Key Messages

1. The climate emergency is a global threat that requires a global response, imagination and the long view. It can't be solved if countries are caged by nationalistic self-interest or short-term political cycles. Profound changes in attitudes and ways of seeing are needed. This is something the Anglican Communion and other faith actors offer.

2. Recognise the strategic importance of faith actors and include them as key partners in building resilience, coordinating disaster response, and other adaptation and mitigation activities. Churches and other faith actors are integral parts of local communities, have deep wells of experience and a web of relationships to perform these functions.

3. Resilience is about more than providing infrastructure. People and relationships are at the heart of community resilience, alongside practical responses. The Anglican Communion is actively building the resilience of its members across the world.

4. Resilience planning must include comprehensive, multi-sector interventions and responses supported by adaptive and flexible funding and designed with the active participation of local and vulnerable communities, particularly Indigenous peoples, women, and youth.

5. Governments, especially those in the Global North, must fulfil their financial commitments to climate finance, scale up development assistance to support mitigation and adaptation initiatives, double adaptation funds, encourage financial institutions to provide grants, rather than loans, and consider broad-based debt relief for financially overburdened countries.

6. We call on the parties meeting at the 27th Conference of Parties in Sharm El Sheikh, to establish a loss and damage fund facility.
Parties convening at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s 26th Conference of Parties in Glasgow, UK noted with serious concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, that climate and weather extremes, and their adverse impacts on people and nature, will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures. Through the Glasgow Climate Pact, the parties emphasised the urgency of scaling up action and support including on resilience and financing.

On strengthening resilience, the Conference called for finance, capacity building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, considering the priorities and needs of developing countries.

On finance, the Conference urged developed countries to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. It noted with concern the growing needs of developing countries, due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness because of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic and emphasised the need to mobilise climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including significantly increasing support for developing countries, beyond USD 100 billion per year.

During the conference, the Group of 77 + China called for the establishment of a dedicated loss and damage finance facility. The parties hence set up the Glasgow Dialogue, a three-year process 'to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimise and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change'.
COP26 launched various new processes, including: the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA); the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage; a series of technical expert dialogues on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance; and an annual Ocean Dialogue. These processes have started with varied progress and challenges.

a) Loss & Damage (Glasgow Dialogue)

The proposal to establish a dedicated loss and damage finance facility received some immediate positive responses at the conference where Scotland and Wallonia pledged £2 million and €1 million respectively to address loss and damage. The pledges showed solidarity with developing countries and encouraged developed countries to provide specific funding for loss and damage. Five philanthropic organisations also promised to contribute funds if a financing facility was set up.

The first session of the Glasgow Dialogue took place at the UN climate negotiations in Bonn in June 2022. Discussions focused on existing arrangements for loss and damage finance and remaining gaps. Negotiators of developing countries expressed frustration at the lack of clarity on how the Glasgow Dialogue would lead to concrete outcomes on loss and damage. They called for loss and damage to be established as an agenda item and for a decision on funding arrangements to be made at COP27. This was rejected at Bonn, but ‘matters relating to funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage’ has been added to the draft agenda for climate finance discussions at the upcoming 27th Conference of Parties in Sharm El Sheikh. Meanwhile, disagreements on the governance of the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage continued.

Climate-vulnerable and developing countries have pointed out various issues with current finance institutions such as the Green Climate Fund and World Bank. For example, these institutions do not provide support for non-economic loss and damage or slow-onset events such as sea level rise. The developing countries suggest that a dedicated loss and damage financing facility would help address these gaps. They want loss and damage funding to be ‘new and additional’ rather than drawn from existing funds already pledged for climate change adaptation and humanitarian relief. Their developed counterparts, however, argue that it would be more effective to draw on, and strengthen, existing funding institutions for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, development finance and humanitarian assistance.

