



# Global Climate Resilience Platform

Status update report



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*Cover image: In Ijaara the community meets with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) at the site of their newly rehabilitated water point (called a berked). In an effort to reduce the impact of climate change and the drought, the SRCS adds roofs to prevent evaporation, which replaces the barbed wire used to keep animals and children safe. If it rains, the water will still be collected, but communities can also store trucked water in the newly repaired locations. By meeting with communities, the SRCS team can help address immediate needs of the drought as well as working towards long-term resilience. Angela Hill/IFRC*

# Foreword

In every region of our world, the story of climate change is being written in the daily lives of millions of people.

It's a story of farmers watching crops wither in unrelenting heatwaves and coastal communities trying to protect their homes against rising seas and devastating tropical storms. It's a story of some families washed from their homes during floods, while others flee theirs during fires. It's a story of diseases spreading where they haven't been before; of conflict exacerbated as resources get ever scarcer. It's a story of many chapters and we're just at the beginning.

IFRC's climate finance report indicates that by 2050, without urgent and sustained action, an estimated 200 million people every year could find themselves in need of international humanitarian aid to survive due to climate-related disasters. That's nearly double the estimated 110 million people per year over the previous decade.

This is not a distant prospect – the toll is climbing now and is projected to reach over 140 million a year in this decade. If no action is taken to support communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change, the funding requirements for climate-related disasters could balloon to nearly US\$29 billion per year. And this is a likely under-estimate as the cost of response is likely to increase if resource scarcity pushes up inflation, and successive shocks continue to erode the capacity of national economies to cope.

While resilience to climate shocks is often lowest in highly vulnerable countries, funding flows indicate that sufficient investment in climate change adaptation is not going to the countries and people that need it most. The countries with the highest climate vulnerability received less than US\$1 per person in climate adaptation funding. Worse, only a small proportion of resources are channelled to the local level, and even less goes to locally-designed and locally-led initiatives.

However, we can emerge from this emergency. There is still time to act, solutions are available, and progress is being made on many fronts. But overcoming this threat will require much more urgent action at all levels of society and by governments in particular in the mobilization of local efforts at an unprecedented scale. The pace of positive change is not yet fast or broad enough to guarantee that we will change course onto the better path.

We need to be audacious in our ambition to tackle the climate emergency. The onus is now on us to scale up our investment and action.

The IFRC's launch of the Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP) in 2022 brings renewed vigour to that ambition and heeds the call for faster and broader efforts to effect change.

The GCRP, which is co-created with IFRC member National Societies, has the ambition to raise at least CHF 1 billion in financing to scale up local and community-based climate action. We're already well on our way there. New forms of partnership, linking different sources of funding across the development, humanitarian, climate and private sectors are proving critical to success.

Through the GCRP we aim to invest in locally-led climate programming in the 100 most climate vulnerable countries and support at least 500 million people over five years in increasing their resilience to the impacts of climate change and enhancing their adaptive capacities. GCRP funding is currently supporting programming in 48 of the 100 most climate vulnerable countries.

The GCRP supports three focus areas: early warning and anticipatory action; safety nets and shock responsive social protection; and nature-based solutions. In these areas, the Red Cross Red Crescent has extensive experience. They've also been identified as having the potential to create transformational change if coupled with unprecedented levels of investment at the local level.

The realization of these audacious ambitions can only be achieved when we seek common ground and forge radical partnerships. For those of you already working with us, we thank you. For those of you not yet doing so, we invite you to join our efforts.

We have received a clear, loud and urgent directive: we have reached a make or break moment in our fight against climate change and locally-led climate action represents a core weapon in our arsenal. Let's make the coming year the one when we walk the talk.

**Jagan Chapagain**

Chief Executive Officer and Secretary General

# 01 Vision & Executive Summary

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## GCRP Vision

The humanitarian consequences of climate change are already being felt by billions of people around the world, in particular some of the world's most marginalized and vulnerable communities. In response to these pressing realities, IFRC and its partner National Societies launched the Global Climate Resilience Platform (GCRP) at COP27. It's an ambitious five-year framework aiming to mobilize 1 billion Swiss francs to build locally-led climate resilience globally – and it's already making a real difference to millions of people.

