

Community Resilience Partnership Program PARTNERSHIP FORUM 2026

24-25 FEBRUARY 2026 | BANGKOK, THAILAND



Background

Across Asia and the Pacific, climate change is severely impacting the lives and livelihoods of millions, particularly the poor and most vulnerable. Women and marginalized groups experience these impacts more acutely, due to existing vulnerabilities, differential access to resources, and socioeconomic and cultural norms. The impacts of climate change are experienced locally, influenced by various socioeconomic, geographical, ecological, institutional, and governance factors. Interventions aimed at building resilience should be localized, specifically target the poor, focus on community-led solutions, and promote the empowerment of women. Poverty reduction strategies and programs—such as those in financial inclusion, health, social protection, agriculture, livelihoods, and market development—can help build climate resilience if they are designed and implemented with a strong understanding of climate risks and the factors driving vulnerability. Solutions should be developed within the context of broader local development planning, implementing climate adaptation strategies, prioritizing resource use for resilience, and monitoring outcomes.

The **Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP)** has been developed in this context and aims to scale up investments in climate adaptation that directly benefit poor and vulnerable people while developing plans to better finance community-led projects and increasing the participation of poor and vulnerable communities in decision-making.



Objective



The annual CRPP Partnership Forum brings together community leaders, government officials, development partners, think tanks, the private sector, financial institutions, and global climate funds to discuss what roles poverty reduction policies and programs can play in building climate resilience, particularly at the local level?

The fourth CRPP Partnership Forum 2026 will focus on the role of livelihoods-related programs, to deliver measurable climate adaptation outcomes at the local level. Often, these are addressed through sectoral interventions in social protection, agriculture and natural resources, and skills development, leveraging both public and private interventions. Building climate resilience requires both government systems to reach the most vulnerable and coordinate across sectors, and private sector ability to mobilize capital, create sustainable markets, and drive innovation. These discussions will link to and build on CRPP's previous partnership forums in 2023 (exploring themes of adaptive social protection and climate-resilient agriculture), 2024 (resilience through decentralization systems and climate-resilient skills development), and 2025 (resilience through urban poverty reduction and financial inclusion).

In the context of the CRPP, climate-resilient livelihoods are those that can anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform in response to climate shocks and long-term stresses—while maintaining or improving wellbeing outcomes of the poor and vulnerable populations. At an individual and household level livelihoods can be

strengthened through different pathways—public works and employment generation programs, microenterprise development, or graduation programs that promote integrated approaches combining livelihoods generation with skills development, financial services, linkages with market and technical support. At the community level, livelihoods, on the other hand, are often targeted through 'clustered' pathways—for example, through cooperatives, networks, livelihood associations—which also emphasize the important role that social capital plays in climate resilience. In the context of building resilience to climate shocks and stresses, it is important that the actions are taken at both the individual/household and community level, to maximize outcomes and ensure cross-sectoral synergies. Implementing such actions at scale does require a strong enabling environment through appropriate policy, regulation, incentive mechanisms and capacity building, and where feasible, partnerships with the private sector and financial institutions.

Building climate resilient livelihoods through individuals and households. How can livelihood development programs be designed differently in the face of increasing climate risks to improve household and collective resilience of poorest and most vulnerable people and communities? For the poorest and most vulnerable, climate shocks can quickly erode assets, disrupt income, and trigger negative coping strategies that deepen long-term poverty and vulnerability. Discussions will center on climate risk informed integrated livelihoods approaches that link across social safety net programs, financial inclusion, skills development, and climate-responsive support mechanisms. These models reduce vulnerability for households whose livelihoods depend on natural resources that are degraded due to impacts of climate risks, informal work that is exposed to climate extremes, or climate-sensitive value chains. Building climate-resilient livelihoods requires skills, knowledge, and financial capability that enable households to diversify income sources, manage risk, and make climate-informed decisions. Strengthening human capital and access to finance, particularly for women, helps the poorest households move beyond coping toward long-term resilience, enabling them to invest, innovate, and proactively adapt their livelihoods to changing climate risks.

Building climate resilient livelihoods through community and national collectives. In the context of building climate resilience, community and national collective actions provide significant opportunities for addressing climate risks and vulnerabilities, reduce exclusion, improve social cohesion, pool resources and implement adaptation solutions at scale. While communities, cooperatives, producer groups, and local enterprises play a critical role in managing natural resources and sustaining local markets, their impact is greatest when supported by enabling national policies, financial institutions, and public-private partnerships. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are central to local economies, form the backbone of local livelihoods, and improving climate resilience requires robust national systems and public-private partnerships that provide climate-responsive finance, coordinated preparedness, and stable market environments. National development banks, chambers of commerce, industry ministries, and disaster and meteorological agencies each contribute essential elements of this ecosystem—offering flexible lending, supporting business continuity, and reinforcing value chains.

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Draft Agenda

Day 1	24 February 2026	Day 2	25 February 2026
09:00 – 10:15	Opening Session Rethinking Livelihoods of the Poor and Vulnerable in a Changing Climate	9:15 – 10:30	Plenary 2 Community and National Systems for Climate Resilient Livelihoods
10:45 – 12:00	Plenary 1 Building Climate Resilience through Integrated Livelihoods Approaches	11:00 – 12:00	<div>Spotlight 3 Community Collective Action for Climate Resilient Livelihoods & Markets</div> <div>Spotlight 4 Developing Climate Resilient MSMEs through Enabling Systems and Partnerships</div>
13:30 – 15:00	<div>Spotlight 1 Promoting Climate Resilient Livelihood Outcomes of Vulnerable Households through Social Safety Net Programs</div> <div>Spotlight 2 Strengthening Women's Access to Human and Financial Capital for Climate Resilient Livelihoods</div>	13:30 – 15:00	Roundtable Dialogue
15:30 – 16:30	Marketplace	15:30 – 16:15	Closing Session
16:45 – 17:30	Sessions Organized by Partners	16:45 – 18:00	CRPP Partnership Group Meeting (Closed Door)
17:30 – 19:00	Reception		