The Anglican Communion shares the perspectives of the developing countries on financing of loss and damage. We call on the parties meeting at the 27th Conference of Parties in Sharm El Sheikh, to establish a loss and damage fund facility to support climate disaster responses in developing countries.

b) Global Goal on Adaptation (Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme)

The Conference established the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme to work on reducing vulnerability, strengthening resilience and increasing the adaptive capacity of people and the planet. The work programme convened for the first time during the Bonn Climate Conference in June 2022, with a task of determining the objectives and modalities of a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The discussions reflected calls for the GGA work programme to account for different levels of development; have a concrete outcome at COP 27; drive action while addressing the need of support for vulnerable communities; and define the GGA and inform the Global Stocktake process under the Paris Agreement.
The Anglican Communion is the world’s third largest Christian community with 85 million members across 165 countries. It is a body of many interconnected parts. As well as churches, it has development agencies, networks (including Environmental, Indigenous, Women’s, Family, and Youth), and bodies such as the Mothers’ Union (with 4 million members worldwide), the Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations, and the Anglican Alliance (which connects, equips and inspires the worldwide Anglican family to work for a world free of poverty and injustice and to safeguard creation). This web of relationships allows the sharing of wisdom, knowledge and experience across the Anglican Communion from grassroots to those in power.

As a global, connected body with a shared identity that transcends national borders, the Anglican Communion has a distinctive perspective on climate change. We have an overview. Member churches of the Anglican Communion are involved in every part of the story of climate change. We are the people facing devastation in disaster-stricken communities. We are the polluters in wealthy countries. We are people living in poverty and on the margins. We wield power and political influence. We are investors with financial capital. We are first responders to disasters and those who accompany communities on the journey of recovery and resilience. We contribute to the problem. We contribute to the solution.

We are both local and global, connected by our faith.

That faith compels us to love our neighbour. It teaches that all are made in the image of God; that the earth and its people belong to God and are loved by God; that we are all deeply and inextricably interconnected: “if one part of the body hurts, all parts hurt with it” (1 Corinthians 12:26). We are people of hope: we believe in metanoia (sometimes rendered “repentance”) – a transformative change of heart and mind that is about turning around, seeing things differently and setting out on a new, life-giving path. We find inspiration in those who have gone before us, working courageously for societal change in times past. We know such transformation is not easy - but that it is possible. As people of faith, we have a long view, looking both backwards through time to our roots and forwards to a future hope.

The climate emergency is a global threat that requires a global response, imagination and the long view. It can’t be solved if countries are caged by nationalistic self-interest or short-term political cycles.

The failure (yet again) of COP26 to deliver on the commitment made in 2009 to provide $100bn per year in climate finance by 2020 for adaptation and mitigation came as no surprise to anyone who followed the world’s failure to distribute Covid-19 vaccines equitably. It came from the same failure of imagination – the failure to understand that we truly are in this together; that neither the Coronavirus nor climate change recognise or respect national borders; that no one is safe until, or unless, everyone is safe. Turning inwards and nationalism simply don’t make any sense as a response to a global crisis.

The climate crisis can’t be solved without profound changes in attitudes and ways of seeing. This is something the Anglican Communion and other faith actors offer. We can help change the narrative, help people see things from a different perspective: one of interconnectedness, shared humanity and love for our common home.
It is clear to us, as the Anglican Communion, that people and planet are facing an existential threat which requires urgent and ambitious action. We are experiencing increasingly frequent and destructive extreme weather events, seen in the recent heatwaves across Europe and the devastating floods in Pakistan. The Anglican Communion therefore continues to prioritise as its key policy priorities at COP27 the building of resilience of communities most vulnerable to climate risks and the establishment of financing facilities that are just and sustainable.

Drawing on frontline responses to the climate crisis from across the Anglican Communion, the Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) calls on all countries to build on commitments made in the Glasgow Climate Pact, addressing with urgency and laser-like focus those related to climate resilience and the establishment of adequate and just financing mechanisms for mitigation and adaptation. Whilst those who have done most to cause the climate crisis have the greatest responsibility to implement solutions, the ACC recognises that we all have roles to play in tackling climate change. In that spirit, we are looking forward to COP27, approaching it with hope and committed to partnership and accelerated action.

The Paris Agreement’s global goal on adaptation is to increase the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production. This goal is far from being achieved and recent extreme weather events have only continued to expose how vulnerable populations are to climate disasters and how great are the global inequalities in relation to disaster preparedness, resilience and resources to respond. Poor communities have been more vulnerable and suffered great losses in lives and livelihoods as rich communities demonstrate more structural resilience due to their superior financial position, technological advancements and greater adaptive capacities.

