COP²

Race to Resilience Roadmap

Early Adopters

—

Annex I

Version as of March 11, 2024

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I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Long lasting and existential threats to human habitability, food and water supplies, infrastructure durability, and functioning ocean and land ecosystems are already baked in for generations, irrespective of the pace in reducing further greenhouse gas emissions.

The Race to Resilience Campaign (RtR)—aims to mobilize Non Party Stakeholders to accelerate and increase the resilience of these systems for 4 billion people- those at the frontlines of the climate crisis- by 2030.

But resilient people are needed to sustain, imagine, and create resilient places—and people are struggling. Psychological resilience runs deep in many frontline communities, but it is also fragile, even as it becomes increasingly essential. Mental health markedly suffers in the face of climate impacts, to say nothing of the compounding impacts of the other human development challenges that prevail in many of the most climate-affected places. These conditions not only fuel distress and emotional suffering, but also contribute to the erosion of the collective efficacy, empowerment, and social ties needed to absorb, enact, and lead great change.

COP[2] (Care of People x Planet) is a global network of 450+ organizations working at the interface of community psychological resilience and environmental change, managed by the Billion Minds Project at Columbia University. It is working with RtR partners and other stakeholders to incorporate an additional goal within this amassing of global climate adaptation efforts: to build capacity for psychological resilience and strengthening at the same scale of impact and with the same urgency. As described in the COP27 Sharm El Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA) that lays out key aims and goals for such mobilization of efforts, an initial step to do this was for COP[2] to develop and then launch at COP28 a "Roadmap" document that describes the key elements for this approach. At the same time, it describes a first wave of planned "Early Adopter" initiatives. These involve multiple stakeholders, ranging across systems and sectors, including partner initiatives and other RtR collaborators and aligned campaigns to put those Roadmap elements into practice, and in doing so, set in motion ongoing waves of adoption to develop mass effect for wider scale.

This Annex to the Roadmap profiles this inaugural wave of Early Adopters. Selecting and designing Early Adopter initiatives followed the logic of the Roadmap itself. Its five chapters each describe a successive step in the implementation cycle of psychological resilience captured in Figure 1, and understands psychological resilience not as an end state, but as a process. It is a process for strengthening the psychological, behavioral, and emotional elements that enable people and communities to (i) care for each other to diminish distress, promote mental health, etc., and to (ii) implement and absorb great change.

Psychological resilience, as expressed through those tasks of care and change, can enhance and be incorporated across the work of climate adaptation through partnerships with anchors and paths — i.e., existing trusted institutions and organizations that provide specific planning and technical help. These partnerships, along with improvement tools and measures to guide implementation, aligns a diverse and contextualized ensemble of work that iterates and evolves for a progression to scale and transformative change.

Figure 1: High-Level Illustration of Roadmap Paradigm

II.   HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SLUM DWELLERS INTERNATIONAL

Vision

Challenge: Growing climate pressures pose existential threats to informal settlements, compounding adversity and trauma already experienced by at least a billion people globally.

Premise: The tools and capabilities of psychological resilience can help fill an urgent need for reliable and effective forms of emotional support and mental health responses, especially among youth. These responses should also empower and strengthen the collective effectiveness and social ties needed to adapt to and strengthen local ecosystems. The community-level organizing work of Slum Dwellers International 's (SDI) partners can be leveraged to design, adopt, and spread solutions for communally led psychological resilience, starting with enabling youth to manage peer-led emotional support groups and programs.

Care and Change

Care-SDI-Kenya and partners will draw on WHO/UNICEF HAT tools, local cultural practices, and community-identified needs to co-design an initial package of youth peer-led care skills and roles that can diminish distress and promote emotional strengths. Change-These skills and roles will be informed by workshopping with youth teams on how they understand the environment-psychological connections within their communities—building, as well, on prior community feedback, and formal research that has been carried out locally (Wamsler et al 2021).

Anchors and Paths

Anchors

Slum Dwellers International (SDI) / SDI Kenya (Lead)/ Muungano: Aims setting, overall operational management, improvement

–BasicNeeds Kenya: Sustained skill and coaching support

–University of Nairobi Psychiatry/Kenyatta National Hospital: Technical support on sustainable design, measures, interventions, and training; liaison with Kenya Ministry of Health mental health partners for MoH input to tools, measures, methods and potential backup roles.

–Billion Minds Project: Facilitation of overall project elements with SDI and for overall alignment with Roadmap objectives.

Paths:

–Youth Climate Action Groups: Skills training and coaching for youth peers. These groups are already mobilized with action routines to further build on. They include ~1300 youth in informal settlement neighborhoods.

–Community health volunteers (CHVs): Supplemental skills training for these health providers.

–Community members: Other trusted people and settings as potential counselors (e.g. teachers, clergy).

Improvemnts and Measures

Initial Aims

i) Adopt methods for youth Climate Action Group members to lead peer emotional support in Mukuru, Nairobi (Year 1) and begin to initiate spread across Nairobi and Kenya (Kisumu and Nakuru) (Year 2).

ii) These peer counseling activities will both have direct mental health benefits and reinforce individual and group experiences of collective impact for climate coping, adaptation, and leading change (Years 1–2).

Initial Measures

These will be determined based on neighborhood-level planning and will also be used and designed to assist ongoing implementation and improvement cycles and vision review.

Path to Scale

SDI focuses on advancing locally directed solutions for basic services and settlement upgrading in concert with government, other systems, and NGOs. Its 20-country reach and infrastructure—as well as a mobilization strategy that is replicable locally, regionally, and nationally—have produced a track record of promoting learning and innovation across a broad array of community and country partners. This reach enables SDI to replicate at a macro scale the functional Anchors and Paths modeled in this "micro" initial phase. Progressive phasing out of external funding needs should parallel absorption of those Anchor roles by existing institutional partners.

100 LABS / SOCIETY for PROMOTION of AREA RESOURCE CENTERS

Vision

Challenge: Women in climate-impacted settings disproportionately shoulder the burdens of climate change. They also possess the tacit, on-the-ground knowledge to adapt and respond to these burdens, which include emotional distress and trauma that compound already formidable obstacles to responding.

