November 2025

Race to Resilience

Putting People First in the Global Climate Action Agenda

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Foreword

For the first time, this Race to Resilience progress report presents cumulative results from actual implementation, thus closing a full reporting cycle and showing resilience in practice beyond pledges and plans. This report demonstrates resilience on the ground: farmers accessing loans to adapt to changing seasons, communities receiving early warnings before heavy rains, homes strengthened against typhoons, and enterprises restoring reefs that protect coastlines.

This progress comes at a critical moment five years into the Decade of Delivery. The climate crisis is accelerating in scale and severity. Heat stress, droughts and floods are eroding productivity worth hundreds of billions of dollars each year, while ecosystem declines harm economies, cultures and livelihoods. Every statistic represents people exposed to climate change and societies losing ground in their pursuit of socioeconomic development.

Within this context, resilience has moved from the margins to the centre of global climate action. Once treated as a technical concept, resilience is now understood as essential for survival, stability and shared prosperity. This recognition is embedded in the Paris Agreement and **advanced through the Race to Resilience under the Global Climate Action Agenda**, making resilience visible and measurable by linking pledges to plans, actions to outcomes, and commitments to implementation.

Aligned with the COP30 Action Agenda and the Global Goal on Adaptation, this campaign connects non-Party stakeholders such as civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples, youth, subnational governments and the private sector to deliver tangible adaptation outcomes. **The campaign is halfway to 2030 and to its goal of strengthening the resilience of 4 billion people, with nearly half a billion people now living with greater resilience; in addition, 18 million hectares of land and ecosystems are now protected, restored or under improved management, and billions of dollars have been deployed**.

This progress reflects the leadership and collaboration of communities worldwide, particularly those driving locally led adaptation to ensure that solutions reflect local knowledge, needs and priorities.

As the world looks to Belém and beyond, the Race to Resilience embodies **the collective spirit of the *Mutirão*** in demonstrating what is possible when ambition is matched by implementation. Now, the challenge is to scale this momentum with speed, securing a future where people and societies can prosper sustainably.

Dan Ioschpe, Climate High-Level Champion, COP30 Brazil

Nigar Arapdarai, Climate High-Level Champion, COP29 Azerbaijan

1. Introduction to the Race to Resilience

1.1 The Race to Resilience

Climate change is accelerating the world's most pressing inequalities. Rising temperatures, intensifying storms, prolonged droughts and devastating floods are disproportionally affecting communities already facing poverty, exclusion and limited access to resources. People who are least responsible for the climate crisis, often those living in informal settlements or remote rural areas, receive the hardest impacts. Without adequate infrastructure or safety nets, these individuals are repeatedly exposed to climate shocks and trapped in a cycle of vulnerability and marginalization.

Breaking this cycle will require urgent, inclusive and transformative action. This is the force driving the Race to Resilience (RtR), a global campaign led by the Climate Change High-Level Champions under the Marrakesh Partnership and the Global Climate Action Agenda. RtR mobilizes the voluntary actions of non-State actors (NSAs) to centre the most vulnerable people in adaptation efforts. Since its launch in 2021, the Campaign has united diverse initiatives under a shared goal: to increase the resilience of 4 billion people by 2030 through inclusive and locally-led adaptation.

The COP30 Presidency has emphasized that climate action begins and ends with people. The Action Agenda places people at the heart of delivery, calling on all actors to accelerate implementation of the Global Stocktake with tangible and inclusive outcomes. The RtR directly supports this mandate by mobilizing diverse actors, measuring impacts and reporting on the progress of adaptation efforts that improve lives. The **RtR is also a member of the COP30 Action Agenda Activation Group 17, *"Reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty"*, which contributes to the acceleration of people-centric resilience action**. Through a shared metrics framework, RtR partners track and showcase how effective and inclusive adaptation is already transforming communities, livelihoods and local resilience around the world, demonstrating that people-centred action is not merely a principle but also a measurable and scalable reality.

As it nears the 5-year mark, the Campaign is ready to present for the first time the cumulative results of implementation: **437.7 million people have been made more resilient**, marking an important milestone in the journey towards the 2030 goal (see **Figure 1**).

437,733,251

PEOPLE MORE RESILIENT

Figure 1. RtR campaign outcomes by COP30. Source: Own preparation.

This moment marks a midpoint in the campaign within a decisive decade of implementation. The progress captured in this report offers critical lessons and compelling evidence on how **the campaign turned pledges into results as part of the COP30 Action Agenda and the spirit of the Mutirão**, namely through rallying collective power, acting with urgency, scaling what has worked and building trust and transparency through shared knowledge and results.

Chapter 1 of this report provides an overview of the Campaign, including its goals, partners, the reporting journey and its alignment with other key global agendas on adaptation. **Chapter 2** demonstrates the progress of the Campaign and its partners in implementation delivery, peoples' increased resilience efforts and enabling conditions. **Chapter 3** moves from the "what" to the "how" by exploring the main strategies, actions and outcome indicators pursued through the partners' resilience actions; it also discusses the partners' contributions to key adaptation goals and illustrates stories of successful solutions that have contributed to the COP30 Action Agenda Axes and objectives. **Chapter 4** reflects on the lessons learned by the Campaign in terms of building metrics and monitoring and evaluation tools for adaptation over these 5 years. Finally, **Chapter 5** presents acknowledgements.

1.2 The Campaign Partners

The RtR campaign is built on the power of collaboration, the strength of diversity and the leadership of non-Party stakeholders in accelerating adaptation and resilience as part of the Global Climate Action Agenda. The campaign has leveraged the leadership of stakeholders ranging from civil society, Indigenous Peoples, youth and the private sector to subnational governments, such as states, regions and municipalities, to drive ambitious action that puts people first.

In 2025, the RtR campaign expanded to include 46 partner initiatives with over 1,700 members, marking a 12% increase compared with 2024 and cumulative growth of 53% since 2022. This year, five partners joined the campaign and introduced innovative approaches to nature-based solutions, gender inclusion, defence of land rights and informal settlements: Centre for Citizens Conserving & Mgt (CECIC), Bunko Junko, The Women's Movement of the Global Alliance Territorial Communities Initiative, Ecosphere Restoration Institute and TECHO (**Figure 2**).

In addition, existing partners have expanded their outreach and membership to interact with more people and communities: for instance, RegionsAdapt welcomed the regions of Bélier in Ivory Coast, West Cameroon in Cameroon and Gauteng in South Africa for a total of **85 regions** and regional associations. Likewise, in 2025, Cities Race to Resilience welcomed Taoyuan City (Taiwan), Santo André/São Paulo (Brazil), Santa Aparecida (Brazil), Metropolitan City of Quito (Ecuador) and the City of Baguio (Philippines), reaching a total of **96 cities**.

Figure 2. Initiatives that are part of the RtR campaign. Source: Own preparation.

1.3. Reporting Journey

Transparency and accountability are important components of the RtR. Since its launch, the Campaign has adopted a clear reporting journey built on the **"4Ps" framework**, which comprises the Pledge, Plan, Proceed and Publish stages, thus ensuring that commitments lead to measurable impact (see **Figure 3**). This framework guides partners from ambition to action and requires them to report annually on how they are increasing the resilience of vulnerable people and natural systems, mobilizing finance and driving systemic change. In a world of often unfulfilled promises, the RtR and its partners are delivering results on the ground.

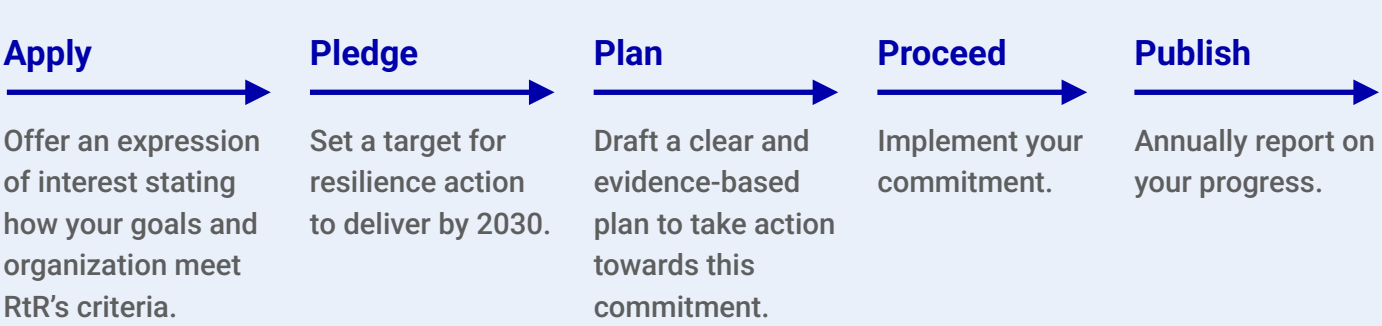


Figure 3. The "4Ps" reporting journey for the RtR. Source: Own preparation.

The RtR Metrics Framework includes a set of metrics developed to assess progress along all four stages of the reporting journey, which consider the both the "magnitude" (i.e., how many people are reached by the actions?) and "depth" of impact (i.e., how lasting and life-changing are the effects sought and delivered by these actions?). The Metrics Framework also integrates safeguards to avoid double-counting and promote robust, transparent reporting.[1]

The RtR Technical Secretariat, hosted by the Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR²) (see **BOX in Chapter 5 for further details**), leads the development, refinement and application of the metrics framework while providing tailored support to partners across all stages of the 4Ps reporting journey, as well as building capacity, encouraging learning and connecting efforts with broader campaign goals. This work is assisted by an ***Advisory Body*** composed of two expert groups: the ***Expert Review Group (ERG)***, which assesses new potential partner initiatives, and the ***Methodological Advisory Group (MAG)***, which advises on the improvement of the Metrics Framework.

The RtR Data Explorer highlights both the collective progress of the Campaign and the individual journeys of its partners. Updated at COP30 with an improved interface, the Data Explorer provides a central hub to showcase results, elevate impacts and make visible the diverse actions that are building resilience around the world. The RtR campaign supports accountability and transparency by showcasing detailed partner reporting profiles and an interactive map of Solution Stories, which illustrate implementation.

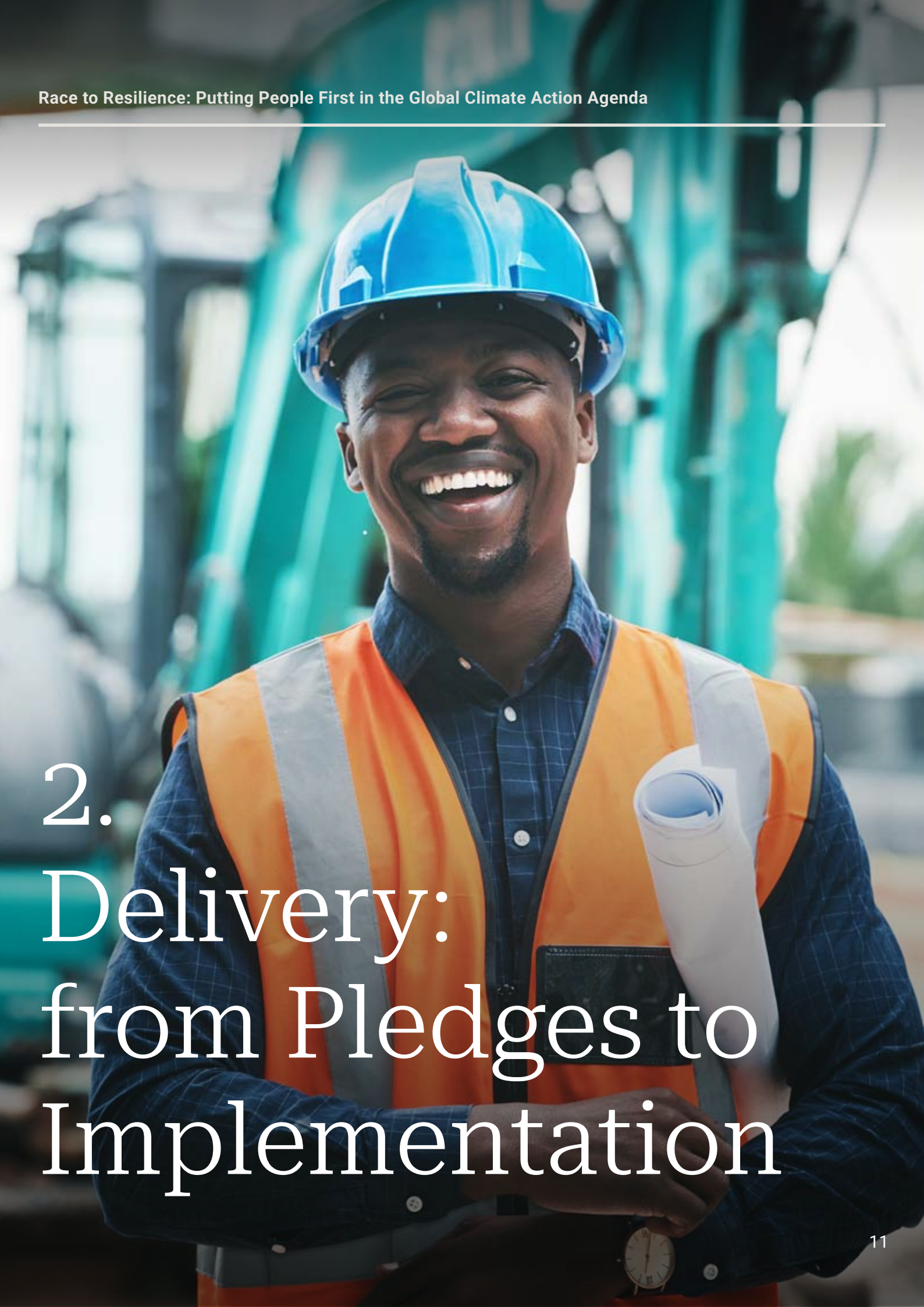
1.4. Alignment and Contribution to the COP30 Action Agenda and the Global Goal on Adaptation

Anchored in the Action Agenda's mandate to mobilize voluntary climate action by non-Party stakeholders, the RtR has connected the adaptation landscape through knowledge exchange, collaboration and alignment with global frameworks such as the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), the Global Stocktake and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), thus strengthening the collective impact of action and ensuring that its metrics framework remains relevant to the evolving adaptation ecosystem.

Within its metrics framework and narrative, the RtR has embedded the COP30 Climate Action Agenda and its 6 Axes for Action and 30 Objectives, which recognize adaptation as a cross-cutting priority ranging from energy and transport transitions to forest and ocean stewardship, the transformation of agriculture and food systems, the construction of resilient cities and water systems, the promotion of human and social development, and the unlocking of finance, technology and capacity-building (see **Chapters 2 and 3**).

In parallel, the RtR has aligned with the GGA and its nine thematic targets and mapped its partners' actions against the SAA Impact Systems and outcome targets, thus supporting efforts to make adaptation progress visible and accountable (see **Chapter 2**).

Yet the campaign's distinct contribution lies beyond these frameworks; rather, it concerns people and how collective progress advances their resilience. Consistent with the spirit of COP30, the RtR has committed its partners to shape their pledges and actions around the principles of locally led adaptation (LLA)[2], ensuring that power is shifted to communities and resilience solutions are effective, equitable and inclusive.



