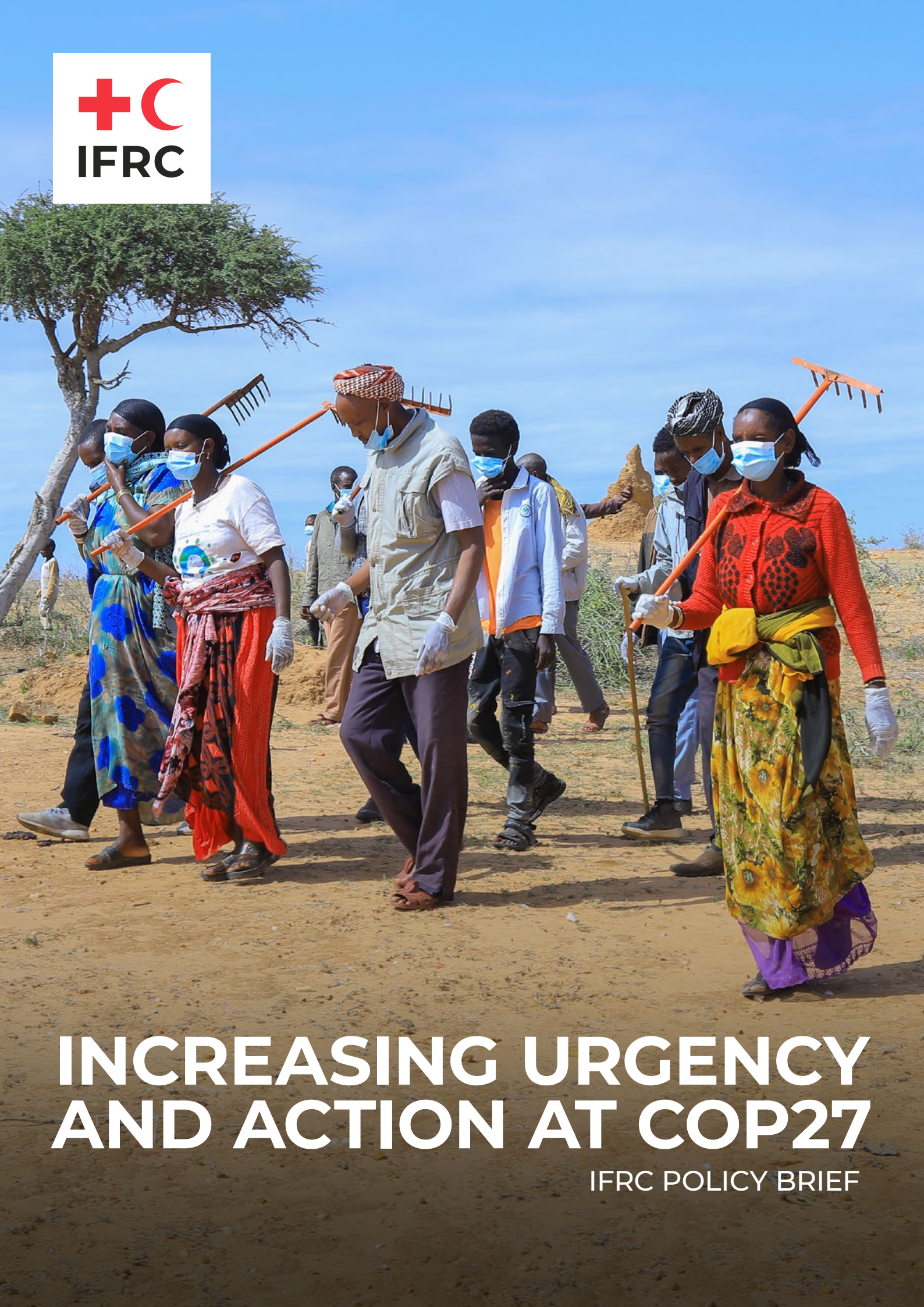

INCREASING URGENCY AND ACTION AT COP27

IFRC POLICY BRIEF

This policy brief, aimed at parties and stakeholders participating in COP27, outlines the IFRC's perspective on the climate crisis and sets out recommendations most relevant to three topics central to the negotiations: adaptation, loss and damage, and climate finance as well as the cross-cutting important issue of locally-led action. Finally, we highlight on some of the ways IFRC is taking action in response to the climate crisis.

