Race to Resilience

Working Paper #1
**R2R's
METRICS FRAMEWORK**

October 2022

Contents

Executive Summary

The Race to Resilience (R2R) worldwide Campaign is led by the High Level Champions and it is supported by a Resilience Team that includes a Technical Secretariat from the Center for Climate Resilience Research (CR2) at the University of Chile. The Campaign is also supported by two independent advisory bodies: the Methodological Advisory Group (MAG) and the Expert Review Group (ERG).

The Campaign aims at catalyzing a step change in global ambition and action for climate resilience, by mobilizing action from non-Party stakeholders towards building the resilience of four billion people and ensuring that the voices of front-line communities are heard.

Race to Resilience has developed a people-centered resilience Metrics Framework for non-state actors to report climate resilience actions and to quantify and validate their impact under a common framework. The Framework provides a robust toolkit for the Monitoring and Evaluation of resilience-building actions, with a focus on Non-State actors.

This working paper is the first official illustration of the R2R Metrics Framework. The document: after introduces the risk diagnostics on which R2R is based and a general overview of the Campaign, the document then summarizes the design criteria, analytical approach, methodological streamflow and metrics that constitute the Framework. Moreover, the document features the preliminary results from the test-run application of the Framework on R2R partner initiatives, showcasing their commitment to the Campaign, and the suitability of the Framework as a world-class reference of reference for the tracking of resilience-building efforts.

Foreword

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing human society. To confront this challenge it is essential to build and strengthen resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change, ensuring that society and nature are able to anticipate, cope and recover from the impacts of climate change in a timely and efficient manner, while pursuing decreasing vulnerability. This is especially critical as current efforts to reduce greenhouse gasses are expected to be insufficient to reach the global temperature goals, as climate impacts are already locked in regardless of mitigation efforts and as global climate change related risks are growing.

Although increasing efforts are being carried out to respond and adapt to climate change, it remains a major challenge to evaluate and monitor the impact of these efforts on increasing resilience and its main attributes. There is an increasing consensus that adaptation and resilience-building are strongly context-dependent endeavors. Therefore, the design and assessment of these efforts must be adjusted to the characteristics of specific initiatives, sectors, realities, or territories. In this realm, a coherent and robust resilience framework is needed to evaluate resilience efforts, to aggregate and validate outcomes, and to favor collective learning and cross-fertilization between initiatives that are implementing resilience. To address all these challenges the Metrics Framework developed by the Race to Resilience Campaign combines global-level needs for data comparability and aggregation with the flexibility required for the heterogeneity of resilience-building efforts.

The Framework presented here acts as a cornerstone of the R2R Campaign, serving as a guide for both the actions that partners take and for the HLC Team on how to manage and foster their work. At the same time, it hopes to become a point of reference for the global climate action and resilience community for the monitoring, evaluation and learning of adaptation and resilience-building. This is fundamental in pushing forward the global effort to accelerate action on resilience, assess global progress towards protecting people, align objectives and resources towards the most effective solutions, and raise awareness on the contribution from NSA to build resilience. Also, potentially, the Framework may in the future allow the Champions to support national governments on their commitment to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement, including by enabling collaboration between governments and NSAs towards adaptation and reslience outcomes. helping to define a global goal on adaptation and the periodic assessment of progress under the Global Stocktake.

1. Introduction

This Working Paper contains the Metrics Framework for the Race to Resilience (R2R) Campaign of the High-Level Champions Team.

The Framework is used by the Campaign to track and assess the progress of its partner initiatives towards R2R's flagship goal of making 4 billion people more resilient to climate change. Even more importantly, the Framework has the ambition to offer a pioneering, world-leading approach for the high-level tracking, monitoring, evaluation of non-state actors' resilience-building efforts. It provides a comprehensive outlook on the commitments andplans, advances and evidence-grounded outcomes of the R2R Campaign partner initiatives, across a broad range of sectors, scales and action types. This is fundamental to provide an aggregate account of how heterogenous initiatives are advancing towards resilience and to identify opportunities, gaps and lessons learned to accelerate climate action in the global arena.

This document will start providing some context on why the Campaign and its Framework are needed, by summarizing the main results of the R2R Risk Assessment which was performed at the inception of the Campaign to ground and guide its efforts. Then, we will offer a brief overview of the Campaign itself, its goals and internal governance. From there, we will move on to illustrate the Framework in detail, covering its design criteria, conceptual definitions, analytical approach, methodological streamflow and metrics. We end with some final remarks.

2. Context: Race to Resilience's Risk Assessment

As described,

2.1   Climate hazards could become more widespread globally

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges to human societies and natural systems alike. The increase in global average temperature relative to pre-industrial averages is the main driver of the multiple climate threats in all regions of the world.

Against this background, on behalf of the Climate Champions Team, in 2021, McKinsey Climate Analytics generated an assessment modeling four key climate-related hazards (heat stress -acute and chronic-, agricultural drought, urban water stress, and flooding -riverine and coastal-) under two future change scenarios (1.5°C and 2.0°C mean global temperature increase by 2050 with respect to pre-industrial levels). These hazards were assessed in terms of their likely impacts to lives and livelihoods impacted by changes in demographics, labor or climate change driven increases in area exposed, thus yielding a human-centric, multi-hazard global assessment of exposure of lives and livelihoods to both chronic and acute climate risks[1].

The analysis was performed using multiple data from benchmark organizations and think tanks and geospatial data to uncover key insights about populations exposed to hazards, based on the Representative Concentration Pathways corresponding to 1.5 and 2.0° C. degrees respectively, and a multi-model ensemble[2]. In considering these results, the reader should be advised that these are conservative scenarios, rather ambitious in terms of mitigation efforts, and the world is currently projected to "overshoot" the 2 degrees goal unless a significant acceleration in climate action happens (IPCC, 2022). They therefore indicate a baseline level of effort required to create resilience even in the more optimistic of the possible worlds. If mitigation efforts are not urgently scaled to comply with the Paris Agreement, the effort required for adaptation and resilience-building may be considerably higher than suggested..

The results show a dangerous increase in the spread of climate hazards throughout the world, directly affecting the number of people exposed to danger. For example, under a 2°C warming scenario by 2050, the total area of land exposed to drought would increase by 48%, with further impacts on the performance of agriculture, mainly in growing seasons, and on the resources available in the hydrographic basins, from where most water resources for human use in cities are extracted. On the other hand, the increase in the total area exposed to heat stress would amount to 37% considering the same scenario described, impacting human health and wellbeing as well as work productivity, particularly in outdoor or physically demanding jobs.

[1] The full results of this Assessment will be available on the Race 2 Resilience website.

[2] Noticeably, this Assessment was performed *before* the latest IPCC Report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability was issued (which is available here). Some estimations may need to be updated considering the latest scientific information but the Assessment still offers a general guidance on the need and urgency for the R2R Campaign.

Combined, the four hazards are expected to impact up to 5.0 billion people under a 2°C warming scenario and 3.9 under a 1.5°C[3], more than half of which are likely to be exposed to severe hazards. Similar changes can be noted in the expansion in the geographical area exposed to climate hazards: more than 0.9 billion additional people exposed due to a change in the area extent of climate hazards under a 2°C warming scenario for 2050, compared to a 1.5°C warming scenario for 2050. As noted above, these are conservative estimates, and the figures may be much higher in case the commitments taken in the Paris Agreement are not accomplished.

The 2°C warming scenario sets out an increase in the people exposed to heat stress from 1.5 to 3.1 billion people compared to the present situation, while the population exposed to urban water stress would increase from 1.0 to 1.8 billion people, considering the greater demand for the population growth and urbanization, as well as declining supply due to climate change. Likewise, the population exposed to floods would increase from 1.0 to 1.4 billion people (Figure 1).

Figure N° 1: Exposure to a 1.5°C warming scenario by 2030, based on 2030 population

Heat
Drought
Urban water stress
Flooding
Total population exposed
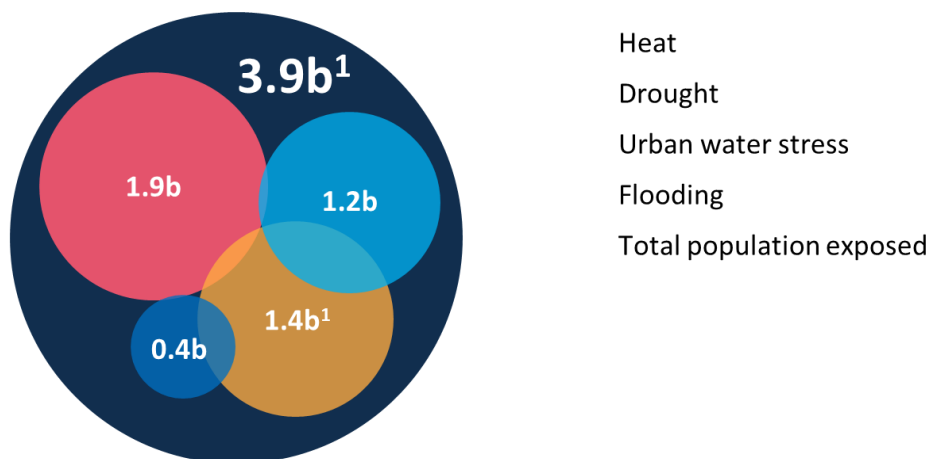
Source: McKinsey.

2.2 Climate hazards disproportionately affect vulnerable populations

These effects are not equally spread: the populations most exposed to climatic threats are often also more likely to be very vulnerable to its effects, in fact, most of the people likely to be exposed to climate hazards live in low-income countries which have also contributed the least to the climate crisis. This is clearly exemplified by countries like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Burkina Faso, which have both a high proportion of people exposed to climatic hazards and high vulnerability indices. In low-income countries such as India, Pakistan and Nigeria, we can observe as many as 2.9 billion people exposed, which is equivalent to 59% of the total exposed population. While in high-income countries such as the United States, Saudi Arabia and Japan, only 0.5 billion are described, which is equivalent to 10% of the total

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[3] In comparison, according to the study, under current conditions (1.1° C. global warming with respect to pre-industrial levels) exposed population amounts to 3.3 billion. This figure refers to compound impacts over the 4 selected hazards.

exposed population. This unequal distribution of vulnerabilities should inform resilience-building efforts to focalize in these geographies most urgently.