2. Delivery: from Pledges to Implementation

2.1. Making People More Resilient

As COP30 unfolds, the RtR celebrates a landmark moment after nearly 5 years of translating ambition into measurable adaptation outcomes through its 4Ps journey. For the first time, the Campaign presents a complete cycle of reporting, demonstrating that its pledges have moved from intentions to tangible impacts: **437.7 million people with increased resilience in 134 countries**, **USD 4.2 billion in finance deployed** and **18.4 million hectares of nature protected across 78 countries**.

Drawing on detailed insights from the "proceed" stage, RtR provides evidence of global outreach and progress in terms of the human beneficiaries, protected nature ecosystems, deployed finances, the dimensions of resilience actions and the types of solutions.

People

According to the IPCC (2022), between 3.3 and 3.6 billion people already live in conditions that are highly vulnerable to climate change, which are exacerbated by intersecting social, economic and environmental challenges, particularly in developing countries.

Guided by this evidence, the Campaign recognizes that increasing exposure and vulnerability make the need for adaptation and resilience actions more urgent than ever.

By the end of 2025, 80% of the RtR reporting partners at the Pledge stage had submitted commitments to reach 3.26 billion people by 2030[3]. Following the submission of pledges, partners are invited to present plans, defined as roadmaps for action to kickstart the realization of pledges. To date, 66% RtR reporting partners at the Plan stage have submitted action plans targeting a total of 2.02 billion people.

As the partners implement their plans, the Proceed stage provides an initial glimpse of what has already been achieved. Currently, 54% of RtR partners have progressed to the Proceed stage and are reporting on their implementation efforts. Among these partners, 80% (plus a reporting member) have successfully delivered results, collectively reaching 437.7 million people through actions aimed at enhancing their resilience[4]. This milestone corresponds to 22% of the people covered by the partners' plans and 13% of the Campaign's existing pledges.

Although this number represents only a fraction of the RtR 2030 target of 4 billion people, it is in line with expectations and reflects the campaign's ongoing expansion and the scaling of partner-led solutions, which are expected to continue over the next 5 years (see **Figure 4**). Crucially, these results demonstrate how people-centred action is enabling concrete contributions to the COP30 Action Agenda's 6 Axes and 30 objectives, highlighting both impact and delivery (see **Chapter 3 for further details**).

Measuring increased resilience is a complex process. To achieve this, the RtR Metrics Framework uses seven RtR Resilience Attributes[5], which comprise 19 subcategories that capture the capacities of systems and communities to withstand, adapt to and recover from adverse conditions. These attributes guide the design, monitoring and assessment of adaptation actions to ensure that the strategies are diverse, context-appropriate and effective. Interventions that strengthen these attributes enhance the ability of vulnerable people to respond to change.

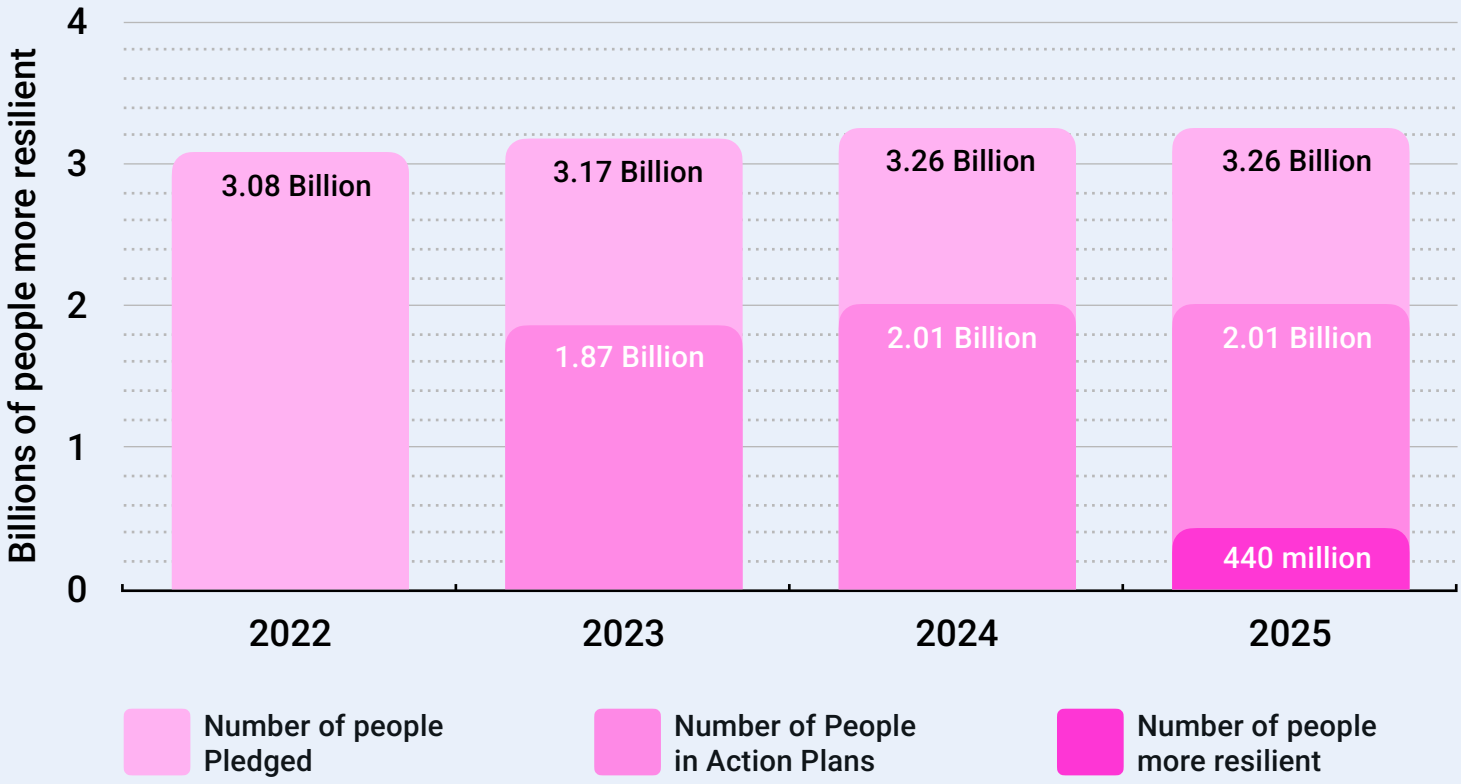
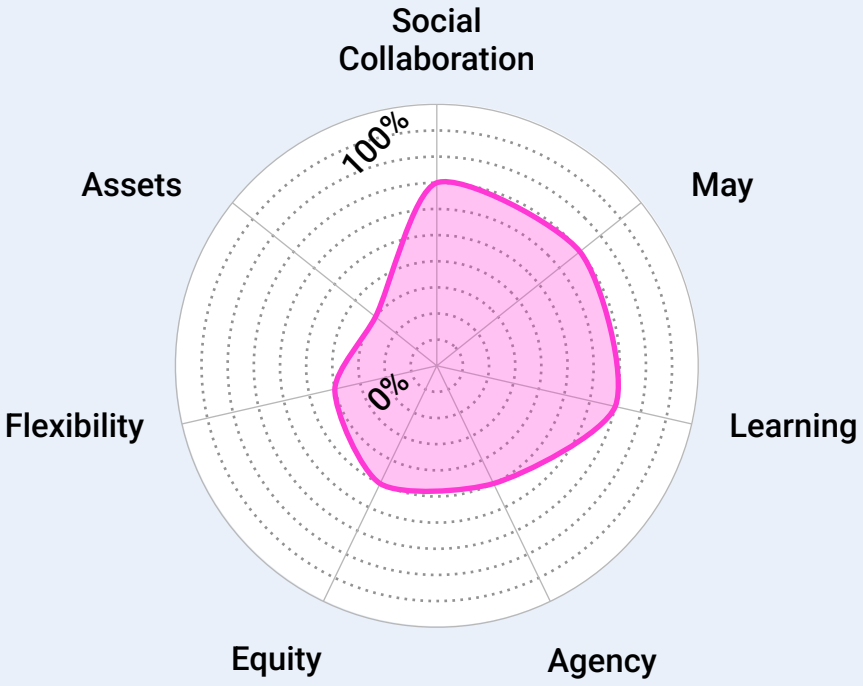


Figure 4. Progress toward the RtR goal: People made more resilient through pledges, plans and proceedings (2022–2025). *Note: The data on the Pledge and Plan stages in 2025 are the same as in 2024, as no new data were collected from the RtR partners. Only data on the Proceed stage were collected in 2025.*

The RtR partners' implemented actions address all seven Resilience Attributes. The most frequently targeted attributes are ***Learning***, ***Social Collaboration*** and ***Preparedness and Planning***, which reflect the areas of strongest emphasis, followed by ***Equity***, ***Flexibility*** and ***Agency***. The least represented attribute is ***Assets*** (see **Figure 5, top**).

In greater detail, the subattribute most represented in RtR partners' implementation actions is ***Educational Learning***, followed by ***Coordination and Preparedness***. ***Collective Participation***, ***Planning***, ***Connectivity***, ***Technology*** and ***Experiential Learning*** also feature prominently. In contrast, although nearly all RtR partners address ***Diversity*** and ***Autonomy*** in part, these are not always explicitly recognized in the implemented actions. The least represented attributes are ***Redundancy***, ***Infrastructure***, ***Natural Resources*** and ***Basic Services*** (see **Figure 5, bottom**).



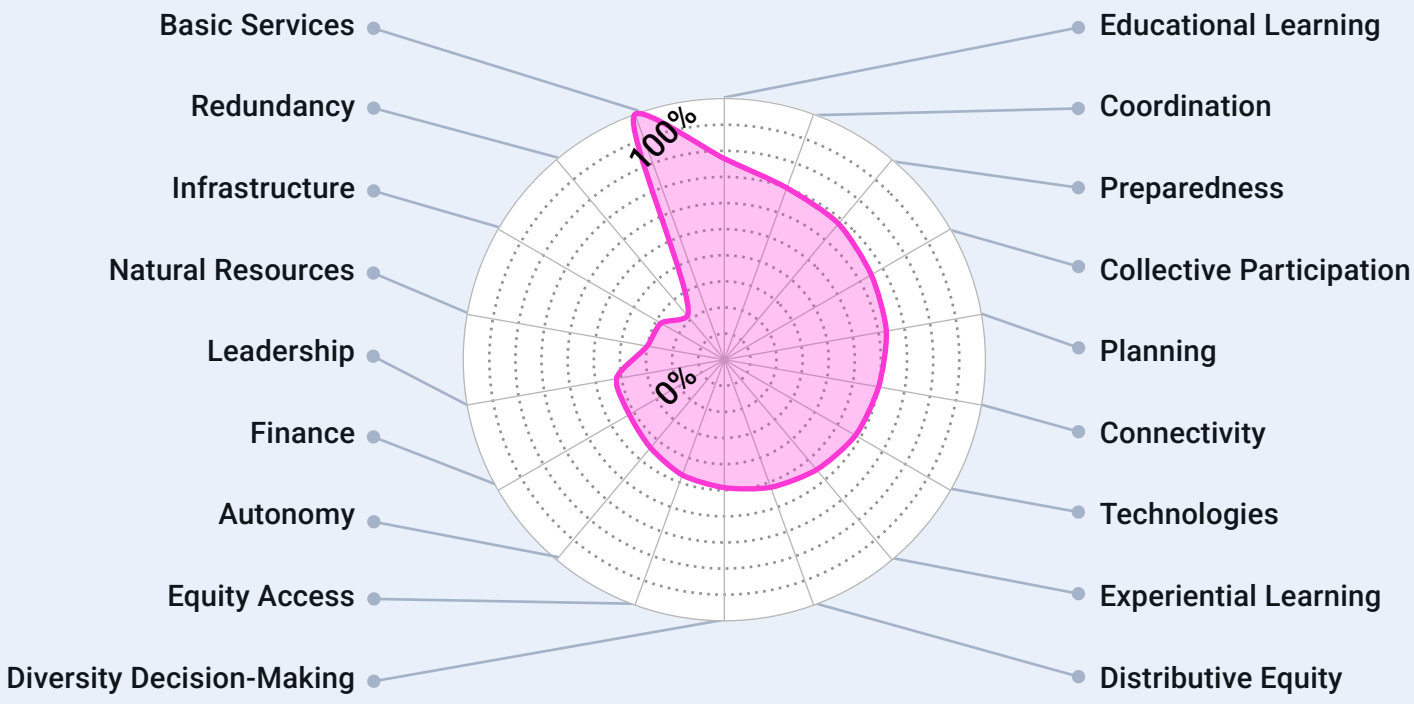


Figure 5. Distribution of RtR Resilience Attributes (top) and Subattributes (bottom) in the RtR Partners' Implemented Actions.[6] Data are drawn from the Proceed stage, specifically from the reports of 13 RtR partners and one member on people made more resilient. Source: Own elaboration.

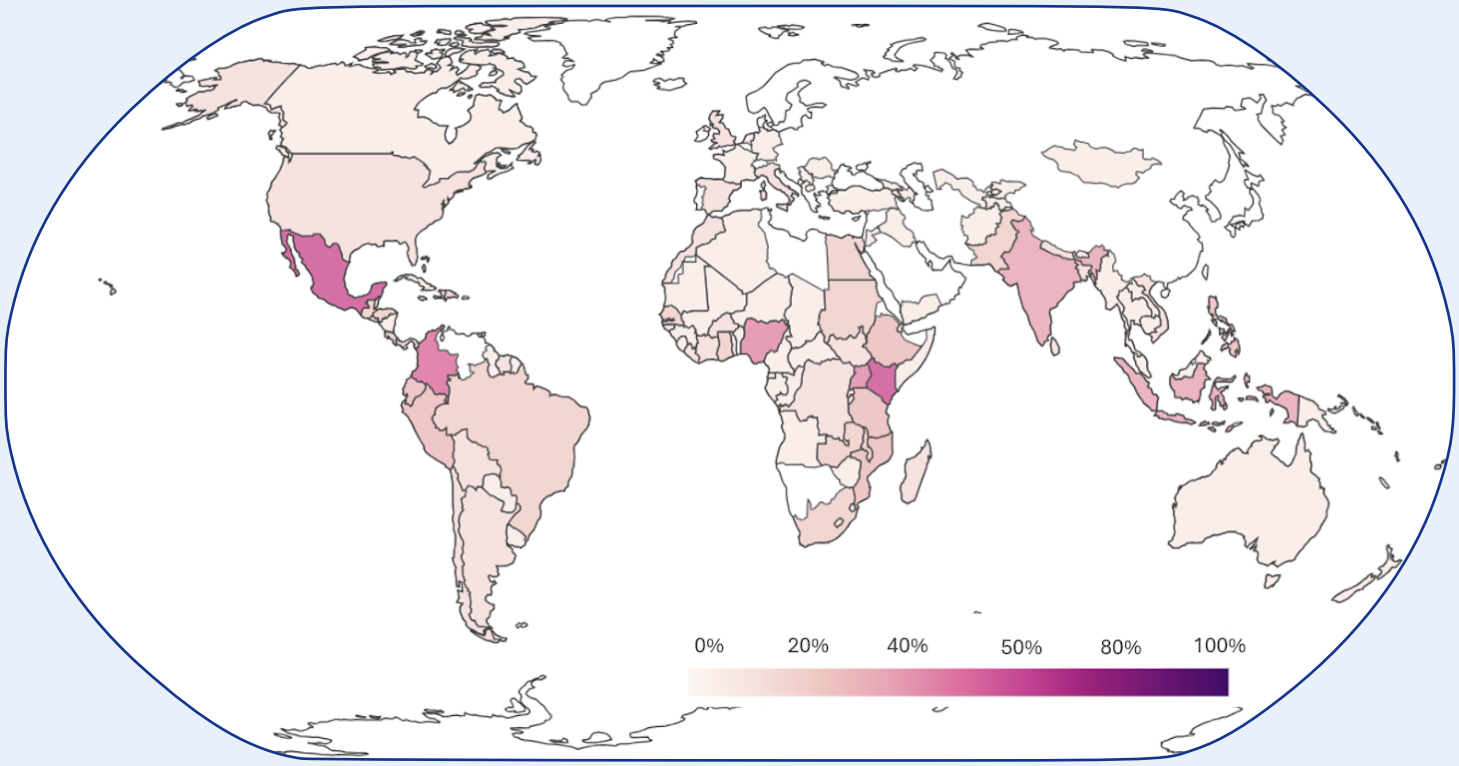


Figure 6. Geographic distribution (per cent) of people who have benefited worldwide. Data are drawn from the reports on individuals made more resilient, which were provided by 13 RtR partners and one member in the Proceed stage. Source: Own elaboration.