SUMMARY POLICY ASKS FOR COP27

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is calling on Parties at COP27 to greatly enhance urgency and action to tackle the rising humanitarian consequences of climate change, with a focus on the risks and needs of vulnerable communities already bearing the brunt of climate impacts. We need to work together, collaboratively and in partnerships, to urgently scale up action.

INCREASE THE URGENCY AND ACTION: to address the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to prevent even worse humanitarian impacts, whilst also vastly scaling up adaptation action.

PRIORITISE THE MOST VULNERABLE: Recognise the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis, prioritise support for most vulnerable marginalized and hard-to-reach communities, focus on protection and inclusion of all in laws, policies and plans.

INCREASE THE AMOUNT AND ACCESSIBILITY OF CLIMATE FINANCE: Increase attention and finance for adaptation and resilience as well as Loss and Damage; prioritise funding for the most vulnerable people, communities and countries, make climate finance more accessible, including to local actors.

SCALE UP EFFECTIVE CLIMATE ACTION: Strengthen domestic climate and disaster regulatory frameworks, increase investment in multi-hazard integrated risk management, make action more anticipatory and innovative, develop heatwave action plans and use of nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction.

ENABLE LOCALLY-LED ACTION: Support and enable meaningful engagement and participation in decision-making, and co-implementation with communities; adopt and implement *Principles for Locally-led Adaptation*; decentralise access to climate finance.

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CONTEXT
NEED FOR URGENT ACTION

Climate change is contributing to humanitarian crises, as made alarmingly clear in the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).[1] Climate- and weather-related disasters driven by more frequent and intense storms, droughts, floods, heatwaves, and cold spells are causing widespread adverse impacts - increasing food and water insecurity, exacerbating health risks, destroying critical infrastructure, and displacing people from their homes. The report affirms that the most vulnerable people are disproportionately affected, with approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people living in contexts vulnerable to climate change.[2]

Climate- and weather-related disasters are on the rise, a trend that is projected to continue as the planet warms. In the past decade, 86% of all disasters triggered by natural hazards were caused by weather-and climate-related events, killing over 410,000 people and affecting a further 1.7 billion.[3] The proportion of disasters triggered by climate and extreme events has increased from 76% of all disasters in the 2000s to 83% in the 2010s.[4]

Humanitarian needs will continue to escalate if we do not act now – both to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to rising risks and impacts. Deep and immediate cuts to emissions are necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target. We must also do what we can to avoid climate-related losses and damages. Analysis by IFRC indicates that by 2050, without urgent and sustained action, 200 million people per year could be in need of international humanitarian aid to survive due to climate-related disasters - nearly double the 110 million people per year over the previous decade.[5] Yet even immediate emissions reductions will not completely prevent projected losses and damages,[6] so **it is critical that we significantly and urgently scale up adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), prioritising vulnerable countries and communities, as well as prepare for residual risk and impacts**.

1 IPCC, *Working Group II Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* (2022)
2 IPCC (2022)
3 IFRC, *World Disasters Report: Come heat or high water* (2020)
4 IFRC (2020)
5 IFRC, *Where it matters most: Smart climate financing for the hardest hit people* (2022)
6 IPCC (2022)

EXAMPLES OF IFRC NETWORK ACTION RESPONDING TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS

National Societies work at the frontlines with communities before, during and after disasters, responding to weather- and climate-related crises and helping communities reduce disaster risk and adapt, prepare for, respond and recover from the projected risks and observed impacts of climate change (see below).

