

Tipsheet: Resource Mobilisation

This tipsheet provides some tips for resource mobilisation for national coordination platforms and their partners.

FUNDING INFORMATION

- [Donor Tracker](#) provides information on key donors' priorities and trends in climate change. It includes [the budget cut tracker](#), which provides the future ODA funding landscape.
- [Green Climate Fund](#) is the world's largest climate fund mandated to support low-emission, climate-resilient development pathways.
- [Adaptation Fund](#) finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change.

FUNDING PROPOSAL TIPS

- Distinguishing between anticipatory and adaptation actions is critical for securing funding, particularly from climate-focused donors who prioritize long-term resilience.

Why it matters:

- Climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund, prioritize adaptation actions for their structural impact on vulnerability reduction and resilience, aligning with global frameworks like the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. For example, the GCF reported in 2024 that over 60% of its portfolio supports adaptation projects, compared to less than 10% for rapid-response mechanisms like anticipatory action.
 - Anticipatory actions, while effective for immediate harm reduction, are often funded through smaller humanitarian or disaster risk reduction (DRR) budgets (e.g., UN Central Emergency Response Fund or IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund). Framing anticipatory actions within a broader adaptation strategy makes them eligible for larger climate finance pools, increasing funding opportunities.
 - Humanitarian donors like the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) may directly fund anticipatory actions through DRR budgets, but climate funds require a stronger adaptation focus, making strategic framing essential.
- For anticipatory actions (e.g., pre-flood cash assistance), highlight how they enhance preparedness and contribute to long-term adaptation goals (e.g., community resilience). For example, a project distributing emergency kits (anticipatory) can be positioned as supporting adaptation by strengthening community preparedness for future floods.
 - Label short-term, forecast-driven activities as **anticipatory climate actions** and long-term, structural measures as **climate adaptation actions** to ensure clarity for donors.
 - Acknowledge funding challenges: Climate finance often has strict eligibility criteria (e.g., proving long-term impact). Partner with local governments, meteorological agencies, or climate experts to strengthen proposals and demonstrate alignment with national adaptation priorities.
 - Further guidance:
 - [IFRC's Climate-Smart Programming Guide \(2023\)](#): Offers steps for integrating anticipatory and adaptation actions into humanitarian programs, with templates for funding proposals.