synergies and concretely bridge humanitarian, development, climate and environment efforts.
- ▶ Leveraging the climate science expertise of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the IFRC network is uniquely positioned to scale up local climate action spanning resilience building, preparedness and anticipatory action, humanitarian response and support for sustainable solutions.
- ▶ The IFRC network's people-centred and demand driven approach aims to strengthen the agency and resilience of communities in the face of multiple hazards, shocks and stresses. National Societies engage with communities in decision-making processes, adopt inclusive approaches to programming to consider the needs of the most vulnerable and ensure solutions that are context specific.
- ▶ National Societies, through their auxiliary status, have a unique role in supporting relevant ministries of their governments and actively participating in national climate and disaster risk reduction laws and policymaking, planning and implementation processes, championing locally-led adaptation which supports and engages the most climate vulnerable people.

Value Proposition

- ▶ The volunteer-based network of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also ensures that a greater number of people can be reached quickly and efficiently.
- ▶ The mandate, long-term presence and extensive network of local branches and volunteers of National Societies continue to be partners of choice for governments, humanitarian and development organizations and donors seeking to make a difference on the ground by investing in last-mile community-based solutions that foster local capacity to address immediate and long-term climate-related needs in a sustainable manner.

Focus Areas

The Global Climate Resilience Platform will support the following three focus areas, selected based on their ability to deliver transformative adaptation in the most vulnerable communities:

- ▶ **Early Warning and Anticipatory Action**
- ▶ **Safety Nets and Shock Responsive Social Protection**
- ▶ **Nature-based Solutions (NbS).**

These specific interventions are the focus of the Global Climate Resilience Platform as they have the **potential to create transformational change if coupled with unprecedented levels of investment at local level.**



Traditional approaches have to-date not succeeded in enabling locally-led action which is needed to build climate resilience in the most vulnerable communities. This transformation in localization is predicated on steering investment towards programmes and initiatives which:

- ➔ can harness systemic and broader change
- ➔ can operate at scale
- ➔ help buffer against current shocks while also catalyzing broader climate change adaptation and risk reduction
- ➔ integrate inclusive decision-making and programming
- ➔ ensure sustainable approaches.



Early Warning and Anticipatory Action

Early warning and anticipatory action have been a core part of the IFRC network's work for decades, with a focus on people-centred, community systems and action. The IFRC network plays a critical role in terms of strengthening existing national early warning systems, linking them appropriately to end users through community early warning systems and facilitating end-to-end (national to community) early warning systems, as well as ensuring early warning leads to anticipatory action at the ground level. Since 2014, the IFRC network has been pioneering technical improvements to the anticipatory action approach by developing Forecast-based Financing (FbF) to ensure early warning leads to early action by supporting the development of pre-agreed anticipatory action plans including agreed triggers for action that are tied to pre-arranged financing.

Anticipatory action refers to actions taken before a crisis hits, based on forecasts or predictions, to prevent or reduce potential disaster impacts prior to a shock or before acute impacts are felt. The types of actions are varied and depend on the hazard and context and can range from evacuation, the reinforcement of homes and the distribution of health protection kits to mobile cooling centres, and cash distribution.

With support through investment from the Global Climate Resilience Platform, **the IFRC network will focus on the following areas** where it has a distinct comparative advantage and experience.

Our focus on people-centred early warning and anticipatory action includes:

- Developing national early action plans for more countries and more climate-related hazards, and ensuring National Societies are “early action ready” to enable community-based actions when a warning arrives.
- Developing Community Early Warning Systems, ensuring that national early warning messages and projects reach and benefit at-risk communities.
- Working with local authorities, meteorological agencies, public health officials and other stakeholders to develop early warning early action systems, with a particular focus on heat (the most neglected and most rapidly rising climate hazard).
- Improving the accessibility, understandability and actionability of national early warning systems.
- Strengthening the link between community and national early warning systems.
- Embedding anticipatory action into national strategies, policies and legislation as a central component of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.
- Promoting and supporting linkages with long-term climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction programmes.
- Investing in learning, research and information exchange for continued improvements to the design and implementation of people-centred early warning and anticipatory action.

- Supporting collaboration and coordination between different stakeholders.