Premise: Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centers (SPARC) recently launched 100 Labs in three cities in India, where it convenes wome in impoverished and informal settlements to share their expertise and ideas on (among other things) building more climate-resilient infrastructure. In its eventual 100 locations, these women's circles will serve as learning labs for building more resilient housing. They are being skilled to assess, source, and test ideas for improved infrastructure design, materials, and more. Manufacturers, engineer, and architect partners then translate these design ideas into prototypes. These circles work through a process applied to numerous other purposes through similar circles that SPARC and its partners have propagated; they all spread skills and tasks across tiers of expertise that cascade through a train-the -trainer process led by these women. Through this transfer of expertise, SPARC empowers women to lead problem-solving efforts for many other issues in their neighborhoods. The same model can spread mental health care and promotion skills, methods, and leadership to manage and coach cadres of neighborhood women as community mental health counselors. The impact of this approach will be amplified by i) propagating it to other similar mobilizing and empowering women-led groups in the region also facing growing climate and environmental change and damage (in collaboration with the Asia Initiatives), and ii) piloting in some of these sites an opportunity to earn Social Capital Credit (SoCCs) for filling these roles.

Care and Change

Care- Using approaches for problem solving and aim setting already in place with these groups, an initial assessment of local emotional support and resilience needs will explore at least two areas:

1. Eliciting local understanding and responses to mental health needs as well as to psychological strengthening and promotion opportunities, including in the context of environmental conditions. Working with an anchor design and training partner, Atmiyata, 100 Labs will also capture perspectives on shaping the role women in the community as community counselors.

2. These responses will inform an initial design for a tiered set of skills, co-developed with 100 Labs and allied Asia Initiatives and Atmiyata groups, to enable members of all these women's circles to work as community counselors, and subsequently as trainers and coaches for other women.

Change-Skills will include familiarity with and ability to facilitate conversations about environmental threats and responses. Initial design will draw on current SPARC co-creative practice as well as Atmiyata's participatory methods-which have been deployed widely for adopting WHO/UNICEF EQUIP and similar task-shared practices, in concert with local practices and culture- and pilot use of SoCCs to engage broader change.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors
– SPARC (Lead): Overall managerial, aims-setting, organizational responsibility for 100 Labs
– Asia Initiatives : Design and management of potential SoCCs-for-counseling in 100 Labs and allied sites.
– Atmiyata: Design partner for assessment and coaching of skills, methods, and peer cascade of skills.
– Columbia University, Billion Minds Project: Facilitation support to partners for overall project elements.
– Africa Mental Health Research Initiative: Friendship Bench [Advisory]

Paths
100 Labs/ Atmiyata / Asia Initiatives - allied women's groups' modes of engagement, their other affiliated civic organizations, trusted public places.

Improvements and Measures

Initial Aims:

Year 1: Identify and capably use an initial package of emotional support competencies for women to act as psychological resilience counselors in their communities; design and adopt a cascade of community-member tier skills and roles for ongoing training and support to sustain those roles; and incentivize uptake via SoCCS.

Year 2: Pilot the impact and feasibility to receive SoCCs for this counseling work, and initiate a "next wave" of 100 Lab sites and other SPARC-aligned partners adoption of this overall counselor strategy in climate-impact contexts.

Initial Measures: Scales for rating skill competency, and distress, are often used in these contexts, but will be chosen based on initial interventions. SoCCs-data on their use will guide decisions on their value and spread.

Path to Scale

This initial design can be adopted by other similarly comprised, women-led organizations around the world that are mobilized around upgrading community conditions and resilience.

III. FINANCE & PLANNING
COK SODALITY -
YAPU SOLUTIONS

Vision

Challenge: Climate change is increasingly damaging livelihoods and infrastructure—particularly for those areas already facing steep social and economic challenges. The impairing emotional distress and trauma that can come with climate damage compound those already formidable challenges, making it that much harder to respond to them.

Premise: Various private sector enterprises are critical resource anchors when preparing for and recovering from climate impacts (both acute and for longer-term readiness). But they are not often treated as ongoing anchors for climate resilience, and even less so for psychological resilience. For example, accessible financing for small businesses or individual resources and infrastructure can often be critical, especially in high-adversity, low-resourced settings (such as many small island states) to sustain and repair built structures and critical material goods and services. But through that function, many of these institutions, for example banks or credit unions can also be catalysts for bolstering community psychological resilience. The Jamaica-based COK Sodality Credit Union (COK) has worked with YAPU Solutions to develop affordable climate adaptation loan products for low- and middle-income residents in highly climate-impacted areas in the Global South. In this model, loan officers visit and meet with local recipients multiple times to gather client information (loan declaration), support learning on climate resilience, and provide easy-to-use tools for potential recipients to self-assess their climate risks. These officers are therefore well-positioned to use these points of contact to facilitate emotional support to clients in response to their needs. COK's position among other community small businesses and civic organizations also positions it to engage a network of such oft-relied-on private and non-governmental "anchors"—eg grocery stores, repair services, child and family services—to explore similar roles and mutually contribute to social and psychological resilience.

Care and Change

Care - The credibility of COK loan officers makes them ideal for acting as group facilitators for a range of group activities for laypeople that support emotional sharing, the use of coping tools, and other aspects of psychoeducation. Potential skillsets for all COK staff (eg supportive questioning and listening, problem narration, coping responses, resource suggestions) will be customized using focus group and co-creation methods with staff that have been widely deployed for adapting WHO/UNICEF EQUIP checklists of such lay-led models, in concert with locally led practices and in keeping with local culture.

Change - Through a similar focus grouping to map COK's collaboration and impact network to identify and explore with these other partners the potential for collective psychological resilience-bolstering efforts.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors

– COK Sodality Credit Union, Kingston, Jamaica: provision and management of microfinance packages for increased resilience from climate impacts; convening and coordinating loan officers and organizing aspects of data gathering
– YAPU Solutions: Advisory as needed for climate risk-assessment tools and measures.
– University of West Indies, Faculty of Medical Sciences (UWI): Evaluation and improvement support
– Jamaica Psychological Society (JamPsych) and KAHLE Journey: Lead context and opportunity mapping with staff focus group(s) to: i) select an initial skills toolbox for COK to adopt, and ii) identify a potential larger civic network for COK to engage for broader community impact in this area. JamPsych in collaboration with Kingston-based KAHLEJourney has experience coaching laypeople on adopting mental health skills and identifying social and cultural assets that support that.
– Columbia University, Billion Minds Project: Facilitation support to partners for overall project elements.