The GCRP is about channelling resources directly to where they're needed most – frontline communities in the world's 100 most climate-vulnerable countries. It does so by supporting local and community-based climate action initiatives of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world, with the goal of increasing community resilience to the impacts of climate change and climate-related disasters.

By 2027, the GCRP aims to:

- Support 500 million people in building resilience against climate impacts.
- Assist 100 National Societies in developing climate-resilient strategies, reaching even remote communities.
- Promote the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples, youth and marginalized groups in climate resilience programmes.

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

1. Early warning and anticipatory action
2. Nature-based solutions
3. Safety nets and shock responsive social protection



# Executive Summary

In the two years since launch, we have mobilized 246.4 million Swiss francs to support community-led climate action in 48 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, reflecting the urgency of the GCRP mission and the trust it commands. The funding channelled through the Platform is premised on the understanding that local communities are often best placed to identify the climate solutions that they need and should have the power to influence decision-making and resource allocation to ensure that investments reflect their priorities. We have worked with our National Societies to bridge the need to support and finance this on-the-ground work with the need to build climate resilience at a global scale.

New partnership models with our National Societies, UN and government partners such as Water at the Heart of Climate Action are helping us to scale up collective action and public-private partnerships, Public-Private partnerships such as the Zurich Climate Alliance are opening up new private-sector revenue streams as well as expertise and technology.

Programming across the three pillars of the GCRP is already positively impacting community resilience. Early warning, early action is enabling communities to better act and protect lives before climate extremes hit, whether through evacuation routes, stockpiling of essential goods such as food and first aid kits, or strengthening housing and critical infrastructure. Through nature-based solutions, restored mangroves have provided protection from storm surges, while riverbanks have been reforested to reduce impact of riverine flooding. Shock-responsive social protection has included the strengthening of livelihoods to multiple shocks, including through cash distribution and rotating credit.

We continue to build on this and scale up through the Climate Action Journey – a new programmatic approach at the heart of the GCRP, standardizing and scaling locally-led interventions. Over 40 National Societies have already adopted this framework and many more will embark on their own journeys in the coming months. This is generating a significant appetite across our network to drive more action.

From this process, a formidable team of climate champions is emerging. Their leadership is strengthening climate action at the community level and driving interventions that assist people living the daily reality of climate change impacts.

## 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 **1 billion Swiss francs** in financing to support a five-year global programme to scale up local and community-based climate action.

Many communities facing the greatest threats from climate change have contributed the least to it. To support them, the GCRP is helping to harness the transformative power and reach of National Societies and local volunteers. Our National Societies operate in an auxiliary role alongside governments, helping to shape policy that links community action with climate risk mitigation.

As climate change intensifies and risks increase, the IFRC is exploring ways to unlock finance to reach the local level. Potential pathways span from carbon credit markets to new ambitious global programmes on extreme heat and socio-economic boots for climate resilience, all in service of channelling support more effectively and efficiently to local communities.