In 2024, the partners' pledges and plans covered 164 countries where they aimed to deliver their commitments (RtR Progress Report 2024). By 2025, partners in the Proceed stage had indicated where they already had made an impact rather than merely where they pledged or planned to do so.

The partners have reported impacts in **134 countries**, with the highest concentration in **Mexico** and **Kenya**, with 57% of the 14 proceeds-reporting partners and one member engaged in each. The second tier of countries with strong partner presence includes **Colombia (50%)**, followed by **Nigeria** and **Uganda**, which each host 43% of the partners (**Figure 6**).

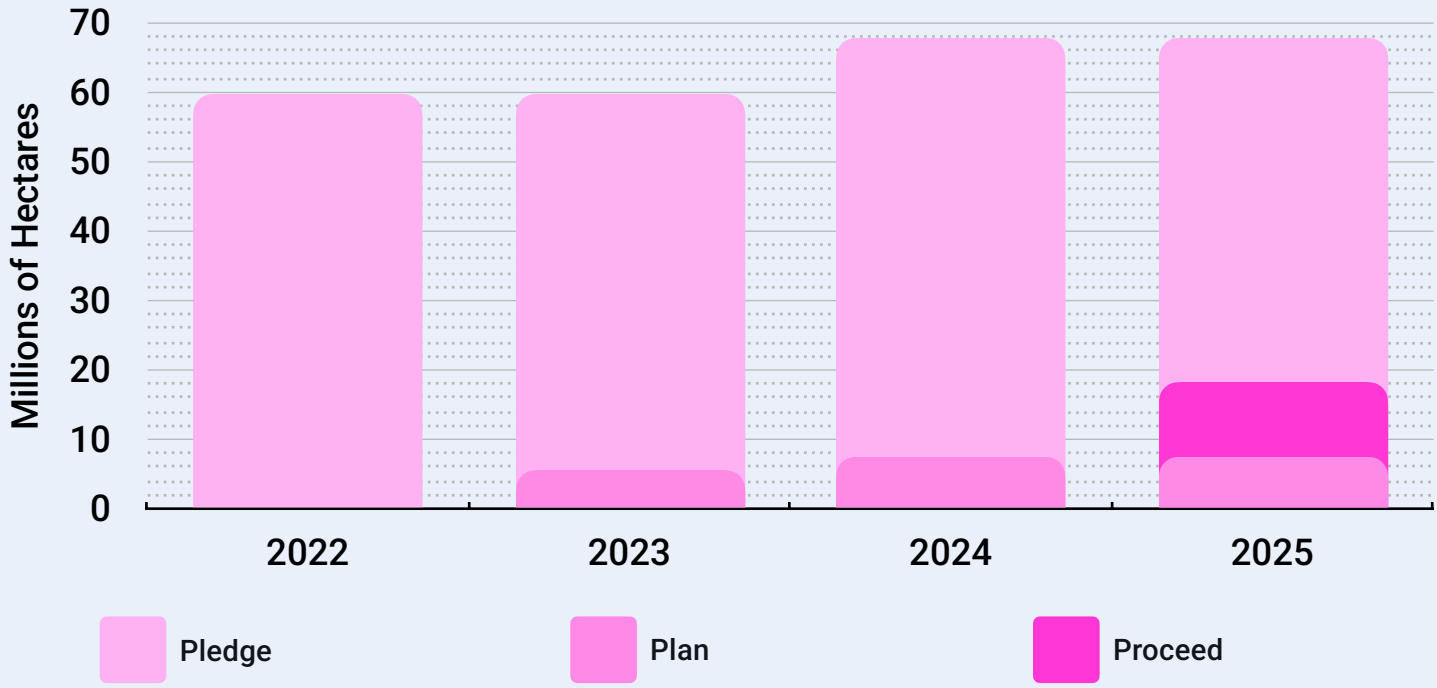


Figure 7. Progress RtR campaign: Nature made more resilient through Pledges, Plans and Proceeds (2022–2025). *Note: The data on the Pledge and Plan stages for 2025 are the same as in 2024, as no new data were collected from the RtR partners. Only data on the Proceed stage were collected in 2025.*

Natural Systems

According to the IPCC (2022), all natural systems are increasingly at risk from climate change as rising temperatures and extreme events disrupt ecosystems. These impacts drive habitat loss, species declines and weakening of ecological functions, while coastal and marine systems face additional pressures from rising sea levels, warming and acidification. As ecosystems reach the limits of their adaptive capacities, the biodiversity and services they provide, which are essential for climate adaptation and resilience, face serious risks that affect the lives, livelihoods and well-being of millions of people.

The RtR partners are leading resilience actions focused on ecosystem conservation, management and restoration, with pledges covering a total of **67.7 million hectares**; across **18.4 million hectares, actions have already been implemented by 20% of RtR partners**. The protected, restored and conserved ecosystems include mangroves, forests, coral reefs and degraded lands (see **Figure 7**).

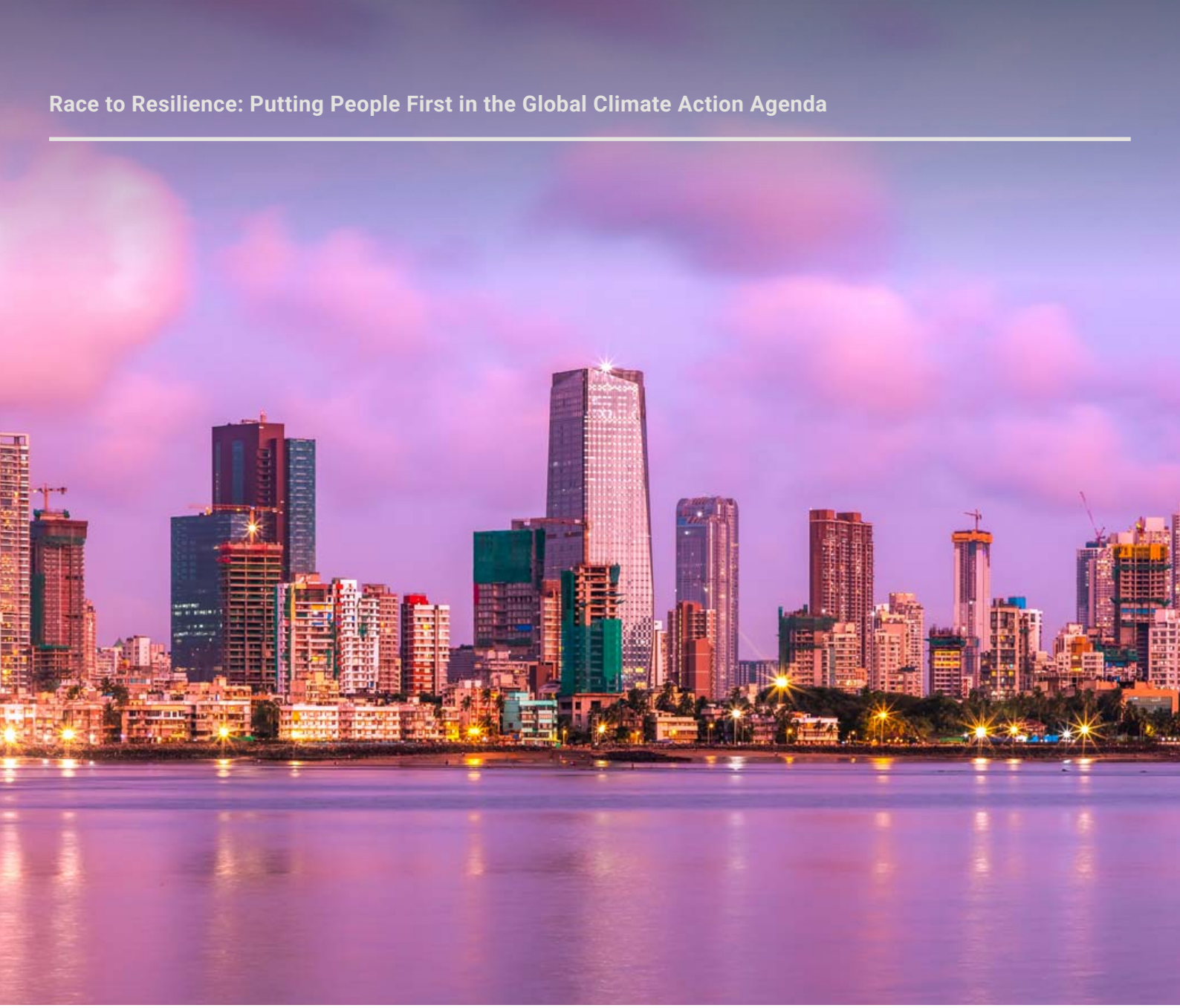
For instance, since joining the RtR in 2021, the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) **has contributed to the protection of 439,768 hectares of marine ecosystems**. To achieve its goals, the ORRAA has supported organizations in becoming more profitable or self-sufficient by providing technical assistance, forging strategic partnerships and shaping policies that promote resilience and long-term sustainability. In addition, the ORRAA has **removed 7,000 kg of invasive lionfish, thus protecting coral reef ecosystems and supporting the local communities that depend on them**.

The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) prioritizes the protection and restoration of climate-resilient coral reefs and climate refugia that show resistance to ocean warming and acidification. To achieve their goals, the GFCR has focused on establishing, managing and sustainably financing marine protected areas (MPAs) and locally managed marine areas (LMMAs). To date, the GFCR's interventions have brought more than **1,154,469 hectares of coral reef ecosystems** under protection. In total, over **10,166,274 hectares of coral reef and associated ecosystems** are now included within MPAs, LMMAs, co-managed areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Additionally, **77.6 hectares of coral reefs** have been actively restored.

The Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA) is reporting **progress in the restoration (56,198 hectares) and protection of mangroves (32,299 hectares, with another 40,000 hectares ongoing)** as a result of the actions carried out by its members.

Acción Andina, through its community-led ecosystem restoration efforts, **has planted 12.5 million native trees and restored approximately 5,000 hectares of high-Andean *Polylepis* forests**. These actions are part of a long-term vision to restore 1 million hectares of native forest across the Andes by reinforcing the ecological integrity of fragile mountain ecosystems and ensuring that local populations are at the heart of ecosystem protection. The Global Resilience Partnership (GRP), through its Innovation and Finance Resilience Strategic Line, has promoted innovation **across 4,738 hectares by supporting solutions that advance land management** through mobilizing both public and private finance. One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B) is supporting the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems across and beyond agricultural landscapes through collective landscape investments; its members have co-funded initiatives that impact key biomes, halt deforestation and rehabilitate degraded areas. To date, OP2B has reported **the use of regenerative agriculture practices across up to 3.9 million hectares**. GSK, an RtR member, is advancing ecosystem protection and restoration efforts to deliver carbon, nature and resilience benefits. Its efforts include wetland restoration and protection projects in Indonesia, investments in nature protection and restoration funds in Africa and initiatives to preserve tropical forests. In partnership with the WWF and Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), GSK is also working to replenish freshwater resources in Pakistan and India while strengthening the climate resilience systems of local communities. To date, GSK has reported more than **2 million hectares of land protected or restored**, as well as the development of **80,000 m³ of water replenishment capacity**.

The Global EverGreening Alliance (GEA) is restoring degraded forestlands and rangelands through assisted natural regeneration (ANR), a technique used to transform deforested areas and degraded vegetation into productive forests. ANR works by removing barriers to natural regeneration and protecting young trees from threats such as fire, grazing and invasive species. Implemented at the landscape scale, this approach is being used to effectively restore the protective functions of forests, including watershed protection and soil conservation. To date, the GEA has brought **642,732 hectares of land under improved management**, resulting in reduced greenhouse gas emissions, enhanced carbon stocks and multiple co-benefits. In addition, **more than 50 million trees and seedlings have been planted to support the restoration of landscapes and ecosystems**. Finally, Initiative 20x20 (I20x20) aims to transform the dynamics of land degradation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) by restoring 50 million hectares of land by 2030. To date, I20x20 has reported that at least **1,800 hectares across three countries have been restored**, with the goal of reducing the risks of flooding, landslides and hurricanes.



Finance

The gap in adaptation finance continues to widen despite the significant progress made towards accelerating climate finance, including the adoption of the **Baku to Belém roadmap to 1.3 trillion by 2035**, which calls upon all actors to scale up the climate finance provided to developing countries from both public and private sources.[7] Within the RtR, the mobilization and deployment of finance for climate adaptation is a core component of resilience, ambition and delivery tracking.

The RtR campaign has gathered information from its partners about the estimated financial resources (in USD) expected to be mobilized to achieve full implementation of their resilience plans. At the Plan level, a value of **USD 40.88 billion to be mobilized was reported** as necessary for full implementation. At the Proceed level, 37% of reporting partners reported that they had deployed **USD 4.2 billion[8] for implementation**. These data highlight the finance gap, showing that the deployed finance represents only 10% of the estimated needs. According to the partners' reports of deployed finance, 47% of finance was from mixed sources (public and private), 29% from private sources and 24% public sources. For more details on specific financial solutions and the reported mechanisms and specific actions, please refer to **Chapter 2 (Section 2.3)** and **Chapter 3**.

RegionsAdapt: Rallying Regions, States and Municipalities for Resilience

RegionsAdapt, led by Regions4, is an initiative dedicated to empower subnational governments worldwide to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Regions4 is the global voice of subnational governments in UN negotiations, EU initiatives, and international discussions on climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development. With 85 regions and regional associations representing over 300 million people, the initiative directly contributes as an active member of COP30 Action Agenda Axes 5 and 6 by working to ensure that 100 regions have adaptation plans in place by 2030.