Climate change–related risks increase as a function of both the increasing number and intensity of environmental hazards and levels of socioeconomic vulnerability and exposure. The risks and social costs associated with environmental and climate change are very unevenly distributed and closely linked to structural inequalities, which leave disadvantaged people and communities more exposed and vulnerable to climate impacts.

Photos:
Top: Salt-tolerant seedlings on their way to Ontong Java in a food security initiative of the Anglican Church of Melanesia.
Left: bishops from across the Anglican Communion listen to Bishop Marinez Bassotto, Anglican Diocese of the Amazon, at the Lambeth Conference 2022.
Right: Young Anglicans in Tonga prepare for, and respond to, Tropical Cyclone Gita.
Climate change and human development

The impacts of natural disasters go beyond income. In Ethiopia, Kenya and Niger, children born during droughts are more likely to suffer from malnutrition. In Cameroon, climate shocks reduce girls’ chances of finishing primary school by 8.7 percentage points. In Mongolia, wildfires reduced the probability of completing secondary school by 14.4 percentage points. It will hurt human development in many ways beyond crop failures and natural disasters. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause an additional 250,000 deaths a year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea, and heat stress. Hundreds of millions more people could be exposed to deadly heat by 2050, and the geographic range for disease vectors—such as mosquitoes that transmit malaria or dengue—will likely shift and expand.

Building resilience to the impacts of climate change on human development, especially in terms of health and education, is essential.

Climate change and agricultural productivity

Climate Change is projected to continue reducing agricultural productivity. 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture for their livelihood, but 52% of the land used for agriculture is severely affected by soil degradation, and 74% of poor people are directly affected by land degradation. Climate change scenarios point to large losses in productivity for food staples linked to drought and rainfall variation in parts of sub-Saharan Africa and South and East Asia: revenue from dry-land areas in sub-Saharan Africa are expected to drop by 26% by 2060 (UNDP/UNCCD, 2016).

Building resilience to changing agricultural productivity is essential. This includes crop diversification and changing farming practices.

Climate change and water security

The changing climate is also causing heightened water insecurity. 785 million people remain without basic drinking water services. A global temperature rise beyond the 2°C threshold will fundamentally change the distribution of the world’s water resources, reducing water quality, water access and increasing food insecurity. Economic implications include higher costs for existing water infrastructure and management (GSDRC, 2016). Water scarcity is already impacting families globally, making basic hygiene less possible, causing girls to drop out of school to spend hours fetching water, and contributing to migration especially of pastoral communities.

Building resilience to water scarcity is essential. This includes ensuring local provision of clean water supply and storage facilities; the re-learning of traditional water-harvesting practices, adoption of water efficient technologies like drip irrigation in agriculture among others.

Climate change and extreme weather events

Extreme weather events, including droughts, storms, and floods, have been increasing in intensity and frequency. 2022 has seen record-breaking heatwaves in Europe and catastrophic flooding in Pakistan. With an increase in temperatures above 2°C, warmer seas will fuel more tropical storms – by 2050, an estimated 680 million people will be exposed to cyclones. Drought-affected areas will increase in extent, jeopardising livelihoods and compromising progress in health and nutrition. Sea levels have already been rising with current GHG concentrations in the atmosphere – temperature rise beyond 2°C would accelerate the rise, causing widespread losses of livelihoods and subsequent displacement of people in low-lying coastal areas.

Building resilience by increasing communities' capacity to prepare for disasters and respond to them is essential.

Climate change and ecosystems

Many poor people depend directly on natural resources from diverse ecosystems for their daily survival. Coastal communities and indigenous people who directly depend on forest resources are particularly at risk as climate change causes collapse of these ecosystems. The further bleaching and death of coral reef systems are expected to transform marine ecosystems, with large losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services, adversely affecting millions of people. The Food and
Agriculture Organization estimates that fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of 10–12% of the world’s population (FAO, 2014). These livelihoods are threatened by the deteriorating climate situation.

