

CLIMATE ACTION PATHWAY **RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION**

Action Table

November 2019



A 1.5°C RESILIENT FUTURE IS DELIVERED

RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

- Resilient people and communities:** Capacity of vulnerable people and communities is built to manage risk and adapt to the impacts from climate change.
- Resilient environment:** Resilience of ecosystems is enhanced to promote sustainable economic growth and peoples' livelihoods.
- Resilient economies:** Public and private actors have integrated climate risk into all their investments and plans to make them climate resilient.



Policies (national,	By 2020	By 2030	By 2050
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing countries organizations develop on actions (e.g. LIFE-AR) to build resilience, and international community identifies how it will support the initiative. Political and private sector leadership identify opportunities to use nature-based solutions (NbS) to build resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All developing countries have integrated climate resilience into their policies and investment plans with collaboration from international community. Public and private actors are using NbS approaches at scale in climate actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All countries have integrated climate resilience into their policies and investment. NbS actions to build climate resilience and reduce emissions are routinely used in all sectors.

subnational and local)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans are developed for forecast improvements, financing, and early action plans to make people safer when disasters strike (e.g. under the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership). Identify how to bring actions together to help deliver Paris, Sendai and World Humanitarian Summit agreements. 	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 developing countries have reviewed and integrated their crisis/disaster risk management and climate adaptation into their policies. Early warning systems (EWS) expanded and developing countries plan for early action to benefit 1 billion people. <p>By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing and EWS actions in place to help achieve Sendai targets and help significantly reduce global disaster mortality by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions taken so all people benefit from early warning systems and effective national plans to cope with disasters. Actions result in substantive reductions in direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans being developed to strengthen national social protection systems and the coherence of disaster management and adaptation policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection policies and programmes in developing countries have integrated measures to reduce vulnerability to climate risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In most countries action take and social protection is seen as an essential part of a country's strategy to deal with climate risks to protecting the most vulnerable people anticipate and cope.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support developed for mainstreaming climate risks into all sectoral plans, nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs) for developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All national and sectoral plans have taken action to mainstream climate risk and enabling support for a resilient future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National plans have completed integrated climate risk.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations signing up to United Nations Climate Action Summit (UNCAS) actions that contribute to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. 	<p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and private organizations ensure all climate actions, plans and policies on resilience and adaptation are gender-responsive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All actions are inclusive fully integrate gender and no one is left behind.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognition on need for action to engage women, youth and people living with disabilities who are most impacted by climate change. ▪ Commitments by all stakeholders to consult with and collaborate with communities and civil society on the development of climate actions. ▪ Public and private sector organizations take action so that women, youth and people living with disabilities are actively involved and equally represented in climate decisions processes and implementation of solutions.
<h2>Finance and Investment</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actions developed to support developing countries mainstream climate risk into their fiscal and financial policies and budgets. ▪ Establishment of a supportive ecosystem for country-level climate-resilient policies and financial management. ▪ Governments and international community focus on resources for local action (getting money to where it matters) and development of a methodology to track locally led financing. ▪ Governments and development agencies take action to increase climate finance that either directly reaches local communities or provides direct benefits to them in developing countries. ▪ Develop analytical tools including a physical risk pricing framework and methodology to prioritize national resilient investment. ▪ Action taken to increase capital investment in resilience across the world, and especially in most vulnerable developing countries (e.g. least developing countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)). ▪ National disaster risk financing strategies developed including discussion of insurance for resilient infrastructure. ▪ Risk finance and insurance mechanisms for resilient infrastructure is available in all developing countries. ▪ Expand forecast-based financing and action in the humanitarian sector to include five humanitarian early action plans in four different organizations. ▪ Forecast-based financing is used to take early humanitarian action based on hydro-meteorological forecasts in at least five developing countries every year.