By 2025, RegionsAdapt and the #RegionsVoice campaign have delivered tangible results in advancing subnational climate action. RegionsAdapt's initiatives have strengthened the resilience of over 209 million people, supported by 27 completed risk and vulnerability assessments, more than 30 tailored adaptation plans, and 26 events enabling subnational governments to advance climate planning. In parallel, #RegionsVoice has generated over 59,000 engagements since its launch in 2019, elevating the visibility of regional governments in global sustainable development forums and UN negotiations and reinforcing the case for increased investment in subnational climate action. Together, these efforts demonstrate the critical role of local leadership in driving informed, sustainable, and scalable resilience outcomes.

In addition, Regions4 launched the Just Resilience Action Platform (JRAP) at the Local Leaders Forum ahead of COP30. Through RegionsAdapt, states and regions worldwide already assess, plan, and implement adaptation, with their collective impact tracked globally as part of the Race to Resilience. JRAP is the next step in this journey, as a dedicated finance and support mechanism to **help subnational governments move projects from ideas to impact** and accelerate resilience at scale by:

- **directly channeling finance and technical support** to regional governments for shovel-ready projects,
- **strengthening peer-to-peer learning** and connecting regional communities of practice,
- **equipping members with just resilience planning and monitoring tools**, and
- **amplifying regional leadership** in global climate and biodiversity arenas.

Through JRAP, members will not only share project concepts but also gain the means to implement and scale, delivering just, inclusive, and nature-positive resilience that directly contributes to the RtR mission of making 4 billion people more resilient by 2030.

2.2. Advancing Equity: Insights Concerning Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Climate change does not impact everyone equally. Certain social groups experience heightened exposure and sensitivity to its effects, coupled with limited adaptive capacity (IPCC, 2022). Understanding vulnerability to climate change requires an intersectional lens that acknowledges how social identities and contextual factors interact. Vulnerability is not merely a static condition defined solely by demographic characteristics but rather the result of dynamic and interrelated factors shaped by societal structures and power relations. The RtR places vulnerable people at the centre of its efforts, and its partners are working to support diverse vulnerable groups, including women and girls, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and traditional and low-income communities.

Gender inequalities restrict women's access to resources, decision-making processes and educational and economic opportunities and thus significantly reduce their capacity to adapt to and cope with the impacts and risks of climate change. The RtR's partners are actively working to close this gender gap through targeted actions where tens of thousands of women are uplifted with knowledge, skills, financial tools and employment opportunities by embedding gender considerations in policy, finance and community resilience initiatives.

For instance, ORRAA has supported **78,000 women** through gender-sensitive finance and insurance solutions, knowledge products such as weather forecasts and early warnings, and improved access to financial services. In addition, ORRAA's actions have enabled **2,300 women** to benefit from knowledge tools and **7,300 women** to gain access to financial services.

Build Change, through Climate Resilient Housing (CRH), has enhanced the resilience of **719,881 women** through accessible resilient housing and technology leverage, with **39,063 women** gaining housing knowledge and skills and 954 women becoming employed; in addition, **women represented 95% of borrowers** in its housing finance programme. Scale for Resilience (SR4) has played a key role in mobilizing adaptation finance through the disbursement of resilience loans to increase women's capacity to handle climate risks. To date, SR4 has facilitated more than 400,000 loans, of which **20% reached women**, representing a total value of **USD 765.3 million**. A core priority of SR4 has been to ensure that finance reaches those most exposed to climate shocks. As a result, **19.4 million loans** have been directed to vulnerable

populations such as women, smallholder farmers and low-income households, with 52% of the loans received by women. In addition, SR4 is integrating risk-informed decision-making into its credit processes. These loans represent **USD 208.6 million in disbursements, with 22.4% directed to women borrowers**. The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) has contributed to increasing the resilience of **9,944 women, 427 youth and 1,088 Indigenous People** by improving their ability to adapt and respond to, and recover from, climate impacts through restoration and conservation efforts, including **finance innovation and sustainable economic opportunities**, direct jobs, income and improved nutrition. The GFCR's reach extends even further, as its resilience actions are indirectly benefiting over **2.1 million women**, **270,885 youth** and **45,757 Indigenous People** in coastal communities.

The is making significant progress in advancing women's resilience to climate change. Following the implementation of its resilience outputs, **56,311 women farmers** have received training in livelihoods, business development and restoration activities, thus strengthening their capacity to build climate resilience and improve their economic opportunities. Developing Risk Awareness through Joint Action (DARAJA) is improving weather and climate information access for **vulnerable urban populations** while ensuring **female participation rates of at least 50%** in co-design and capacity-building and leveraging women's groups to link them with microfinance and adaptation opportunities, while Global Shield (GS) is performing gender and social inclusion analyses to examine differentiated vulnerabilities to climate change.

The Climate Heritage Network (CHN) is advancing knowledge and skills that link culture, heritage and climate action. Through its efforts to date, **37 women** have been trained, acquiring both theoretical knowledge and practical skills to strengthen their resilience through culture-based approaches. In addition, the CHN has engaged **15 external partners and subject matter experts** (including **8 women**) in its capacity-building cohort, ensuring that diverse perspectives and specialized knowledge contribute to the design and delivery of culture-based climate solutions.

Roof Over Our Heads (ROOH) is strengthening **women's community leadership** through its network of 70 labs in India and globally, directly supporting over **700 women** in taking up leadership roles, training workshops, construction skills and community leadership. Importantly, **ROOH is also creating pathways for women's voices to be heard in decision-making**. Through its labs, at least **350 women leaders from informal settlements** have participated in dialogues with municipal and state authorities, thus helping to shape solutions for climate-resilient housing and community development. In addition, EHRA's Financial Innovation Programme has expanded access to bank accounts and government identification for women at the frontlines of climate hazards. By providing these tools, the Programme has strengthened financial security and resilience, thus benefiting **6,500 women** and enhancing their capacity to manage climate-related risks.

Finally, Acción Andina's communications approach centres equity by building genuine power-sharing coalitions that elevate **Indigenous and community voices**, thus creating platforms for self-representation while integrating both scientific data and Indigenous knowledge systems. Moreover, led by the BFA/CIFAR Alliance, a total of **2,500 young people** have completed training and capacity-building programmes focused on climate adaptation, entrepreneurship and community leadership.

2.3 Strengthening Systemic Resilience through Enabling Conditions

Since 2024, the Campaign has adopted the *"enabling conditions"*, a pathway that recognizes the diverse contributions of RtR partners beyond direct impacts, as measured by Resilience Attributes (see **Figure 8**).[9]

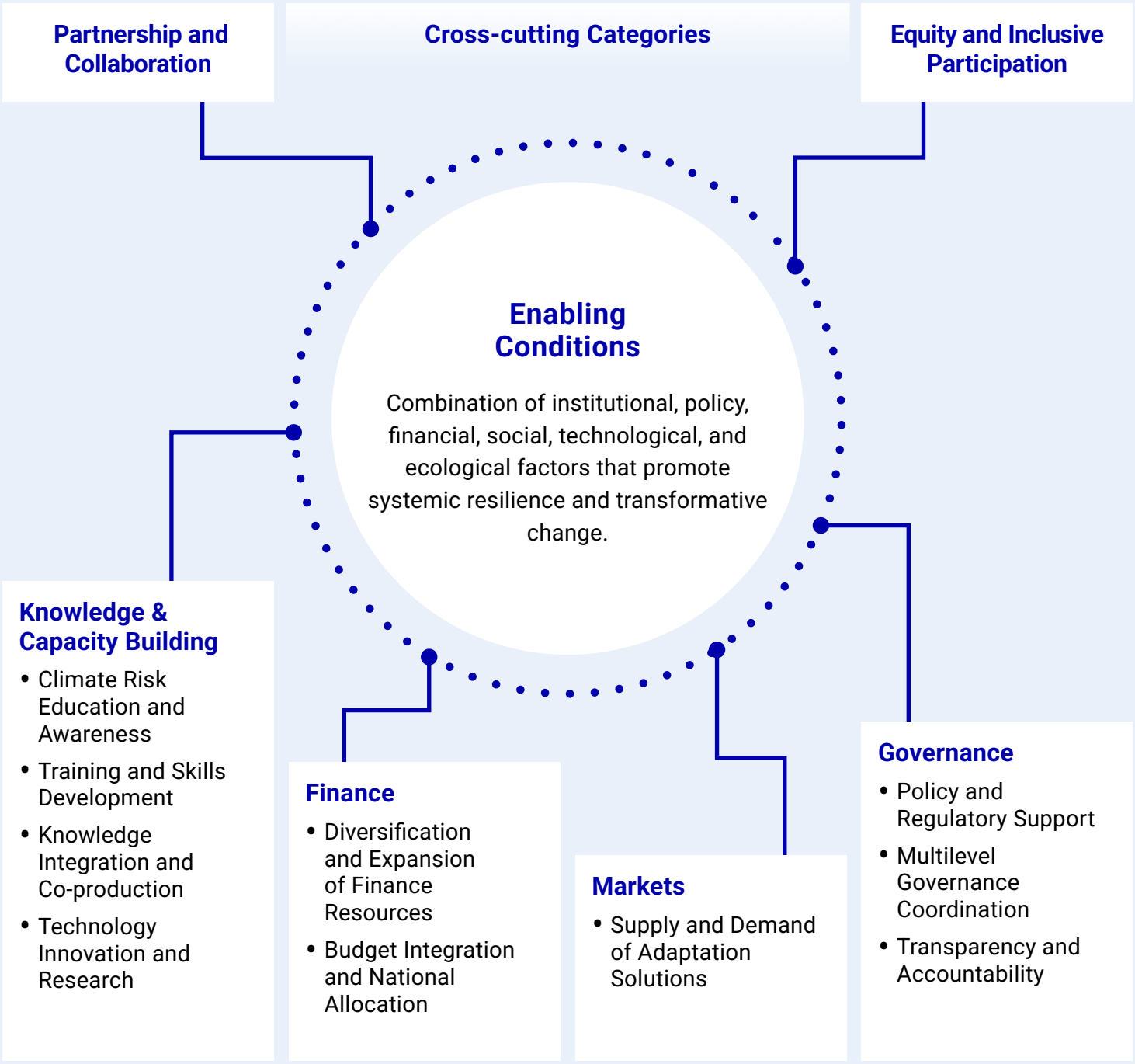
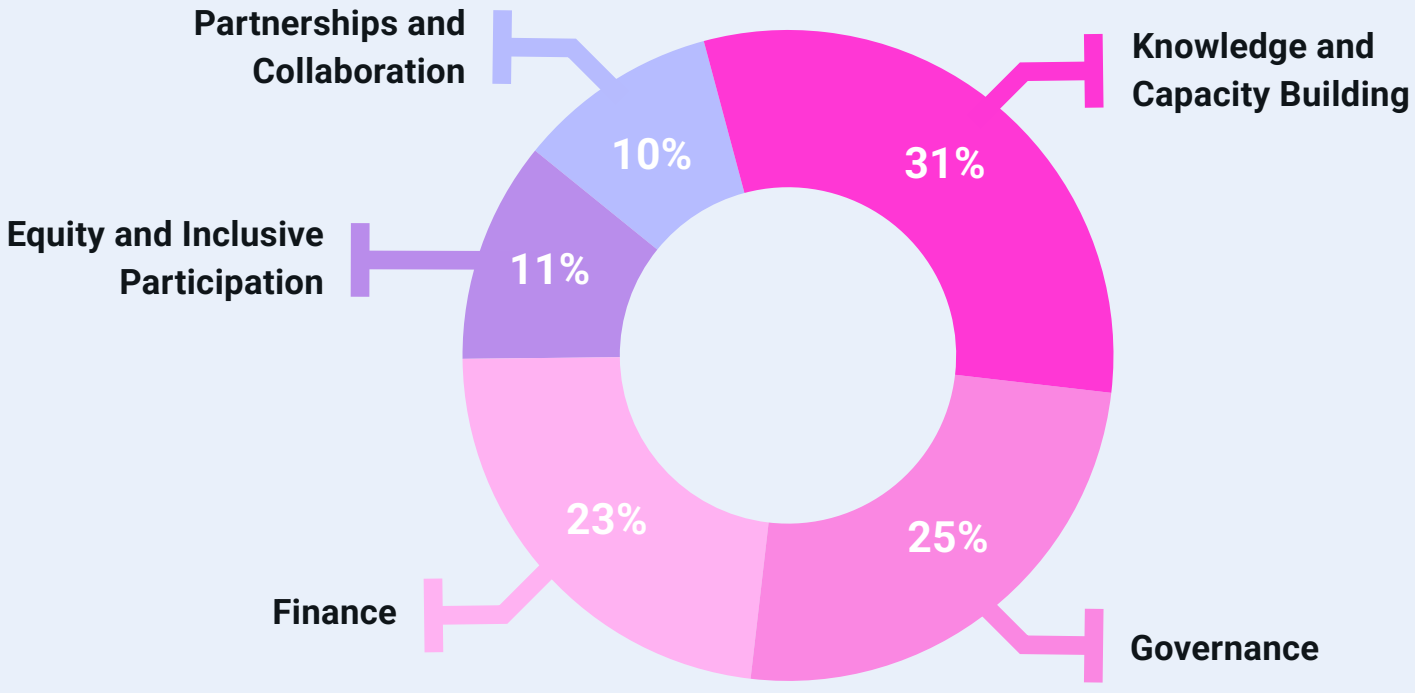


Figure 8. Categories and cross-cutting categories of enabling conditions. Source: RtR (2025).

Twenty partners are implementing actions to build systemic resilience, accounting for 85% of all reporting partners (21 partners and one reporting member). This analysis is informed by the identification of resilience strategic lines.[10] Among the enabling conditions, ***Knowledge and Capacity-building*** is the most frequently addressed area, representing 31.6% of reported actions. This is followed by ***Governance*** (24.6%) and ***Finance*** (22.8%). In addition, the cross-cutting dimensions of ***Partnerships and Collaboration*** and ***Equity and Inclusive Participation*** are addressed more broadly across the partners' activities, as discussed below. Strengthening these dimensions will be essential for promoting enabling environments that support further action, systemic change and more effective climate adaptation (see **Fig. 9**).

Knowledge and Capacity-building is the most widely reported enabling condition across partners, reflecting its central role in advancing resilience. Efforts under this condition have ranged from the mass production of technical resources to targeted workshops, peer-learning platforms and inclusive approaches that strengthen institutional and community capacities. In particular, the ORRAA has **increased ocean resilience by producing hundreds of actionable knowledge assets**, such as guides, toolkits and communication resources, and empowering communities to apply these in local adaptation efforts. has promoted adaptive capacity on a large scale by producing knowledge, training thousands and supporting learning across communities, thus demonstrating how coordinated knowledge initiatives can create systemic impact.

Figure 9. Representation (per cent) of core enabling conditions and cross-cutting categories among implemented actions. Data are drawn from the Proceed stage reports of 20 RtR partners. Source: Own elaboration.



The International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI) has promoted climate-resilient infrastructure through practical projects and publications that guide planning and implementation, while Build Change has expanded global access to climate-resilient housing by delivering technical modules and leveraging innovative technologies to strengthen local adaptation pathways. Together, these initiatives show how knowledge, tools and innovations can interact to reinforce systemic climate resilience across sectors and scales.