In a 2°C warming scenario twice as many people exposed to climate hazards could be highly vulnerable (2.5 billion) to the effects of these hazards (i.e., less likely to be resilient), compared to those with lower vulnerability (1.2 billion). Noticeably, only 13% of global CO_2 emissions between 1997 and 2017 have been generated by countries with a high vulnerability index, highlighting a strong injustice in the distribution of responsibilities and impacts of climate change.

Climate change will impact both populations living in rural and urban areas. With the latter in fact taking up an increasing proportion of the impact as urbanization drives urban inhabitants up: in the 1.5° scenario, about 55% of the exposed communities in urban areas will face a greater proportion of climate impacts, due to increased urbanisation; this is due to increase to up to 70% in the 2.0°C scenarios. This would also imply a shift in the relative weight of different hazards, as these have a differential impact in different contexts.

Accordingly, it is important to consider that ongoing socio-demographic changes are likely to drive increasing exposure and vulnerability to hazards, thus multiplying the effect of the intensification of hazards. This is the case for instance with the current patterns of population growth, urbanization, land use change, water overexploitation, change in economic sectors, and so on.

2.3   The need for the Race to Resilience Campaign

Considering these trends, it is urgently necessary to escalate, accelerate and deepen the efforts to take just and transformative climate action. While responsibility has traditionally been with governments to act, it is increasingly clear that Non-State Actors are both opportune and necessary players to create a more climate-resilient world alongside action by States. This is where the R2R Campaign comes in, aiming at articulating the leadership and support of companies, cities, regions and investors for the generation of resilience at different levels and with a focus on human beings to face the current context and the projections under the different possible scenarios that climate change is laying out for us.

3. Presentation of Race to Resilience

3.1   The Race to Resilience Campaign

The Race to Resilience campaign - the sibling campaign to Race to Zero - is the race to catalyse a step-change in global ambition, to accelerate the investment and implementation of adaptation solutions, and to put people and nature first in pursuit of a resilient world where we do not just survive climate shocks and stresses, but thrive in spite of them.

The Campaign was launched by the UN Climate Action High-level Champions in January 2021 at the Climate Adaptation Summit, alongside the State-driven Adaptation Action Coalition.

The ultimate goal of the Race to Resilience is to increase the resilience of four billion people[4] living in vulnerable communities, in collaboration with partner organisations from around the world, while developing tools to support them in their work. It prioritises the climate risks faced by urban, rural and coastal vulnerable communities and elevates the potential and actions that NSAs(e.g. businesses, cities, regions, finance sector, CSOs, local communities) are already pursuing towards system transformations enhancing resilience. The convening power of the campaign is geared towards increasing the ambition loop by delivering resilience breakthroughs and mobilising and increasing financial flows for resilience.

This Global Campaign is focused on:

- **Convening**: there is a broad range of adaptation solutions and resilience efforts happening in all parts of the world, but often these are disconnected. Unfortunately, many efforts are duplicative or not properly articulated, opportunities of collaboration are being missed and there are gaps in understanding and measurement. The Race to Resilience aims to convene all these organisations under a common unanimous goal, **catalyzing** radical collaboration to enhance the resilience of people.
In this aspect, the Campaign aims to identify the specific opportunities relevant to different actors, this year focusing on the engagement of the private and financial sector, developing a business case **for adaptation and resilience** actions and framing the opportunities for finance mobilisation more clearly .

- **Credibility**: the Race to Resilience developed the first aggregated global resilience metrics framework with the purpose of measuring, tracking and informing the results of partner's implementation of adaptive solutions based on science. The framework recognizes previous efforts, and is designed

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[4] This figure was selected to reflect the number of people expected to be exposed under the most *optimistic* scenario: in this sense, it should be taken as a bottom line: hopefully, the race can raise its ambitions over time to reflect the increasing risk of Climate Change emerging with more information.

to adjust periodically, based on science and verification.

- **Climate Stories**: the Campaign showcases the experiences, solutions and best practices implemented by partners increasing resilience in vulnerable communities. Through this effort, it elevates the opportunities to transform the systems across food/agriculture, water, oceans, infrastructure and human settlements in which the livelihoods of people are anchored, spearheading breakthroughs that address risk in a multidisciplinary and intersectoral way.

- **Communities**: through our partners, we connect with communities facing climate risks and shocks. This connection is critical for thoroughly understanding the day to day challenges that vulnerable people face due to climate change. It is through this understanding that we can direct efforts to support evidence-based, data driven and locally adapted solutions. Working closely with organisations on the ground and being able to showcase their work and their voices is a key objective of the Race to Resilience.

The Race to Resilience is composed of a number of initiatives and partners such as environmental foundations, trade associations and local initiatives, as well as members that are **individual** and collective entities such as companies, associations, universities, banks, local and **subnational** governments and international groups. Most of them are initiatives that have been active since 2015 onwards, though since joining the Race to Resilience, many have pledged to increase their impact with the aim of being more ambitious in their goals and use the campaigns metric framework to measure progress.

3.2   Technical and Advisory Bodies

The Campaign has three technical bodies. The **Technical Secretariat** is an academic body, part of the Race to Resilience (R2R) Executive Team, which provides technical support to the High-Level Champions and acts as Secretariat to the other two technical bodies: the **Expert Review Group** (ERG) and the **Methodological Advisory Group** (MAG).

The **Technical Secretariat** is based at the Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR2) of the University of Chile, and is responsible for ensuring the credibility, transparency, and robustness of the R2R Campaign. It is in charge of the R2R Metrics Framework and its improvements, and of collating, collecting, and interpreting the inputs from R2R partner initiatives following that Framework. Moreover, it articulates with other entities that are developing complementary frameworks on resilience or adaptation.

The **Expert Review Group** (ERG) is one of the two advisory bodies of the Campaign. It provides advice to the Race to Resilience Campaign and the High-Level Champions on issues such as which initiatives should be included in the Campaign, and how those initiatives and their members could improve their procedural criteria. They also advise on the overall progress of the Race to Resilience and make recommendations to Champions on how the Campaign can be strengthened. The ERG is composed of 17 experts from different geographies, backgrounds, and expertise. They were selected through an open call for applications from a competitive pool of applicants. They are members of academia, subnational

governments, the private sector, and civil society organisations, representing 12 countries worldwide. 53% of them are women and 47% are men. Together, they hold vast experience as practitioners or researchers working on resilience and adaptation to climate change.

The **Methodological Advisory Group** (MAG) is the second advisory body and provides advice to the Technical Secretariat and the Campaign on topics related to the Race to Resilience Metrics Framework. It is co-led by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), and the University of Maryland. It is composed of 15 experts (including the co-leads) from the following organisations: Global Resilience Partnership and Stockholm Resilience Centre, Alliance of Bioversity International and International Center for Tropical Agriculture, UNDP Brazil, CDC group plc, International Platform on Adaptation Metrics and The Higher Ground Foundation, InsuResilience Global Partnership Secretariat, World Bank, UK Government, National Council of Scientific and Technical Research and National University of Rosario, International Platform for Adaptation Metrics and Basque Centre for Climate Change, The Nature Conservancy, SouthSouthNorth,
and CDKN.

4. Campaign Framework

4.1   Why do we need a metrics framework?

The Race to Resilience's Metrics Framework is a pioneering, world-leading approach for the high-level tracking & monitoring of non-state actors' resilience-building efforts. It provides a comprehensive outlook on the commitments, plans, progress & evidence-grounded outcomes of the R2R Campaign partner initiatives, across a broad range of sectors, scales, and action types. This is fundamental to provide an aggregate account of how heterogenous initiatives are advancing towards resilience and to identify opportunities, gaps and lessons learned to accelerate climate action in the global arena.

Developing a Metrics Framework pursues a number of objectives at once (Figure 2), playing a key function for both the Campaign and the global climate action and resilience communities. With respect to the former, the Framework is the cornerstone of the R2R Campaign, aiming to serve as a guide for both the actions that partners take and for the HLC Team on how to manage and foster their work. The results provided by the reporting tool will help to decide priority areas and focus of the campaign and make suggestions to our partners on aspects related to increasing resilience. Externally, it hopes to contribute to set standards on Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning on adaptation and resilience-building, pushing forward the global effort to accelerate action on resilience, assess global progress towards protecting people, align efforts and resources towards the most effective solutions, and raise awareness on the contribution from NSA to build resilience. Also, potentially, the Framework may in the future allow the Champions to support national governments on their commitment to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement, including help define a global goal on adaptation and the periodic assessment of progress under the GST.

As such, we consider this a key input for the Global Stocktake, as well as for the process of defining the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Figure N° 2: Framework objectives

To monitor the commitment and progress of the partners and their members through the campaign, and provide support when needed.

To leverage and disseminate insights between the partners and to external stakeholders on best practices and lessons learned, and identify solutions which best work in different communities.

To report advancement of the global NSA community towards building resilience, standing challenges and gaps and possible opportunities.

To help inform global goals and targets for adaptation and resilience-building at the global and local level.
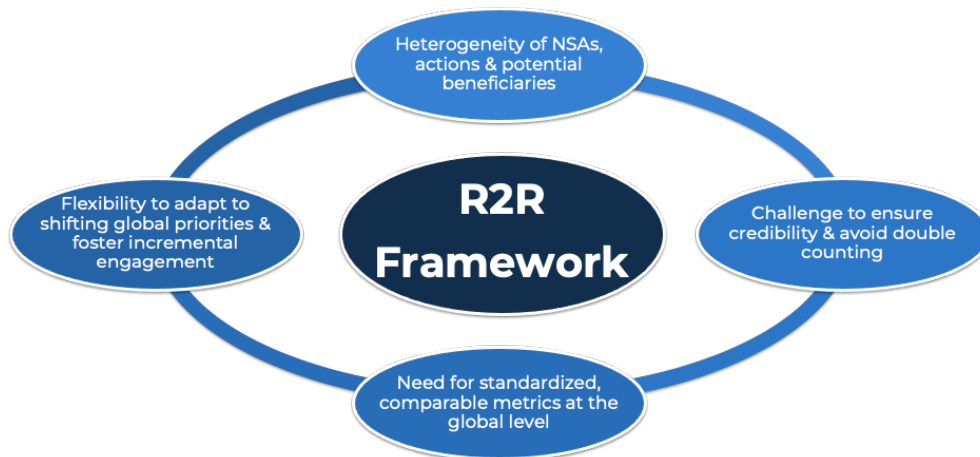
Source: Own elaboration.