As auxiliaries to public authorities, 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are uniquely mandated to support and work collaboratively with governments in reducing and managing disaster risks and impacts, including from extreme climate- and weather-related events. Our capability to respond to increasingly complex humanitarian environments, particularly in protracted crisis settings, is critical to build resilience and support already vulnerable communities. We seek to reach the most vulnerable, marginalized and hard-to-reach communities worldwide, to go the 'last mile' reducing vulnerability and building community level resilience.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Reduce exposure to hazards by reducing vulnerability of people and assets e.g. restoring mangroves to protect coastal communities from storm surge, planned relocation

PREPAREDNESS

Enable capacity to anticipate and manage emergencies from early anticipatory action to response and recovery e.g. supporting setup of early warning systems

ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Prevent and protect against a forecasted event and prepare for effective response e.g. protocols for quick cash transfers in advance of a crisis, enabling people to evacuate etc.

RESPONSE

Save lives, meet basic needs and avoid further losses e.g. search and rescue, providing shelter, food, health care, etc.

RECOVERY

Support people's efforts to cope, recover and rebuild by restoring services and assets in a resilient manner


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LOCALLY LED ACTION

Locally-led action: is cross-cutting, putting local actors and communities at the heart of decision-making across the spectrum of climate, development and humanitarian action.

Locally led adaptation (LLA): is a new paradigm where local actors and communities lead decisions over how, when and where to adapt to current and future climate risk.[7]

What's at stake?

Local communities are too often ignored. Despite being at the frontlines of the climate crisis, local communities are rarely included in the design and implementation of urgent climate action needed to increase climate resilience.

Very little climate finance supports local action. Only 10 percent of climate adaptation finance reaches the local level – or just 2 percent of the global total of climate finance flows from developed to developing countries (IIED)[8]. The decision-making on how to use such funds rarely takes place at the local level.

Locally led adaptation action can be extremely effective. Communities and local actors are better aware of the vulnerabilities, needs and capacities at the local level. Local level action is often cheaper and faster. Local level leadership can facilitate initiatives suited to cultural needs, incorporating local knowledge and enhancing effectiveness and buy-in from communities.

Support for locally led adaptation action is growing. More than 80 organizations have endorsed the *principles of locally led adaptation*.[9] The G7 has welcomed the principles[10] The Champions Group for Adaptation Finance - now thirteen bilateral and one multilateral provider – also recognise the challenges of accessing finance and delivering it to local actors at the frontline of climate impacts.[11] Whilst LDC 2050 Climate Change Vision, sets a target of 70% finance flows that support action on the ground in LDCs by 2030. Similarly, the *climate and environment charter for humanitarian organizations*,[12] endorsed by more than 300 organizations, commits to "embrace the leadership of local actors and communities".

7 As outlined in the Principles of Locally Led Adaptation
8 Soanes et al. Delivering real change: getting international climate finance to the local level. IIED (2017).
9 Principles for Locally Led Adaptation
10 G7 (2022) Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué
11 Champions Group on Adaptation Finance
12 The climate and environmental charter for humanitarian organizations

Current status of UNFCCC discussions

There is recognition of the role of local communities and indigenous communities. In 2015 the COP recognized "the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and establishes a platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.[13] At COP22 in 2016 the parties agreed to establish the local communities and indigenous peoples platform, which has since been operationalized.

Locally led action is not yet reflected in UNFCCC negotiation text, however it has been raised in multiple workstreams with cross-cutting relevance and application across Climate Finance, Adaptation & Resilience, and Loss and Damage. While locally-led adaptation (LLA) is not part of formal processes, we note for COP26, the Presidency supported regional dialogues to deepen discussions of good practice on LLA, with momentum continuing through LLA Pavilion at COP27 focused on policy, practice and implementation.

There have been growing policy and funding commitments supporting increased finance going to the local level. The Least Developed Country (LDC) Group has committed for 70% of climate finance to be delivered to the local level by 2030.[14] Momentum is building with various initiatives announced in connection to COP26, where, according to WRI, "global leaders and funders mobilized more than $450 million for efforts specifically targeted at implementing locally led approaches to building climate resilience."[15] However, there is a long way to go in shifting finance at scale to locally-led action.