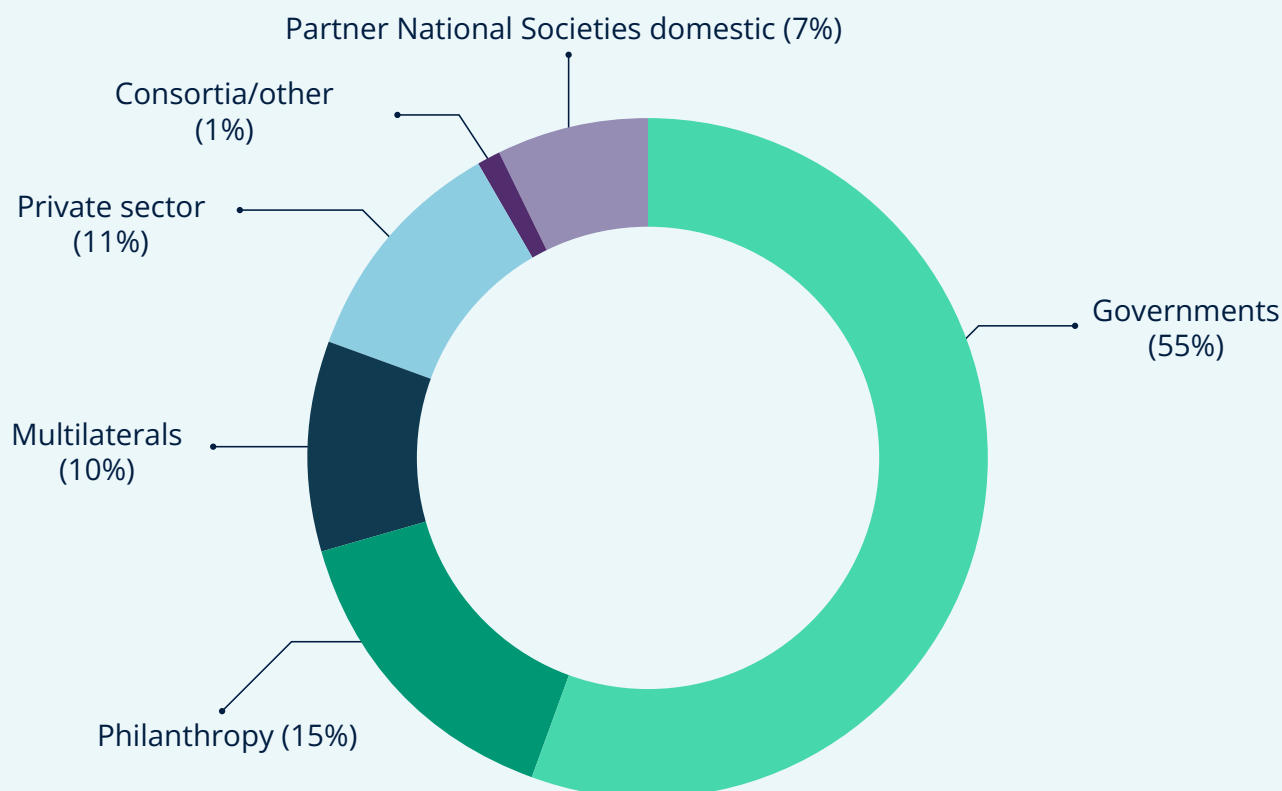
# 02 Funding Update

In the two years since the launch of the GCRP at COP27, significant progress has been made towards raising and deploying at least 1 billion Swiss francs to support 500 million people engaged in locally-led climate action.

The latest funding data, published in October 2024, shows a total of 246.4 million Swiss francs have been raised from multilateral and bilateral sources.

## GCRP (Network) funding analysis

GCRP funding, by type of donor



Our analysis reveals that 55 per cent of total funding comes from governments, which have donated 170 million Swiss francs. The largest donors are the European Commission and the United States, with donations of 49.8 million Swiss francs and 43.8 million Swiss francs, respectively. USAID funding is supporting locally-led adaptation, coastal resilience and heat as well as nature-based solutions across 26 countries.

One notable shift in funding streams is that there are now significant donations from government budget lines dedicated to climate change, as well as from the more traditional humanitarian aid budgets. We see this as recognition from governments that climate change is increasingly a humanitarian issue that requires short-, medium- and long-term funding. We continue to blend humanitarian development and climate funding to deliver locally-led interventions globally.

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA), which leads efforts to fight climate change at the EU and international level, has made recent donations totalling 4 million euros. This complements other European Commission funding, notably from DG ECHO, as well as from European Member States and supports a 'Team Europe approach'. Funding from climate budget lines now makes up 10% of total donations to the GCRP.

These multi-year funding commitments offer greater certainty and allow for a longer-term approach to programme development. Our groundbreaking Locally-led Adaptation Programme funded by USAID is setting the direction of future community-centred approaches.