4.2   Design criteria

Building a Framework like this is not an easy task. Several challenges must be considered, both intrinsic to the ambitious goal that the Framework sets for itself, the novelty of the feat, and the specific context of the Campaign in which the Framework is to be applied. Accordingly, we defined a set of design criteria (Figure 3) which grounded and inspired our work in building the Framework. In particular, we were looking for a Framework that was:

● **Adaptable**: Non-State Actors are very heterogeneous, ranging from subnational public administrations (e.g. cities, counties, regions…), private companies, NGOs, public-private partnerships, and different forms of coalitions composed of either of these categories or a combination thereof. Similarly, resilience actions are also very heterogeneous, involving different types of activities, at multiple scales, and aiming to have an impact on different dimensions of the problem. Additionally, potential beneficiaries of resilience-building are also heterogeneous, ranging from individuals, households, communities, human settlements, companies or entire States. Therefore, this framework needed to be adaptable and scalable so as to be able to grasp these different contexts and manifestations of resilience-building actions.

● **Standardized**: while recognizing the heterogeneity of resilience, we also acknowledge the relevance of building *one* coherent, generalizable set of metrics which could be used to assess resilience-building actions across different contexts, interventions and manifestations. This sought to achieve the objectives for the Framework: firstly, it offers a unified and consistent tracking of resilience-building actions that take part of the Campaign; secondly, it helps compare results, best practices, lessons learned, and impacts between initiatives and projects, and thus favor shared learning; finally, it seeks to aggregate impacts, take stock of adaptation, and identify gaps and opportunities to prioritize further efforts.

- **Gradual**: aside from being heterogenous in their scope and approaches, resilience-building actions from NSAs are not all at the same stage of development. Some have been around for a while, and have already strong results to show, on the basis of an experimented and validated methodology. Some others are just starting, and while they may have the potential to create lasting and transformative change, they are still building or refining their approach. Moreover, the tracking of adaptation and resilience-building actions is itself a very new field, where learning must occur between partners and stakeholders to mutually adjust definitions, methodologies, and expectations. Global priorities and targets are yet to be clearly set, and expectations are unclear or shifting. As such, this Framework needed to be progressive so as to foster a gradual learning and alignment with the R2R's partners' own conceptual and methodological approaches, while showing and fostering steady progress through the Race.
- **Credible**: with the increasing importance given to adaptation and resilience, their weight in the public agenda raises, but so does the scrutiny it faces, and the risk of perverse incentives leading to possible cases of green-washing, which may have disastrous effects not only for the Campaign, but for the whole adaptation and resilience-building effort. At the same time, the risk of maladaptation is always present, and there is a need to ensure that adaptations are really effective, and really reach the communities needing them the most. Thus, this Framework was built to provide a robust, transparent and accountable tracking of resilience-building actions. This also means that the Framework needs to devise a way to attribute resilience outcomes to actions, or the other way around, to validate the impact on resilience that actions claim to have.
- **Simple/Complex**: because of the above considerations, this Framework could not be simple. Analytical complexity is needed to account for the factual complexity of the resilience that is to be tracked. However, the Framework strives to simplify this complexity, making it accessible -in the form of reporting outlets- for decision-makers and the general public.

**Figure N° 3: Metrics Framework's Design Criteria**

Source: Own elaboration.

4.3   What is resilience?

Different definitions of resilience exist, varying much in terms of how they understand the term, what kind of conditions or factors consider to be part of resilience, and how they relate the term to other complementary concepts, such as vulnerability or risk. This Framework uses the official definition of resilience provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is both one of the most diffused ones and one of the most comprehensive, as it offers a systematic and holistic approach on the concept. The IPCC defines resilience as "the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation"[5].

Figure N° 4: Concept and dimensions of Resilience
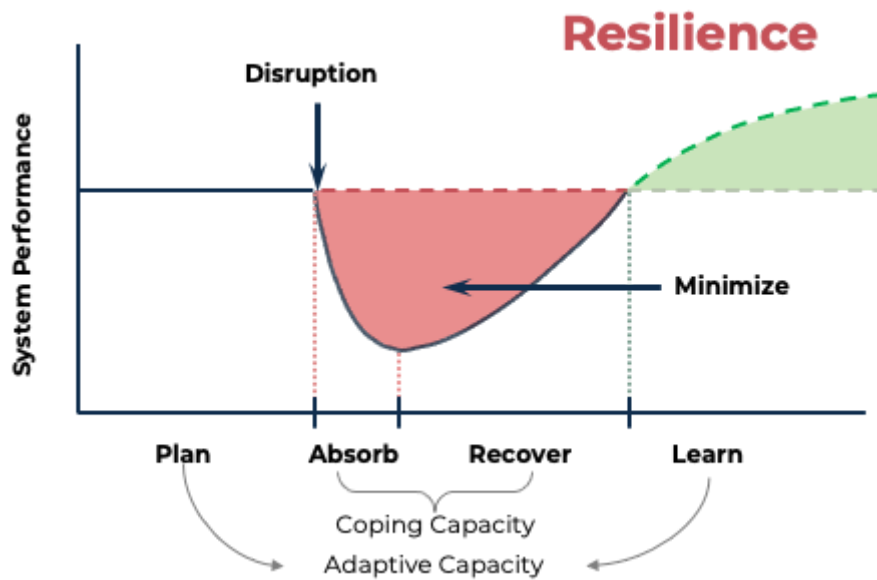
Source: Own adaptation from IPCC.

This definition comprises two different, but complementing, characteristics (Figure 4):

- The capability to absorb exceptionally (critical) external shocks, reducing their impact, or swiftly recover from them (also called coping capacity).
- The ability to rearrange and adapt to chronic changes in external conditions, so as to reduce the vulnerability to future risks (also called adaptive capacity). Adaptive capacity can be considered the combination of two processes: one allowing to *learn* from past crises and disturbances, and one associated with anticipating and *planning* for future ones.

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[5] IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In Press.

Based on the above, we can identify three key dimensions of resilience: the ability to anticipate (plan), to respond (absorb and recover) and to learn (adapt). In turn, learning can take (a) an 'adaptive' approach, adjusting a system's structure to its shifting context whilst retaining essential structure, function and identity and sustaining current trajectories or pathways; or (b) a 'transformative' approach, changing its basic structure and function: shifting pathways or creating new ones because the previous pathway was not the more sustainable one.

In this sense, building resilience is fundamental to reduce vulnerability and risk in the face of the upcoming climate hazards, both directly contributing to reducing the potential impact of such hazards on the population and key systems and territories, or allowing to take forth the adaptations and transformations that are needed to prepare for the future challenges in a changing word. NSAs can play a key role in all this, and this is why we need a Framework able to capture the different ways in which their actions may be contributing to increasing resilience, across all its different dimensions.

4.4 From resilience to increased resilience: challenges from measurement

Race to Resilience's ultimate goal is to promote actions that may foster an 'increase' in the resilience to climate change. To understand how we are progressing towards this goal, to identify what works and what doesn't, and to monitor and evaluate its partners, the Campaign needs a form to measure 'increased resilience', that is, the impact of its partner's action on raising the resilience of their beneficiaries to climate change. The fundamental purpose of this Framework is to provide a methodology to track, monitor and evaluate increased resilience, and promote learning from this process.

Efforts to track mitigation are relatively straightforward, at least in conceptual terms. Mitigation of GHG can be measured in terms of the quantity of carbon or other emissions which is prevented to be emitted, removed or captured, and different gasses can, to some degree, be made commensurable in terms of their greenhouse impact. Resilience, however, is not commensurable in this way.

Aggregating a single 'measure' of resilience across different beneficiaries, types of actions or contexts is tricky. Moreover, resilience tends not to be directly observable: as illustrated in the previous section, resilience works by 'reducing' the impact that an event or chronic stressor has on an individual, organization, community or systems, helping them to cope with, prepare for or learn from that impact. To directly 'measure' the impact of an action on resilience one would need to: a) know the 'baseline' susceptibility of the beneficiary of the action to the stressor; b) observe the impact this action has on the beneficiary (as opposed to the impact it should have been expected to have under 'baseline' conditions); and c) attribute this difference to the action, or at least, assess the contribution the latter makes (as opposed to, for instance, a change in contextual factors). However, baselines are very difficult to obtain in this case, and they tend to often vary; attribution is very difficult; and even more fundamentally, just waiting around for an impact to happen to know if an action was effective is not a very handy way to monitor or assess resilience-building actions. Additionally, several factors may contribute to increasing resilience – so attribution is hardly possible without a clear identification of proxy factors which may mark the presence of resilience.

An alternative approach, which is the one adopted by Race to Resilience, is to assess increased resilience 'by proxy': that is, by seeing how it sets forth changes on properties that are commonly associated with resilience. This is what we call 'resilience attributes'. Resilience Attributes are defined as key conditions that are acknowledged to foster resilience or empower resilience-driving transformations. Resilience attributes act as a pathway of change between the outcome of actions and increased resilience, and thus, as a proxy to the latter.

The fundamental idea is simple: if an action can be demonstrated to: a) have an outcome on the resilience attributes of a beneficiary and b) this attribute operates in a domain in which a beneficiary is vulnerable to climate change, then it can be assumed that the action is increasing the resilience of the beneficiary to climate change -and consequently, reducing the risk he/she will face. To track an action, thus, the Campaign must understand and connect:

- **Inputs**: activities, projects, and resources mobilized by its partner initiatives to promote climate resilience. Evidence should be provided on the delivery of these inputs (i.e., that these actions are in fact performed).
- **Outputs**: products, goods, services, capacities, knowledge and other tangible impacts generated by those activities. Evidence should be provided on the effective provision of these outputs, and these should be recognized by existing literature as valid strategies to pursue resilience.
- **Outcomes**: changes or impacts on key conditions acknowledged to increase resilience (resilience attributes); backed by a robust theory of change illustrating how this change is expected to happen and clarifying and justifying underlying assumptions.
- **Goal[6]**: impact of the action in terms of increased resilience of beneficiaries, due to the provision of outcomes. This is the ultimate purpose of the action and should correspond to the pledge made by each partner when they enter the Campaign.