Local leadership and effective adaptation are increasingly being discussed in the negotiations. The issue of locally-led action has come up in various discussions of the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). According to WRI analysis, some 14 out of 21 GGA 2022 submissions acknowledged "the importance of accounting local impacts and priorities into the GGA". At the third GGA workshop on "Methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, monitoring and evaluation" (Cairo, October 2022) there was a discussion about the relevance of locally led adaptation action as a metric by which to assess the quality of finance. This meeting also discussed relevant targets and indicators from a variety of sources such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which references locally led action in some 6 of the targets, including SDG 13 on Climate Action.

Recommendations

Climate finance must be accessible to local actors, both for risk reduction action and to ensure sustainable capacity to prepare for and respond to climate related emergencies. Without this sustainable local capacity, communities will not be able to prepare for, adapt and respond to the growing risks created by the climate crisis.

Locally-led action should be reflected in New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, which will replace the US 100 billion climate finance target.

Efforts to improve local leadership and access to climate finance should also be coordinated with localisation efforts within the humanitarian sector (in connection with the Grand Bargain) and the development sphere.

Locally led adaptation should be a core component to assessing quality of finance and quality of action under the GGA. The level of support for locally led adaptation should be a core indicator, with targets for funding going to the local level, with local level design and implementation.

13 Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 135
14 LDC Climate Change 2050 Vision
15 https://www.wri.org/update/cop26-shows-momentum-locally-led-adaptation

ADAPTATION

What's at stake?

Gaps persist between current levels of adaptation and what is required to manage rising risks and impacts.[16] In addition, most adaptation is fragmented, small-scale, incremental, sector-specific, designed to respond to current impacts or near-term risks, and focused on planning rather than implementation.[17] The value of many adaptation measures, including those that reduce disaster risk, has been proven and these need to be scaled up.

One of the largest constraints vulnerable countries face with regards to undertaking more ambitious adaptation measures is inadequate finance. The latest IPCC report estimates that adaptation needs for developing countries alone will reach USD 127 billion per year by 2030 and USD 295 billion per year by 2050.[18] With only 7% of international climate funds channelled to adaptation,[19] there remains a significant gap in investment for action. On top of this, vulnerable communities and fragile contexts very often do not benefit from support.

Many countries employ fragmented approaches to adaptation and disaster risk reduction with siloed budgets, decision-making, and coordination mechanisms. We need to employ a joined-up approach where humanitarians, climate and development actors each play complementary roles across risk reduction, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities – managing climate risk across timescales, linking short-term humanitarian response to longer-term risk planning, and building resilience of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable communities. [20]

Local civil society, local authorities and communities are best placed to identify adaptation and risk reduction solutions, but they often lack the decision-making power and finance to influence or lead the action. There is international agreement that locally-led, inclusive and participatory approaches are essential as part of an equitable, whole-of society approach to adaptation and risk reduction (see Box 2), yet the norm is still top-down planning and implementation.

EIGHT PRINCIPLES FOR LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION

The Global Commission on Adaptation developed a set of eight principles to strengthen locally led adaptation, intended to guide the adaptation community as it moves programs, funding, and practices towards adaptation that is increasingly owned by local partners.[19] Over 80 organisations, including IFRC have endorsed these principles, committing to strengthen action in this area. The principles are:

1. Devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level
2. Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised ethnic groups
3. Providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily
4. Investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy
5. Building a robust understanding of climate risk and uncertainty
6. Flexible programming and learning
7. Ensuring transparency and accountability
8. Collaborative action and investment

16 IPCC (2022)
17 IPCC (2022)
18 IPCC (2022) Refers to median estimates
19 Buchner et al. (2021) Based on public (bilateral and multilateral) and private funding
20 IFRC (2020)

Current status of UNFCCC discussions

Adaptation features in many workstreams. The **Global Goal on Adaptation** (GGA) was established to enhance work on adaptation with the aim of building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. COP26 established a comprehensive two-year **Glasgow Sharm-el-Sheikh work programme** on the Global Goal on Adaptation; under this, four workshops are to be held per year, with an annual report at COP.