Resilient and Inclusive Economic Growth

- Plans developed to increase risk finance and coverage of insurance to most vulnerable people and places (e.g. under InsuResilience Partnership).
- By 2025
 - Risk finance and insurance mechanisms provided to 500 million poor and vulnerable people against disaster and climate shocks.
 - Prearranged risk finance and insurance mechanisms from private sector covers 10% of average annual climate and disaster losses in developing countries.
 - 80 vulnerable developing countries have increased access to property and agricultural micro-insurance solutions.
 - New or enhanced (sub-) sovereign risk financing and insurance mechanisms developed for 60 developing countries to respond to climate disasters.
 - Insurance industry provide USD 5 billion to support risk finance and insurance mechanisms.
- Developed countries recommit to climate financing targets and commit to at least USD 50 billion in adaptation funding.
- Public and private sector take action to make USD 6 trillion per year investment in infrastructure climate smart and resilient.
- The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures recommendations on disclosure of climate risk in financial markets and companies are being advanced.
- Climate risks are visible and addressed in all private financial markets.
- All financial markets and companies report on climate risk and how they are managing the risk.

Technology and Innovation

- Develop plans to mainstream climate risks into inclusive infrastructure planning, design, operation, and maintenance.
- Climate resilience is integrated into all infrastructure assets and systems.
 - Small and medium-sized enterprises supported to integrate climate risks into business continuity planning.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A blueprint developed for investment to scale up climate informed farmer advisory services and information and communication technology (ICT) platforms. A demand led research and development agenda developed to support the climate resilience of smallholder farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT platforms set up to connect farmers with markets to respond to changes in supply and demand, eliminating food waste and postharvest losses. Public and private organizations provide 100 million smallholder farmers with access to climate informed advisory services. 200 million small scale producers have increased resilience through the development and use of adaptive technologies by the CGIAR system.
<p>Business and Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions developed to mainstream climate risks into value chains and business plans. Development of voluntary standards and guidance on climate related risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses take action so majority of value chains are resilient and also benefit groups most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in developing countries. Adoption/regulation of, consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures by companies and businesses. All businesses have resilient value chains benefitting all especially most vulnerable people and places.

Marrakech Partnership areas – Headline milestones on resilience and adaptation

<p>Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize financial, technical and capacity-building resources to enhance the resilience of energy systems. Enhance positive feedback loops to ensure that new clean, renewable energy investments are climate resilient. Engage energy utilities to increase understanding of climate risks and ways to enhance energy system resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal access to affordable, reliable, modern and climate resilient energy services. Integrate climate resilience into all new renewable energy investments. Integrate climate resilience into the doubling of the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate energy resilience into programmes (e.g. SE4All) to enhance energy access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop climate-resilient refurbishment with clear financing mechanism.
<h2>Human Settlements</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start building the climate resilience of the urban poor living in informal settlements. In partnership with local communities and civil society actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-driven funds provide more control over development and climate funding to the urban poor. Actions strengthen the resilience of 600 million urban slum dwellers by 2030 and to lift them out of poverty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how social protection, adaptation and resilience, initiatives can be better designed and applied to match the challenges of urban populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries have tested and scaled up approaches to manage urban climate risks through social protection, adaptation and resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize increased financial flows for urban resilience in developing countries by supporting financial models for adaptation (e.g. under the Building Climate Resilience of the Urban Poor initiative). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cities have inclusive policies, projects, and structures that will deliver climate-resilient cities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are supported to diagnose water risks and to design and upgrade their water systems for resilience through investments in managing water use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are implementing more resilient urban water and waste water systems. Cities implement NbS to help combat extreme heat, flooding, sea-level rise, and water shortages. 100 cities develop and implement integrated urban water resilience planning and investment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness is raised on the need to develop heatwave action plans in cities around the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One billion people are covered by new or improved heatwave action plans and early warning systems in cities.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cities are supported to recognize how the changing frequency of extreme events increases climate risks to residents and cities. ▪ Processes developed to integrate of climate risks into urban planning. ▪ Climate risks are integrated into long-term urban planning in cities, addressing the overlapping risks of rapid unplanned urbanization and climate change as well as retrofitting climate solutions into existing urban areas. ▪ Engage with manufacturers to encourage extended producer responsibility (e.g. product takeback, donating leftover food, elimination of toxics in waste stream, etc.) ▪ Policies are in place to promote holistic solutions based on the waste management hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose). ▪ Adopt a cross-sectoral approach and consider grey, green and blue infrastructure when undertaking renewal/upgrade/new developments in city infrastructure. ▪ Ensure that sustainable, climate proof urban development and resilience are prioritized in national budgets and in bilateral and multilateral development country assistance strategies.
<p>Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilize commitments from industry to accelerate the use of NbS in business operations. ▪ Industry routinely integrating and using NbS in their operations. ▪ Build institutional capacity to manage climate risks to existing assets and operations. ▪ Business case and investment financing criteria facilitate delivery of climate-resilient infrastructure. ▪ Companies of all sizes commit to 1.5°C/net-zero targets. ▪ End fossil fuel subsidies accelerates shift to renewable & resilient energy systems. ▪ Climate disclosure is mainstreamed as standard financial disclosures for major economies and companies. ▪ Deployment of advanced technologies to support adaptation projects in industry. ▪ Roadmaps established for key heavy industry sectors, recognizing key role for knowledge sharing. ▪ Breakthrough technologies for major industrial sectors (e.g. CCU/S, H2 etc.) are deployed at scale. ▪ Public-private collaborations, investments in innovation and cross-cutting industry partnerships drive transformation.