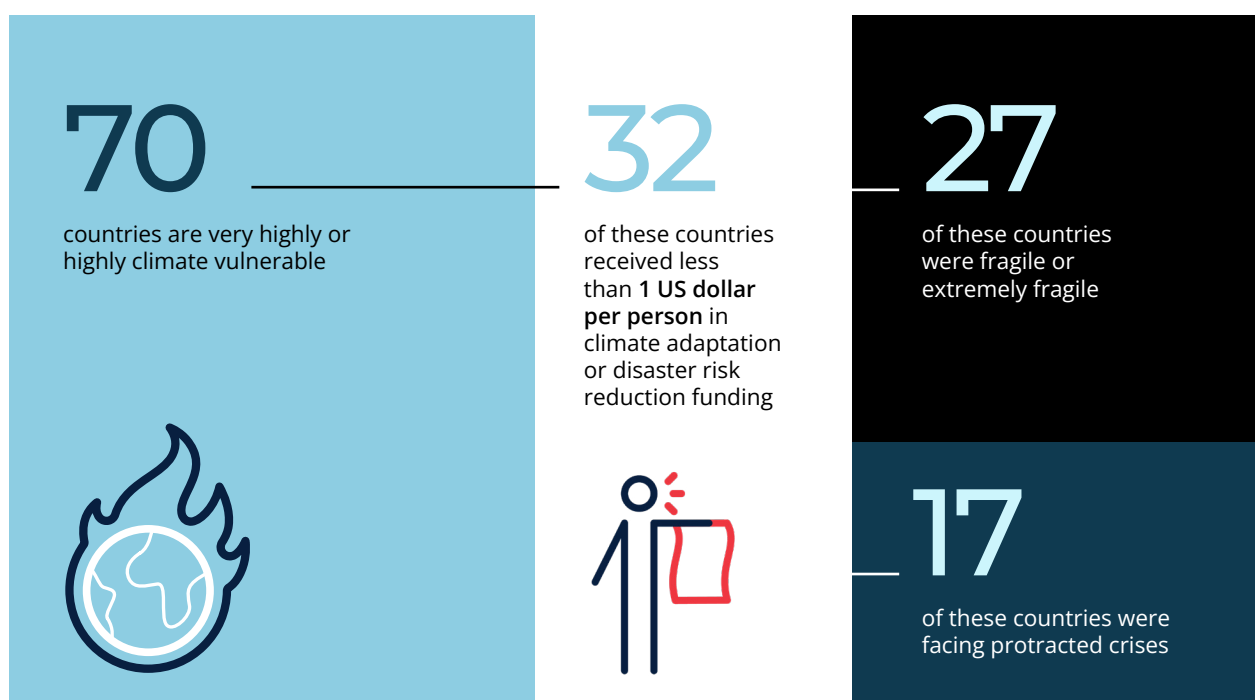
Getting support to communities is a collective endeavour. As more countries continue to endorse locally-led adaptation principles, we see this translating into practical action and support.

The GCRP offers a channel to get finance fast to the local level – to be accessible and reach the most vulnerable communities, including in contexts too often left behind in adaptation finance flows. Together, we can catalyze broader transformation across health, water, food, livelihoods and ecosystems to benefit people and communities.

One of the key aims of the GCRP is to support finance flow to the community level and in the most climate-vulnerable contexts, particularly those threatened or affected by fragility or conflict, or facing severe humanitarian needs, many of which are Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

Climate resilience programming by the IFRC network is underway in at least 94 countries. GCRP funding is now flowing to 48 of the most climate-vulnerable countries.

GCRP funding is now flowing to 48 of the most climate-vulnerable countries.



## 2.1

## Spotlight: Water at the Heart of Climate Action

The Water at the Heart of Climate Action (WHCA) programme exemplifies how new partnership models can drive meaningful climate action at the local level. Funded by a 55 million euro donation from the Netherlands government (an example of the Team Europe approach), this collaborative effort brings together three international organizations.

- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

From 2023 to 2028, WHCA is working to accelerate and scale up water action to reduce climate-related risks and increase resilience in communities most threatened by climate change. The programme focuses on five countries around the Nile River Basin: Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Rwanda.

Key features of this innovative funding model include:

- Integration of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), a dedicated UN multi-partner financing mechanism for weather and climate surface-based observations.
- A comprehensive approach addressing the entire hydro-meteorological value chain, from “satellites to sandbags”.
- Emphasis on meaningful participation of local authorities, actors, communities and marginalized people in decision-making processes.

By breaking down barriers between sectors and fostering collaboration among global, national and local partners, WHCA demonstrates how new partnership models can empower communities on the front lines of climate change to take effective action.

“

We have provided communities with early warning messages, shelter, first aid, evacuation routes to protect them from the impacts of increased flooding.”



**John Lobor**  
Secretary General, South Sudan



# 2.2

## Spotlight: Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance

Partnerships with the private sector and local community-based organizations are increasingly important for building community-led resilience. Our work with the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance (ZCRA) is helping rural and urban communities worldwide to develop local solutions to climate-related risks. It also works to influence the formulation of policy to provide added protections in the future. Since January 2024, ZCRA has mobilised CHF 46 million, with a goal of 130 million Swiss francs by December 2035. ZCRA is an alliance of partners including IFRC, London School of Economics, Mercy Corps, Plan International, ISET, IIASA, Practical Action and Concern Worldwide.