Paths

- COK Sodality staff; current modes of recipient engagement, feedback, and assistance, and that of other civic and private sector potential anchors.

Improvements and Measures

Identify, acquire, and proficiently use an initial package of staff emotional support competencies; capture the perceived value of these skills in client interactions.

Initial Measures: Options include standard competency lists for skill use, self-reported, and/or officer-deployed satisfaction and distress scales. First-round measures will be determined based on workshops that will gauge early responses to an initial skill package, and they will evolve with ongoing iteration.

Path to Scale

We will leverage this effort through the YAPU-supported Scale for Resilience (S4R) network to engage finance actors globally and encourage them to consider similar community anchoring roles. The S4R network is involved in climate resilience financing across Central and South America, Africa, and South Asia. More locally, JamPsych/KAHLE can anchor a similarly expanded civic anchor network, contributing to capacity building in Jamaica.

BILLION MINDS PROJECT/PAN-AFRICAN COLLECTIVE FOR EVIDENCE

Vision

Challenge: Putting a value on climate losses and risks is a key and often contested step to shift resources to address those losses. Capturing these values is mostly considered for physical, material, goods, structures, and property. That is changing. The insurance industry, for example, is beginning to pay more attention to aligning risk-finance and insurance mechanisms more closely with social protection and "socioeconomic resilience" aims and capabilities. Evidence that collective psychological strength, emotional health, and wellbeing are essential resources to the health, as well as to the collective efficacy and adaptability of communities in the face of climate change. To date though, little has been done to make that critical connection: to bolster social impacts by valuing mass psychological and mental health strengths. Making those connections—whether through insurance, investments, government budgets and policies, etc—opens paths to strengthen communities, lend specificity to non-economic loss and damage (NELDs), and extend models for sustainable social protection financing, such as in humanitarian and crisis contexts, to the chronic crisis of climate change.

Premise: Methods from fields such as population mental health epidemiology, well-being science, mental health promotion, provide a strong starting foundation for identifying methods and use cases to measure, value, and thus accelerate resources for mental health and well-being strengthening as part of climate adaptation and resilience investment.

Care and Change

This initiative will bring together a consortium of expertise across these fields for an evidence and methods review of existing and potential approaches that can be a basis for defining and routinizing the capture of financial costs and investment values to mental and emotional damages or strengths. Over the course of approximately 12 months, this consortium will complete such a review, and identify actionable use cases. It will do so using a collaborative dialogue process with a diverse Consulting Group of potential users and experts of these methods. That process begins with an initial review of evidence and relevant practice to prepare a map of potential directions of tools, methods, and examples for the Consultant Group to respond to, narrow, or widen. This stepwise back and forth will also be informed by the tasks of care and change described in the COP² Roadmap strategy as an outline of psychological resilience best practices presumably resourced through use of such measures.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors:.
–Billion Minds Project / COP²: Overall coordination, facilitation, convening and process management, support staffing and resource needs
- Pan-African Collective for Evidence: Facilitate design of the Consulting Group process.
Paths:
– Consulting Group participants: Invited subject matter expertise; potential users of these consensus measures such as relevant governance agencies; wide diversity of climate insurance and finance industry actors; climate adaptation planning institutions and organizations; advocates and other stakeholders.

Improvements and Measures

Aim: Establish a starting point for adopting and further evolving measures for valuing these damages, losses, and strengthenings.

An approximate projected timeframe for this process is:
    i) Months 0–3: Complete project plan and recruitment of Consultation Group.
    ii) Months 4–10: Complete process with Consultation Group through serial sessions with user- stakeholders reviewing feasibility and potential of tools, measures, and practices, and identifying gaps and initial use cases. I
    ii) Months 11–12: complete draft report
    iv) Release report

Initial Measures: Map of high-potential measures and priority applications and use cases.

Path to Scale

Scale through: i) Identified use case adopters. ii) Report dissemination and adoption via Consultation Group member networks and through iii) awareness shaping by Billion Minds-COP² through Race to Resilience partners and similar collaborating and aligned efforts.

BRAC / GLOBAL CENTER FOR ADAPTATION

Vision

Challenge: Climate migration is accelerating. This is true not only across countries and global regions, but also within countries. Much is at stake in these moves from higher- to lower-risk areas within countries, especially when they occur in those countries that are most affected by climate change—which also tend to have more limited in resources to absorb the economic disruptions, added strains on human services, and rapidly accelerated growth of urban poor in concentrated destination areas. All these factors come urgently together in Bangladesh, where coastal storms and flooding are generating substantial migration to already stretched informal settlements in "secondary cities." The marked escalation of mental illness and emotional distress among climate-displaced migrants is well documented.

Premise: As part of adapting and responding to growing in-migration by secondary cities, urban policy and planning practices and infrastructures should include assessment of and capacity for community-based approaches to address mental health needs and other psychological resilience strategies. These can be incorporated into municipal planning practices through a locally led climate adaptation model (LLA).

Capabilities, Tools, Methods

In collaboration with Billion Minds Project/COP[2], the Building Climate Resilient and Migrant Friendly towns project ("the Project"), managed by BRAC Urban Development Programme (UDP) and the Global Centre on Adaptation (GCA) will evolve a model for including community mental health and psychological resilience planning and responses within the Project's aim of mainstreaming LLA as a municipal strategy in Bangladesh, and beyond. This will follow a three-stage process of: i) serial community assessments that then ii) inform and target a first set of resident-led task-shared interventions. These steps bring tangible help but also broader participation and closer understanding of needs to then iii)   establish capacity for ongoing participatory planning of ongoing community input and feedback for further expansion and priorities. The Project, launched in Mongla, is proceeding to three other cities: Patuakhali, Kuakata, and Borhanuddin in Bhola district. Mongla provides the opportunity to pilot and then spread each step of this sequence to subsequent localities.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors
– BRAC UDP (Lead Anchor): Overall aims-setting and oversight.
– BRAC Institute of Educational Development (IED): Advise on Project community assessment content, and design and implementation of sequenced community-led mental health care and promotion/prevention strategies and their evaluation (with Columbia University Global Mental Health Lab as an IED advisory partner)
– Bangladesh Health Watch (BHW) : Assess and design potential steps for the applicability of it's Regional Hub model for community input and learning network to accelerate and support ongoing psychological resilience capacity-building by cities through LLA in Bangladesh.