Land Use

- Implement actions under GCA action track on food and agriculture.
 - Expand access to climate-informed digital agricultural advisory services for at least 100 million small-scale producers.
 - Scale up access for at least 100 million small-scale producers to reach insurance, markets, finance, and productive safety nets.
 - Improve access to and use of adaptation technologies and agro-ecological practices for 100 million small-scale producers.
 - Donors have doubled agricultural research through the CGIAR system to support 200 million small-scale producers adapt to be more climate resilient.
- Plans developed to build resilience into food and agriculture value chains (e.g. under Just Rural Transition initiative and African Agriculture Adaptation Initiative).
 - 50 million small-scale producers benefitting from sustainable and climate resilient approaches to crop production and management of natural resources.
 - Agricultural commodity supply chains worth USD 50 billion annually have enhanced sustainability through climate resilient approaches to investment.
- Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains.
 - Supportive cross-sectoral institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to implement landscape restoration and forest conservation are in place.
- Resilient food and agriculture systems.
 - Minimal waste (less than 5%) of food and agriculture products in all food and agriculture value chains.
 - All public support provides incentives for sustainable and resilient food and agriculture systems.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize the role of forest- related NbS for enhancing NDCs and their implementation. By 2030, 25 countries have developed incentives and policy frameworks for transformative climate outcomes in agriculture. Reduce emissions from livestock (enteric fermentation and manure) by 30%. Reduce emissions from rice paddies by 70%. Increase soil and pasture carbon sequestration in areas with high carbon losses by ~600 Mt CO₂ per year. Ensure a sustainable natural resource bases for agricultural production, particularly for smallholder farmers.
<h2>Oceans and Coastal Zones</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize increased financial and insurance flows to build coastal resilience and reduce ocean risk (e.g. through Ocean Risk and Resilience Acton Alliance). Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts, and take action by 2025 for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans. Identify support for coastal communities, especially in developing countries, to manage coastal risk and build resilience. 500 million coastal people are supported by financial and insurance products that build coastal resilience. Identification of new finance mechanisms to protect marine spaces. Protection of 30% of marine space supported by new finance mechanisms. Identification of societal needs and related ocean science priorities under the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. Countries implementation adaptation and mitigation plans to protect ocean coastal zones. Safeguards developed for displaced costal populations due to environmental distress or ocean and coastal emergencies. Identification of opportunities to use NbS to build the resilience of coastal zone and low-lying areas in SIDS and LDCs. NbS routinely used in green infrastructure developments to provide protection for defense against sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and storms (esp. for low-lying areas, islands and developing countries).