The traditional focus of the ZCRA has been flood resilience. In the last decade, floods have affected 734 million people. The long-term vision is for all floods to be managed in a way that does not negatively impact lives and livelihoods.

The partnership has four key objectives:

1. Enhance and increase the resilience of urban and rural communities to climate hazards.
2. Promote the widespread adoption of good climate resilience practices.
3. Increase the funding available to communities to improve their climate resilience.
4. Improve the policy environment for building community resilience to climate hazards.



*Through the Zurich Climate Resilience Alliance program, IFRC and the Mozambican Red Cross (CVM) are supporting local government in the Sofala province, in strengthening their resilience by equipping DRM committees with lifesaving skills and readiness kits to cope with climate crisis. / CVM*

# 2.3

## Case Study: Philippines Flood Resilience

The Philippine Red Cross works as part of the ZCRA to reduce flooding risks.

Approximately 74% of the Philippines' population is exposed to climate hazards including floods caused by cyclones, tropical storms, and heavy rainfall.

The Red Cross teams use the ZCRA's Flood Resilience Measurement Framework to assess the dangers and implement solutions. The local community is fully engaged through Barangay Flood Resilience Committees and the Red Cross 143 volunteer network.

As a result, community-based early warning systems have been established, mobile health clinics equipped, and environmental management programmes implemented including tree planting activities. The programme has also provided DRR, swimming, and search and rescue training to local communities.

This project has positively impacted the lives of more than 34,000 people who now have greater awareness of risk and more confidence in their ability to withstand flooding. It's estimated that over 260,000 people will benefit from community interventions, scaling up initiatives, and mass media awareness campaigns.







# 03 Programme Update

Since its inception in 2022, the guiding principle of the GCRP has been that local action, led by communities most at risk, is the best pathway to climate adaptation and greater resilience.

The IFRC has begun implementing a new programmatic approach driven by community consultations, utilizing a standardized "menu of locally-led interventions" as a framework to accelerate and scale up programmes effectively. They can then be customized and replicated across geographies, putting local communities in the driving seat.

The foundation for delivering effective, locally-led and well-funded resilience is the IFRC's Climate Action Journey, (CAJ) launched in March 2024 after successful trials in Malawi, Nigeria and Pakistan.

The CAJ enables partner National Societies to initiate, expand and scale up climate action and locally-led adaptation. It facilitates this by enhancing climate risk knowledge and capacity, strengthening partnerships for action and unlocking access to climate finance.

“

The Climate Action Journey is a holistic and strategic step-by-step approach for Malawi Red Cross to scale up climate action.”



Prisca Chisala  
Director of Programmes and  
Development, Malawi Red Cross

## The steps of the Climate Action Journey



In 2024, the IFRC has significantly enhanced its support for National Societies undertaking their CAJ, focusing on countries most affected by climate change.

Over 40 National Societies representing vulnerable regions have begun or are about to start their CAJ. These include Gambia, Ghana, Ethiopia, the Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Paraguay and Ethiopia.

In addition, more than 20 National Societies have established a Climate Working Group or Task Force, including Bosnia, Dominica, Madagascar and Uganda.

Pakistan, Nigeria and Ethiopia are among 20 National Societies developing, or that have developed, a National Climate Risk Assessment and Screening.

Around 15 National Societies have or are currently developing their National Climate Strategy, including Turkey, Nigeria and Pakistan.



# 3.1

## Pillar 1: Early Warning and Anticipatory Action

When disaster looms, early warning systems are critical to saving lives and livelihoods. Yet more than half of all countries lack effective systems, leading to thousands of preventable deaths every year.

The IFRC is co-leading action to change this. In partnership with the United Nations (UN) Early Warnings for All initiative – we are stepping up action to ensure every person on the planet is protected by early warning systems by 2027. IFRC is the global lead for Pillar 4, “Preparedness to respond to warnings” and is actively contributing to Pillars 1 and 3, to ensure that community-level risk assessments are captured in national risk information and that early warning services are people-centred and reach people through preferred and trusted communication channels.