EWEA in Action

The early warning cyclone preparedness programme jointly run by the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society aims to reduce the vulnerability of remote and disaster-prone communities from regular cyclones in the coastal regions of the country. Ahead of cyclone Mora, more than 55,000 National Society volunteers were deployed to pass early warning messages door-to-door in coastal regions. Cyclone early warning messages were disseminated and almost half a million people were reached in this process and were taken to safe places in less than 24 hours.



Safety Nets and Shock Responsive Social Protection

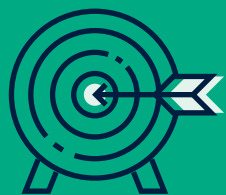
The IFRC network is prioritizing strengthening of social protection in fragile contexts and seeking cooperation with other actors working within the nexus – with the perspective that shock responsive social protection can be increasingly used as a tool to strengthen resilience.

This includes investments in early warning systems, improved data sources and targeting mechanisms to identify who is most in need and what their needs are when different shocks hit. It also allows for greater coordination with national, humanitarian and development actors.

Social protection systems can be an effective and sustainable mechanism to reduce the impacts of climate risks on vulnerable households and to contribute to building resilience beyond short-term coping strategies. Social protection systems are capable of supporting larger caseloads than humanitarian interventions, and a well-designed social protection system will effectively anticipate, respond and adapt to the impacts of stresses and shocks, in coordination with other sectors.

With support through investment from the Global Climate Resilience Platform, the IFRC network will focus on the following areas where it has a distinct comparative advantage:

- ▶ Filling gaps in coverage and capacity – with particular emphasis on marginalized groups that are often outside of the remit of national social protection systems - thus aiming for improved databases and more equitable access. IFRC networks will help with:
 - a) pre-registration and identification of vulnerable households prone to climate risks
 - b) verification of beneficiaries and their data
 - c) conducting needs assessment of identified groups.



OUR AMBITION

To catalyze accelerated investment and support for locally-led climate action that reaches the most vulnerable people.

- ▶ Adapting and creating new programmes to complement national efforts or channel assistance with fewer delays. National Societies in many countries are working to make social protection systems shock responsive, by helping governments to use social protection databases and payment channels for anticipatory cash transfers as an early action.
- ▶ Helping to improve early warning systems, connecting with community preparedness initiatives, and increasing the use of forecast information in social protection systems. The IFRC network will also establish linkages with long-term programmes to define graduation models and build the bridge between emergency and resilience programmes.
- ▶ Conducting research to establish best practices within the shock responsive social protection community of practice, including the refinement of trigger models for scale up and developing an evidence base for addressing climate risks via social protection systems.



Shock Responsive Social Protection in Action

A pilot programme was launched by the Nepal Red Crescent Society with the aim to address the basic needs of flood-affected households in the Kailali district in October 2021. The pilot programme's objective, which was supported by the Danish Red Cross and was implemented in collaboration with municipality, local and federal Social Security Allows officials, was to provide multi-purpose cash by leveraging Nepal's Social Security Allows programme's financial, information management, grievance and communications infrastructure to meet basic needs and support the early recovery of 270 individuals and their families.



Nature-based Solutions

IFRC's approach to NbS prioritizes landscapes that are vulnerable to climate-related disasters (including droughts, sea-level rise and coastal erosion, increased extreme events), while focusing on locally-led NbS that enable vulnerable communities to increase their resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change – in the short-, medium- and long-term.

The approach promoted by IFRC includes carrying out community-based vulnerability assessments, climate risk assessments and ecosystem assessments, which help identify sites, risks and appropriate NbS within each landscape, tailored for each community. A special focus is given to strengthening local capacities, of both communities and local authorities and partners, to ensure locally-led implementation of NbS.

NbS are actions to protect, sustainably manage or restore an ecosystem that address societal challenges, such as disaster risk, climate change, food insecurity, water insecurity or human health. They include protecting and restoring forests, the protection of mangroves and coral reefs, the conservation and restoration of wetlands, or the creation of urban greenspaces. NbS can address all three components of the risk equation – preventing or mitigating hazards themselves, limiting people’s exposure to hazards, and limiting people’s vulnerability.

IFRC seeks to align NbS with national disaster risk reduction and adaptation priorities, identified in e.g., National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions, and support the integration of these into local level disaster risk management plans to ensure sustainability. This includes bridging global-to-local divides in achieving targets set under e.g., Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework, through delivery of locally-led action to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and climate-related disasters.