Figure N° 5: Schematized Theory of Change for R2R's initiatives
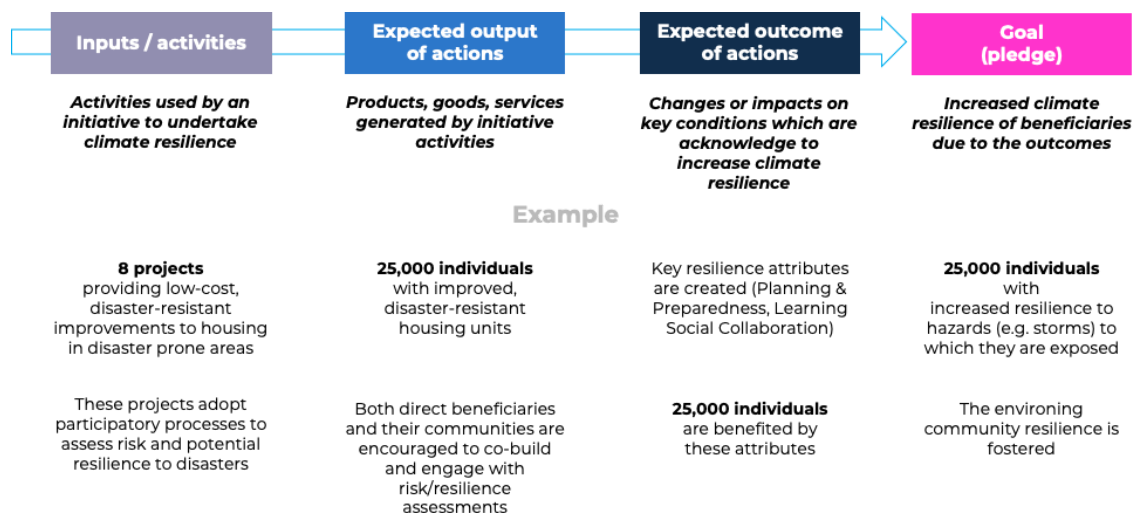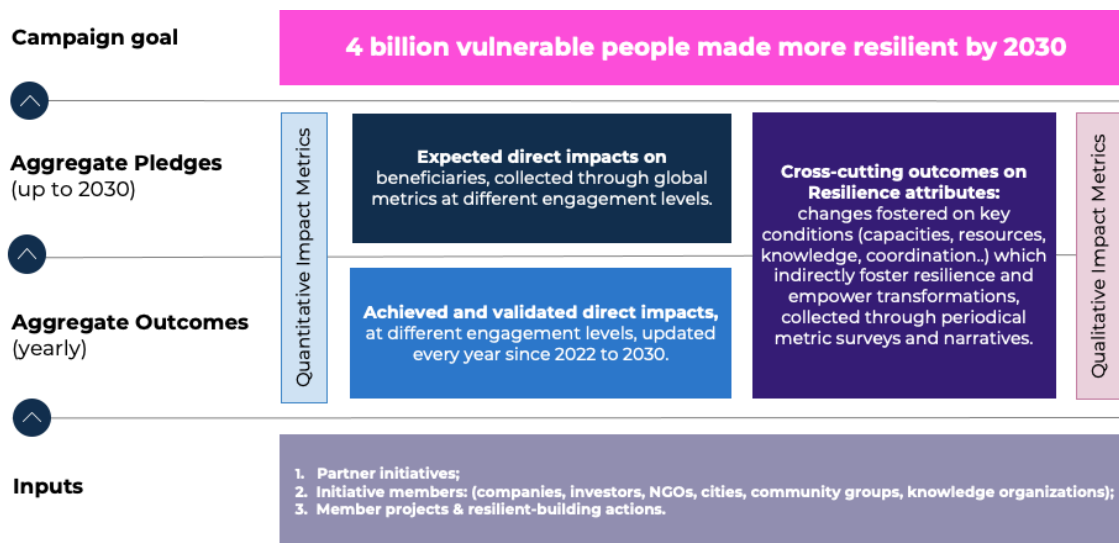

Source: Own elaboration.

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[6] In some literature, this is called 'Impact' instead than Goal. For our purpose, they are one and the same.

This is Race to Resilience's Theory of Change and this is, thus, the approach that we will use in what follows to set up a system of metrics to track increased resilience across the Campaign. Figure 5 exemplifies how this Theory of Change may be used to follow the impact of an imaginary initiative and their actions on the resilience of individual beneficiaries.

4.5 Magnitude and depth of resilience: two complementary approaches for human-centered resilience-building

Consistent with the above conceptualization, Race to Resilience adopts a MERL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning) system grounded upon two complementary sets of metrics (Figure 6):

Figure N° 6: Summarized view of the Metrics Framework

Campaign goal	4 billion vulnerable people made more resilient by 2030	
Aggregate Pledges (up to 2030)	**Expected direct impacts on** beneficiaries, collected through global metrics at different engagement levels.	**Cross-cutting outcomes on Resilience attributes:** changes fostered on key conditions (capacities, resources, knowledge, coordination..) which indirectly foster resilience and empower transformations, collected through periodical metric surveys and narratives.
Aggregate Outcomes (yearly)	**Achieved and validated direct impacts,** at different engagement levels, updated every year since 2022 to 2030.	
Inputs	1. Partner initiatives; 2. Initiative members: (companies, investors, NGOs, cities, community groups, knowledge organizations); 3. Member projects & resilient-building actions.	

Source: Own elaboration.

- 'quantitative' or 'magnitude' metrics help estimate the effect size of the impact, fundamentally through the number of beneficiaries reached (linking up to the Campaign's flagship goal ultimate goal of 4 billion people made more resilient)[7]. As explained below, different types of beneficiaries are allowed under the Campaign, and metrics are developed both to understand the commitments of

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[7] In the global discussion on measuring and tracking, there are other efforts and metrics frameworks on resilience and adaptation that focus on other aspects.

partners (or 'pledges') and the impact they make through their actions (or 'outcomes').[8]

● 'qualitative' or 'depth' metrics, which help understand *how* the partners and their members are contributing to increasing resilience of people vulnerable to climate change, by observing on which key conditions (Resilience Attributes) are they making a change.

Magnitude and depth metrics complement each other both because they offer different perspectives to understand R2R's partners' impact on resilience. Only focusing on the latter would make it impossible to differentiate initiatives which have only a limited impact on a few communities from those that really can operate at scale; while only looking at the former would make it impossible to distinguish actions that foster a deep change in beneficiary communities from those that have only a superficial or fleeting impact. Combined, the two approaches can help better understand the extent and effectiveness of the effort on resilience-building and point out areas for improvement.

On the other hand, as explained in the previous section, the two systems of metrics support each other as means for the MERL of the Campaign's initiative[9]: understanding the effect of an action or initiative on resilience attributes, as measured by breadth metrics, is a precondition to gauge and validate its impact on resilience. Likewise, magnitude metrics are fundamental to depict the partners' commitment to the Campaign (in the form of a pledge) and understand how they are advancing towards achieving this commitment; by the same token, it also allows the Campaign to showcase how it is advancing towards the 4-billion-individuals target it has set for itself as an overarching goal.

4.6   Quantitative (magnitude) metrics: pledge and outcomes

The Campaign embraces as a flagship goal a human-centric outcome target: as announced above, resilience is a particularly tricky property to measure since it can take different manifestations across productive systems, organizations, infrastructures, territories, communities or ecosystems. To allow comparability between different resilience-building actions, and thus ground effective tracking mechanisms, we frame resilience from the point of view of people, i.e, in terms of making 'people' (individuals, households, communities) more resilient. R2R of course acknowledges that, in many cases, this impact may be indirect, as a result of NSAs engaging with productive systems, local administrations or natural systems, for instance. However, for the sake of tracking, resilience is ultimately measured in terms of how many 'individuals' are made more resilient. This is translated into a Campaign-level target of making 4 billion people more resilient to climate change by 2030. As explained above, the figure was defined in coherence with McKinsey's assessment on Risk Exposure, described in a previous section, which identified slightly less than 4 billion people as likely exposed to climate change-related risks.

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[8] The specific methodology to translate actions to impacts on people will vary depending on the specific sector and type of action, e.g. an initiative improving infrastructure in cities may estimate how many people would be benefitted by those; while another protecting natural systems may compute how many people would be benefitted by the ecosystem services that are protected. R2R is agnostic with respect to the specific methodology used as long as this is based on a valid and updated knowledge basis. R2R will work with the partners to support the identification and collective sharing of methodologies.

[9] Please notice that R2R's Framework is a work-in-progress. This document mostly focuses on the Monitoring & Evaluation components, in our next working papers we will address Reflection and Learning.

Quantitative or outcome metrics are meant to reflect how the Campaign, and its Partner Initiatives, advance towards this flagship goal. By collecting and aggregating information from the Partners, the Campaign aims to understand and showcase how it is closing the gap towards this goal.

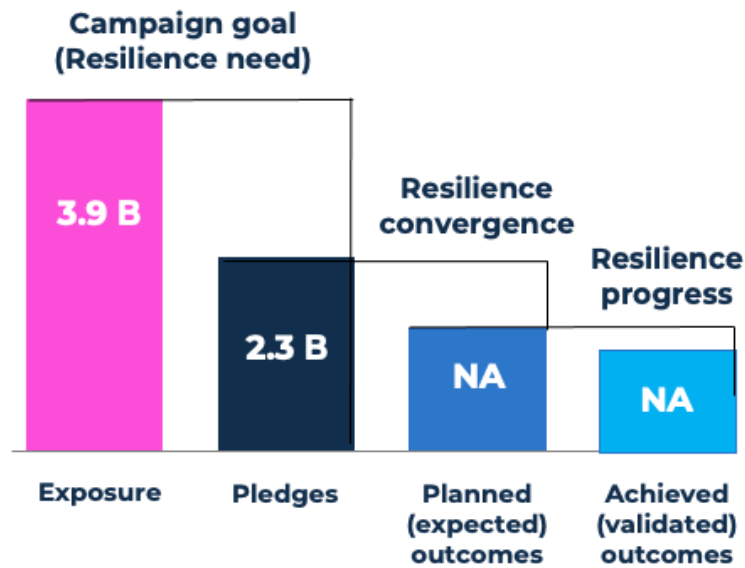This progress is represented by three complementing indicators[10] (Figure 7):

- **Pledges**: which represent the aggregated commitments of R2R partners and their members to build resilience. The difference between the pledges and the total exposure (as computed by the R2R Resilience Assessment illustrated above) is the outstanding **resilience need**, highlighting the urgency of accelerating commitment in taking action for resilience. As the other magnitude metrics, this is computed according to the different types of beneficiaries of the campaign (number of people, companies, cities, natural systems etc.)
- **Planned/expected outcomes**: the total number of individual beneficiaries which the Campaign is tackling at any given time based on the aggregation of the action plans proposed by all R2R partners to tackle resilience. The difference between pledges and planned/expected outcomes is the **'resilience convergence' gap**, showcasing the need to accelerate efforts in moving from commitments to implementation.
- **Achieved and validated outcomes**: the total number of individual beneficiaries that the Campaign can robustly demonstrate to have reached at any given time. This figure accrues when planned actions are completed, outcomes are validated and evidence is provided to back it. The difference between planned/expected outcomes and achieved/validated outcomes is the **'resilience progress' gap**, showcasing the need to accelerate and maintain effort in delivering and validating results[11].