The Early Warnings for All initiative calls for targeted investments of 3.1 billion US dollars between 2023 and 2027. That may seem like a huge sum, but analysis shows these systems provide a return on investment of more than 10 times the initial cost.

We know that giving just 24 hours’ notice of an impending disaster can cut losses by 30%. The Global Commission on Adaptation found that spending just 800 million US dollars on early warning systems in developing countries could avoid losses of 3 billion to 16 billion US dollars annually.

The immediate focus for action is the 30 countries that face exceptionally high risks. Many of these are small island nations threatened by rising sea levels and increasingly powerful tropical storms.



Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, 2023: Camp volunteers were engaged in early warning message dissemination in Camp 26. / IFRC BD



# 3.1.1

## Case Study: Dominica Early Warning System

The Caribbean island of Dominica is extremely vulnerable to climate-driven disasters. In 2017, Hurricane Maria caused losses totalling 1.2 billion US dollars.

The Dominica Red Cross initiated a Community early warning system (CEWS) in 2021/22 to enhance local resilience against storm surges and other hazards.

The development of the early warning system involved extensive community engagement, starting with Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments to identify at-risk areas. Rather than warnings coming from outside communities, individuals at risk actively participated in creating and sharing these alerts, thereby enhancing their agency to mitigate risk.

Local participation was crucial, with groups of 20-25 community members in each target area involved in planning processes that integrated local knowledge with data from meteorological offices and government agencies.

Community benefits include improved disaster preparedness, faster response times to warnings and potentially life-saving alerts. In Marigot, a village of about 2,600 residents, the CEWS successfully prevented loss of life during heavy rainfall.

The CEWS has built a culture of proactive and community-owned disaster management in places highly susceptible to hurricanes, landslides, and floods.



*To build resilience and promote disaster risk reduction and early warning initiatives in communities, the Dominica Red Cross recently trained over 20 members from the communities of Bense, Anse De Mai and Anse Sol Dat to form a Community Disaster Response Team. / Dominica Red Cross*

# 3.2

## Pillar 2: Nature-Based Solutions

Protecting and restoring ecosystems can reduce the risk of climate-driven disasters and help mitigate the impacts when they do occur. For example, protecting coastal wetlands has been shown to reduce wave heights by up to 71 per cent, a major reduction in disaster risk.

A report by the World Wildlife Fund and the IFRC concluded that nature-based solutions could save developing countries at least 104 billion US dollars by 2030 and 393 billion US dollars by 2050, by reducing the intensity of climate change and weather-related hazards by at least 26 per cent.

Scaling up nature-based solutions could protect vulnerable populations from the worst effects of climate change.



### 26%

possible reduction in weather and climate hazards from nature-based solutions.



### 71%

potential wave height reduction as a result of protecting and restoring coastal habitats including mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs.



### 393

billion US dollars in savings to developing countries in 2050 with climate hazards reduced by nature-based solutions.



# 3.2.1

## Case Study: Green Disaster Risk Reduction project in Jamaica

The IFRC and Jamaica Red Cross are helping vulnerable communities in Jamaica enhance disaster and climate resiliency.

In Jamaica's Old Harbour Bay, Rock River and Woodford communities, enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments were used to identify risks and develop coping mechanisms. Science-based research identified ecosystem-led recommendations, such as landscape reforestation of degraded slopes and riparian buffers along riverbanks to reduce erosion, landslides and flooding.

Key stakeholders including government, community representatives, NGOs and the private sector identified nature-based projects as part of Resilience Action Plans to be funded by the project and beyond.

The potential benefits of these solutions are estimated as follows:



**60,000**  
beneficiaries reached



**3,000**  
Native tree species reforested



**40**  
Avoided impact on 40 critical facilities

The Greening Disaster Risk Reduction project, and its predecessor Resilient Islands in Old Harbour Bay, illustrates the transformative capacity of nature-based solutions. The methodologies and science-based approaches that underpin the project offer a scalable model for climate resilience building, with local communities at the heart of the initiative.

# 3.3

## Pillar 3: Safety Nets And Shock-Responsive Social Protection

Social Protection systems play an essential role in many countries in buffering the consequences of unexpected shocks and stresses. However, current social protection systems are often not equipped to adequately safeguard marginalized groups, who are frequently the most vulnerable to climate crises.