Through the Global Climate Resilience Platform the following actions will be scaled up:

- ▶ Expanding community-based vulnerability assessments and ecosystem assessments, combining local and scientific knowledge.
- ▶ Strengthening capacities of communities and local authorities in designing, implementing and monitoring NbS.
- ▶ Implementing NbS measures such as: sustainable agriculture and water conservation; reforestation and forest restoration; mangrove restoration; sustainable land management.

- ▶ Increasing advocacy, analysis and training at local and national level on the integration of NbS into local and national disaster, climate and development plans, policies, laws and budgets.
- ▶ Catalyzing partnerships and dialogues between disaster risk reduction, environment and climate actors at local and national level between communities, governments, organizations, research institutes and private sector.

Achieving IFRC Network's Ambition

The impact of scaled-up investment through the Global Resilience Climate Platform is expected to generate a triple dividend:

- **Avoided losses and damages:** saving lives, reducing infrastructure damages, reduce damages to ecosystems and reducing economic losses.
- **Development:** increased resilience unlocks suppressed economic potential and stimulates economic activities and innovation.
- **Co-benefits:** beyond building resilience these actions will also yield positive economic, social and environmental side-effects.



In the long-term, the investment in programming and initiatives through the Global Climate Resilience Platform will result in communities being better prepared to effectively anticipate, respond and recover from the impact of evolving and multiple shocks and hazards based on a risk-informed approach.

The Global Climate Resilience Platform aims to achieve increased impact for benefit of wider humanitarian and development sectors on the following areas:

- **Enable localization:** Catalyzing greater degree of cooperation and collaboration among international, regional and national actors to facilitate and ensure sustainably led local action.
- **Better target the most vulnerable:** ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable people are identified and addressed, and that community-led approaches underpin programmes, with specific focus on gender-inclusive programming prioritizing and including vulnerable populations.
- **Collect reliable exposure and impact data:** Making a stronger business case for investment in reliable and robust risk analysis data at the community level.
- **Reduce fragmentation:** Supporting engagement of national authorities and other country-level stakeholders for “last mile” community-led climate action (including climate-smart risk analysis and forecasting).



- **Reduce siloed approach for donors:** Creating synergistic programming to allow for longer-term funding horizons and linking different sources of funding across the development, humanitarian, climate and private sectors for improved delivery and achievement of collective outcomes.
- **Improve accountability:** Establishing a robust theory of change, and a transparent and actionable monitoring and evaluation framework including stretch targets to deliver SMART outcomes.
- **Provide a sustainable exit strategy:** Fostering collective participation, empowered local stakeholders and built individual and institutional capacity to secure the most sustainable exit strategy for humanitarian and development actors.

The Global Climate Resilience Platform and the Sustainable Development Goals

The Global Climate Resilience Platform’s overall targets aim to fill critical gaps and putting in place the conditions needed to drive transformational changes that will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the selected SDG target.

Contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



WHERE WE WORK

**100
Countries**



AFRICA

Angola | Benin | Burkina Faso | Burundi | Central African Republic | Chad | Comoros | Congo | Côte d'Ivoire | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Ethiopia | Equatorial Guinea | Ghana | Guinea-Bissau | Kenya | Lesotho | Liberia | Madagascar | Malawi | Mali | Mauritania | Mozambique | Namibia | Niger | Nigeria | Sao Tome & Principe | Sierra Leone | Somalia | South Africa | South Sudan | Sudan | Tanzania | Togo | Tonga | Uganda | Zimbabwe | Zambia

AMERICAS

Antigua and Barbuda | Argentina | Belize | Bolivia | Colombia | Costa Rica | Cuba | Dominican Republic | Ecuador | El Salvador | Grenada | Guatemala | Guyana | Haiti | Honduras | Jamaica | Nicaragua | Panama | Paraguay | Peru | The Bahamas | Trinidad and Tobago | Uruguay

ASIA PACIFIC

Afghanistan | Bangladesh | Cook Islands | Federated State of Micronesia | India | Indonesia | Maldives | Mongolia | Myanmar | Nepal | Pakistan | Palau | Philippines | Republic of the Marshall Islands | Samoa | Solomon Islands | Sri Lanka | The Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Timor-Leste | Tuvalu | Vanuatu | Viet Nam

EUROPE

Albania | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Serbia | Tajikistan | Turkmenistan | Uzbekistan

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Algeria | Egypt | Iran | Iraq | Jordan | Lebanon | Libya | Palestine | Syria | Yemen

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RESILIENCE PLATFORM**



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