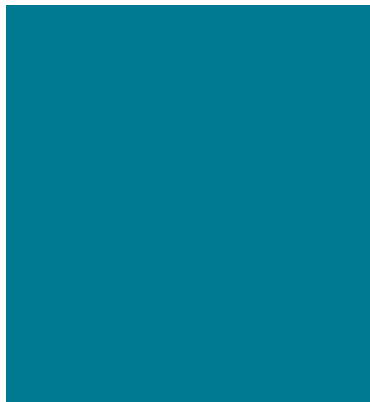


Transport

- Accelerate mainstreaming of climate risks into planning, maintenance, operations, monitoring of transport infrastructure systems/networks.
- Accelerate climate risk-assessment at local/facility levels. develop inventories to identify critical assets/ systems components; map climate hotspots; assess vulnerability; and prioritize areas for adaptation/resilience building.
- Review legal, governance and institutional framework to accelerate climate-risk assessment and adaptation planning for transport; integrate into national adaptation plans and into processes for implementation of international agreements, including 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.
- Accelerate action for access to finance and technology as well as capacity building especially for most vulnerable regions and countries e.g. SIDS and LDCs.
- Climate change considerations, including interdependencies, are mainstreamed into the planning, design, maintenance, management, operations, monitoring and decision-making processes of transport infrastructure and transport networks.
- Transport-specific policies, regulation, standards, and guidance for effective adaptation action and resilience building over time are effectively implemented.
- Risks to transport infrastructure are reduced through the 'build back better', 'build out of harm's way' approach and relocation policies that are mainstreamed into transport infrastructure design, construction, maintenance and upgrading.
- Infrastructure operators prioritize maintenance activity, extreme weather warning systems and contingency plans to maximise operational resilience.
- All critical transport infrastructure assets, networks/systems components are climate resilient to (at least) 2050.
- All critical transport infrastructure assets, networks/systems components are climate resilient to (at least) 2100, with effective management of human and environmental resources for adaptation and resilience building.

Water

- Expand support for source water protection to enhance the health of the lands around water sources to improve water quality, restore reliable water flows and bring added benefits to local ecosystems and communities.
- 50 countries address climate change risks in their water systems to prioritize integrated planning and execution of comprehensive flood and drought management to advance preparedness for and risk mitigation of water extremes.
- Raise an additional billion for climate smart, risk informed development, including building flood resilience by 2022.
- 100 river and groundwater basins have integrated water management plans and finance for climate adaptation and resilience measures.
- Awareness is raised on the links and trade-offs between forests and water.
- 100 river and groundwater basins have action plans that incorporate trade-offs across the forest-water nexus.



- Demonstrate relevant green bond opportunities available to investors.
- Work with local and national governments, financial institutions, and the private sector to build new bond markets in low to middle income countries
- Facilitate the adoption of green water bonds at the speed and scale necessary by promoting regulatory policies and governance mechanisms that allow for and promote a green bond market.
- Policies in place to reduce perceived risk of green investments that currently prevents access to bond markets.

Existing global and regional initiatives, networks and platforms

This list in alphabetical order. Criteria for inclusion are that it is an initiative, network or platform working on resilience and adaptation in a region or globally, and are not projects or programmes of one, or two, organizations.

<u>African Adaptation Initiative</u>	Focus on adaptation action in Africa on: (1) climate information services; (2) strengthening policies and institutions; (3) enhancing on the ground action; and (4) access to and mobilizing finance and investment.
<u>AGIR (the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative)</u>	Aim to help build resilience to the recurrent food and nutrition crises that affect the countries of the Sahel and West Africa.
<u>Africa Risk Capacity</u>	Aim to use finance mechanisms such as risk pooling and risk transfer to create pan-African climate response systems that enable African countries to meet the needs of people harmed by natural disasters.