National Societies are partnering with government agencies in several countries to improve risk assessment and targeting, ensuring that existing social protection systems effectively reach the most vulnerable populations. They are also leveraging the humanitarian mandate of the IFRC to reach and serve marginalized communities, particularly in contexts where this issue is politically sensitive and access to formal services is limited.

Enhancing social safety nets, with tools including savings groups and micro-insurance, can further

strengthen social protection buffers during climate-related disasters and enable quicker recovery and rebuilding. The IFRC's Integrated Assistance initiative creates an ecosystem of digital tools to provide seamless services to those needing humanitarian services.

The ecosystem has a shared ID layer to enable interoperability with other partners and to integrate diverse programmes and referrals, including services offered by the private sector (e.g., offers for transportation, short-term housing, etc.), into a menu of relevant options for each person registered. The digital tools also allow National Societies to assign their volunteer resources more effectively (e.g., to focus on those affected by the digital divide) and to maintain ongoing engagement with affected communities to gather feedback and insights on continuing needs.



*Malagasy Red Cross volunteers raising awareness among communities in the commune of Tanambao in the district of Mananjary. This involves spreading information on hygiene, health, social protection and preparation for the arrival of Cyclone Enmati. Caren Ramanantoanina / IFRC Africa*



# 3.3.1

## Case Study:

## Integrated Locally-Led Programming Supported by USAID in Malawi

Climate hazards are impacting Malawi more and more. From seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, tropical cyclones to floods, are causing injury, death, displacement and loss of people's livelihoods.

In response, the Malawi Red Cross National Society is strengthening and building locally-led programmes from early warning early action to longer-term adaptation, from ensuring food and water security to saving lives and strengthening livelihoods.

The Malawi Red Cross Society works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resource and Climate Change and is regarded as a leading actor

in climate action in the country. This has enabled the National Society to establish a national multi-sectoral climate working group to accelerate action.

Through the climate action journey, the Malawi Red Cross has been paving the way to further scale up locally-led adaptation. For example, community-level Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (EVCAs) and a multi-year climate strategy have resulted in the co-design of new and strengthened locally-led adaptation programmes, putting communities at the centre of adapting to climate-related hazards.

*Malawi Red Cross volunteer Thom Konk'a setting up a tent in Mwalija camp that housed approximately 900 people after the village was submerged by flooding in 2019. (4.4.2019, Mwalija village/camp, Chikwawa district, Malawi) Saara Mansikkamäki / Finnish Red Cross*

# 3.4

## Enabling Implementation: Climate Champions

To scale climate action effectively, funding must reach the communities most in need, with a strong emphasis on empowering local leadership and building capacities to accelerate locally-led initiatives on a larger scale.

The IFRC Climate Champions Initiative currently supports 20 National Societies in accelerating their leadership in climate action – both within their organizations and across the global network, spanning all regions. We plan to build a new cohort of Climate Champions every year.

The Climate Champions serve as ambassadors at both leadership and technical levels.

**How this works:** the Climate Champions programme supports National Societies to accelerate their delivery of climate projects, through workshops, expert-led discussions and the development of individual Climate Action Plans. It serves as a platform for peer learning and knowledge sharing, covering topics such as climate finance and nature-based solutions. Climate Action Plans outline specific steps for each National Society over 18 months, such as conducting climate risk assessments or establishing focal points for climate action.

Launched in June 2023, the initiative embodies the IFRC approach of “local action, global reach”.

“

Strong mangroves have provided coastal shoreline protection against damages from extreme events in the Maldives.”



Ahmed Shabin  
Vice President, Maldivian Red Crescent





*Mosquito breeding site eradication is a yearly feat for the Maldivian Red Crescent, eager to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases. / Maldivian Red Crescent*

# 04 Looking Forward

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As the climate crisis accelerates, we must confront the reality that building global resilience is a marathon that must be run at the pace of a sprint. When viewed in the context of escalating climate impacts, the scale of the challenge can feel daunting.

But as we've already seen, if we partner in new ways, with new partners, we can find solutions to deliver increased funding and support to communities on the frontline, so they can build effective resilience.

We are pursuing a range of options including evaluating the potential to generate carbon credits, creating a new funding stream. Initial analysis of programmes across the IFRC network deems them well-positioned to generate high-quality carbon credits by the reduction, removal or avoidance of carbon emissions. While project returns will be highly context-specific, early estimates indicate a return of 44 million US dollars and 76 million US dollars of surplus carbon credit revenues for every 100 million US dollars of capital deployed for reforestation and clean water projects respectively. These projects, once verified and certified, can generate carbon credits sold in the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) to companies seeking to offset their emissions.