Beyond knowledge creation, RtR partners have emphasized capacity strengthening through training and peer engagement. Scale for Resilience (S4R) has organized **50 capacity-building events** and **trained 60 institutional representatives** and over 1,800 participants, while Acción Andina has delivered more than 100 workshops to strengthen communities' capacities for restoration, conservation and fire prevention.

Finally, DARAJA has focused on user-responsive learning, implementing five weather and climate information service innovations, convening four learning events and supporting 12 of its partners in enhancing collaborative practices.

Many initiatives have integrated ***equity, inclusivity and cultural perspectives*** into their capacity-building work. RoofOOH has advanced women-led design processes, building over 70 climate-resilient houses with passive thermal comfort and testing modular housing solutions for 200 households using locally available materials. BFA/Cifar Alliance have emphasized inclusive carbon finance by supporting more than 40 organizations in their efforts to apply equity principles, piloting and strengthening over 80 youth-led resilience initiatives.

The has convened 17 learning activities, created 11 knowledge products and engaged 15 subject-matter experts to **integrate arts and culture into resilience strategies**. Finally, the **Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance (EHRA)** has supported vulnerable urban communities with five heat awareness resources, knowledge-sharing sessions for Chief Heat Officers and **the launch of a virtual platform accessed by 100% of its members**.

At the **institutional and global level**, RtR partners have worked to strengthen technical capacities in risk management and finance. The **Global Shield** has organized 13 webinars, engaged in more than 30 major climate events and published 26 knowledge products on climate and disaster risk finance, extending their reach across governments and civil society.

Similarly, the **Insurance Development Forum (IDF)** has advanced sovereign risk management **by supporting five countries in the GRMA programme and launching six risk finance products** while also convening workshops to improve sovereign technical capacities. Additionally, the has scaled its ecosystem-based approaches and engaged more than 308,000 households in natural regeneration practices, thus contributing directly to sustainable livelihoods and food security.

Regarding ***Governance***, RtR partners have advanced their systemic impact through policy influence and institutional coordination. **Build Change (CRH)** has reshaped housing policies and construction practices across 12 countries in seven regions and influenced several policies and **advocacy efforts at COP29** to improve informal housing in Colombia and the Philippines. The **ORRAA** has influenced policies in 30 countries, thus driving cross-sector collaboration, and has reached 100 new members, including through collaborations with grantees, technical experts and financial institutions, such as through the **Call for Proposals and the Ocean Resilience Innovation Challenge (ORIC)**.

ICSI has **engaged in eight initiatives on climate-resilient infrastructure**, monitored thousands of stakeholder interactions and reinforced partnerships and collaboration, including the **Resilience4Ports initiative**. Further, **DARAJA** has established more than a dozen partnerships and networks that support user-led weather and climate information services. In addition, RtR partners are creating economic systems that consistently value and invest in resilience over time. In the same line, **Acción Andina** has collaborated with governments through three targeted advocacy campaigns. **One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)** has reported four policies that have been impacted by its **global advocacy**, reflecting the increasing visibility of nature-based and sustainable production systems within governance frameworks.

At the regional level, **RegionsAdapt** stands out due to its implementation of more than 300 adaptation actions. Similarly, the **Climate Centre for Cities (C-Cube)** has supported nine regional adaptation plans, influenced three national policies, assisted 226 cities and facilitated engagement processes at the national, city and community levels, thus strengthening multilevel governance capacities. The **Global Shield (GS)** has supported governments by conducting gap analyses, publishing a gender and social inclusion report, facilitating five requests for support and contributing to the development of one national policy. Complementary governance strengthening came from **S4R** has strengthened complementary governance, convening six high-level networking events and two study tours and bringing together 14 diverse stakeholder categories to advance collaboration.

Finally, cultural and ecological perspectives are being integrated into governance arenas. The has amplified culture-based climate action at many UN

climate conferences, mobilized 17 high-level delegates and supported 31 communities in developing adaptation projects with a focus on heritage and the arts. Similarly, the **GFCR** has influenced 29 national policies by embedding reef-positive approaches, while **Initiative 20x20** has developed five policy and monitoring accelerators across member governments to enhance accountability and policy innovation.

Climate Finance entails developing financing mechanisms that cater to various scales of intervention, demonstrating economic cases for resilience investments, establishing sustainable revenue streams for resilience work and ensuring that communities have the long-term means to fund their resilience efforts. For instance, several RtR partners have taken innovative approaches to catalyse investments and deliver financial solutions for resilience.

GRP has focused on unlocking and scaling investments through innovation and strategic partnerships, **with grantees mobilizing USD 1,896,864 and leveraging USD 6,486,900 to generate systemic impact**. Using a blended finance model to support coastal resilience, the **ORRAA** has **mobilized USD 14,333,800 and provided USD 44,661 in financial services** to end-users, including credits, insurance and savings, while piloting an innovative insurance programme for the Mesoamerican Reef in collaboration with the Canadian government and the InsuResilience Solutions Fund. Similarly, the **CRH** has worked with microfinance institutions to enhance housing resilience by **providing affordable resilient housing loans and implementing home fortification projects for low-income families**. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate a trend towards combining financial innovation, strategic partnerships and targeted interventions to drive scalable and systemic resilience.

RtR partners also have mobilized blended finance and innovative mechanisms. The **Global Shield** has advanced sovereign-level financial preparedness, with 91 countries adopting macro-level Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance solutions ranging from contingent credits to insurance instruments. The **Insurance Development Forum (IDF)**complemented these efforts with sovereign risk finance products, while the **Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR)** has mobilized USD 71.6 million from public, private and philanthropic sources to create 80 reef-positive businesses and generate over USD 15.9 million in returns and revenues.

Financial inclusion and community-level access have been strongly emphasized. **S4R** has delivered finance at scale, disbursing over 19.3 million resilience loans valued at more than USD 11.8 billion to vulnerable populations, while also integrating climate risk assessments into more than 120,000 loans. **BFA/CIFAR Alliance** has ensured inclusivity by supporting 60 communities with tangible benefits from carbon projects and embedding equity in climate finance mechanisms, while **ROOH** has promoted household savings for resilient housing, supporting 200 families in beginning savings schemes, identifying more than 50 families for government subsidies and raising USD 0.7 million through campaigns while enabling 50 households to allocate direct funds for construction or retrofitting.

Several initiatives have emphasized regional and community-driven mobilization of resources. **Acción Andina** reported that 50% of its fundraising targets have been achieved, although only 1.6% of the expected finances were provided by Latin American sources, underscoring both progress and the ongoing need to increase regional investment ownership. **EHRA** engaged the private sector by convening 15 working groups and publishing resources to mobilize climate finance for vulnerable communities.

Meanwhile, **GRP** facilitated the mobilization of USD 1.8 million by grantees and the leveraging of an additional USD 6.4 million by its Secretariat to support the scaling of innovative resilience projects.

Beyond the previous enablers, although the uptake of ***Markets*** is still beginning, RtR partners have reported some successful cases of implementation, leveraging financing mechanisms and asset protection strategies to scale climate resilience solutions through market-based approaches. For instance, **CRH** has strengthened housing markets against climate risks **by mobilizing $2.48 billion in complementary investments and safeguarding $5.29 billion worth of housing and school infrastructure** from potential disaster losses, reflecting a market-scale resilience impact.

Finally, cross-cutting categories such as ***Partnerships and Collaboration*** and ***Equity and Inclusive Participation*** are central to RtR partners' efforts to drive systemic change. These enablers are inherently transversal, shaping the characters and implementation of actions across other categories rather than existing as standalone priorities. For example, many RtR partners' governance-related initiatives have been implemented collaboratively, highlighting how partnership is embedded in broader decision-making processes. Similarly, ***Equity and Inclusive Participation*** is consistently present across RtR partners' activities, thus ensuring that the interventions consider and support vulnerable groups. This connection with vulnerable groups is explored in **Section 2.1** and **Chapter 4**.

3. Solutions that Build Resilience

3.1 RtR: Evidence of Progress for the Global Climate Action Agenda

What does building resilience for 4 billion people by 2030 look like on the ground? This statement comprises both the goal of RtR and the guiding question that it seeks to answer. Understanding, mapping and showcasing the initiatives of our RtR partners are central to advancing the campaign. ***RtR Solution Stories*** have created a compendium of evidence on implementation, recognizing the efforts of partners and members while inspiring others along the way. These stories amplify the actions that are generating tangible positive impacts on people's lives and livelihoods, grounded in measurable resilience outcomes. Together, these stories co-create and strengthen a shared narrative of what resilience to the climate crisis truly entails.

From 2022 to mid-2025, a total of **72 Solution Stories** have been submitted to the campaign by **28 RtR partners**. The Solution Stories span the globe, covering a wide range of actions from ecosystem restoration programmes and training and capacity-building to early-warning systems, support for local governments in co-designing climate strategies with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the creation of risk-finance mechanisms, housing improvements and investment in sustainable small businesses.

Over 70% of these Solution Stories provide quantifiable results, such as the number of beneficiaries (i.e., people reached or directly impacted by 25 partner initiatives); the extent of natural system protection, conservation and restoration; the amounts of finance mobilized; and the types of mechanisms used. Additionally, 23% of the Solution Stories mention 14 partners that have newly launched or planned actions to benefit people and nature but do not yet have reportable data.

These Solution Stories not only show that RtR partners are driving adaptation and resilience on the ground but also provide key examples of concrete initiatives contributing to the delivery of the COP30 Action Agenda by illustrating tangible examples of real-life scalable solutions connecting with each of the six thematic Axes from the Agenda, thus turning ambition into implementation (see **Box 1**).

Box 1: COP30 Action Agenda

The COP30 Action Agenda and its "granary of solutions" provide initiatives and solutions to link climate ambition with development opportunities, investments, innovation, finance, technology and capacity-building. Informed by the findings of GST, the Agenda is organized into six thematic axes covering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation:

1. Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport
2. Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity
3. Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems
4. Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water
5. Fostering Human and Social Development
6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, Including on Finance, Technology and Capacity-building (cross-cutting)

Across the six Axes, a total of 30 objectives cover the wide range of actions and critical levers needed to support scaling up and accelerate implementation (see **Figure 10**).

Axis 1: Transitioning Energy, Industry, and Transport

1. Tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency
2. Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors
3. Ensuring universal access to energy
4. Transitioning away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner

Axis 2: Stewarding Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity

5. Investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation
6. Efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification
7. Efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems

Axis 3: Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

8. Land restoration and sustainable agriculture
9. More resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems
10. Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all

Axis 4: Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water

11. Multilevel governance
12. Sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings
13. Resilient urban development, mobility, and infrastructure
14. Water management
15. Solid waste management

Axis 5: Fostering Human and Social Development

16. Promoting resilient health systems
17. Reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty
18. Education, capacity-building, and job creation to address climate change
19. Culture, cultural heritage, and climate action

Axis 6: Cross-cutting issues – Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology and Capacity Building

20. Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance
21. Finance for adaptation
22. Climate-integrated public procurement
23. Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards
24. Climate and trade
25. Reduction of non-CO_2 gases
26. Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness
27. Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies
28. Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses
29. Bioeconomy and biotechnology
30. Information integrity in climate change matters

Figure 10. COP30 Axes and their objectives. Source: Own preparation using Fourth Letter from the Presidency.

The RtR solutions were analysed across all Axes and objectives to understand how they contribute to the Action Agenda. The largest number of contributions are concentrated on the cross-cutting **Axis 6**, with 23 actions mostly related to climate and adaptation finance actions. This is followed by **Axis 2**, with 15 actions focused on conserving and restoring land and ocean ecosystems, and **Axis 4**, with 11 actions that largely address resilient urban development. Less represented are **Axis 5**, with eight actions primarily related to education, capacity-building and job creation, and **Axis 3**, with six actions linked to land restoration and sustainable agriculture. In contrast, **Axis 1** appears only sporadically in the cases reviewed, which showcase actions related to energy justice and ensuring access to energy.

A specific look at the objectives embedded in the COP30 Axes reveals that the Solution Stories mainly focus on **Objective 20** (climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments and insurance), **Objective 6** (efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification) and **Objective 13** (resilient urban development, mobility and infrastructure). Other objectives, such as **Objective 23** (harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards), **Objective 1** (tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency) and **Objective 17** (reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty) are mentioned less frequently (see **Figure 11**).

The rest of this chapter provides evidence demonstrating how the mobilization of non-Party stakeholders through the RtR is helping to translate the priorities of each Action Agenda Axis into real outcomes, thus advancing the campaign's goal of increasing the resilience of 4 billion people by 2030.

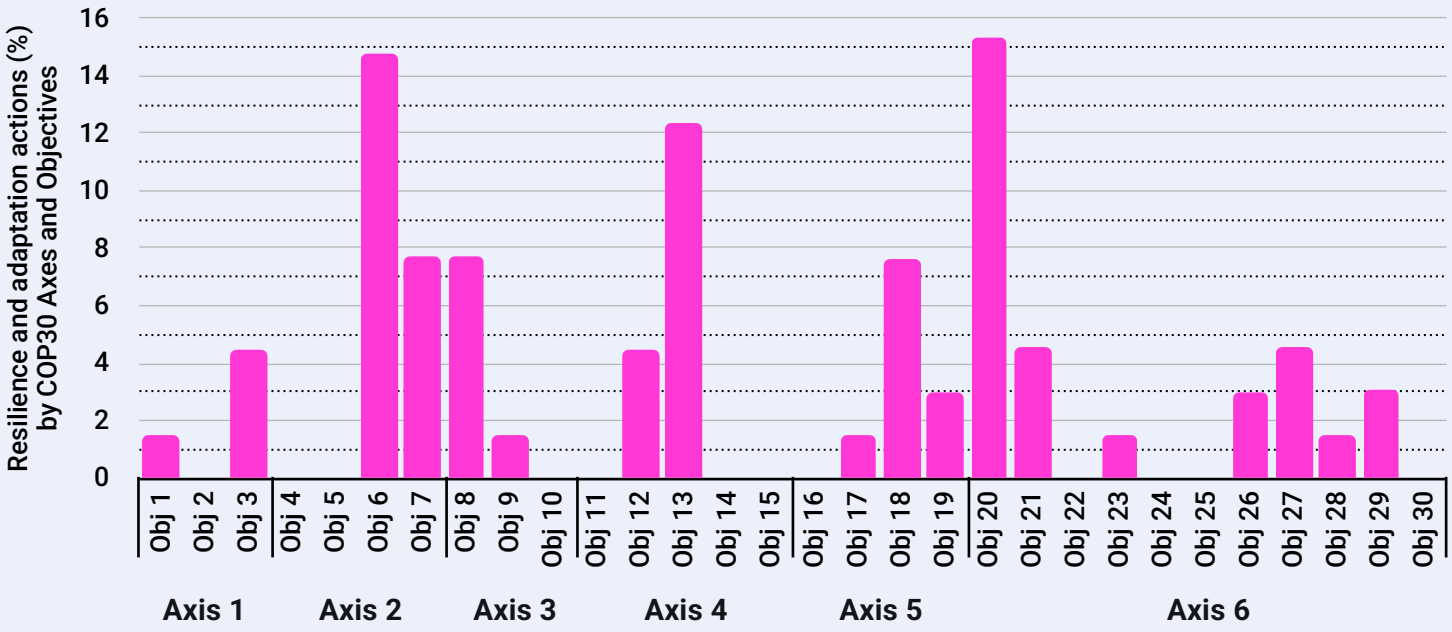


Figure 11. Resilience and adaptation actions (per cent) by COP30 axes and their objectives (Obj) in RtR Solution Stories. Data are drawn from 67 RtR Solution Stories from 26 RtR partners. Source: Own preparation.