These metrics and the corresponding gaps are illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure N° 7: Resilience Gaps

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[10] As explained in , these indicators are assessed in different stages of the Campaign (Pledge stage for pledges, Plan for planned/expected outcomes, Proceed and Publish for achieved and validated outcomes.

[11] As explained below, the Campaign will apply its different metrics progressively, so that at the beginning, Partners will only be asked to repot against Pledges, later about Plans (and expected outcomes), and even later about achieved and validated outcomes). Information will be periodically updated (e.g., it is possible that pledges are updated when plans are in place). Gaps will be computed based on the most updated information for each metrics.

Campaign goal (Resilience need)

3.9 B — Exposure

2.3 B — Pledges

Resilience convergence

NA — Planned (expected) outcomes

Resilience progress

NA — Achieved (validated) outcomes

Source: Own elaboration.

While R2R's flagship target is defined in terms of human individuals, the Campaign understands that not all resilience-building actions are explicitly directed to making individuals more resilient. While individuals are always the ultimate goal of the Campaign, actions that target other kinds of beneficiaries can also be allowed under the Campaign as long as they can demonstrate that they indirectly benefit individuals.

R2R allows 6 different kinds of beneficiaries (Figure 8):

● **Individuals**: actions that have direct impact on individuals, households or communities. This is, as explained above, the main target of the Campaign.
● **Companies**: actions that make companies more resilient to climate change risks, and thus, indirectly protect livelihoods or the provision of key services[12].
● **Cities, regions, countries**: actions that support local administrations in either protecting people from harm or ensuring they receive key services.
● **Natural systems**: actions that protect, conserve or restore ecosystems to make them more resilient to climate change, thus protecting key ecosystem services.

For all types of beneficiaries different from individuals, households and communities, Partners are expected to provide an estimation of how many individuals would be indirectly benefited (e.g., employees whose occupations are preserved, users whose provision of key services would be ensured, beneficiaries of ecosystem services that are protected). Thus, metrics will be obtained for the *direct* impact of the R2R initiatives on each of these different kinds of beneficiaries, plus the *indirect* impact of all kinds of actions on individuals. A valid methodology should be provided to justify this estimation (see footnote 7).

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[12] Key services are defined to ones that are needed to foster fundamental human rights or the sustainable human development of the population, as per the SDG targets.

Figure N° 8: Race to Resilience´s key beneficiaries
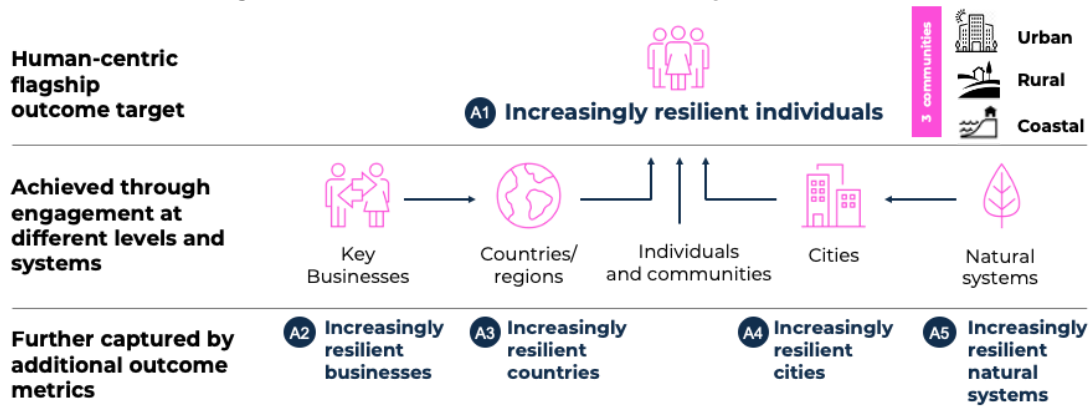
Source: Own elaboration.

Noticeably, in all cases, the Partners will have to show that their actions are really contributing to build resilience to climate change. An action's outcome will be considered 'validated' when at least 3 conditions are met[13]:

- The actions build on a thorough assessment of the vulnerability of the selected beneficiaries to climate change and designed to target/respond to said vulnerability[14].
- The actions are structured around a reasonable theory of change which can show how the action will directly or indirectly benefit individuals making them more resilient to climate change (e.g., by tackling resilience attributes, see below).
- The actions take into account state-of-the-art evidence on what is effective to build resilience and on the possible risks of maladaptation.

Importantly, R2R acknowledges that in many cases creating resilience for people and other beneficiaries requires engaging with more structural or systemic transformations, and the Campaign encourages this. While sometimes these kinds of deeper, transversal impacts are difficult to measure in quantitative terms, they are fully captured by the more 'qualitative' side of our Framework: the resilience attributes.

We launched three Reporting Tools instruments for the quantitative analysis corresponding to three surveys:

i)   A survey collecting general information about each initiative and its members;
ii)   A Pledge Statement, collecting the commitments of the partners in terms of number and type beneficiaries they aim to reach; and
iii) A Plan Statement on the actions they seek to put in place to achieve the Pledge.

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[13] To assess these criteria, R2R will support the partners in building a R2R-adjusted Theory of Change, using the format presented in Figure 8 and then build on that Theory of Change to define specific conditions for validation for each partner. A full guideline for this will be published in the near future.
[14] Both R2R Risk Assessment, presented above, and IPCC's latest report offer a guide to assess vulnerability.

All members have been required to complete the first two surveys (corresponding to the Pledge and Plan stages of the 4P process), and encouraged to complete the third.

The general information survey is the first step in the Reporting Tool, and it seeks to collect general information from the initiative and its members. The initiative should complete this before moving on to the Pledge and Plan statements, and will be able to update the information provided as frequently as necessary. This survey includes questions describing the initiative, its objectives, target vulnerable groups and areas of impact, as well as the number of, and information about, its members. Along with this, it contains screening-oriented questions about the ability of partners to provide Pledges and Plans.

The second step in the Reporting Tool, corresponds to the 'Pledge' stage of the R2R Campaign. The tool aims to collect information on what direct impacts the initiative has and its members. It will be asked to indicate for which 'participation levels' (types of beneficiaries) it can provide a pledge, and an estimate of the size of this pledge (for example, number of people, companies, natural systems, territories, which it intends to direct profit).

The Pledge Statement prompts Partners to indicate, first, which kind of beneficiaries they aim to reach, among those described above. Second, they are asked to quantify the number of beneficiaries they aim to reach in each category. For each type of beneficiary, questions are also asked about the amount that is intended to be impacted, the percentage of women, indigenous people, and vulnerable groups, along with the location of these beneficiaries, considering continent and country. In addition, the target community is considered to be inland or coastal and urban or rural, together with the type of threat against which the initiative intends to generate resilience.

The third step corresponds to the 'Plan' stage. It aims to collect information on how your initiative and your members plan to achieve the targets set out as a pledge. At this stage, the initiative is requested to indicate the actions it plans to implement, provide its plans on how and when it plans to deliver them and an estimation of their possible beneficiaries.

Considering that there may be different lines of work for each initiative which may involve different kinds of actions, beneficiaries, and geographies, each of these lines of work must be reported separately, as a separate 'action plan'. This survey can be completed multiple times, once for each 'plan' the initiative would like to report. For this a list of some of the most recognized resilience-building actions was prepared, organized by action area. Action areas are established by the Marrakech Partnership. If the action does not fit in any of the proposed alternatives, it is possible to enter a new one.

In addition, this survey considers information on the type of hazard against which it is intended to act, together with the timing of impact of the action, considering actions with lasting benefit (i.e. when in place, they are expected to last with no further intervention from the initiative's part until 2030 at least; that is the case with many infrastructure and learning-based projects, for instance) and actions with fading benefits (i.e. that will stop to accrue as soon as the initiative stops delivering the action; that is the case with insurance- or service provision-related projects).

In a second and third section, respondents will be asked to specify the expected impact of each action on the different kinds of beneficiaries targeted by the Campaign (in a similar fashion to the one used in the Pledge Statement) and will be prompted to inform about the degree of progress in the execution of the action plan. For this, only the alternatives corresponding to the direct beneficiaries should be selected (for example, if a partner works with city administrations to provide them with better water infrastructure, this is benefiting both cities and people, but only the former are 'direct' beneficiaries. The commitment statement is for all engagement scopes, except that people will ask the partner to calculate the number of people indirectly benefited by the initiative[15]).

4.7   Qualitative (depth) metrics: resilience attributes

After the identification of over 40 resilience attributes based on a literature review, a systematization and discussion process with the Methodological Advisory Group, and Webinars with practitioners part of the Resilience Knowledge Coalition, seven resilience attributes were selected (Figure 9).

Figure N° 9: Resilience Attributes
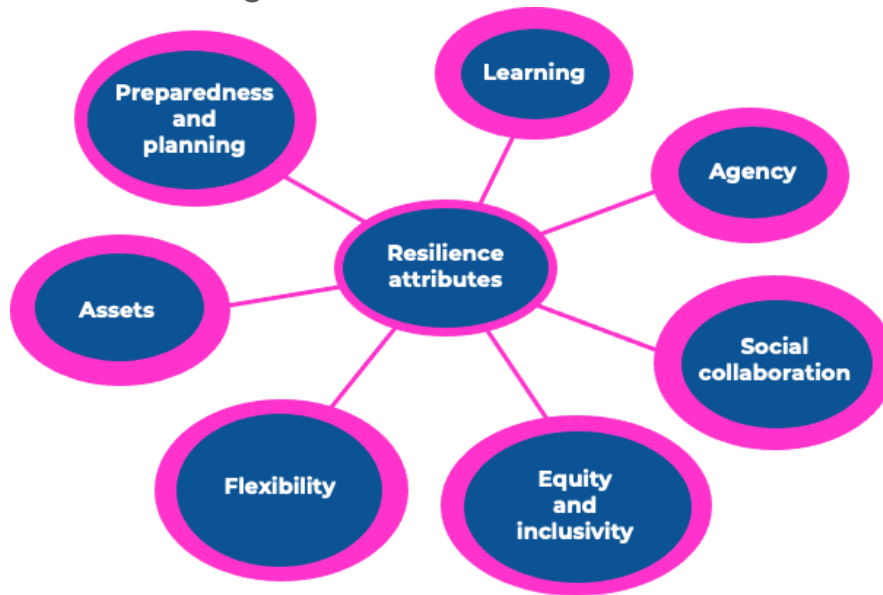
Source: Own elaboration.