One of the means of assessing adaptation progress is via the Global Stocktake (GST), established under the Paris Agreement, requiring Parties to assess collective progress toward mitigation, adaptation, and finance goals every five years.

Recommendations

Operationalise the Global Goal on Adaptation, striking a balance between assessing collective progress (for example, through the Global Stocktake) at the same time as informing and strengthening action at the national and local levels. Recognising that adaptation is necessarily context-specific and localised, the Global Goal must be pragmatic, flexible, country-led and locally driven in its approach to measure adaptation progress.

Ensure locally-led approaches are at the centre of the GGA process, avoiding overly simplified, top-down approaches which risk providing an inaccurate view of adaptation progress. Country-level data collection processes that feed into the GGA should reflect local perspectives, knowledge and priorities, to direct action and finance for effective locally-led adaptation that contributes to national objectives.[22] Involving local CSOs and NGOs as representatives of local needs is important in both country-level assessments and under the broader international Global Goal process.

Integrate targets and indicators that reflect vulnerability. This should build and expand on the work of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,[23] contributing to a joined-up approach to climate risk management.

Avoid heavy measuring and reporting burdens on countries already struggling to implement adaptation measures. Approaches should help countries identify their strengths and needs in order to adapt more effectively to climate impacts and better position themselves to receive funding. Some vulnerable countries, including least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, may require capacity building support to apply the chosen approaches.

Avoid inadvertently channelling finance to easily measurable issues, at the risk of leaving behind the most vulnerable. Assessment of adaptation progress under the GGA should provide an evidence base for future finance needs at the national and local levels (and feed into the post-2025 climate finance goal) but should avoid creating new losers seeking to access climate finance,[24] by encouraging donors to channel funds to places where adaptation progress is quicker and easier to measure.

Increase resilience for the most vulnerable. Success will ultimately be determined at the country-level in how countries make use of the activities under the Global Goal and its work programme to inform and scale up their own national and local adaptation processes. Crucially, it is important to; increase resiliencefor the most vulnerable marginalized and hard-to-reach "last mile" communities. Success can be shown through, reduced negative impacts, such as loss of lives and livelihoods and forced displacement.

21 Global Commission on Adaptation
22 Beauchamp and Motaroki, Taking stock of the Global Goal on Adaptation: from the Paris Agreement to the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, IIED, (2022)
23 Relevant indicators under the Sendai Framework include: Number of deaths attributed to disasters, number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted due to disasters, number of people covered by early warning systems, percentage of local governments that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies.
24 Climate Analytics (2021)

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CLIMATE FINANCE

What's at stake?

Finance for adaptation and resilience is inadequate. Despite commitments to balance international funding for mitigation with funding for adaptation, adaptation accounts for only 7% of total (public and private) climate finance, or 14% of public climate finance.[25] Furthermore, the international aid architecture is characterised by siloed frameworks, institutions, and technical communities of practice, resulting in fragmented financing streams that do not align with the complex nature of climate risk.

International finance for adaptation does not reach the most vulnerable countries. IFRC analysis shows that finance flows are not prioritising the countries with the highest risk and lowest capacity, particularly when funding is assessed on a per person basis. None of the 30 countries most vulnerable to climate- and weather-related disasters[26] were among the 30 highest recipients of adaptation funding on a per capita basis. The seven countries with the highest climate vulnerability received less than USD 1.10 per person in adaptation funding.[27] **Countries facing fragility are particularly overlooked;** only 12% (USD 1.3 billion) of disbursed funding from multilateral climate funds (USD 10.7 billion) went to fragile states in 2020.[28]

Local actors have limited access to climate finance. Without active involvement of local communities on the frontlines of climate impacts, interventions are less likely to be effective and can lead to maladaptation.[29] Yet adaptation finance tends to favour bulk spending through central governments and rarely targets local organisations.[30] Multilateral climate funds are difficult to access, requiring onerous accreditation and application processes; as a result, finance is primarily disbursed through international organisations. For example: of 48 project grants for flood resilience and management awarded by the Green Climate Fund, only two went to national NGOs, amounting to 4% of the funding.[31]