All predicted species extinction rates accelerate beyond the 2°C threshold, with 3°C marking the point at which 20–30% of species will be at ‘high risk’ of extinction.

Reversing biodiversity loss, protecting ecosystems and restoring degraded environments is essential work for the survival of both local communities and the global community. But apart from their usefulness to humanity, ecosystems and the whole natural world also have intrinsic value. At the heart of Christian faith is the understanding that the earth and all its creatures belong to God, and are known and loved by God (Matthew 10:29).

Climate change and health

Lastly, there is need to build a more resilient health sector as climate change is having negative impacts on health indicators and have substantially increased health risks. The World Health Organization estimates that between 2030 and 2050, climate change will cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea, and heat stress. Rising temperatures increase the frequency and intensity of heat waves, which will increase heat-related deaths among persons aged over 65 years, resulting in 100,000 additional deaths per year as of 2050. Heat waves also contribute to increased incidence of cardiovascular and respiratory disease.

Climate change has multiple impacts on transmission of diseases. Natural disasters, for example, destroy water and sanitation infrastructure contributing to outbreaks of water and insect-borne diseases. Climate warming also expands the geographical range of disease vectors like the Aedes aegypti mosquito that transmits zika, dengue and chikungunya, among other diseases. Climate change affects nutrition through changes in crop yields, loss of livelihoods, increases in poverty, and reduced access to food, water, and sanitation. It is estimated that a 2°C increase in average global temperature would put between 100 and 400 million more people at risk of hunger and could result in 3 million additional deaths from malnutrition each year (WHO, 2018).

Churches throughout the Anglican Communion are on the frontline of the climate emergency. They are integral parts of their communities, responding to the impacts of climate change whilst also experiencing them. They are there before external agencies arrive and long after they have left.

Anglicans have a long tradition of holistic care and social engagement:

- In many places **churches are primary providers of health care and education**, including tertiary education and training colleges;
- **Churches help provide water and sanitation** to the communities in which they live;
- **Churches are often engaged in asset-based development**, which can help diversify livelihoods, improve agriculture, and establish savings and loans groups.
- **Churches provide community cohesion, as well as spiritual, emotional and pastoral support** particularly at times of disaster.
- **Several provinces of the Anglican Communion have a disaster response and resilience officer or team. Most of them have a development arm.**

Church engaged in asset-based church and community transformation, Myanmar - with increased food security for the community as just one of the positive outcomes.
Churches everywhere are taking action to care for the natural environment around them – initiating and participating in clean-ups, protecting and restoring habitats, and growing trees.

In all these practical ways and more, the member churches of the Anglican Communion are helping increase resilience in local communities.

However, resilience is about more than providing infrastructure. People and relationships are at the heart of community resilience, alongside practical responses. Churches and other faith actors can play a particularly important role in building community resilience as they can go beyond focusing only on material needs to offer social and spiritual support.

As well as the many thousands of locally-initiated examples of holistic social engagement, all of which contribute to the resilience of local communities, the Anglican Communion is working collectively and intentionally at Communion-wide level to build resilience. Examples include:

- **Pastors and Disasters** – a toolkit for community-based disaster resilience that members of the Anglican relief and development community can use whatever their capacity or context.

- **Partners in Response and Resilience (PiRR)** – an initiative to help churches build their resilience and capacity for disaster preparation and response. PiRR has two components: the Resilience Course and disaster response deployment of resource persons.

- **The Resilience Course** – a year-long online learning exchange to increase the disaster resilience and response capacity of Anglican leaders (clergy, laity and development practitioners) across the Anglican Communion.

- **PiRR community of practice** – a global fellowship of Anglicans who are resourced to act as companions to churches to build resilience and in times of disaster.

- **Prophetic Indigenous Voices on the Planetary Crisis.** The Anglican Communion is blessed with many Indigenous members who are sharing their understanding, wisdom and experience into the wider Communion, including on resilience. Indigenous understanding of the need to turn from an extractive world view to a relational one is becoming central to Anglican thinking on safeguarding creation.

- **The Communion Forest** – a global initiative comprising local activities of forest protection, tree growing and ecosystem restoration undertaken by provinces, dioceses and individual churches across the 165 countries of the Anglican Communion. The Communion Forest was launched in August 2022 during the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops.