A Resilience Attribute is understood as a key condition for fostering resilience and empowering transformations. The seven attributes cover most of the aspects of resilience building for the initiatives in the three dimensions of resilience (plan, cope and learn). Table N° 1 presents a definition of each attribute.

Table N° 1: Resilience Attribute definitions

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[15] As explained above, the specific methodology to do these estimations is up to each partner; but, when needed, R2R will provide guidance on identifying and sharing these methodologies.

Resilience Attributes	Description
Preparedness and planning	"Ability to anticipate and prepare and plan for change and uncertainty by shaping responses, strategic planning initiatives and warning systems, and mitigation and prevention actions." (Aldunce, et al, 2014)
Learning	Reflects people's capacity to generate, absorb, and process new information and knowledge about climate change adaptation options, and ways to live with, and manage uncertainty (Cinner, et al 2018). It also includes personal and collective experiential learning, as the ability to learn from and internalize past experiences and failures as primary sources (e.g., disasters) and to modify actions in the face of changes in order to avoid the repetition of past mistakes and exercise caution in future decisions; "learning-by- doing" (Aldunce, et al, 2014).
Agency	It refers to the ability of people - individually or collectively - to have free choice in responding to environmental and other changes (Cinner, et al 2018). This includes the ability of local actors, communities or social systems to proactively, dynamically and flexibly configure themselves and modify actions and/or implement new ideas, approaches and programs following a disturbance, also known as self-organization (Aldunce, et al, 2014). A lack of agency can be seen as a lack of freedom of self-determination and action.
Social Collaboration	The ability to organize and act collectively (Cinner, et al 2018). The ways in which people, communities, and societies are organized to enable (or inhibit) cooperation, collective action and knowledge sharing, including social and human capital, relationships and governance systems (Cinner, et al 2018). It includes partnership initiatives and collaborative approaches that bring people together in a mutually beneficial relationship (Aldunce, et al, 2014).
Equity and Inclusivity	Refers to a just and equitable distribution and access to resources, and respect of equal basic rights in decision-making, including and integrating all affected actors and discourses in decision-making processes (Dryzek, 2010; McDermott, et al, 2013). There is a particular focus on incorporating variety and extension of actors available (multi-actor, multi-sector, multi-level) (Aldunce et al, 2014), people and social identities.
Flexibility	Flexibility reflects having opportunities for switching between coping and adaptation strategies, actions, and management structures based on, for example, new information and ongoing evaluation (Aldunce et al 2014; Cinner, et al 2018). It captures the diversity, robustness and redundancy of alternative strategies, functions and services available to ensure short and long-term adaptation, multiplicity of potential options, capabilities and responses linked to livelihoods, resources and social collaboration (Aldunce, et al, 2014).
Assets	Refers to the natural, financial, technological and service resources that people have access to in times of need (individually owned or public goods) (Cinner et al., 2014).

These seven resilience attributes are operationalized through 19 subcategories that are the ones used to build the questions of the qualitative reporting tool (Figure 10). Each subcategory addresses different aspects of the definition of its correspondent Resilience Attribute with the intention of disaggregating and obtaining a more detailed description in terms of how the actions developed by the partners and their members contribute to increasing resilience based on the work they do in that particular aspect. In the future, this would nourish the creation of proxy indicators and validation processes. Table 2 describes each subcategory in relation with the action's contribution that is expected to that particular subcategory.

**Figure N° 10: Attributes and Subcategories**
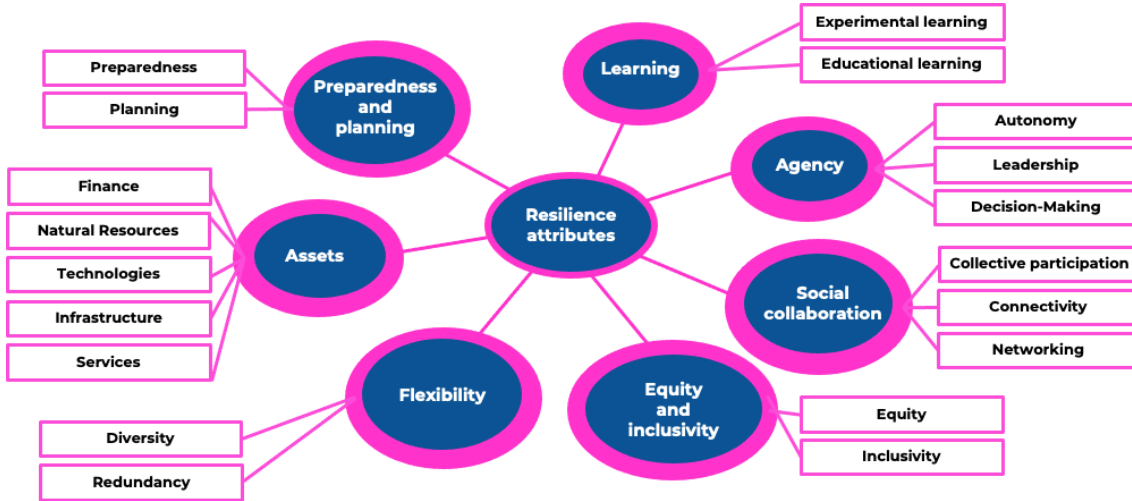
Source: Own elaboration.

Table N° 2: Subcategory description

Resilience Attributes	Subcategory	Description
Preparedness & planning	**Preparedness**	Identifies actions that contribute to the ability to anticipate and prepare for change and uncertainty by shaping responses, preventing actions, and monitoring hazards and climate risks.
	Planning	Identifies actions that contribute to the ability to plan for change and uncertainty by developing strategic short-, medium- and long-term planning in order to prevent and minimize climate risks and increase adaptation capacity.
Learning	**Educational learning**	Focuses on actions that contribute to the people's capacity to generate, absorb, and process new information and knowledge about climate change adaptation options and ways to live-with and manage uncertainty.
	Experiential learning	Focuses on actions that contribute to the ability to learn from and internalize past experiences and failures and to modify actions in the face of changes in order to avoid the repetition of past mistakes and exercise caution in future decisions.
Agency	**Autonomy**	Covers actions that contribute to developing ownership and free disposal of individual and collective resources of targeted beneficiaries.
	Leadership	Covers actions that contribute to creating and promoting different types of social leadership and focuses on coordination and collaboration functions.
	Decision-making	Covers actions that contribute to better individual and collective decision-making, promoting social participation in the process and definition of decisions.
Social Collaboration	**Collective participation**	Focuses on actions that promote sociability, comprehensive social relationships (intergenerational, between men and

		women, between different professions or trades), a sense of belonging, attachment and community identity.
	Connectivity	Focuses on actions that contribute to the creation, improvement or promotion of collective encounters between individuals and social groups by facilitating the opportunities to meet (improving public transport, roads, internet, etc).
	Networking	Focuses on actions that contribute to the creation or promotion of social networks, groups or associations of individuals or social groups
Equity & Inclusivity	**Equity**	Covers actions that contribute to social equity through effective economic distribution and/or access to fundamental rights such as education, health, energy and water.
	Inclusivity	Covers actions that contribute to the social integration of historically marginalized groups and vulnerable groups in the face of climate change.
Flexibility	**Diversity**	Focuses on actions that contribute to increasing and/or preserving the diversity of strategies available for the production of social and ecological services**, products and processes** and/or incorporating a variety of actors and experiences in the activities that the partners and their members develop.
	Redundancy	Focuses on actions that contribute to creating or promoting services that overlap others to be alternative means in the face of sudden and uncertain changes, disturbances or degradation.
Assets	**Finance**	Covers actions that contribute to the creation and promotion of the use of financial tools for climate risk reduction and/or adaptation.
	Natural Resources	Covers actions that contribute to promoting the conservation and/or restoration of ecosystems and ecological services
	Technologies	Covers actions that contribute to creating or promoting technological mechanisms and tools for climate risk reduction and/or adaptation
	Infrastructure	Covers actions that contribute to the construction, improvement and/or maintenance of sustainable or critical infrastructure in the face of climate risks and/or adaptation.
	Services	Covers actions that contribute to creating and/or promoting emergency and social services.

We launched a Reporting Tools instrument for the qualitative analysis corresponding to one survey. The operationalization of the Resilience Attributes through the sub-categories is made by two types of questions for each sub-category, multiple-choice questions and descriptive questions (only inclusivity has extra check-boxes-questions). The multiple-choice questions seek to understand how deep a particular subcategory is embedded in the core of the Partner and members' activities. The descriptive questions seek to qualitatively understand how the actions of the Partner and its members contribute to increasing resilience on the ground regarding this particular sub-category of each Resilience Attribute. In those cases, Partners have to describe concrete examples of the actions they are developing, their contribution to increasing resilience and their beneficiaries. The multiple choice and descriptive questions have the form described in Figure 11.

Figure N° 11: Resilience Attributes Survey
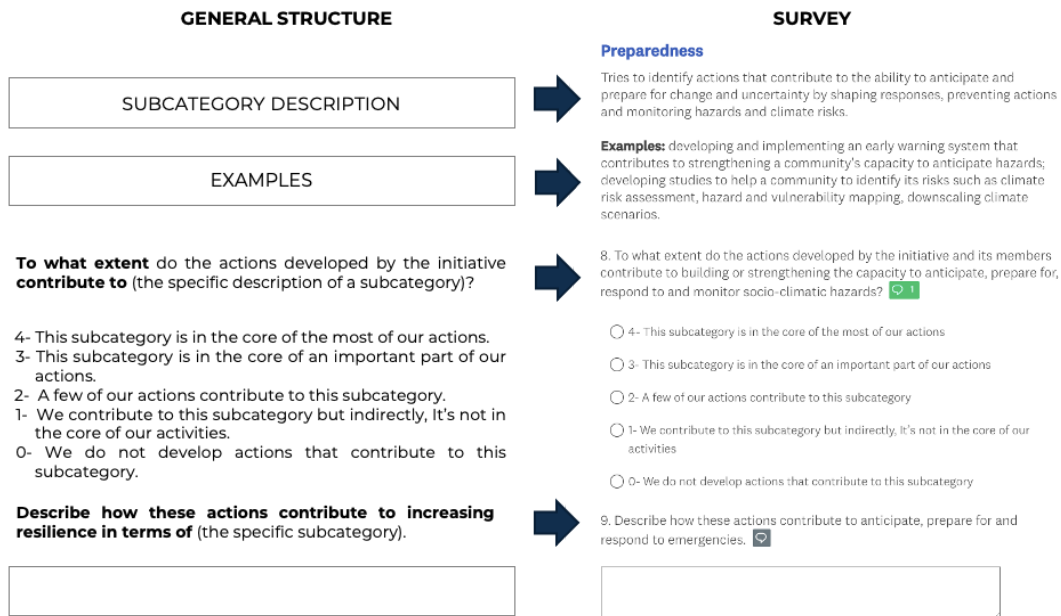
Source: Own elaboration.