25 Buchner et al. (2021) Based on public (bilateral and multilateral) and private funding, using 2-year averages over 2019/2020.
26 Based on the INFORM index for risk management which identifies countries at risk of humanitarian crisis and disaster and the ND GAIN index which summarises a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience.
27 IFRC (2022)
28 Development Initiatives, Global Humanitarian Assistance Report (2022)
29 Soanes et al. Follow the money: tracking Least Developed Countries' adaptation finance to the local level, IIED (2021)
30 IFRC (2020); Soanes et al. (2021)
31 Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance, The Green Climate Fund: Recommendations for Meeting Climate Change Adaptation Needs (2020)

Current status of UNFCCC discussions

The Glasgow Climate Pact noted the failure of developed countries to meet the USD 100 billion annual contribution goal by 2020 as originally planned (USD 83.3 billion was mobilised by 2020[32]). It urged them to deliver by 2025 and to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025. At COP26, Parties agreed a process to set the **New collective quantified post-2025 goal on climate finance** (NCQG) from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.

Recommendations

Fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal. Parties must deliver on a clear roadmap to increase both quantity and quality of climate finance, including setting criteria for transparency, accessibility, additionality, and a basis in grant-based finance for adaptation.

Scale up adaptation finance based on developing country needs. Parties must ensure at least a 50:50 balance of funding between adaptation and mitigation. The goal must accurately reflect the needs of developing countries, based on all available sources of information – recognising that developing countries may need support to develop accurate estimates.

Make accountable adaptation finance allocations which prioritise the most vulnerable and ensure no one is left behind. This means developing and sharing robust frameworks to identify and prioritise the most vulnerable places, including countries suffering from protracted crises, fragile countries, least developed countries, as well as those that face existential threats such as SIDS - and holding donors and funds accountable to commitments to allocate finance accordingly. This should be supported by targeted funding windows to prioritise 'forgotten' and fragile contexts and coordination between donors to ensure that none fall through the gaps.[33] This applies to the current USD 100 billion goal and the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG)

Ensure inclusive access to adaptation funds at the local level, in accordance with the principles of locally led adaptation (LLA). Parties must commit to supporting access for a wider range of local organisations and scale up inclusive and devolved financing mechanisms.[34] Donors and recipient agencies must systematically involve affected populations in decision-making throughout the funding cycle: from fund design, to proposal, allocation, implementation, and evaluation stages. Further considerations in line with LLA include:

- Invest in capacities of local and national governments and organisations
- Design multilateral climate funding mechanisms to be more accessible to local actors
- Recognise local knowledge as reliable climate data in the climate narrative of multilateral funding proposals, especially for vulnerable communities with limited access to scientific climate data

Promote coherence between climate, development and humanitarian finance streams. A joined-up approach that deploys different types and sources of funding to address the common purpose of building resilience is critical, given the scale of the climate crisis.[35]community-level responders to future disasters. Different financing streams should address different layers of climate risk across a spectrum of comprehensive risk management activities. This requires donors to create and exploit flexibility in their funding structures to fund according to outcomes for people rather than category of aid input and to make additional efforts to truly go the 'last mile' in reaching the most vulnerable, marginalized and hard-to-reach communities. [36]

32 OECD Aggregate Trends of Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2020 (2022)
33 IFRC (2022)
34 IFRC (2022)
35 IFRC (2022)
36 IFRC (2022)

LOSS AND DAMAGE

What's at stake?

Countries and communities around the world are already experiencing climate-related losses and damages.[37] For example, some places will experience drought that dries up freshwater resources needed for local livelihoods, in others, sea level rise and accompanying saltwater intrusion may render agriculture untenable. The IPCC confirms we can expect increased losses and damages with increased warming.[38] Some losses and damages are still avoidable, but only if significantly more adaptation and mitigation efforts are brought to bear. Others are already unavoidable and will need to be addressed.