<u>ASEAN Climate Resilience Network</u>	Platform for regional exchange, particularly for sharing information, experiences, and expertise on climate smart agriculture (CSA).
<u>Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)</u>	Supports Asia and the Pacific stakeholders with knowledge for designing and implementing adaptation measures, building capacity to access technologies and finance in support of climate change adaptation.
<u>Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)</u>	A regional catastrophe fund for Caribbean governments to limit the financial impact of devastating hurricanes and earthquakes by quickly providing financial liquidity when a policy is triggered.
<u>Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT)</u>	Develops innovative climate-induced food insecurity analyses and practices to inform programming and decision-making.
<u>Climate Bonds Initiative</u>	International initiative promoting investment in projects and assets necessary for a rapid transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy.
<u>Climate Investment Platform</u>	Platform that aims to decluttering the climate finance landscape and providing integrated and streamlined support to developing countries, emerging economies and the private sector.
<u>GRP/A2R Climate Resilience Network (CRN)</u>	An informal group of organizations working around a common agenda and narrative focused on building resilience to climate risks. The network acts as a platform for information exchange and collaboration on key issues and events on climate resilience including those under the Marrakech Partnership.
<u>Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)</u>	Coalition will knowledge products and platforms, national and sector specific case studies and best practices, a global review of disaster and climate infrastructure risk and resilience to develop standards, financial and compliance mechanisms and appropriate governance arrangements.
<u>Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI)</u>	Working to transform infrastructure investment by integrating climate risks into decision-making, driving a shift toward a more climate resilient economy for all countries, including the most vulnerable.
<u>Convergence</u>	Global network for blended finance that generates finance data, intelligence, and deal flow to increase private sector investment in developing countries.
<u>Climate Resilience and Adaptation Finance and Technology-transfer Facility (CRAFT)</u>	Blended finance structure that includes public, private, and philanthropic investors that will invest in companies that have technologies and solutions that support climate resilience.



<u>Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREW) Initiative</u>	Supports LDCs and SIDS to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective, impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed early warnings to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets.	▶
<u>EcoShape - Building with Nature platform</u>	Foundation that carries out the public-private Building with Nature innovation programme through its network and partners.	▶
<u>Friends of Ecosystem Based Adaptation (FEBA)</u>	Network of organizations promoting collaboration and knowledge sharing on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) through joint events and initiatives, and position papers and technical documents.	▶
<u>Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment Working Group (GARI)</u>	Convenes private investors and other stakeholders to focus on practical approaches to adaptation and resilience investment.	▶
<u>Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA)</u>	Aims to inspire heads of state, government officials, community leaders, business executives, investors and other international actors to prepare for and respond to impacts of climate change with urgency, determination and foresight.	▶
<u>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)</u>	Administered by the World Bank. It supports developing countries to: (i) mainstream disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in development strategies and investment programs, and (ii) improve the quality and timeliness of resilient recovery and reconstruction following a disaster.	▶
<u>Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance</u>	Accelerates well-designed financial instruments that can unlock billions for energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport, climate smart agriculture, and curbing deforestation, while also reducing private investors' risks and improving their financial return.	▶
<u>Global Island Partnership</u>	Led by the Presidents of Palau, Seychelles and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Prime Minister of Grenada and Premier of the British Virgin Islands, its mission is to promote action to build resilient and sustainable island communities.	▶
<u>Global Resilience Partnership (GRP)</u>	A partnership of more than 50 public, private, academic and civil society organizations working towards a world where vulnerable people and places are able to thrive in the face of shocks, uncertainty and change.	▶
<u>Insurance Development Forum (IDF)</u>	Public/private partnership led by the insurance industry and supported by international organizations. It aims to extend insurance use and its related risk management capabilities to build greater resilience of people, communities and businesses.	▶