The multiple-choice questions will show how Partners and the campaign are advancing in the global effort of increasing resilience. As a result, a radar chart (see Figure 12) will visually illustrate how imbedded are the Resilience Attributes in the core of the Partners and members actions at a granular level, and how the R2R campaign is progressing toward its goal not only numerically, also in depth, at an aggregated level (campaign). It is not expected that Partners cover completely the seven resilience attributes but advance in those that can be improved due to the nature of the Partner initiative. At an aggregated level, this will show the gaps in which the campaign has to redouble efforts and find alliances in order to bridge them.

Figure N° 12: Illustration of Resilience Attributes results at an aggregated level
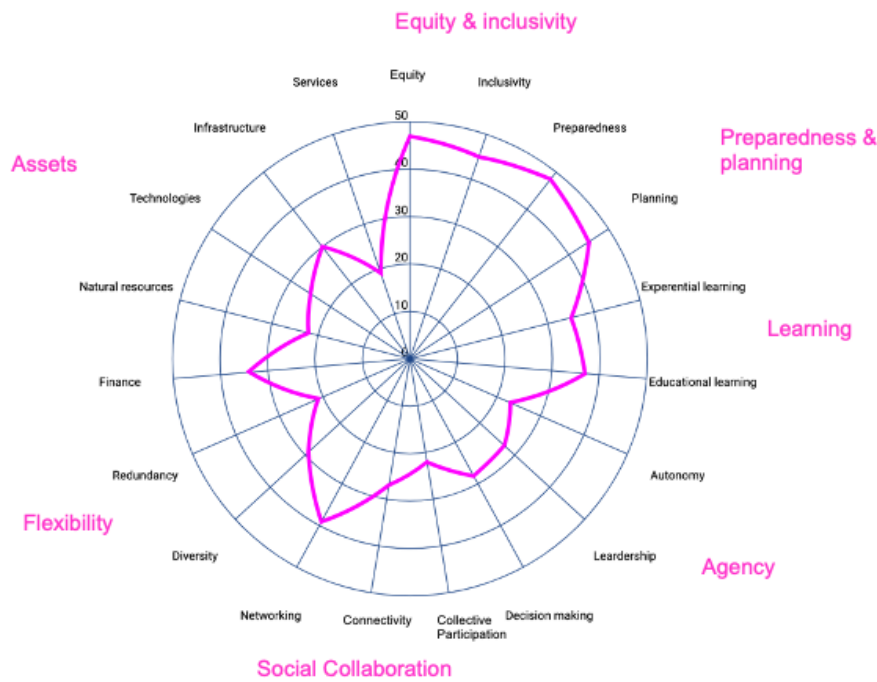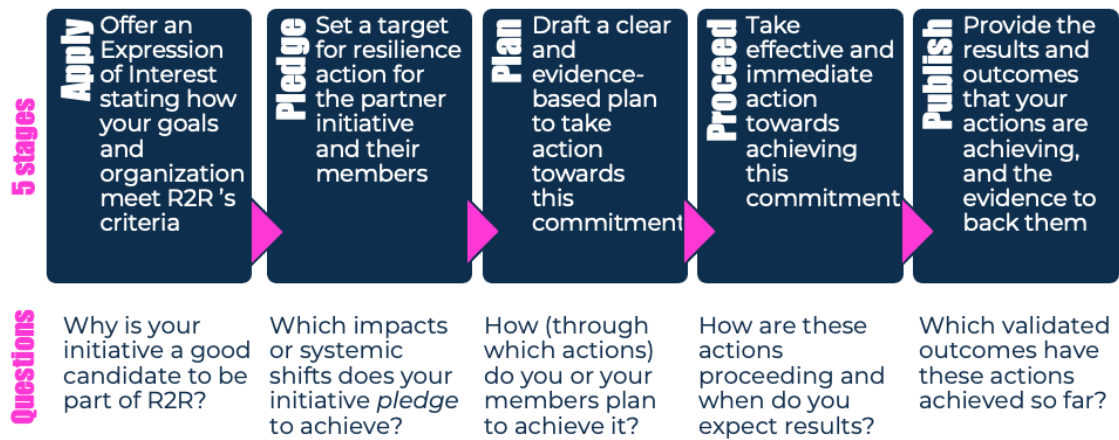

Source: Own elaboration based on the interim data collective in July 2022

The descriptive questions illustrate the richness of the Partner's and members' work on the ground. Those descriptions will help to formulate indicators. There are plans for providing evidence and visualizations of how the Partners have achieved changes in these attributes at a later stage of the Campaign. Whether this would mean an additional survey or combined with externally available data remains to be determined through further analysis.

4.8   Race to Resilience Progression

Partners engage with the R2R Campaign through a 5-step Progression (Figure 10): one step dedicated to apply and be selected for the Campaign, and four steps to advance through the Campaign (also dubbed the 4Ps: Pledge, Plan, Proceed and Publish). In what follows, each is described in detail.

Figure N° 10: R2R 5-step Progression

5 stages	**Apply** Offer an Expression of Interest stating how your goals and organization meet R2R 's criteria	**Pledge** Set a target for resilience action for the partner initiative and their members	**Plan** Draft a clear and evidence-based plan to take action towards this commitment	**Proceed** Take effective and immediate action towards achieving this commitment	**Publish** Provide the results and outcomes that your actions are achieving, and the evidence to back them
Questions	Why is your initiative a good candidate to be part of R2R?	Which impacts or systemic shifts does your initiative *pledge* to achieve?	How (through which actions) do you or your members plan to achieve it?	How are these actions proceeding and when do you expect results?	Which validated outcomes have these actions achieved so far?

Source: Own elaboration.

4.8.1 Apply

To enter the Campaign, Partners first have to Apply. For that, they will have to submit an Expression of Interest (EoI) stating their goals and forms of organization and governance. The purpose of the EoI is, on the one hand, to explain why the initiative is a good candidate to be part of R2R; and on the other, to commit themselves to take up R2R's membership rules and criteria. This includes pledging to engage actively with the Campaign across all its phases, as described below.

Due to its core focus on credibility and transparency, R2R takes special provisions to ensure the external assurance of its activities and its partners'. In the application stage, each candidate initiative manifests its willingness to join the Campaign by filling out an Expression of Interest (EoI) form. The EoI is composed of four sections:

● Section I: general information;
● Section II: specific information related to R2R;
● Section III: general eligibility criteria;
● Section IV: eligibility criteria based on the Metrics Framework.

Each application is reviewed by three experts of the Expert Review Group (ERG) based on the eligibility criteria set up by the High-Level Champions.

An EoI round is a four-month process (Figure 13), divided into two periods: the collection of EoI applications (2 months) and the review and decision-making by the ERG (2 months). There is an overlap over time; the review and decision-making period (the third and fourth months) will be a period of collection of EoI applications for the next round (the first and second months). This means that initiatives can apply at any time but the moment in which they are reviewed will change depending on when they apply.

Figure N° 13: EoI round four-month application and assessment process
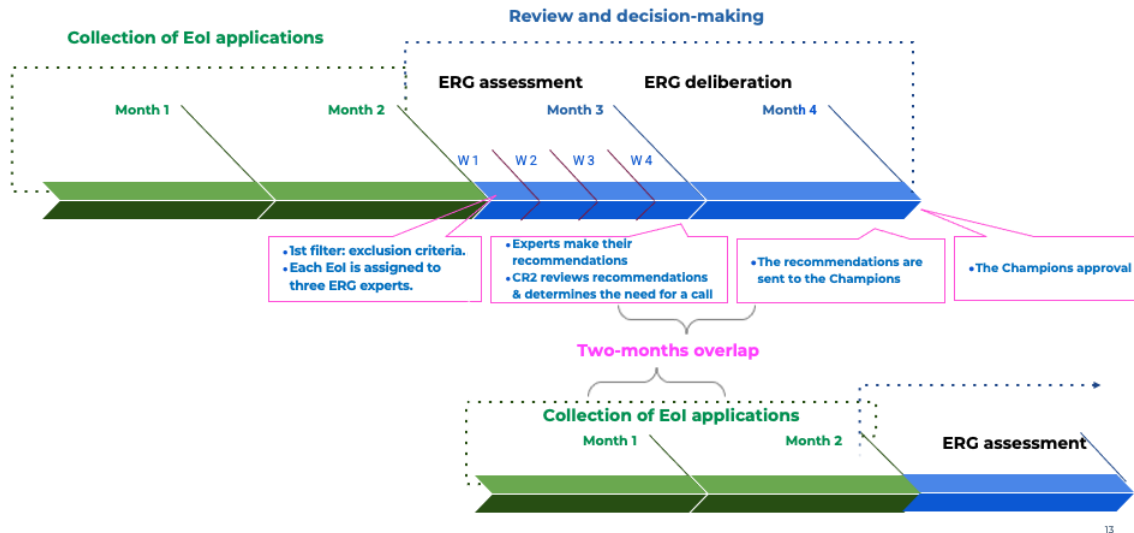
Source: Own elaboration.

4.8.2   Pledge

After they are selected to be part of R2R, partners are expected to set or refine a target for resilience action for themselves and their members. This is a formal commitment to the Campaign, which will be tracked throughout the period they will be taking part in R2R. While the commitment can be eventually updated, it is usually expected to be maintained or raised over time, and not lowered unless something unexpected happens (this is a Race, after all).