There is insufficient finance to deal with current and projected losses and damages. The IPCC notes that losses and damages are unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors and are not comprehensively addressed by current financial, governance and institutional arrangements, particularly in vulnerable developing countries.[39] Finance for adaptation is already insufficient,[40] as is finance for humanitarian needs.[41] Addressing loss and damage requires layering different financial sources and instruments to address a wide range of risks.[42] Some financial support mechanisms, such as social protection systems, are overstretched, ill-fitted, or non-existent in places where losses and damages may be highest, yet, they have a vital role to play.

Early and anticipatory action can minimize losses and damages but is underfunded and not yet implemented at scale. Analysis shows that while "at least 55% of crises are somewhat predictable," less than 1% of funding is allocated to anticipatory action and 3.8% to preparedness versus more than 90% allocated to humanitarian response.[43] There is evidence that providing anticipatory support to vulnerable communities before a hazard strikes can significantly limit losses and damages by increasing their capacity to cope with and to recover from climate hazards[44] (see Box 3).

Current status of UNFCCC discussions

The question of financing for Loss and Damage is a central issue at COP27, following the establishment of the **Glasgow Dialogue** at COP26 to discuss the issue over a three-year period. Additionally, the **Santiago Network on Loss and Damage** ("the Santiago Network") was established at COP25 as part of the **Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage**, with the mandate of catalysing technical support to avert, minimise and address loss and damage in developing countries. At COP26, parties agreed a process for the Network's operationalisation, and that funding would be provided for technical assistance, yet details of its modalities are still under discussion. Loss and Damage is also acknowledged as a cross-cutting issue under the Global Stocktake, but it is currently unclear how it will be practically considered.

37 IPCC (2022)
38 IPCC (2022)
39 IPCC (2022)
40 UNEP (2021)
41 Oxfam (2022) Funding requirements for UN humanitarian appeals linked to extreme weather events are eight times higher today compared to 20 years ago and in 2021, UN-coordinated appeals were only 56% covered.
42 Addison et al., Addressing loss and damage: practical insights for tackling multidimensional risks in LDCs and SIDS (2022)
43 ODI and Start Network, Analysing gaps in the humanitarian and disaster risk financing landscape (2019)
44 Addison et al. (2022)

REDUCING DISASTER IMPACTS THROUGH FORECAST-BASED ACTION IN MOZAMBIQUE[45]

Mozambique is highly exposed to climate hazards including more intense and frequent tropical cyclones, which can lead to flash flooding, deaths, and destruction of property and crops. To increase preparedness for tropical cyclones, in 2019 the Mozambique Red Cross (CVM) submitted an Early Action Protocol which set out an agreed threshold for pre-emptive action along with associated anticipatory actions, to protect people ahead of a forecasted cyclone. IFRC allocated funding from its Forecast-based Action by the Disaster Response Emergency Fund for CVM to procure and preposition stocks such as shelter strengthening material as well as water purification tablets to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreak. CVM also undertook readiness activities such as first aid training for volunteers and capacity building for local builders to ensure that it would be ready to act quickly when the trigger for action was met. In December 2020, CVM received the forecast that tropical storm Chalane had formed and was bearing down on Sofala. In the lead time of 48 hours, CVM assisted 7,500 people with early warning messages, distributed prepositioned stocks and demonstrated how to strengthen homes to protect again high winds, while directly strengthening homes for the most vulnerable including elderly and people with disabilities.

Recommendations

Operationalise the Santiago Network without delay, so it is fit for purpose to effectively support developing countries address losses and damages. Parties must ensure that robust institutional arrangements including structure, oversight, hosting, and funding for the SNLD are agreed at COP27, at least to an extent that allows the SNLD to start providing technical support to frontline communities during 2023, even while certain modalities are being worked out.

Ensure the Network is demand-driven, responds to the needs of the most vulnerable and facilitates locally-led solutions. The success of the Network will ultimately be determined by the extent to which meaningful support and action is provided to the most vulnerable communities, including those living in fragile contexts.