For the IFRC, carbon credits offer a sustainable funding mechanism for climate resilience projects and allows for capital to be transformational. The network's strong community engagement, volunteer base and long-term presence enable the scaling up of nature-based solutions and community-level interventions. The strong reputation and global trust in the IFRC attracts a premium price for projects and also draws the attention of key private-sector investors in the market. This approach ensures better stakeholder engagement and improved quality and integrity of carbon credits projects. We are committed to adopting a portfolio approach, testing across several country contexts before taking this to scale.

We also plan to facilitate more streamlined investment to the GCRP by establishing a supporting pooled fund. Such a fund would support multi-annual and multi-country programming under the GCRP by allocating more flexible funding for catalytic impact.

To this end, we are also working with Multilateral Development Banks such as the World Bank and specialized climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund to diversify funding sources and maximize flexibility and reach. We see scope to further expand such partnerships. IFRC has been invited to be an implementing partner of the World Bank administered Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative. Over the next year we will work with CREWS and its partners to see Early Warning Systems designed from the ground up, with locally-led approaches and commensurate funding to the most local level. We hope that through this partnership Early Warning Systems can be implemented where the need is greatest, including in conflict and fragile settings. We will see a shift from funding where we can, to where we should.



# New Global Programming

## Socio-economic 'boosts' to climate resilience

for vulnerable individuals, households and small businesses



### 1. People: Strengthening social safety nets

- Ensure people most at risk are covered by Shock Responsive Social Protection systems as risk change with Climate Change
- Leveraging the humanitarian role (in ESSN in Türkiye)



### 2. Households: Providing community grants for livelihoods

- Livelihoods solutions that work
- Funding/resourcing models to enable delivery of solutions at scale (large-scale donor support, rotating credit)



### 3. Small business: Leveraging and strengthening local economies

- Role of small businesses in local coping and livelihoods
- Funding/resourcing models to enable delivery of solutions at scale strengthening local procurement and market support

New global programmes under the GCRP are in development including an Extreme Heat Initiative being launched at COP29 focusing on People, Places, and Partnerships. IFRC will mobilize 500 million CHF by 2030 to beat the heat in cities.

Rising extreme heat is a threat to people and the planet. We need to respond to it now and reform and re-imagine the way we approach it in the future.

When extreme heat hits, we need to act fast to protect people. To be ready not just now but for the years and decades ahead, we need to strengthen urban resilience and adaptation. To go far on this journey, we need to act together with our local partners.

The IFRC Extreme Heat Initiative puts people and cities at the centre of local action to beat heat, building resilient, climate-smart communities, with the ambition of action across 100 cities, making an impact in the lives of at least 100,000,000 people. As part of the GCRP, we aim to mobilize CHF 500 million in the next 5 years to achieve this vision.

Finally, IFRC is also developing an ambitious Climate and Health programme with the **Green Climate Fund**, to build resilience of health infrastructure and communities to climate exacerbated health risks in 12 countries. The programme 'Climate and Health Action for a Global Resilient Community' is a 6-year programme comprising:

- I. Climate and disease surveillance
- II. Low carbon resilient health facilities
- III. Health workers trained to respond to extreme climate events
- IV. Community mobilization for health climate actions
- V. Humanitarian action in health

With a funding envelope of up to 100 million US dollars, the CHANGE programme aims to bolster climate health resilience and enhance the livelihoods of affected communities by deploying disease and climate surveillance mechanisms, improving preparedness of health workers, restoring health infrastructure, utilizing low-carbon technologies and reinforcing communities' preparedness.

We invite and welcome partners to join us on this mission to build locally-led climate resilience!



# About This Report

The Global Climate Resilience Platform status report serves to share information, including progress on key climate-related programming and resource mobilization, upcoming engagement opportunities, and key highlights with interested stakeholders and partners supporting the implementation of this ambitious, multi-year initiative.

This status report will be issued annually in advance of COP to help inform individual and collective commitments and key messages in support of locally-led climate resilience and action. It will be complemented by regular update meetings throughout the year and feed into the IFRC's annual reporting and planning.