Axis 1: Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport

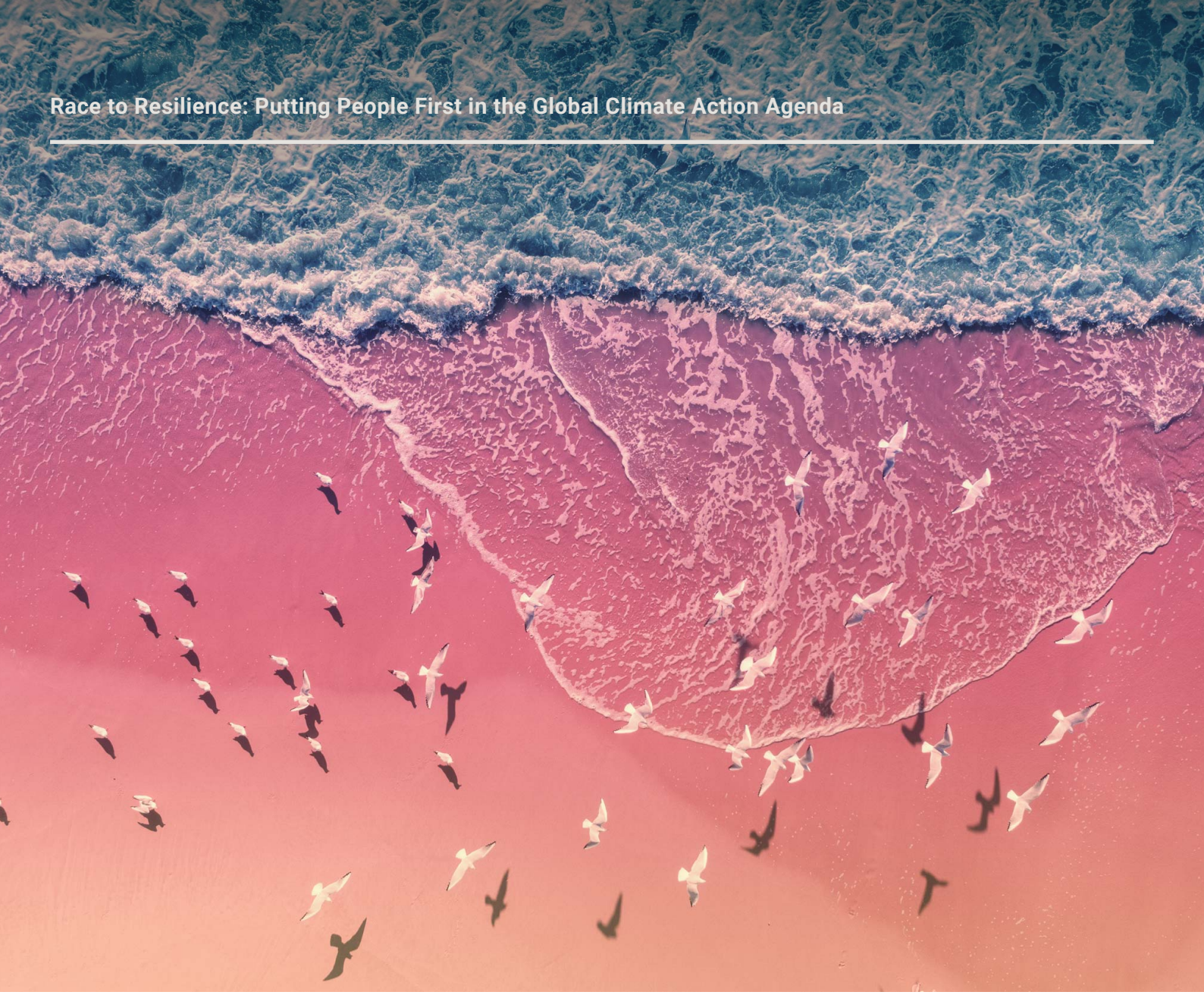
COP30 Axis 1 was designed to accelerate the shift towards clean, efficient and equitable energy, industrial and transport systems by supporting the rapid scale-up of renewable energy deployment, electrification and sustainable technologies while ensuring a just transition for communities and workers. This Axis is organized around four objectives: ***Objective 1 (tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency), Objective 2 (accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors), Objective 3 (ensuring universal access to energy)*** and ***Objective 4 (transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner)***.

Building on the lessons emerging from the Solution Stories, RtR partners are demonstrating that the transition to clean energy, industry and transport can extend beyond mitigation to drive both adaptation action and community resilience. Partners are harnessing renewable technologies in diverse contexts to reduce emissions and enhance efficiency, while generating social and economic benefits. For example, in Kenya, Efficiency for Access (EforA) is supporting off-grid appliances and solar-powered cold storage facilities, thus focusing on how renewable energy can transform local economies.

EforA has demonstrated how **solar technology has increased a farm's storage capacity to over 1,000 kg of herbs, allowing for flexible harvesting and reduced spoilage and increasing production from 50–80 to over 300 kg of vegetables by using clean technologies** (***Objective 1***), promoting also their access (***Objective 3***). Additionally, EforA is enhancing the adoption of renewable energy (***Objective 4***) **in cooling systems by creating financial models that allow traders in Nigeria to access refrigeration technology without requiring a large upfront payment**. Through Arsht-Rock and in collaboration with the Chief Heat Officer of Freetown (Sierra Leone), **EHRA** has installed cover shade protection and solar-powered systems to safeguard outdoor and informal workers, particularly women, from extreme heat. Through this initiative, **669 m2 of shade structures equipped with 40 solar lights have already been constructed across three major street markets in Freetown, directly benefiting over 2,300 women and indirectly benefiting over 11,500 individuals** (***Objectives 2 and 3***) is also contributing to this Axis **by providing financial solutions for micro, small and medium enterprises and low-income households, enabling them to access solar panel installation and energy-efficient appliances** (***Objective 3***) while accelerating the transition to renewable energy (***Objective 4***).

Whether boosting agricultural productivity through solar-powered cold storage or protecting outdoor workers from extreme heat using renewable-powered infrastructure, RtR partners are addressing urgent challenges while simultaneously creating jobs, supporting livelihoods and delivering co-benefits aligned with the priorities of COP30. The partners in previous examples are also contributing to **Axis 3 (Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems)** by equipping local farmers with technologies to enhance production and advance sustainable energy sources (***Objective 9*, more resilient, adaptive and sustainable food systems**); to **Axis 5 (Fostering Human and Social Development)** by generating climate-related jobs using a gender-responsive approach that prioritizes women farmworkers and strengthens local economies and market conditions (***Objective 18*, education, capacity-building and job creation to address climate change**); and to **Axis 6 (Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, Including on Finance, Technology and Capacity-building)** through the deployment of smart agriculture tools (***Objective 28*, innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses**).

Taken together, these examples illustrate that energy transitions grounded in local realities and inclusive practices become powerful drivers of resilience across systems, economies and societies.



Axis 2: Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity

To address the urgent challenges of climate change in natural systems and biodiversity, ***COP30 Axis 2: Stewarding Forest, Oceans and Biodiversity*** is built around three objectives. ***Objective 5 (investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation), Objective 6 (efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification)*** and ***Objective 7 (efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems)***. Several RtR Partners have contributed to Axis 2 and delivered outcomes across all its objectives.

For instance, **Initiative 20×20** is a prominent feature of investment-oriented restoration, with cases in several places. In Suriname, **200 hectares of degraded land have been replaced with sustainable coconut farms**, thus coupling restoration with long-term, forest-friendly value chains. In Brazil's Paraná region, **1400 hectares of landscapes damaged by intensive agriculture have been revitalized by steering investments worth up to $12.6M into repair and nature-positive production systems** (***Objective 5***). Additionally, **Initiative 20x20** has supported watershed restoration projects in Colombia that seek to

improve water availability, connect forest corridors and protect biodiversity, with over **2 million trees having been planted to date**.

RtR partners are also advancing ***Objective 6*** across cities, mountains and watersheds. Over 15 years, **RtR member New Delhi** has led the **expansion of green cover from 26 km2 to 300 km2, including wetland mapping to secure urban blue–green networks**. In native Andean forests, **Acción Andina** has worked with local communities and organizations to reverse ecosystem degradation. In particular, between December 2023 and October 2024, **1.25 million native trees were planted, 2500 people were trained in wildfire management, 15 new conservation agreements were secured and more than 300 emerging leaders participated in over 25 restoration-focused workshops**. In Laos, RtR partner **Global EverGreening Alliance (GEA) and its member, the Arbor Day Foundation**, have addressed deforestation by **planting 30,000 trees across 185 hectares, benefiting 300 households and providing them with sustainable economic pathways for community development**. In Eastern and Southern Africa, this alliance is transforming agriculture into a climate solution through a flagship carbon programme that seeks to restore **1.9 million hectares of degraded agricultural land while improving the livelihoods of 1.5 million small-scale farmers across six countries**. In the highlands of Elgeyo Marakwet, Kenya, **over 22,596 people have benefited, with 113 lead farmers trained and 479,942 trees** planted through the establishment of fruit tree demonstration plots, aiming to support farmers in developing resilient livelihoods while restoring land. **RegionsAdapt members** also have implemented this work across different provinces and states, including Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa, where riverine corridors are being rehabilitated and managed. This case has enabled **186 individuals to be directly employed in projects, 109 tonnes of waste to be collected and 98 hectares of land to be freed from invasive species of flora**. In Brazil, a project focused on payments for environment services is proving to be an effective strategy for preserving forests and recovering degraded areas, offering both economic and social benefits and contributing to environmental well-being in Rio de Janeiro. In this project, **237 rural landowner families have benefited, 2,440 hectares of land have been restored and USD 1.7 million have been invested**.

To address land tenure security as an effective and scalable solution for reducing deforestation and enhancing biodiversity protection, **Tenure Facility** has supported strengthening the rights and governance of **34 million hectares of ancestral land, with 4.4 million hectares of land legally recognized and 10,345 communities impacted in 20 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America**.

RtR partners also are spearheading actions to advance coastal and marine resilience (***Objective 7***). The **Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA)** has facilitated green–grey infrastructure in the Philippines to rebuild coastal sediments, rehabilitate mangroves and improve communities' emergency preparedness. To date, **over 110,000 seedlings of native species have been planted, rehabilitating an 11-hectare area of mangrove and establishing a 769.7-hectare community-based MPA**. **Planet Indonesia, a GMA member**, has worked in Indonesia to support local communities in blending modern scientific knowledge with traditional insights for mangrove restoration. These actions have already restored **700 hectares of mangroves, benefiting over 1,318 villagers, of whom 40% are fishermen directly dependent on healthy mangroves**. Furthermore, the **Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA)** is enhancing coastal resilience in Tanzania by replanting **20,000 mangrove seedlings across 5 hectares, developing a community mangrove carbon credit market and supporting 40 women by**

providing beekeeping training for alternative livelihoods. Similarly, **RegionsAdapt**'s members in Assam (India), Louga (Senegal) and Pernambuco (Brazil) have implemented resilience initiatives focused on marine conservation, disaster risk reduction and strengthening coastal livelihoods. In Assam, 100 villages are now receiving support; in Louga, 200 jobs have been created for young people; and in Pernambuco, protection measures are being adopted to address rising sea levels. Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) is enhancing the resilience of coral reefs and building sustainable local enterprises in Fiji by addressing reef degradation, waste management and unsustainable fishing practices. Through a blended finance facility, GFCR is also contributing to the effective protection, management and monitoring networks of MPAs of Pemba Island (Zanzibar), while placing women at the forefront. To date, 27,000 hectares of highly biodiverse coral reefs have been managed, protecting 40 threatened marine species and allowing over 800 coastal community members to participate. Lastly, the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI) has supported the creation of 20 acres of engineered oyster reefs and 30 acres of salt marshes to attenuate wave action in Florida (United States of America), helping to protect vulnerable coastline and critical infrastructure from erosion.

These efforts by RtR partners not only support Axis 2 but also reinforce **Axis 3 (Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems)**, particularly ***Objective 8 (Landscape restoration and sustainable agriculture)*** and ***Objective 9 (More resilient, adaptive and sustainable food systems)*** by integrating restoration, agroforestry and regenerative practices. They also connect to **Axis 4 (Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water)** by reducing risks, addressing ***Objective 14 (Water Management)***, and to **Axis 5 (Fostering Human & Social Development)** through ***Objective 18 (Education, Capacity-building and Job Creation to Address Climate Change)***. Finally, the solutions contribute to **Axis 6 (Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, Including on Financing, Technology and Capacity-building)**, while contributing to ***Objective 19 (Culture, cultural heritage protection and climate action)*** by centring community knowledge, stewardship and local livelihoods around restoration.

Axis 3: Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

COP30 Axis 3 focuses on transforming agriculture and food systems to restore ecosystems and sustain livelihoods. It is centred around three objectives: ***Objective 8 (Restoring degraded lands and promoting sustainable agriculture), Objective 9 (Building resilient and adaptive food systems)*** and ***Objective 10 (Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all)***, ensuring equitable access to safe, nutritious and affordable food while reducing food loss and waste.

RtR partners are contributing to all objectives of this Axis, with notable progress made towards ***Objective 8*** (Restoring degraded lands and promoting sustainable agriculture). In Brazil, RtR Partner **Initiative 20x20**, together with Tobasa Bioindustrial de Babaçu and Kaeté Investimentos, are revitalizing degraded lands by scaling up the sustainable production of babassu coconut. **More than 120,000 hectares of babassu palm forest have been restored, sequestering over 19 million tCO_2, with an additional 1 million tCO_2 expected annually. These actions have also generated income for 1,500 families**, demonstrating how ecosystem restoration can be combined with livelihood resilience. In Belize, Initiative 20x20,

Sustainable Harvest International (SHI)-Belize and 90 rural families **have planted 1,590 hardwood trees, 12,210 perennial fruit trees, 5,580 root tubers and 175 spice plants. These efforts improve soil health and support biodiversity and are expected to generate USD 2.96 million** for the participating families over the productive life cycle. In Colombia, Initiative 20x20 is collaborating with Urapi Sustainable Land Use to advance coffee and cocoa agroforestry systems through the RioSierra Project. Co-designed with Red Ecolsierra, a network of 22 farmer associations with **394 members, and managed by ECOTIERRA, the project is backed by an USD 8.6 million, 13-year investment from the LDN Fund** to restore degraded lands and strengthen both economic and climate resilience.

In France, RtR partner **One Planet Business for Biodiversity (OP2B)** is working with member McCain Foods, a global leader in frozen potato products, to drive the transition of potato farming towards regenerative agriculture. **A network of transition farms is already applying reduced tillage, cover crops, organic matter addition and crop diversification**. This initiative also includes farmer training, soil health assessments and the creation of three "Farms of the Future" as innovation hubs by 2025. McCain is helping farmers by providing long-term contracts, technical assistance and zero-interest loans, facilitating their efforts to reduce input dependency, safeguard their yields and improve soil health.