Paths
– Existing formats and workplan of Second Cities project to engage with community and city government

Aims and Measures

Initial Aims
Complete a 12-month phase of initial planning methods and pilot(s) in Mongla at stages I) and ii) above, extending to at least one of the newer cohort secondary city sites, namely: i)Identify and adopt mental health and psychological assessment elements in the other cities informed by completed site and focus visits in Mongla; ii) Add immediate task-shared direct care capacity in a priority neighborhood in Mongla and then extend that to at least one other "secondary " city.
In Year 2: further spread stages i) and ii) but also build on Year 1 work to similarly pilot and then spread stage iii) community input and engagement of more stakeholders and local government as foundations for an ongoing Psychological Resilience Learning Hub, based on the BHW Hub model.

Initial Measures: Measures / questions in the enumeration and initial assessment process, and measures of impact from direct care pilots consistent with IASC M&E Guidelines. Resident input from supplementary focus groups and participatory planning workshops (Hub initial stages) as part of the LLA process.

Path to Scale

By end of Year 2 there would be experience and tools to replicate (and likely improve/modify) this three-stage process to other localities that can be facilitated through a dedicated Regional Psychological Resilience Hub.

ICLEI

Vision

Challenge: Increasing attention to the formidable and long-term challenges of adapting to climate change is also bringing more attention to the burdens on people's health, ability to survive, and wellbeing. At COP28, "Health Systems" were added as a system to prioritize to be more climate resilient, as part of the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA) goals. Yet there is much catching up to do, not only to establish those Health Systems goals, but also to equip (in particular, local) governments to act on and incorporate them. This includes expanding upon attention so far focused on certain health issues and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from health care institutions. Our understanding of the role health systems play in climate change and adaptation increasingly captures a broader, growing scope and magnitude of health issues (such as mental health), and underscores the importance of addressing their broader implications for social issues. As the daunting tasks of climate adaptation and sustainability come into greater focus, so does the reliance of people on collective efficacy, trust, hopefulness, and locally led capacity to perform these tasks. Both physical and mental health are essential to the social strengthening needed to adapt, and to drive change, and to make real the connections between nurturing each other and nurturing the planet.

Premise: Local governments can be critical to connecting those social and communal strengths that undergird health and wellbeing—including but also extending beyond the particulars of health care and treatment infrastructure capabilities—to communal ones. Compared to higher levels of government, local governments know neighborhoods better, work more consistently across sectors, and more nimbly manage place-based collaborations. Best practice guidance and tools are needed to enlarge urban local government's understanding of health systems resilience and its catalytic possibilities for enhancing adaptation capacity more broadly.

Care and Change

A small-group concept mapping workshop with city leaders will inform design of a survey for interested ICLEI members to share perceived needs in local urban government attention to health system climate resilience. Supplemented by case studies and evidence review, these findings will yield guidance for governments to meet those gaps. Survey design, supplemental reviews, and summary guidance will include but not be limited to address how health systems can be defined and supported to advance tasks of care and change through how they :

 i) meet direct treatment needs, and to promote population health and mental health and resilience more broadly, in the face of climate and environmental change.

ii) aid health systems to act as anchor institutions that bolster communal capacity for action on equitable climate adaptation and population health, as well as mental health promotion and resilience more broadly.

iii) support all sectors in sustaining health and mental health in ways that enable to transformative change.

iv) strengthen the mutual reinforcement of nature-based improvements with healthier, sustainable, lives, and

v) reinforce and empower cultural, traditional, and place-based communal support for health and wellbeing.

Anchors and Paths

– ICLEI: Lead Anchor. Distribution of survey, invitations to members for survey and workshop, communications on initiative and objectives. Review, sign-off, production support, and routine input into materials to members and the final synthesis Report.

–Health Care Without Harm (HCWH)/Billion Minds Project/Others TBD: Anchors for overall coordination of compiling subject matter expertise team for focus group and survey design, management, and analysis; and background and case example landscape for report content and findings.

Improvements and Measures

Steps: i) Identify a representative focus group of city leaders for workshop on understandings of health systems and climate adaptation

i) Informed by that input: a) prepare a facilitation guide for expanded urban governance regional focus groups, and b) design a survey for wider global distribution via ICLEI network.

ii) In parallel, review evidence and case studies of local adaptation planning in this area.

iii) Publish synthesis Report of key learning and guidance from these reviews on the status of and opportunities for local urban government climate adaptation planning for health systems.

Path to Scale

-Propagate use of synthesis Report through ICLEI

-Cities Race to Resilience Campaign incorporates Report guidance in setting SAA Health System goals.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM GLOBAL SHAPERS COMMUNITY

Vision

Challenge: The potential for Early Adopter efforts to be catalytic for change, and the overall paradigm and path to scale described in the Roadmap, rely on engaging and enabling existing networks of anchor roles to provide the key functions at core of the psychological resilience cycle. Among those functions are overall coordination and management, which in the context of Early Adopters are usually led by Race to Resilience partners. But to achieve the needed spread, multiple other global actors are needed to pick up these functions. The Roadmap describes several types of actors to enroll, especially among existing institutions with existing channels for assembling and engaging in large collectives (health systems, local government, universities, etc). But much of civil society is capable and poised to take on these roles.