<u>InsuResilience Global Partnership</u>	Public/private partnership of V20 and G20 countries, multilateral organizations, private sector, civil society organizations and academia working towards strengthening the resilience of the poor and vulnerable through the scale-up of disaster risk financing and risk transfer solutions.
<u>Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change (LUCCC)</u>	Aims to support all 48 LDCs to become able to adapt effectively to the adverse impacts of climate change.
<u>LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience</u>	Accelerating a shift towards a more effective and more ambitious global climate response, spearheaded by the LDCs partners, behind a shared 2050 Vision, that ensures support reaches vulnerable communities and countries, with no one left behind.
<u>National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network</u>	Aims to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries through coordination of bilateral support and in-country actors. The Network also facilitates international peer learning and exchange.
<u>Nature for Climate</u>	Aims to increase investment and action on natural climate solutions in support of the 2015 Paris climate agreement.
<u>One Billion Coalition for Resilience (1BC)</u>	Provides an opportunity for individuals, households, communities, and organizations to work together to increase collective impact in resilience-building in communities world-wide.
<u>Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)</u>	Created by Pacific leaders to implement the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.
<u>Partners for Resilience</u>	An alliance of the Netherlands Red Cross (lead agency), CARE Netherlands, Cordaid, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, and Wetlands International.
<u>Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)</u>	Is an alliance of United Nations agencies, NGOs and specialist institutes IT seeks to promote and scale-up implementation of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and ensure it is mainstreamed in development planning at global, national and local levels, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
<u>Regions4 (RegionsAdapt initiative)</u>	Platform global voice of regional governments (states, regions and provinces) in global discussions in the fields of climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development.



<u>Resilience Africa Network (RAN)</u>	Partnership of 20 African universities in 13 countries. strengthen the resilience of communities by nurturing and scaling innovations from the different universities. It will apply science and technology to strengthen the resilience of African communities against natural and man-made stresses.
<u>Resilience Alliance</u>	Is an international, multidisciplinary research alliance that explores the dynamics of social-ecological systems.
<u>Resilient coasts' initiative (Mangroves for the Future)</u>	Works to promote investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development.
<u>Resilience Evaluation, Analysis and Learning (REAL) consortium</u>	Building the knowledge base on resilience programme design and implementation for USAID programmes.
<u>Resilience Evidence for Decisions in Development Initiative (REDDI)</u>	Building better connections between the evidence-related needs of decision makers and the products of resilience measurement.
<u>Resilience Frontiers</u>	UNFCCC Nairobi work programme action to maximize climate resilience beyond 2030 by harnessing the potential of disruptive frontier technologies and emerging social trends towards sustainability.
<u>Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)</u>	Working to make one billion people safer from disasters by creating a new partnership to greatly expand early action financing and improve early warning systems and the capacity to act on the risks they face.
<u>Resilience Measurement, Evidence and Learning Community of Practice (RMEL CoP)</u>	A network of experts who are collaborating to improve resilience measurement concepts, approaches, methods and their application.
<u>Sustainable Insurance Facility (SIF)</u>	Set up by the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) group of economies rolled the facility aims to protect micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.
<u>Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures</u>	Developing voluntary, consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures for use by companies in providing information to investors, lenders, insurers, and other stakeholders.
<u>Value Chain Risk to Resilience (R2R)</u>	Aims to see more companies carrying out climate risk assessments across their value chains using a science-based approach.



<p><u>UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R)</u></p>	<p>Promotes three key capacities for climate resilience as a common frame for climate resilience in the UN System and for its partners to understand and manage climate risks and hazards at scale across and within sectors and related SDGs.</p>
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Existing global and regional sectoral initiatives, networks and platforms grouped under Marrakech Partnership thematic areas

Energy

<p><u>LDC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative (LDC REEEI)</u></p>	<p>LDC-driven overarching framework to accelerate the harnessing of the renewable energy potential across least developed countries and to promote energy efficiency.</p>
<p><u>SE4ALL</u></p>	<p>Working with leaders in government, the private sector and civil society to drive further, faster action toward achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7.</p>
<p><u>The Cool Coalition</u></p>	<p>Aims to accelerate the shift to sustainable energy sources for cooling, improve the efficiency of conventional cooling, protect vulnerable populations.</p>

Human Settlements

<p><u>Coalition on Urban Transitions</u></p>	<p>Coalition members collaborate to fill key knowledge gaps facing national governments looking to help drive progress towards sustainable cities.</p>
<p><u>C40</u></p>	<p>C40 cities are taking bold climate action, leading the way towards a healthier and more sustainable future.</p>



<u>Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction</u>	Platform for governments, private sector, civil society, intergovernmental and international organizations to increase action towards a zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector.
<u>ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability</u>	Global network of more than 1,750 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development.
<u>Leadership of Urban Climate Investments (LUCI)</u>	Aims to accelerate the scale-up and leverage climate finance for climate friendly urban infrastructure.
<u>Urban Poor Fund International</u>	Community-driven funds led Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI) working to provide control over development and climate funding to the urban poor.