- **Lambeth Conference calls on resilience.** The Lambeth call on environment and sustainable development, discussed by the bishops of the Anglican Communion at the 2022 Lambeth Conference, included the following: *We call on ourselves as bishops and the people of our provinces, dioceses and parishes to equip communities to build resilience to help them withstand and recover from disasters, and to promote the prophetic voice of young people and the key role of women as earth protectors, recognizing that climate change impacts unequally on women and future generations.*

Regional disaster resilience and response training in the Caribbean
The limits of resilience

While building resilience is a necessary and pragmatic response by communities in the face of vulnerability to climate shocks, concentrating on resilience as a policy focus has its risks. Exclusively focusing on resilience could inadvertently imply that responsibility for climate action rests solely or primarily with affected communities. However, the importance of building resilience in local communities should not be considered an excuse for inaction by others or at a broader scale. In fact, building climate resilience requires the engagement of a wide range of actors, not only those most affected.

Furthermore, there are shocks that even the most resilient communities are unable to withstand, such as multiple disasters or loss of land due to rising sea levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS: RESILIENCE

Considering the current frequency of climate hazards and level of vulnerabilities of poor communities, we propose the following development policies be put in place to address the root causes of vulnerability and build inclusive and climate-resilient societies:

- **Broaden understanding of climate resilience**, specifically by recognising how human, social, natural, physical, financial and political capital assets can become integral parts of risk management systems that incorporate climate resilience strategies.

- **Utilise faith organisations** – local faith organisations are highly effective at getting resources to local communities, including identifying the most vulnerable groups and accessing the hardest to reach locations, where faith actors have an established presence. Faith actors have also developed materials that equip communities to respond by basing training within their own faith traditions.
• Provide scope for local coordination and integration of resilience plans, including the most vulnerable and marginalised in all discussions.

• Coordinate response mechanisms that prioritise longer-term resilience - this includes post-disaster adaptation (including savings groups, grain banks, stronger houses etc.)

• Put in place adaptation policies, such as adoption of new crops, improved irrigation systems in agriculture, smart agriculture to prevent deterioration of livelihoods due to climate hazards, weather information systems to community level among others.

• Strengthen land tenure for Indigenous peoples and communities by incorporating collective tenure into land policy as an appropriate alternative for indigenous peoples and integrating land tenure and resource rights into related food security, livelihood, and governance programs.

• Capacity enhancement – provide technical and dedicated financial support through international financial funding streams for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction accessible by civil society organizations and faith actors.

• Use the full potential of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Action and the 2030 Agenda to close the remaining gaps between international, national, and local level action, which is hindering community-based climate adaptation and risk management approaches and inhibiting the ability of faith actors to participate to their full potential in fostering resilience and overcoming poverty.

• Enable Climate Resilient Development - climate resilient development is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritise risk reduction, equity and justice, and when decision-making processes, finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors and timeframes. Climate resilient development is facilitated by international cooperation and by governments at all levels working with communities, civil society, educational bodies, scientific and other institutions, media, investors and businesses; and by developing partnerships with traditionally marginalised groups, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and ethnic minorities. These partnerships are most effective when supported by enabling political leadership, institutions, resources, including finance, as well as climate services, information and decision support tools.

• National and sub-national governments to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and disaster management policies that strengthen preparedness and early warning capacities of local communities to confront climate hazards.

• National and sub-national governments to adopt social protection policies to protect lower-income groups against the threats of climate hazards, by building adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability by addressing multi-dimensional poverty.

Flood response, Sri Lanka. Within hours, the priest, Buddhist monk and community members are working together to distribute water and relief items to isolated people, using a boat provided by a member of the community. The response was led by a local committee and the work carried out without the need for external support. Photo: Diocese of Colombo.
Adaptive capacity to respond to climate-related disasters cannot be discussed without reference to both financial resources and justice. Adequate resourcing is critical to any climate resilience strategy or policy, and investments in resilience-building offer the opportunity to practise sustainability and equity in our response.