Premise: Youth are well positioned to take on these roles, especially in areas where they are already innovating, such as in forms of what the Roadmap describes as sensemaking solidarity—eclectic and hyper-locally responsive emotion sharing and support, as well as action-oriented consciousness raising, in particular the Force of Nature "climate cafes" model. We will develop with WEF Global Shaper Community (GSC) and Accenture a toolkit to begin to be able to i) propagate the FoN Climate Café model across GSC Hubs and ii) support interested Hubs/Global Shapers to be COP^2 Accelerators. This role will advocate for, be part of, and/or initiate efforts to advance the implementation and spread of the COP^2 Roadmap path to scale of psychological resilience capacity across Non Party Stakeholders and invite Race to Resilience partners and other network to become Roadmap adopters, working with regional COP^2 networks on generating other initiatives.

Care and Change

Participating Global Shaper Hubs will be able to:

Care: Lead, mentor, and grow informal emotional support and solidarity-reinforcing group formats, which have proliferated among youth organizations and others globally in the form of "climate cafes," resilience circles, actions circles, etc. These group will have the potential to adopt more formal and care-focused, task-shared counseling and mental health promotion methods. An initial, ready opportunity will be supports to adopt the FoN Climate Café model.

Change: Advocate for, and/or organize initiatives at a policy or programmatic level that advance or incorporate wider adoption of the tasks of care and change and their path to scale, as described in the Roadmap. This could include support in adopting instrumental change management practices and sustainability leadership.

Anchors and Paths

– Force of Nature (UK) and Sustyvibes (Nigeria): Advise on content, design, and toolkit creation and learning support. These are youth-led organizations focusing on multi-modal efforts to incorporate emotional support as part of action and solidarity networks for climate response and sustainability, including climate café approaches. Force of Nature will also contribute to a direct coaching and learning Resource Center.

– Billion Minds Project/COP^2: Facilitate, track, coach, and convene operations for GSC Hubs to succeed as COP^2 Ambassadors in collaboration with the COP^2 network and partners of the Race to Resilience.

– WEF/Accenture: (Lead Anchor i) Coordinate engagement, ii) help to advocate and identify potential resources and allies for the adoption and growth of these roles as a part of the GSC, iii) Manage initial toolkit creation

Improvements and Measures

– Projects / Climate Café groups launched, people reached.

– Network mapping to capture and intentionally grow the catalytic value of GSC efforts to wider systems change and political and communal adoption of the work of psychological resilience in GSC localities.

Path to Scale

– Spread through GCS and accrued allies through this work

– Hubs that mature this work will acquire experience to extend skillsets to and benefit from GSC peer mentoring.

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTORS NETWORK (USDN)

Vision

Challenge: The damage and disruptions of climate change ultimately fall on people, and predominantly on more disenfranchised and otherwise historically marginalized and disinvested people. And yet there are increasing calls for locally-led adaptation and community agency to respond to the impacts of climate change, while there is less clarity on how to make that happen. The Resilience Hub model, developed and spread throughout North America by the Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN), goes beyond episodic inclusivity of local communities; it aims to help create and empower capacity and agency for community ownership that is ongoing, place-based, and cross-cutting—comprehensively addressing all modes of resilience: everyday, disruption, and recovery. Resilience Hubs are community-serving facilities augmented to support residents, coordinate communication, distribute resources, and reduce carbon pollution while enhancing quality of life and the action capacity of communities and their social fabric. Hubs provide an opportunity to effectively work at the nexus of community resilience, emergency management, climate change mitigation, and social equity. That includes supporting government and institutions to shift power and multiply opportunities for communities to be more self-determining, socially connected, and successful through centering people, community cohesion, knowledge, and trust. Every day, Resilience Hubs holistically and proactively strengthen psychological resilience, acting across social drivers of mental health and illness, and gaps in access to care for them. This, in turn, enhances and mutually reinforces communal proactive ability to tackle multiple problems across resilience challenges and aims.

Premise: USDN Resilience Hubs are ideally poised to enhance and extend that commitment to mental health and psychological resilience and strengthening through more systematic engagement, specifically with health and mental health systems and agencies of government. Those institutions and parts of government can be more effectively partnered with to fuel the potential of Hubs and their neighborhoods to be engines of psychological and emotional resilience and wellbeing at both collective and local levels.

Care and Change

Care – These tasks will include:
i) systemic support for co-creating with Hubs tools, methods, and guidance to adopt "task-sharing" methods, where community members themselves and their trusted social networks adopt skills to directly provide many if not most of steps in direct care, as well as mental health promotion, prevention, as well as ii) expanding other systems and policy opportunities for meeting community identified care gaps and prevention and promotion priorities.

Change-These will be pursued through phasing:
i) a subset of Hubs participating with co-facilitation by USDN and We in the World in their Equity Action Lab method to advance localized opportunities/priorities for community psychological resilience with health/mental health institutions and governance
ii) advancing similar purposes through a regional, peer-led planning and improvement Learning Collaborative or similar method, also with facilitation and experience of We in the World that amplifies existing USDN peer practice-based modes of problem solving and best practice spread.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors USDN: Overall leadership, coordination, and aim-setting; We in the World: Ongoing design and facilitation support of the two key paths for change practice in this area, co-developed and managed with USDN and USDN Member Hubs.

Depending on interest of Hubs in more specific methods, such as task-shared skill adoption, other Anchors will be accessed for working with local systems and providers to adopt them.

Paths Existing USDN processes for network-wide sharing of new initiatives, and enrolling local health/mental health systems and governance around content and policy innovation and community capacity enhancing roles..

Improvements and Measures

Aims

Complete a serial and progressing series of these focused and networked change-management approaches not only to expand specific projects, but also to progress over an approximately three-year period toward USDN-wide guidance and capacity for an enhanced Community-Led Psychological Resilience model.

Measures

Benchmarked wellbeing and distress / symptom measurements; measurements of agency, efficacy, and perceived value of incorporating these strategies; and potentially tools for neighborhood-led generation of data, including through adoption of quality improvement methods

Path to Scale

By sequencing co-developed Action Labs, and then wider regional peer improvement networks, USDN can maintain a path for interested "early adopter" Hubs to move forward and sustain ongoing learning and peer sharing for further spread.