Industry

<u>Pathways to Low-Carbon & Resilient Development</u>	Platform for companies and key stakeholders to share, learn and identify effective ways to contribute to NDC and SDG implementation in the private sector.
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Land Use

<u>Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA)</u>	Aims to reduce the vulnerability of Africa and its agriculture to climate change. It promotes and fosters the implementation of specific projects.
<u>Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA)</u>	Forum for those who work on climate-smart agriculture to share and exchange experiences, information and views on issues that need immediate attention what works and what does not when adapting to climate change and mitigating greenhouse gases in the agriculture sector.
<u>Global Landscape Forum</u>	Platform on sustainable land use, dedicated to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Agreement.



<u>Global Peatland Initiative</u>	Supports countries in the conservation, better management and restoration of peatlands, and to facilitate South-South cooperation thus reducing greenhouse gases and maintaining ecosystem services to secure lives and livelihoods through improved adaptive capacity.
<u>Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)</u>	A community of organizations and individuals committed to the urgent need to transform the way we produce food and use our land for people, nature and climate.
<u>One Planet Business for Biodiversity</u>	Action-oriented business coalition on biodiversity with a specific focus on agriculture.
<u>Resilient livelihoods and landscapes</u>	Deliver a transformative shift through a Just Rural Transition to climate resilient, sustainable food production, land-use and eco-systems urgently needed to feed a growing population without collapse of the natural systems that sustain life.
<u>Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)</u>	Collaboration with governments to improve nutrition and consequently household and community resilience in 16 developing countries.

Oceans and Coastal Zones

<u>Future Oceans Alliance</u>	Global alliance of organizations and individuals working to enhance the sustainable development of the ocean from the local to the global levels, inclusive of local communities.
<u>Global Ocean Forum</u>	International, independent, nonprofit forum whose mission is to promote good governance of the ocean, healthy marine ecosystems, and sustainable development.
<u>Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA)</u>	A multi-sector collaboration between governments, financial institutions, the insurance industry, environmental organizations and stakeholders from the Global South.

Transport



Navigating a Changing Climate

Platform for technical support, enabling the owners, operators and users of waterborne transport infrastructure to: strengthen resilience; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and, seek integrated solutions.

Water

Alliance for Water Stewardship

Collaboration of businesses, NGOs, and public sector actors working on the sustainability of local water resources through the adoption and promotion of a universal framework for the sustainable use of water.

Business Alliance for Water and Climate

Alliance of companies committed to: analyzing and sharing water related risks; measuring and reporting water use data; and reducing impacts on water in operations and throughout the value chain.

Flood Resilience Portal

Provides practitioners who live and work in flood-affected communities with easy access to the resources they need to build resilience to floods.

This is based on a mapping of platforms, networks and initiatives working on resilience at global and regional is maintained by the Global Resilience Partnership and search of the UNFCCC Global Climate Action portal. Organizations are invited to send details of climate change adaptation and resilience regional and global initiatives, networks and platforms to info@globalresiliencepartnership.org.

Selected reading on resilience and adaptation

[Analysis of Resilience Measurement Frameworks](#)

[IPCC Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C](#)