As a worldwide and interconnected body, the Anglican Communion can share both global and local perspectives. These perspectives provide an acute awareness of the profound injustice at the heart of the climate emergency - that those least responsible for climate change are most vulnerable to its impacts. Conversely, those countries most responsible for the emissions that have led to our rapidly changing climate are affected by climate-related shocks to a lesser degree, and they are financially better positioned to cope with disasters when they do occur. Countries and entities that have benefitted from the industrial development that has caused climate change have also gained the most economically from the industrial production and extraction that has most significantly contributed to climate change.

Following the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, these countries and entities should provide sustainable funding streams to the vulnerable countries and communities for building climate resilience. However, they failed to meet their initial goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to finance climate action in developing countries.

Besides low resourcing of climate change action, the allocation of the available financial resources remains a key concern. The Paris Agreement stipulated an equal allocation of climate funds to mitigation and adaptation. This however has not been the case and adaptation funding stands at a paltry 25%. This matters because it is the poorer and more climate-vulnerable countries that are more focused on adaptation, whilst wealthier countries are more focused on mitigation activities. Accessing the available climate funds also remains a big challenge to small and developing countries who have limited technical capacity to meet the funds’ rigorous application processes, making it not possible to respond to climate disasters in their contexts promptly.

As societies most affected and most vulnerable put in place adaptation measures, the extreme weather events like droughts, cyclones, floods, heatwaves are already causing huge losses and damages to lives and livelihoods.

Rich countries which emitted the bulk of the emissions causing climate change and consequential loss and damage must provide financing and technology to help poor people and countries already suffering from these effects to rehabilitate their livelihoods, where possible, and where these have been irreparably damaged, to develop new ones. Countries and entities that have benefitted from the industrial development that has caused climate change have an irrefutable moral obligation to make reparations for this damage and support those countries and people who suffer loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. Rich nations must ensure that the poor are able to protect themselves and secure their lives and assets from current and future climate-related hazards.

The Anglican Communion’s actions on climate finance

We have over the years, through our relief and development agencies, provided financial support to communities affected by climate disasters.

Lambeth Conference commitments on climate finance

The Lambeth call on environment and sustainable development, discussed by the bishops of the Anglican Communion at the 2022 Lambeth Conference, included the following:

- We call on the Instruments of Communion to advocate with the international community to deliver, as a matter of justice, the required financial commitments for loss and damage due to climate change, and to speak and act prophetically within the Communion on the issue, to demonstrate solidarity.
- We call on ourselves as bishops and the people of our provinces, dioceses and parishes to invest our assets ethically to be good news for our planet and people and, as a matter of urgency, remove our funds from any new fossil fuel exploration, and seek to invest in renewable sources.
- We call on world leaders to enact bold and urgent policy changes, including... fulfilling and substantially increasing their commitments to climate finance, including for loss and damage due to climate change.
RECOMMENDATIONS: JUST FINANCING

Considering the current challenges in financing climate actions and the increasing losses and damages resulting from extreme weather events, we recommend that:

• Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, and other funding mechanisms to create pathways for prompt accessibility to the available funding.

• Localisation - Operationalise and implement the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit on localisation and ensure that localisation and related funding is accessible by grassroots based civil society and faith actors.

• Higher visibility to neglected disasters – design funding mechanisms that do not rely on disaster-by-disaster appeals contingent on media coverage, to support lower-visibility disasters better and more rapidly.

• Strengthen national coordination mechanisms – ensure that these mechanisms include civil society and faith actors and design mechanisms to support funding and information sharing.

• Ensure funding for adaptation pre-disasters and adaptation post-disaster and that faith-based organisations and civil society organisations can access funding directly.

• Ensure that financial investment is flexible and adaptive to support the changing needs of communities in the face of climate crisis.

• Strengthen financial inclusion measures to enhance access of micro-financial services by communities with specific focus on reducing barriers to access faced by women, young people, and Indigenous communities.

• Support coordination of local governments and their networks as well as local and regional financial institutions to ensure that resources are directed to frontline grassroots communities.

1 Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC): CBDR-RC is a key principle in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that recognises the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in tackling climate change. The principle of CBDR–RC is embedded in the 1992 UNFCCC treaty… [and] the CBDR-RC principle has guided the UN climate negotiations.

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