IV. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
GLOBAL EVERGREENING ALLIANCE (GEA)

Vision

Challenge: Climate change compounds threats to the already fragile capacity of smallholder farmers by increasing crop losses and otherwise contributing to financial, operational, and material precarity. Regenerative and nature-based planting, sustainable land management, and ambitious resource-sharing can build resilience, mitigate the effects of climate change, and ease the livelihoods and food supplies for a daily growing proportion of humanity. Absorbing these changes and stewarding new practices requires material and technical resources, but also psychological and emotional ones. They include adaptive mindset, agency, social trust, collective problem solving, and change management, which fuel and rely on emotional wellbeing, mental health, and other measurable psychological strengths. These are especially vulnerable to markedly elevated anxiety, depression, and trauma among farmers and climate-affected agricultural communities.

Premise: There are a range of tools and methods to draw on to support that range of psychological resilience. These can be mainstreamed within the work of climate adaptation. Global Evergreening Alliance (GEA) is already a channel for this work. GEA is an unprecedented mobilization of multilateral and wide-ranging global and local NGOs and social infrastructure to spread regenerative farming and land management practices to millions of farmers and their family members. Its approach rests on a variety of nested capabilities for participatory design, learning, peer modeling, and communal leadership, collaboration, and empowerment that will benefit from and also be channels for (and drive innovation of) the use of those tools. GEA's Restore Africa extended timeline also makes room for realizing long-term, intergenerational impacts and learning.

Care and Change

An initial goal is to prototype integration of the Roadmap Implementation Cycle within country- and local-level methods for design, implementation, and feedback learning in Uganda, where the GEA model initially launched. That prototype can then be applied at earlier stages of subsequent Restore Africa five-year expansion timelines. It will yield preliminary impact priorities, an initial menu and sequence of interventions, which can draw on a wide range of care interventions (from WHO|UNICEF EQUIP task-share distress care strategies to a range of change strategies such as behavioral modification and participatory implementation. So a similar range of expert Anchors will join prototype development as well (below).

Anchors and Paths

Anchors:
– GEA (Lead) with Restore Africa/Uganda: Overall coordination and decision maker for the design and implementation of this effort.
- Specific Anchors and roles will vary by project. In Uganda, there will be an advisory design team comprising the Department of Community Psychology, Makerere University; StrongMinds, Uganda; RARE Center for Behavior Change and the Environment; i4policy.org; Dimitra Clubs- FAO; and Inner Development Goals (IDG) Uganda Hub, reflecting range of expertise across full range of potential care and change interventions. Restore Africa partners also have capabilities to potentially host Anchor roles.
Paths: GEA formats for engaging farmers and families; Traditional, local, forms of learning, sharing, socializing, problem solving, and emotional support.

Improvements and Measures

Initial Aims: To integrate the Roadmap implementation cycle within Restore Africa program design across sites. This will be a six-month landscape and assessment to yield a psychological resilience workplan with the Restore Africa Uganda Team. A consistent implementing cycle and replicable set of core Anchor functions for psychological resilience will be in place across sites by Year 3.

Initial Measures: Place- and project-specific measures will aim to capture emotional wellbeing, attitudes / perceptions of efficacy, and the relationship between the two. These can draw on metrics from IASC M&E Framework, WhatWorksWellbeing, and local, community-derived measures.

Path to Scale

This foundation for a trans-country network of Anchors and tools for managing psychological resilience that fits hand in glove with GEA operations and collaborations for mutual long-term impact and geographic reach

V. INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE (ICSI)

Vision

Challenge: Climate change poses challenges to all physical infrastructure. Strength, functionality, and integrity all suffer in the face of adverse weather and heat, as do energy efficiency and decarbonization efforts. The remaking of much of the planet's built environment is a daunting task not only from resource, engineering, and capacity perspectives but also in terms of the social effects and distress that come from adjusting and shifting (or the inability to shift) our built environment.

Premise: Such work also presents a tremendous opportunity for psychological strengthening, solidarity building, and civic participation. These impacts can have ripple effects that bolster other forms of collective efficacy, helping climate-threatened communities to better cope with change and take critical action. ICSI is well positioned to realize that opportunity ICSI is a network of ~80 organizations that collectively reach 30 million engineers through professional associations, 600 private sector organizations partners (via Resilience First), and 11,000 cities (Global Covenant of Mayors). It links engineers, and through them consensus best practice for sustainable engineering, to highly climate impacted areas.

Care and Change

Key areas of care and change practice will be brought together through composition and dissemination of Guidance and follow-through learning network that describes:
– Residential, commercial, public space design principles that expand social presence, belonging, and interaction.
– Participation and co-creation based design strategies for bolstering collective efficacy and social ties.
– Built environment design best practice/case studies to promote mental health outcomes and capabilities
– Knowledge sharing and improvement support to use these methods through a dedicated Learning Hub, building off a prior ICSI pilot using this approach with the Project ECHO learning platform.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors :– The International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure (ICSI): Lead Anchor. Overall aims-setting, distribution and Learning Hub hosting.
–Center for Resilient Cities and Landscapes, Columbia University: Identify subject matter practitioners and support, mentor and contract Guidance Project Lead.
– Global Consortium on Climate and Health Education (GCCHE): Manage a dedicated learning collaborative / community of practice Hub convened monthly through collaborative learning sessions around member-driven themes, and cumulative open source sharing of innovation and practice.

Paths: Community-level project managers / engineers, local and regional government, sustainability-stakeholder NGOs, and civic organizations reached through ICSI network and partners.

Improvements and Measures

Initial Aims: ICSI will convene a development process to prepare and disseminate best practice guidance in design principles that promote mental health, sociality, and participatory planning through engineering support to highly climate-affected and threatened communities globally. A Learning Hub will amplify the use of these best practices to enable wide adoption. ICSI will apply these design principles and methods across its wide-ranging role in convening action on climate adaption planning and design access and standards globally, accelerated via a Learning Hub design (above) that can also focus work and reporting on reciprocity with action-mobilizing and psychological-emotional effects of these practices.

Initial Measures: Initial measures will at minimum capture use / adoption of this content. This guidance will also include suggested metrics for impact, smart adoption, and ongoing improvement of these methods.