<u>Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) Resilience Exchange</u>	<u>IPCC Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation.</u>
<u>Building with Nature: Thinking, acting and interacting differently</u> <u>Call for Action: Raising Ambition for Climate Adaptation and Resilience</u>	<u>IPCC Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate</u> <u>ISO Adaptation to climate change - Principles, requirements and guidelines</u>
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<u>Climate Change Adaptation Guidelines for Ports</u>	<u>Landscape approach for disaster risk reduction in 7 steps</u>
<u>Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for International Transport Networks</u>	<u>Lessons from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience</u>
<u>Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Framework for Caribbean Coastal Transport Infrastructure</u>	<u>Measuring Resilience</u>
<u>Cost of doing nothing</u>	<u>Nature-based flood protection: Principles and implementation guidance.</u>
<u>EC: A Strategic Approach to Resilience</u>	<u>Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Manifesto</u>
<u>Engineering with Nature: an atlas.</u>	<u>Oxfam Framework and Guidance for Resilient Development</u>
<u>EAT-Lancet Report on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems</u>	<u>Partners for Resilience: the next phase</u>



<u>Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA) report</u>	<u>RailAdapt. Adapting the railway for the future</u>
<u>Global report from the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)</u>	<u>Sendai Framework for DRR</u>
<u>GRP Resilience Insights</u>	<u>Voluntary guidelines for ecosystem based approaches to climate change adaptation and DRR</u>
<u>How to analyse risk and build a roadmap to resilience</u>	<u>UN Common Guidance on Resilience</u>
<u>Integrated Conflict Prevention and Resilience Handbook</u>	<u>UNDRR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction</u>
<u>IPBES Land Degradation and Restoration Assessment</u>	<u>United in Science</u>
<u>IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</u>	<u>Water Resilience and Climate Adaptation</u>
<u>IPCC Report: Climate Change and Land</u>	<u>Water Shocks: Wetlands and Human Migration in the Sahel</u>

Examples of tools and guidance for risk and resilience assessment

Edited from United Nations Common Guidance on Resilience

Resilient Systems Analysis (RSA)	OECD framework with a focus on supporting multi-hazard, multi-stakeholder programming to strengthen resilience that is integrated at national, subnational, community and household levels and promotes cross-sectoral approaches.
Resilience Common Diagnosis and Prioritization (R-CAP)	UN/OECD guidance intended to foster a common risk and vulnerability diagnosis across humanitarian-development challenges and to better understand people's and systems' resilience to a broad range of risks and risk determinants
InfoRM	A global risk index integrated global open- source database on natural and man-made risks, vulnerabilities and capacities
Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)	A risk and vulnerability analysis tool, produced by the WFP, combining historical trends of food security, nutrition and exposure and risks to events with other information
Guidance for Risk-Informed Planning (GRIP)	Under development by UNICEF. Like the RSA, this methodology fosters shared analysis of existing data and joint planning.
Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA)	FAO model to identify and weigh factors that make a household resilient to events affecting food security
CADRE Harmonisé Analysis	A harmonized nutrition/food security framework across seven countries that are members of CILSS.
Community-Based Resilience Analysis (COBRA)	UNDP tool to measure and identify the key building blocks of community resilience.
Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA)	Processes to support more effective and coordinated reengagement in countries emerging from conflict or political crisis, and to help governments develop a strategy for how to prioritize recovery and peacebuilding activities over time.
Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)	Developed by UNDP, WB and EU to assess the full extent of a disaster's impact, define the needs for recovery and, in so doing, serve as the basis for designing a recovery strategy and guide donor funding
Conflict and Development Analysis	Provides guidance on conducting conflict analysis and applying the findings of analysis for a range of purposes
Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)	Provides sectoral expertise in risk reduction and emergency preparedness in social, economic and environmental sectors and incentivizes inter-sectoral risk reduction approaches across the SDGs
Words into Action Guide on National Disaster Risk Assessment	UNDRR tool to encourage disaster risk assessment leaders and implementing entities to aim for holistic risk assessments to provide an understanding of the many different dimensions of disaster risk in support of Sendai Framework implementation.
City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)	Developed by UN-Habitat provides a cross- cutting diagnostic for resilience-based urban development.
Common Country Analysis (CCA)	Provides an opportunity for UN agencies to come together with key national and international stakeholders to discuss national development challenges and common approaches in the beginning of the UNDAF cycle
Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities	A tool for disaster resilience planning by cities and local governments, developed by UNDRR
Tools for ecosystem-based adaptation	Searchable database of tools and methods relevant to EbA, providing practical information