Ensure that the Global Stocktake measures progress on averting, minimising and addressing losses and damages through indicators that capture vulnerability. In the input and technical assessment phases of the Stocktake, Parties should consider inclusion of information on losses and damages incurred, action and support needs, available funding and best practices. Parties must provide support to vulnerable countries that lack the capacity to collect and assess this information in a robust manner and note that many countries are in the early stages of assessing needs and undertaking efforts to avert, minimise and address loss and damage.

Make Loss and Damage a standing agenda item for future COPs. Parties should agree that Loss and Damage and the implementation of Article 8 of the Paris Agreement becomes a permanent agenda item in the negotiations during the COPs and the subsidiary bodies.

Provide new and additional finance for addressing losses and damages noting comprehensive efforts are needed across averting, minimising, and addressing losses and damages. To respond to the scale of climate-induced losses and damages, action is needed to address the current finance gaps, noting that while important to saving lives, humanitarian action only covers a small part of losses and damages.

45 IFRC (2022)


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IFRC'S ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The IFRC is committed to supporting the most vulnerable countries and communities in responding to the climate crisis. Our capability to respond to increasingly complex humanitarian environments, particularly in protracted crisis settings, is critical to build resilience and support already vulnerable communities, where climate related and extreme weather events, compound and heighten risk, exposure and vulnerability.

These are some of the ways in which we are responding to the climate crisis and plan to scale up action:

Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), preparedness and adaptation planning, scaling up action on resilience building

The IFRC network is involved in national and local level DRR, preparedness and adaptation planning and implementing locally-led actions to build resilience. National Societies focus on climate-related risks, for example through Early Warning-Early Action; health; food security; water, sanitation and hygiene; social protection and nature-based solutions.

- In 2021, we reached an estimated **55.3 million people** with programmes designed to reduce climate-related risks.
- Through our Global Climate Resilience Platform, we will support at least **500 million people** in the **100 most climate vulnerable countries**, increasing their resilience to the impacts of climate change **by 2025**.

Implementing and scaling up anticipatory action

We have developed anticipatory action protocols implemented by National Societies in roughly **50 countries**.

- We will scale up our efforts to implement in **80 countries,** engaging and supporting **43.5 million people**.
- We plan to expand the use of IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund for forecast-based anticipatory action by **25%.**

Promoting coherence and integrated risk management	Through our humanitarian diplomacy, we will encourage links and **coherence between localisation initiatives in the climate, development and humanitarian** sectors. Through the Global Climate Resilience Platform, we will **link different sources of funding to support integrated action** across the development, humanitarian, climate and private sectors, with the aim of taking locally-led climate action to scale.
Supporting climate-smart disaster law and planning	Through our disaster law research and expertise, we will support interested authorities to **integrate climate-smart elements into their disaster laws and plans**.
Promoting locally led action	We intend to support the capacities of national societies in 100 countries to deliver on locally led climate action. We have endorsed the **principles for locally-led adaptation**. In all our work we will continue to support meaningful participation and active leadership of women, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, youth and other marginalised and/or underrepresented groups in the development and implementation of locally-led climate resilience programmes.
Reducing health-related climate impacts	We recognize that **the climate crisis is a health crisis**, and work to improve the health, wellbeing and resilience of communities and individuals throughout their entire lifetime. This includes addressing direct impacts (such as reducing mortality from extreme heat in urban centres) and indirect threats (such as increases in water and vector-borne diseases). Through the work of Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies we support health services globally to reduce the health impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable populations.
Promoting youth engagement	The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is made up over 14 million volunteers in 192 National Societies, about **half of our volunteers are young people** – a vast and engaged network that presents a huge opportunity for youth-led impact on the ground on climate action.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 million volunteers.** Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

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Contact us
Requests for commercial reproduction should be directed to the IFRC secretariat:

Address: Chemin des Crêts 17, Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland
Postal address: P.O. Box 303, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
T +41 (0)22 730 42 22 | **F** +41 (0)22 730 42 00 | **E** secretariat@ifrc.org | **W** ifrc.org