In Mexico, RtR partner **RegionsAdapt**, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Sustainable Development of Yucatán, WWF Mexico and the Intermunicipal Biocultural Board of the Puuc (JIBIOPUUC), is advancing ***Objective 9 (Building resilient and adaptive food systems)***. These collaborators are helping Mayan communities to adapt the traditional milpa system to climate stress by blending ancestral practices with agroecological innovations. The initiative **has restored 1,413 hectares, reduced costs and chemical use, improved soil health, promoted biodiversity through biofactories, seed banks, and mother gardens, and engaged more than 300 women and youth in sustainable agriculture**.

Concerning ***Objective 10 (Equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all)***, the RtR Solution Stories under Axis 3 demonstrate contributions such as enhancing food and nutrition through diversified agroforestry systems and the conservation of traditional knowledge.

The partners are achieving these outcomes through regenerative approaches that restore soil fertility, increase organic matter and improve water retention. Revitalized soils provide a foundation for healthier, more diverse and more resilient crops, ensuring both long-term access to nutritious food and the sustainability of farming systems.

The RtR Solution Stories under this axis are also connected to objectives from other COP30 Axes. Specifically, they contribute to **Axis 2 (Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity)** through ***Objective 6***, which focuses on conserving, protecting and restoring ecosystems. They also advance **Axis 5 (Fostering Human and Social Development)** by supporting ***Objective 18***, which focuses on education, capacity-building and job creation, and ***Objective 19***, which focuses on promoting culture, protecting cultural heritage and integrating climate action into local traditions.

Axis 4: Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water

The aim of Axis 4 is to address the increasing risks that climate change poses to urban areas, critical infrastructure and water systems. It is structured around four key objectives: ***Objective 11 (multilevel governance), Objective 13 (Resilient urban development, mobility and infrastructure), Objective 12 (Sustainable and resilient construction and buildings), Objective 14 (Water management)*** and ***Objective 15 (Solid waste management)***.

RtR partners are incorporating nature-based solutions, early warning systems and critical infrastructure improvements and management into their urban adaptation strategies. This approach enables communities to better anticipate, recover from and withstand hazards such as tropical cyclones, flooding, storm surges, rising sea levels, extreme rainfall and rising temperatures.

For example, (ICSI), through the East Side Coastal Resiliency Project in New York City (United States), has illustrated how coordinated federal and municipal funding, combined with multilevel governance (***Objective 11***) and planning enablers, can scale up urban adaptation. **This project has developed a 2.4-mile flood protection system that**

safeguards over 110,000 residents from storm surges, providing safety, preserving public spaces and strengthening multilevel collaboration. Another clear example of resilient construction and buildings (***Objective 12***) and the use of climate-adaptive design, energy efficiency and materials (***Objective 13***) involves the interventions by **Build Change through CRH** in the Philippines, Indonesia and Honduras. These projects have enhanced physical safety against typhoons, floods and heatwaves by retrofitting homes **(4,000 improved homes in the Philippines alone)** and facilitating access to low-cost measures that lower indoor temperatures.

These measures are tailored to the realities of informal and low-income communities and have benefited over **2,000 women in Indonesia** through microfinance loans with members KOMIDA and the Global Innovation Fund.

Under ***Objective 13***, **members of the Cities Race to Resilience** initiative have **advanced a diverse range of locally led urban resilience solutions**. For example, in Lagos, Nigeria, Indigenous knowledge is being integrated into adaptation planning to strengthen community-based actions. In Newcastle, Australia, the Stockton Coastal Management Programme is using sand nourishment to restore coastal buffers and protect infrastructure. San Francisco, United States, is collaborating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on a 7.5-mile waterfront coastal flood study to assess risks and guide future investments.

In Belfast, United Kingdom, the One Million Trees Programme has already planted 40,000 trees to combat heat, improve air quality and reduce flood risks. Antalya, Türkiye is creating vegetated buffers along irrigation canals to minimize erosion and enhance stormwater management. Saanich, Canada has implemented a “Programmed Roof” policy to promote the expansion of green roofs and urban agriculture. Lastly, Portsmouth, United Kingdom is implementing the Southsea Coastal Scheme, the largest local authority-led coastal defence initiative in the United Kingdom, which aims to **protect 10,000 homes and 704 businesses while also preserving historical assets and enhancing biodiversity**.

In addition, the **EHRA** is **collaborating with Athens**, Greece, where a Chief Heat Officer has been appointed.

Public cooling centres have been established, and pocket parks and water fountains have been created to help reduce health risks and heat-related mortality. In Florida (United States), WSP (**ICSI** member) is delivering a living shoreline project with **20 acres of oyster reefs and 30 acres of salt marshes to protect Highway 98**, a critical evacuation route, while also restoring fisheries and sequestering carbon. In Jamaica, the **Coalition of Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI)** has **introduced the Jamaica Systemic Risk Assessment Tool (J-SRAT)** to identify infrastructure climate risk hotspots, thus unlocking private investment into climate-resilient infrastructure.

In London, members of **Resilience First (RF)**, including organizations such as the Environment Agency and Balfour Beatty, are making strides in long-term, risk-based resilience planning for critical infrastructure through the TEAM2100 initiative. This effort is aligned with ***Objective 13***, which aims to enhance the protection of high-value assets and populations from flooding. By integrating resilience into the city’s financial and physical systems, this project **has positively influenced the lives of approximately 229,000 individuals**. Although these interventions may be small in scale, they provide replicable, community-driven models that effectively build resilience at the grassroots level, particularly in areas facing compound vulnerabilities.

Regarding water management (***Objective 14***), RtR partner **Sanitation Water for All** is leading advancements in resilient water, sanitation and hygiene. For example, in Buenos Aires, Agua y Saneamientos Argentinos (AySA) **is providing water and sewage services to over 14 million people, thus reducing water losses by 13%, energy use in wastewater treatment by 50 per cent and greenhouse gas emissions by 22.4% through strong policy planning, renewables and piloting of advanced wastewater reuse**, thus demonstrating how large-scale water systems can simultaneously contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation.

RtR partners are advancing urban resilience through a comprehensive approach that integrates infrastructure development, institutional innovation, financial inclusion and capacity-building. This approach aims to engage communities of all sizes effectively. The initiatives demonstrate that successful resilience strategies necessitate coordinated, equitable and proactive actions involving multiple dimensions. These efforts are interconnected with several key areas, namely **Axis 1 (Energy, Industry and Transport), Axis 2 (Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity), Axis 3 (Agriculture and Food Systems), Axis 5 (Human and Social Development)** and **Axis 6 (Enablers Focusing on Finance, Technology and Capacity-building)**.

Axis 5: Fostering Human and Social Development

Axis 5 addresses the human dimension of climate resilience through four objectives: ***Objective 16 (Promoting resilient health systems), Objective 17 (Reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty), Objective 18 (Education, capacity-building and job creation to address climate change)*** and ***Objective 19 (Culture, cultural heritage and climate action)***.

RtR partners are actively contributing to Axis 5 by addressing the vulnerabilities that leave people most exposed through efforts ranging from adaptive social protection to reduce hunger and poverty to the safeguarding of Indigenous and traditional knowledge. These actions demonstrate that resilience concerns not only infrastructure but also advancing climate justice through dignity, equity and opportunity in the face of growing risks. These actions are particularly impactful in regions exposed to multiple overlapping climate hazards, which disproportionately affect people already experiencing poverty, marginalization or displacement.

RtR partners have advanced innovative financial and social protection mechanisms (***Objective 17***). In Syria, the Insurance Development Forum (IDF) has partnered with Swiss Re, Hiscox, Howden, Humanity Insured and the World Food Programme (WFP) to launch a climate risk insurance policy worth USD 9.25 million. This policy is activated by drought conditions, which are monitored via satellite, and provides the WFP with pre-arranged funding. It has allowed rapid assistance to be provided to up to 240,000 vulnerable individuals, helping to ensure food security and reduce harmful coping strategies in one of the world's most fragile environments. The Global EverGreening Alliance (GEA) has implemented a fruit tree and farmer training initiative in various countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, specifically Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Through this initiative, the GEA has trained over 113 farmer leaders and reached tens of thousands more. The programme is focused on applying nature-based solutions to restore land, sequester carbon, strengthen food security and create green jobs in rural areas (***Objectives 17 and 18***).

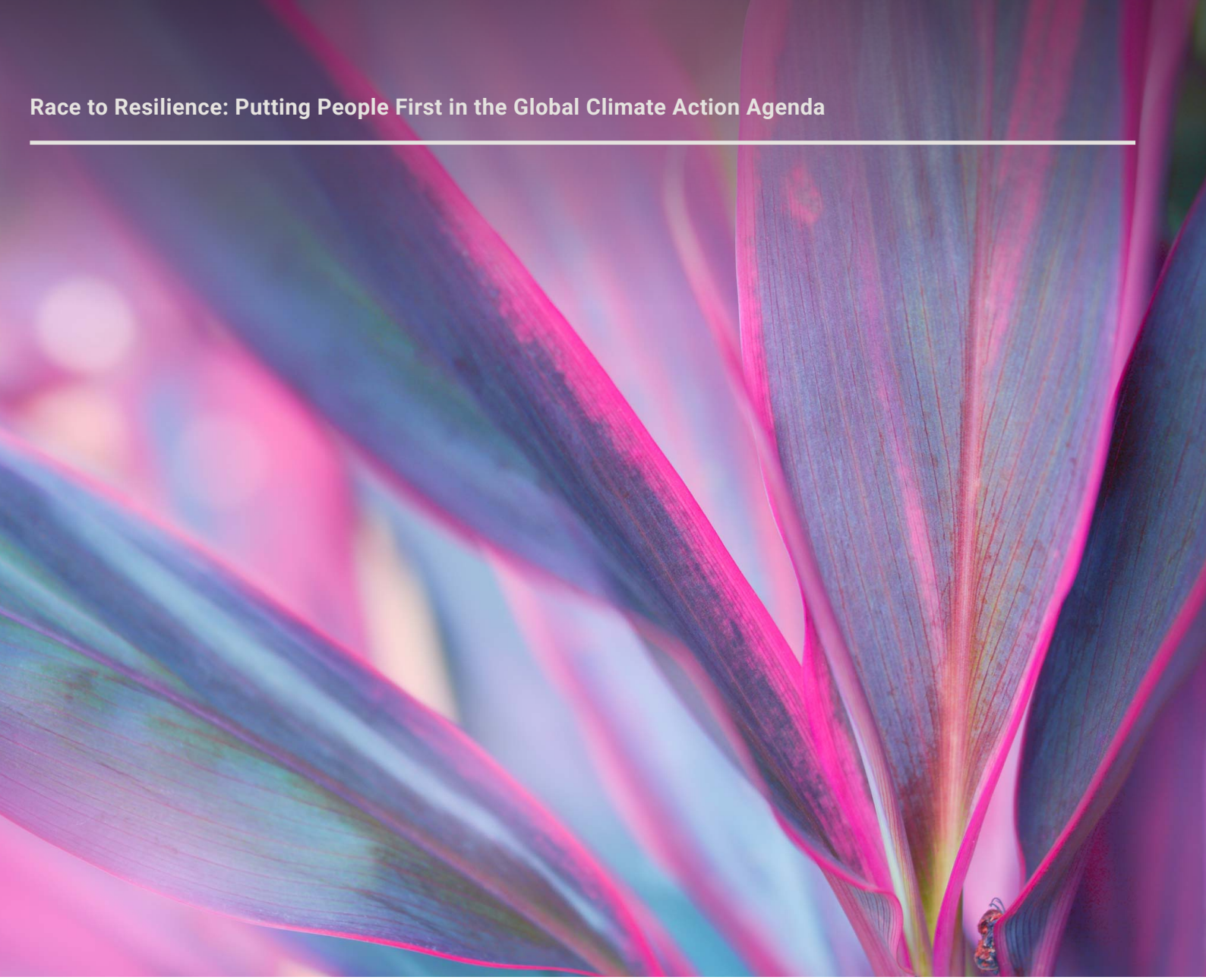
The partners' actions also have targeted the intersection of climate adaptation and social equity (***Objective 18***). In Ghana's Upper East Region, the Water for Adaptation and Period Poverty (W4APP) project, led by the Green Africa Youth Organization (GAYO), is addressing the combined impacts of water scarcity, food insecurity and gender inequality.

Through wells and water systems, the project is improving year-round access to water for domestic use and irrigation, directly benefiting 5,000 people with clean water and sanitation. In Samburu County, Kenya, the Milk-to-Market programme (Sarara Foundation, supported by BFA Global has trained over 1,200 women to produce goat milk for local markets and the Reteti Elephant Sanctuary, creating income, new skills and entrepreneurial opportunities. This initiative also encompasses product diversification, financial literacy and collective savings, thereby enhancing household resilience, economic empowerment and climate-resilient livelihoods.

Efforts under ***Objective 19*** are focused on advancing Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' land rights and governance. In 2024, the Tenure Facility funded 35 projects that secured the legal recognition of 4.4 million hectares and strengthened the governance of nearly 34 million hectares of ancestral lands.

These efforts have been extended across the Amazon, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Panama, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and India to enhance protections for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation. The efforts have supported land recovery, mapping initiatives and the strengthening of community governance. The projects have incorporated principles of free, prior and informed consent; promoted gender equity; and empowered Indigenous women-led organizations in the DRC, integrating 289 women leaders into forest governance bodies.

Axis 5 places people at the heart of climate action by guiding adaptation efforts to deliver tangible benefits for those most at risk. It focuses on ***Objective 17 (Reducing existing vulnerabilities), Objective 18 (Strengthening social protection)***, and ***Objective 19 (Promoting inclusive participation and capacity-building)*** while addressing the social, cultural and economic dimensions of resilience. This axis connects and reinforces all the axes; as a result, people are a cross-cutting element of the Action Agenda. RtR partners' actions under this axis exhibit strong synergies with **Axis 3 (Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems)** and **Axis 6 (Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators)**, thus fostering long-term systemic changes that reinforce equitable adaptation outcomes across sectors and regions.



Axis 6: (Cross-cutting Axis) Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, Including on Finance, Technology and Capacity-building

The aim of **Axis 6** is to accelerate climate action at the necessary scale and speed by unlocking key levers at the system level, ranging from governance to policy, innovation, finance and technology. This axis is structured around 11 key objectives: ***Objective 20 (Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments and insurance), Objective 21 (Finance for adaptation), Objective 22 (Climate-integrated public procurement), Objective 23 (Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards), Objective 24 (Climate and trade), Objective 25 (Reduction of non-CO2 gases), Objective 26 (Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness), Objective 27 (Artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure and digital technologies), Objective 28 (Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses), Objective 29 (Bioeconomy and biotechnology)*** and ***Objective 30 (Information integrity in climate change matters)***.

The RtR partners have integrated finance, technology, governance and innovation into their climate resilience strategies, with a strong

emphasis on locally adapted solutions. Their work highlights that enabling conditions, which range from finance products and planning to digital technologies and strengthened emerging enterprises, are essential to achieving lasting adaptation outcomes.