Therefore, partners are encouraged to go through a thorough process of internal assessment before formally issuing a Pledge, directed to:

● Align their goals and targets with the Framework, particularly in terms of terminology and requirements for reporting and validation of outcomes.
● Engage their members, to make sure they are fully on board with the Pledge (mostly it will be on them where the responsibility to execute the Pledge will befall). For this, each member is expected to sign a formal Pledge Statement to be collected by their affiliated Initiative.
● Check the feasibility of the Pledge considering the Initiative's resources and the commitments of its members.

This phase is supposed to end with the submission of a formal Pledge Statement from the Initiative to the Race. A Pledge Statement is expected at most 6 months after an Initiative has been accepted into the Campaign. The R2R team will qualitatively validate this Statement with the partner, checking its coherence with the partner's publicly available information. Also, a permanent process of Partner Engagement will ensure alignment of the team with each partner, in this stage and the following ones

4.8.3   Plan

After they submit a Pledge, Partners are expected to draft a clear and evidence-based plan to take action towards this commitment. This is meant to show to the Campaign and its stakeholders that concrete strategies have been designed to achieve the Pledge, and to identify key actions whose delivery may be tracked in the following stages.

At this moment, if they have not done so before, Initiatives are expected to have collected evidence on needs and solutions (e.g., through a vulnerability assessment in their target territories), and to have agreed upon a theory of change and action agenda with their members. This information is needed to back a Plan Statement that each Partner Initiative is expected to submit to give conclusion to this stage. A Plan Statement is expected at most 6 months after the Pledge Statement has been submitted. Also, in this stage the partner should be able to identify its Resilience Attributes which support its claim to be making an impact on resilience.
Again, the R2R team will validate this information, checking its coherence with the partner's publicly available information, and with the information published at Pledge stage. Also, as explained above, based on this, the R2R team will work with the partner to create a R2R-adjusted Theory of Change which will be used for the MERL of the following stages. A guideline for this will be published soon.

4.8.4   Proceed

When Plans are in place, Partners should take effective and immediate action towards achieving the actions they have planned. Progress may take more or less time depending on the nature of the committed actions, so there is not a standardized timeline to complete this stage. Instead, a custom timeline will be defined based on the Plan Statement each Partner has issued. Partners are expected to steadily progress toward their stated goal, and report against this progress. For that, they should be able to:

● Monitor the progress of their members on their actions.
● Collect information on expected & achieved outcomes.

This information should be submitted periodically to the Campaign as an update on the Action Plan[16]. The R2R will closely follow the reporting made by the partners to ensure it is coherent with the information published at Plan and Pledge stages.

4.8.5   Publish

In this last stage, Partners are expected to report on the results and outcomes that they have achieved through their actions, and supply evidence to back them. This information should be made available both to R2R and to the general public (in the latter case, using the Partner's own website or similar means). To be published,

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[16] Ideally, the Campaign would expect an update every 6 months, but this will be adapted on a case-by-case basis depending on the pertinence for each specific Action Plan.

outcomes must be validated, that is, robust checks must be made to ensure that they have really and reliably occurred[17].

Each Partner should develop a robust method to validate outcomes[18]. The Campaign will provide suitable guidelines for this. Partners are responsible for collecting and reporting all the evidence needed to describe and validate their outcomes. The Campaign will only publish outcomes of a Partner's actions when these are accompanied by an acceptable validation method and the evidence supporting it.

4.9   Methods of verification throughout the race

For each of these stages, R2R uses a number of different strategies to collect information. In most of the cases, the information is collected from Partners, and these are responsible in turn to collect and aggregate information from their members. Partner Engagement protocols, however, will be used to support partners in setting up suitable MERL frameworks of their own to collect the information needed for the Campaign.

Noticeably, at this stage, only some of these means of verification are in place (marked in the Figure 11 with a *). Others will be launched as the Campaign unfolds.

Figure N° 11: Methods of Verification
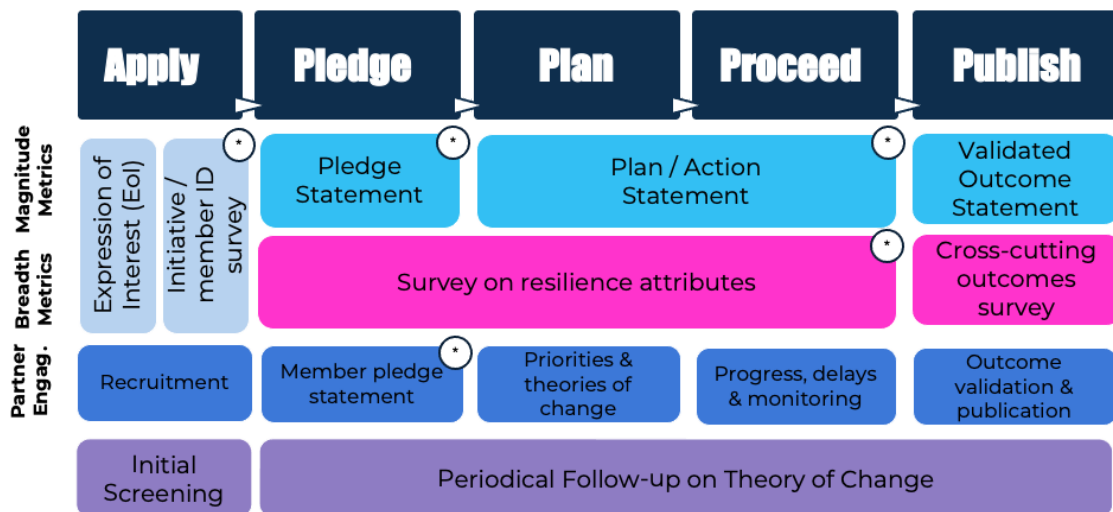
Source: Own elaboration.

As explained before, initiatives are not expected to deliver on all the info from the beginning, but rather, this will be asked of them gradually as they advance through

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[17] Noticeably, Pledges and Plans will also be validated, but in a much less thorough manner. Early validation will occur at Pledge and Plan stage through interchange and feedback between the reporting initiative and the Technical Secretariat. Clarification may be solicited about any pledge, plan, or expected outcome. Then, a R2R-adjusted Theory of Change will be built by the R2R team in collaboration with the partner initiative based on the information provided. This will be later used to guide full validation at Publish stage. Ongoing validation through the ERG will also be performed across all stages, particularly Proceed.
[18] As already explained, specific guidance on this will be provided in subsequent Working Papers.

the 4P. For the moment, since no initiative has moved beyond the Plan stage, we will work on four surveys as part of the reporting tool that initiatives use:

- The first one aims to collect general information on each initiative and its members.
- The second survey focuses on the pledge statement, which is quantitative.
- The third survey focuses on the Plan and proceed statements, which is also quantitative.
- Then we have a survey on resilience attributes, which is qualitative.

5. Final Remarks

As the first Working Paper of the Race to Resilience Campaign, this document aimed to provide a foundation on the Campaign's further work.

More precisely, it tried to answer some key questions:

Why do we need R2R?

The Risk Assessment which motivates and drives the Campaign proves that even under very optimistic scenarios, climate change is due to have an impact on billions of people worldwide by increasing the frequency and severity of key risks. Moreover, these impacts will be higher on the most vulnerable populations, with poorer countries often being at once more exposed and more vulnerable to these hazards. Current trends are prone to further intensify these risks and inequalities if we do not take urgent and transformative action. Non-State Actors have a key role in pushing forward the effort to create a more resilient world in the face of climate change and R2R is needed to help push and articulate such effort.

What is R2R?

R2R is a world-wide Campaign aimed at increasing resilience for four billion people living in vulnerable communities, in collaboration with partner organizations from around the world, while developing tools to support them in their work. It is the sibling Campaign to Race to Zero, with a cross-cutting focus on convening, credibility, climate stories and communities.

Race to Resilience is promoted and led by the High-Level Champions Team, with the support of the Technical Secretariat, which provides technical support to the High-Level Champions, and two technical bodies: the Expert Review Group (ERG), screening the Partners entering the Campaign and overseeing their progress and the overall one of the Campaign, and the Methodological Advisory Group (MAG), providing feedback and advice on the Metrics Framework.

How does R2R define and track increases in resilience?

R2R's Metrics Framework provides the key guidelines for the Campaign, establishing its conceptual definitions, analytical approach, methodological streamflow and tracking metrics. The Framework strives to balance the complex nature of resilience-building and need for flexibility and progressivity required to adapt to the heterogeneity of NSAs working on creating resilience worldwide, with the importance of ensuring a standardized, credible and simple-to-read depiction on the progress and gaps in resilience-building efforts. For this, it adopts a dual approach combining quantitative (magnitude) metrics focused on *how much* resilience is created, measured by the number of individuals directly or indirectly benefited by the actions of R2R partners, with qualitative (breadth) metrics focusing on understanding *how* this resilience is created, as manifested by changes produced by R2R partners on key resilience attributes of the targeted systems and communities. Both kinds of metrics are applied throughout the 5 steps in which the Campaign is articulated: Apply, Pledge, Plan, Proceed and Publish. Specific Application and Reporting Tools were created to gather and analyze data from the Partners at each of these steps.

Updated results of the Campaign, based on this Framework, can be found on Race 2 Resilience's website.

Why is it important to keep working on this Framework?

Aside from being a key tool for the R2R Campaign, the Framework illustrated in this document also aims to be a pioneering, exemplary effort to push forward the agenda to create robust, transparent and scalable tools to track resilience and adaptation. In future working papers, we will report on the challenges, opportunities and possible strategies to advance in this direction.

In closing, it is also important to point out some limitations of the Framework presented in this document.

First, at current, it is only designed to be applied to Race To Resilience partners, which are highly capable and strongly committed organizations, with which the Technical Secretariat can maintain open and continuous channels of communication. Applying the Framework at a more generalized scale would require adjustments and possibly a selection of indicators which are suitable to that context. This also connects with the issue of data availability: the Framework is highly demanding in terms of data, and thus requires a high allocation of time and capacity on the part of both the Technical Secretariat and of the partners to work. It also requires learning, and that is why finally, the Framework still requires refining and complementing on what respects several aspects such as its resilience attributes, validation strategy, or methodology to foster reflection and learning.

The Framework is still a work in progress and thus many aspects still need to be further developed, tested or fine-tuned. However, it offers a solid and ambitious approach which can inspire and contribute to the global debate on advancing towards a robust MERL on adaptation and resilience-building, to guide and motivate action, gauge progress, avoid greenwashing, and promote reflexivity and learning in the global arena.