Path to Scale

This initiative will develop and then reinforce the adoption of technical guidance for incorporating the aims of psychosocial strengthening into the design of built environments; it will provide Learning Hub support for incorporating and improving the use of this guidance; and it will supplement overall infrastructure design support offered by ICSI partners in climate-affected communities globally. This scale path will progress through stages of: i) socializing within direct impact partners (e.g., engineers on the ground), ii) further propagation and collaborative improvement through an established Learning Hub design, and iii) still further propagation through existing sector and professional associations and allied agencies (e.g. planner and engineers associations, UNEP/UNDP; local/regional government associations).

VI.   OCEANS AND COASTAL
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

Vision

Challenge: Fisheries and aquaculture are of great importance to provide food security, nutrition and livelihoods for vulnerable and disadvantaged communities worldwide. As of 2020, 58.5 million people worldwide are engaged in capture fisheries (38 million people) and aquaculture (20.5 million people). Of that global total, 84 percent are in Asia, and 21 percent are women. Including subsistence and secondary sector workers, and their dependents, it is estimated that about 600 million livelihoods depend at least partially on fisheries and aquaculture which is approximately 1.3% of the global population. For lower-income people, and fishing communities, vulnerabilities in sustainable fish supply have disproportionate impacts on food security and livelihoods and employment.

The growing occurrence and intensity of disasters and extreme weather events, as well as slow onset events such as sea level rise and ocean acidification have a complex impact on aquatic food systems and the livelihoods of those who depend on them. Fishing communities, ports, harbours, market infrastructure and aquaculture installations are commonly located at the seashore, as well as along rivers and lakes, which are highly vulnerable areas to hydrological and meteorological disasters. Climate change, variability and extreme weather events are compounding threats to the sustainability of capture fisheries and aquaculture development in marine and freshwater environments (FAO, 2015).

. These compounding effects of climate change take a tremendous toll on people. Data from vulnerable coastal and small island communities indicate high rates of emotional and psychological distress and mental illness related to these growing background environmental pressures. Such wide-ranging mental health effects not only exacerbate individual physical health problems and mental stress, they also diminish the social and collective efficacy to cope, adapt, and problem solve through these ongoing challenges. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (FAO-F&AD)is therefore increasingly focused on being a driver and facilitator of disaster risk reduction and preparedness in fishing and aquaculture communities around the world, and is drafting a Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan for the fisheries and aquaculture sector that will include addressing these broad mental health needs.

There are international consensus, guidelines, and tools, to draw on to establish that strategy, especially those coordinated through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Their cross-sector model for concerted action to address mental health responses for disaster responses and humanitarian crises has had significant impact. It reflects a broad, social capital and capacity lens, rooted in proven community and lay- led skills and co-creation. But these tend to focus on specific incident and point-in-time responses, whereas the climate crisis and the growing experience of ocean and coastal regions reflects a chronic level of crisis that substantially stretches that lens. Current consensus guidance, tools, and methods and coordination of effort can be foundations to build on to better respond to what the climate context demands.

Premise: Updating guidance for that context is a credible and effective starting point for building a strategic and action plan foundation for FAO-F&ADs efforts, as well as for growing efforts globally to incorporate MHPSS in climate adaptation and response planning throughout the humanitarian and risk reduction sectors.

Care and Change

Building from the current IASC framework and its over decade of experienced use, the MHPSS Collaborative will collaborate with FAO-F&AD to develop actionable Guidance Manual to capture the circumstances of repetitive environmentally driven disruptions and its impact on MHPSS approaches. This will be based on landscape analysis, case studies and other grounding of both experience to date and the growing field of MHPSS response to climate change and highly-affected contexts. It is anticipated that such a Manual and updating of practice will both identify broader investments and scope for tasks of care: greater emphasis on social capital resilience and wider and more permanent other-sector adoption of both care as well as prevention and promotion strategies and capacities; and for tasks of change: more emphasis and methods for sustainably bolstering community problem-solving around climate threats.

Anchors and Paths

FAO- Lead Anchor- Overall specification of aims, coordination of FAO input and support to identify focus group and community review and opportunities for trial use.

MHPSS Collaborative- Design and implement the Guidance process, content development, report writing, focus group and other local participation design, and engaging needed subject matter expertise or review.

Improvements and Measures

Enable FAO-F&D to promote capacity substantively and measurably for fishery and aquaculture communities to meet MHPSS needs they identify, and its value to bolster collective efficacy and change in the face of climate and environmental challenges.

Path to Scale

- Adoption by The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (FAO-F&AD)
- Broader use in FAO, coastal community resilience initiatives globally, and potential impact on evolving humanitarian action standards and practice.

VII. WATER AND NATURE

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)

Vision

Challenge: Nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) refer to the science, tools, and practices taken up by a growing global network of NGO, governmental, and UNFCCC-based initiatives. These approaches have wide utility for both climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as for livelihoods and access to food and water globally. Less attention, however, has been paid to their potential to bolster emotional and psychosocial strengthening and wellbeing. NbS and EbA can been instrumental in reinforcing the kinds of mindsets, relationships, and commitments of reciprocity and nurture that are needed to sustain change and grapple with emotional and social tolls of loss, distress, and despair due to environmental damage—and from deeply engaging in care of non-human flourishing.

Premise: The International Union for Conservation (IUCN), through its Friends of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (FEBA) network Working Group process, will establish a FEBA Working Group on Psychological Resilience to identify key opportunities (including practice, policy, investments, and tools) to build capacity and mainstream the use of psychological resilience methods to strengthen communities and drive NbS/EbA adoption and impact. In parallel, and for further learning, leadership coaching based on inner development principles will be made available to up to 10 FEBA organization leaders for reflecting on the intersections of psychological resilience with NbS and EbA,.