Across Asia and Africa, the RtR partners are advancing financial innovation to strengthen community resilience (***Objective 20***). In Central Java (Indonesia), **Climate Resilient Housing** has combined incremental climate adaptation loans with the BCtap digital platform to **support over 2,000 women in incrementally upgrading their homes against rising temperatures while securing income stability**. In India, Arsht-Rock and SEWA, both members of the **EHRA**, **are expanding their Extreme Heat Protection Initiative to benefit SEWA's 2.6 million members**. This initiative combines microinsurance, early warning systems and protective equipment to help safeguard informal women workers from the dangerous effects of extreme heat. In agriculture, **S4R has channelled over USD 7.6 million through its ECO MICRO initiative in Ecuador, providing technical assistance and microcredits for small producers to integrate social, market, climate and environmental risks into their credit strategies**. Regarding coastal livelihoods, ABALOBI, supported by the **ORRAA**, equips small-scale fishers in South Africa and the Seychelles with smartphone-based tools that combine e-commerce with logistics, deliveries and digital payment gateway integrations, as well as marketing, data services, training and community development. **This initiative also provides fishers with access to financial services, including savings accounts, and exposure and experience in financial management**. The Blue Alliance MPA is implementing a marine conservation action with support from the ORRAA and funding from BNP Paribas (USD 2.4 million in debt financing plus USD 2.1 million in grants secured). This initiative operates across Indonesia, Philippines and Tanzania and uses blended finances to accelerate the protection of vital marine ecosystems. It has supported over 26,000 people, managed 1.7 million hectares of marine areas and created sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities while building resilience to climate risks.

Scaling finance for adaptation, insurance and risk protection remains essential for climate resilience (***Objective 21***). The **InsuResilience Global Partnership/Global** Shield has expanded weather-based insurance for cooperatives and farmers, covering crops such as rice, maize, coffee and cacao against rainfall, wind and drought through an initiative that has **benefited nearly 800,000 farmers across the Philippines, Uzbekistan, Togo and Morocco**. In the Caribbean, **ORRAA**, the **IDF** and the **Coalition of Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI)** have advanced parametric reef insurance in the Mesoamerican Reef region, **with pay-outs of $175,000 activated** after hurricanes to fund reef restoration and community recovery. Members of the **GEA** have initiated a large-scale carbon programme in Eastern and Southern Africa, specifically Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. This initiative aims to **restore 1.9 million hectares of degraded land and support 1.5 million smallholder farming families through the sale of carbon credits. The programme is backed by a $150 million financing package from Climate Asset Management**, aiming to improve soil health, enhance water retention and boost agricultural productivity while promoting harmonization and transparency in carbon markets.

In São Paulo, Brazil, **RegionsAdapt** and **Cities Race to Resilience** members have demonstrated how coordinated planning, financing and governance can scale resilience (***Objective 26***). Since 2024, São Paulo has implemented an integrated mitigation and adaptation strategy, **delivering over 100 million cubic meters of new water storage, 200 rain gardens, 500 green roofs, 50 km of green**

corridors and 500 electric buses while supporting 10,000 families, thus anchoring its pathway to reduce emissions by 50% by 2028 and reach net zero by 2038.

In Africa, DARAJA provides hyperlocal weather forecasts through SMS, WhatsApp and community networks, reaching nearly 1 million people in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and is expanding its services to Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and small island states with $2 million in new funding, aiming to reach 25% of the world's informal settlement population by 2030. In the United States, the Boyle Heights Resilience Hub, in partnership with the Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN), has provide a community-based space that increases resilience to extreme heat, flooding and other hazards. This organization offers educational and after-school programming, emergency preparedness training, youth arts programmes, senior services, a radio station for communication and safe spaces with water filtration, solar assessments and backup power. The Hub also ensures inclusive participation, maintains year-round staffing and is strengthening the community's capacity to respond to disruptions.

Resilience is also being accelerated through technological innovation and social entrepreneurship (***Objective 29***). In India, Banka Bioloo, a member of Resilience First, has installed over 10,000 bio-toilets across 22 states, combining low-cost and low-maintenance sanitation with education and community capacity building to directly improve health, hygiene and climate resilience for millions. In Kenya, BFA Global and the Sarara Foundation are advancing women's economic empowerment through the Milk-to-Market programme, which links women goat milk producers to the Reteti Elephant Sanctuary, while creating additional livelihood opportunities through value-added products such as goat milk soap.

The aim of **Axis 6** is to accelerate climate action at the necessary scale and speed by leveraging key system-level enablers, including governance, policy, finance, innovation and technology. It is focused on advancing climate and sustainable finance, adaptation funding and climate-integrated procurement (***Objectives 20 and 21***); strengthening governance, institutional capacity and preparedness (***Objective 26***); and fostering technological innovation, climate entrepreneurship, bioeconomic solutions and information integrity (***Objective 29***).

The actions under this axis also strongly complement **Axis 3 (Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems), Axis 4 (Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water)** and **Axis 5 (Fostering Human and Social Development)**, thus contributing to an integrated, equitable and scalable approach to climate resilience.

4. Lessons Learned

Launched on the road to COP26, the RtR began when a framework for the GGA had not yet been adopted and robust metrics of people's resilience across heterogeneous scales and sectors were largely absent. The ambitious self-goal set by the RtR, namely to bring resilience to people who need it in an accountable and robust way, simultaneously posed substantial methodological and conceptual challenges. In the past few years, the Campaign has navigated these gaps and challenges, not only delivering considerable progress towards its commitments but also generating the following insights that are crucial for advancing people-centred adaptation.

Metrics are both a technical and a governance tool.

Through designing the RtR Metrics Framework, measuring resilience was revealed to be not only a methodological exercise but also a process of community building and coordination. Engaging partners, scientists and practitioners in its development ensured that the framework continuously improved and aligned with the diverse priorities, knowledge and perspectives of the community of partners while ensuring increased uptake and understanding of the importance of robust and transparent reporting.

Monitoring and reporting reveal progress and gaps and enable engagement.

Tracking of the seven Resilience Attributes has revealed strengths in the areas of Learning, Social Collaboration and Preparedness, while gaps persist in Agency, Flexibility and Systemic Enabling Conditions. Efforts such as simplifying and mainstreaming reporting tools and providing customized support to partners, such as by pre-filling forms with publicly available information and holding one-to-one guidance meetings, have reduced the burden on partners and improved the data quality. Regular partner calls, capacity-building sessions and ongoing dialogue have fostered collaboration, knowledge exchange and consistent application of the Metrics Framework while guiding targeted engagement with Indigenous-led, youth-led and gender-focused initiatives.

Storytelling complements data.

The RtR Solution Stories have been essential in translating metrics into lived realities. More than 72 stories from 56 countries illustrate resilience in practice, inspire stakeholders and provide qualitative insights that reinforce quantitative reporting. Moreover, introducing the Confidence Index to account for self-perception biases has highlighted the value of combining internal reporting with external validation in developing more robust and accountable metrics.

Reporting drives learning and capacity-building.

Annual reporting has not only tracked progress, with 437.7 million people made more resilient and USD 4.2 billion deployed, but also strengthened the partners' monitoring and evaluation capacities. Reporting allows the Campaign to identify what has worked, uncover gaps, guide investments and promote accountability across scales. For the partners, reporting enables learning about strategies and opportunities related to strengthening their monitoring and evaluation capabilities and advancing transparent and trackable goals and indicators of their work towards adaptation.

Collaboration amplifies impact.

The RtR values cooperation and alignment with other global agendas and is constantly adapting and updating the Framework to align with the GGA, the SAA and the COP30 Action Agenda, among others. Connecting partners with each other, with initiatives in the Marrakech Partnership and with key actors in the adaptation ecosystem, such as **UNFCCC's NAZCA portal for climate action**, the World Bank, the **NDC-Partnership** or the **International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM)**, has enabled shared learning, the scaling of solutions and alignment with global processes, including the Global Stocktake.

Data inform action and investment.

The Campaign's metrics, tools and knowledge products, including the Data Explorer, scientific publications and white papers, provide evidence to guide future adaptation efforts, strengthen systemic resilience and support COP30 priorities. Increasing interest from finance actors demonstrates that credible, transparent metrics are essential for mobilizing investment and scaling impact. Mainstreaming people-centred resilience is becoming a real and fundable opportunity to support adaptation.

The experiences of the RtR demonstrate that measuring resilience is inseparable from building partnerships, encouraging inclusive participation and learning continuously. Success requires balancing scientific rigour with adaptability, complementing quantitative data with qualitative insight and centring the experiences and agency of vulnerable people. These lessons provide a blueprint for advancing measurable, people-centred resilience and delivering on the Global Climate Action Agenda in the years ahead.

5. Acknowledgements

The RtR was born from a visionary call made by the COP25 and COP26 Climate Change High-Level Champions to strengthen the resilience of 4 billion people by 2030. In less than 5 years, that promise has leapt off the page and into people's lives through a collective that is already protecting hundreds of millions. At its core is a recognition of concepts too often ignored: that vulnerability is not merely an accident of geography but rather the product of deep inequalities, that enabling people to adapt is not charity but rather development; and that climate justice begins with placing people, especially those most excluded, at the very centre of climate action.

The wins of this journey are thanks to the Race to Resilience partners, whose leadership and radical collaboration have shaped the campaign through turning pledges into implementation while reporting consistently on progress. We also thank the Climate High-Level Champions **Gonzalo Muñoz (COP25), Nigel Topping (COP26), Mahmoud Mohieldin (COP27), Razan Al Mubarak (COP28), Nigar Arpadarai (COP29)** and **Dan Ioschpe (COP30)** for their guidance and stewardship. Special thanks are given to the **RtR Advisory Body (Methodological Advisory Group and Expert Review Group)** for ensuring integrity and transparency. Finally, we thank the Global Ambassadors for supporting and amplifying this work.

Together, this community embodies the spirit of collaboration and people-centred action that makes resilience not only essential but also achievable at the scale needed by humanity.

Author Acknowledgements

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CR2 AS TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE RACE TO RESILIENCE CAMPAIGN

The Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR2) serves as the independent **Technical Secretariat of the Race to Resilience (RtR) campaign**, providing the scientific backbone for the initiative. In this role, CR2 delivers **strategic, scientific, and technical leadership** to guide the development of the **first-ever global, people-centric resilience metric framework.** This framework is a milestone in tracking resilience outcomes at scale, ensuring that progress reflects the lived realities of vulnerable communities worldwide.

CR2 ensures the robustness and credibility of the RtR tracking process, applying rigorous scientific methods to evaluate, measure, and monitor resilience outcomes. By doing so, CR2 strengthens the accountability and effectiveness of the campaign while providing clarity to governments, businesses, and civil society on what resilience-building means in practice.

As a **leading Chilean research center**, created by the University of Chile, University of Concepción, and Austral University of Chile, CR2 unites more than 60 researchers and a wide network of national and international collaborators. Its deep expertise in climate variability, climate change, governance and societal impacts positions it to act as a **bridge between cutting-edge science and evidence-based decision-making**.

By linking global scientific assessments with local action and cross-sectoral partnerships, CR2 contributes to **mainstreaming adaptation and resilience (A&R)** and promotes **sustainable, inclusive, and equitable climate resilience**.

6. References

[1] The RtR Metrics Framework assesses gains in resilience using three complementary indices that are responsive to both quantitative and qualitative dimensions of impact. The Magnitude Index captures the numerical reach of interventions, quantifying how many people, communities, cities or systems have had their resilience strengthened as reported by campaign partners. The Depth Index goes further to evaluate Resilience Attributes such as equity and inclusivity, preparedness, agency, learning, flexibility, assets and networks, which together reflect how meaningful, lasting and transformative the improvements are in terms of adaptive capacity. Finally, the Confidence Index addresses the credibility of results by applying safeguards against double-counting and by verifying and validating partner data to ensure accuracy, transparency and comparability across contexts. See: **A pioneering approach to measure increased resilience to face climate change: insights from the Race to Resilience campaign - IOPscience**.

[2] The eight LLA Principles were developed by the **Global Commission on Adaptation** to guide adaptation efforts. They are (1) Devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level; (2) Addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, disabled people, displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized 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; and (8) Collaborative action and investment.

[3] The figures reported hereafter are never simple sums of data reported by individual partners. Rather, they have been estimated by the RtR Technical Secretariat using the **Metrics Framework** to correct the effect of double-counting and consider different depths of the reported actions.

[4] Twenty-five partners, plus a reporting member, are in the “Proceed” stage. Those partners are Climate Knowledge and Innovation Community, Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance, Global EverGreening Alliance, Global Mangrove Alliance, Initiative 20x20, Insurance Development Forum, InsuResilience Global Partnership/Global Shield, International Coalition of Sustainable Infrastructure, Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance, OnePlanet Business for Biodiversity, RegionsAdapt, Climate Resilient Housing, Scale for Resilience Nature-based solutions, Water Resilience Coalition, BFA Global/CIFAR Alliance, DARAJA (Resurgence), Global Fund for Coral Reefs, Global Resilience Partnership, Ignite Power, Climate Centre for Cities, Southern Africa Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group, Roof Over Our Heads, EHAB, Global Forest Generation/Acción Andina and Climate Heritage Network; GSK is a reporting member.

[5] The *RtR Resilience Attributes* are also a key component of the Resilience Increase Index (RII) as they help to evaluate the depth and quality of actions aimed at strengthening resilience (*Depth Index*); along with the *Magnitude Index* and the *Confidence Index*, the attributes help to estimate the extent to which resilience has been strengthened through partners’ actions.

[6] Each resilience attribute and subattribute is scored on a scale from 0 (not present) to 3 (strong), reflecting how clearly and explicitly the evidence of actions enhancing these attributes can be observed in the implementation of the reported actions, along with the associated confidence levels. In addition, attributes and subattributes are assessed in three qualitative dimensions: Tangible (concrete and observable evidence), Inclusive (accessibility and benefit for diverse stakeholders) and Sustainable (persistence and long-term impact). Together, these measures capture both the degree of presence and the quality of resilience attributes in implemented actions.

[7] See **https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2024**

[8] The partners reporting deployed finances are Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance, Global EverGreening Alliance, InsuResilience Global Partnership/Global Shield, International Coalition of Sustainable Infrastructure, Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance, OnePlanet Business for Biodiversity, RegionsAdapt, Climate Resilient Housing, Scale for Resilience Nature-based Solutions, BFA Global/CIFAR Alliance, DARAJA (Resurgence), Global Fund for Coral Reefs, Global Resilience Partnership and Roof Over Our Heads; GSK is a reporting member.

[9] Race to Resilience Campaign. (2024). *Recognising Enabling Conditions for Adaptation and Resilience: Contributions of the Race to Resilience (RtR) Campaign and the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA)*. White Paper Publication. Available at: [**https://www.climatechampions.net/media/gdzd3id4/recognising-enabling-conditions-for-adaptation-and-resilience.pdf**]

[10] The RtR defines a resilience strategic line as a thematic or programmatic strategy focus that organizes and guides the implementation of specific resilience actions within an initiative. It represents a key area of intervention aimed at reducing vulnerability, strengthening adaptive capacities and addressing climate risks for natural or human systems.

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