Care and Change

The full range of psychological resilience capabilities—from enabling community-led care and emotional support to enhancing change-making and collective efficacy—have potential value in this context. With the facilitation support of the COP[2] and Inner Development Goals networks, the Working Group will be able to survey this range of practices for their application and value within NbS / EbA interventions.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors
- IUCN (Lead Anchor)- Overall oversight of FEBA network Workgroup process, aims, and report review.
- Billion Minds Project, overall coordination of effort and to identify and hire FEBA Fellow(s) Project Leads with Workgroup, and coordinate COP[2] Regional Hubs and IDG Foundation Hubs efforts in extending canvassing for case examples, best practices.
Paths: IUCN and Race to Resilience implementation, policy, and advocacy for distribution and adoption

Improvement and Measures

Initial Aims: Establish and launch a FEBA Working Group on Psychological Resilience and NbS / EbA. It will convene and conclude during 2024 with an initial but modifiable scope of work to include:
– Survey FEBA member perceptions of the value, needs, and gaps for incorporating psychological resilience into their work
– Review research, case studies, and crowdsourced input to characterize the ways in which different psychological resilience methods can benefit affected communities. These benefits include enhancing community wellbeing and agency as implementers and accelerators of NbS/EbA, and optimizing mutually reinforcing benefits of NbS and EbA to strengthen psychological resilience.
– Summarize guidance and potential strategies to support the emotional aspects and needs of the leadership of NbS / EbA NGOs, governments, and local communities.
– Identifying key messages and policy recommendations, as well as actionable use cases and further steps by FEBA members, IUCN, and other stakeholders, to advance these objectives.
Initial Measures: The Working Group will track work inputs (e.g., range of consultations and feedback) and deliver a report and recommendations for FEBA members to adopt. More substantively, the scope of work includes identifying measurement strategies for expected impacts, which could range from effects on population distress and emotional damage to a population's eco-awareness, motivation to change, and collective efficacy.

Path to Scale

Spread through distribution of a Working Group Report as above. Use case scenarios and recommendations will also be incorporated within the paths to scale of Roadmap and R2R anchor institution networks.

VIII. EVALUATION
BILLION MINDS & COP^2: EARLY ADOPTERS EVALUATION PATHWAY

Vision

Challenge: Deteriorating climatic conditions are worsening an already catastrophic global mental health crisis. Early Adopters (EAs) are an ambitious first step towards mainstreaming psychological resilience as an essential part of climate action. The evaluation of these diverse efforts is intended to generate insights about the implementation of climate adaptation strategies that apply a range of context- specific practices and approaches to enhance psychological resilience. EAs are not standalone experimental pilots but nodes of action for different ways to reinforce psychological, emotional, and behavioral, skills and capacities to navigate increasing climate instability. These efforts represent a broad range of approaches for helping people confront the day-to-day challenges associated with worsening social and ecological conditions driven by climate change and environmental change. Evaluating EAs should identify common elements across them to help accelerate similar, but much denser and farther reaching, regional versions of this same diversity and versatility of purposes through which psychological resilience can work. What can be learned from EAs to know better what they are doing as an ensemble can inform how to both propagate similar initiatives around the world towards the Race to Resilience campaign's mission to reach 4 billion people by 2030, and to more directly contribute to real change in climate risks.

Premise: A multi-phase and stepwise evaluative approach is needed to do this. The evaluation will provide developmental insights into the dynamics of each EA. It will identify common ideas, goals, emergent themes, patterns, and decision making and implementing processes that support or undermine conditions for psychological resilience, and for the value of psychological resilience to bolster climate action. The evaluation process will be a collaborative multi-phased sequence:

Phase 1-Initiation: A group of "Learning Accompaniers" – local scholars with context-specific expertise will be matched as participant-observers with each EA initiative on a part-time basis. Baseline data consisting of how each EA perceives the relationships between psychological resilience-framed aims, intervention formulation and execution, and the broader goal of climate adaptation will be collected.

Phase 2- Preparation: Accompaniers will adopt a shared practice for evaluative inquiries of how psychological resilience is impacting the specific EA, and the working assumptions and kinds of transformation they are actively pursuing.

EAs and Accompaniers will convene as a group on a monthly basis to discuss the Accompanier's observations and respective experience of EA purpose, methods, aims, progress, and challenges. Accompaniers will also act as a feedback resource to Lead Anchors in real-time.

Phase 3- Synthesis and design: The evaluative team will engage each Accompanier after each meeting to discuss: patterns of emergence, changes in data from previous weeks, and implications for the change and implementation strategies being pursued by the EAs. Progress will be tracked using a variety of social innovation assessment processes and tools including appreciative inquiry, network mapping, simulation, and emergent modelling.

Phase 4- Prototyping and field-testing: Evaluators will examine pattern across EAs as well as characteristics of successful processes. This will create prototyping opportunities to: i) provide feedback on learnings to guide organizational change towards resilience impacts; ii) co-create measures and assessment models to capture the emergence and evolution of resilience-based goals; iii) identify changes in systems functions and interconnections within local, regional, and global networks; iv) synthesize insights from context-specific initiatives that can be scaled across other EA efforts; and v) assist EAs and LAs in driving innovation amidst increasing volatility, uncertainty, complexity.

Care and Change

The Waterloo Institute of Social Innovation and Resilience (WISIR), in collaboration with University of New Brunswick (UNB), and Stockholm Resilience Centre (SRC) will co-design and facilitate this initial phase towards a logic framework to evaluate the EA efforts over time. Insights derived from this initial process will be shared with the EAs on an on-going basis to inform and understand: i) how interventions are conceiving and actualizing their goals across tasks of care and change, ii) the relevant psychological, behavioral, and mental health determinants that are associated with understandings of transformation; and iii) systemic conditions that enable or thwart impact at multiple scales.

Anchors and Paths

Anchors: Billion Minds Project (Lead Anchor); The core research and evaluation team (WISIR/UNB/ SRC); Early Adopter LAs, invited Subject Matter participants, COP^2 Regional Hub Leads, Race to Resilience Early Adopter Lead Anchors.
Paths: Access to observations and participation opportunities for LAs in project-specific place and workflow segments.

Improvements and Measures

Initial Aims: i) Identify and manage a cohort of Accompaniers to engage in regular meetings with EA Lead Anchors to identify and examine expectations of the intervention, anticipated impacts from adopting a psychological resilience process, challenges to transformation in existing systems, and opportunities for alternate solutions. ii) Curate an assessment framework to guide next-phase evaluation of EAs and further expansion and spread of the Roadmap psychological resilience process through networks such as Race to Resilience partners and collaborators, and beyond.

Path to Scale

-Design and improve core process and tools moving forward for accessible spread of these models.