

Climate Catalytic Fund

As part of IOM's Climate Mobility Innovation Lab (CMIL), the Climate Catalytic Fund (CCF) is a match-funded catalytic grant instrument that translates data-driven risk insights from the Risk Index for Climate Displacement (RICD) into concrete, locally-led adaptation action. It targets prevention, adaptation, and resilience projects in the highest-risk locations identified by RICD, unlocking co-funding from governments, the private sector, diaspora partners, and communities.



WHAT IS IT?

The CCF mobilises fast, match-funded grants that turn risk and displacement evidence, including the Risk Index for Climate Displacement where available, into concrete, locally led adaptation on the ground. As part of CMIL it sits alongside RICD and other evidence, so evidence, finance, and experimentation feed each other.

It fills a persistent access-to-finance gap, channelling rapid, flexible finance to projects in the highest-risk hotspots, where climate finance rarely reaches. Grants are awarded on a 1:1 matching basis, with larger grants planned for initiatives demonstrating strong potential for scale and impact. Matching funds may come from the applicant's own public or private funds, or from governments, national organisations, diaspora, or domestic private donors, and may take the form of cash, in-kind contributions, or parallel co-financing. 1:1 is standard but may be lower in some contexts.

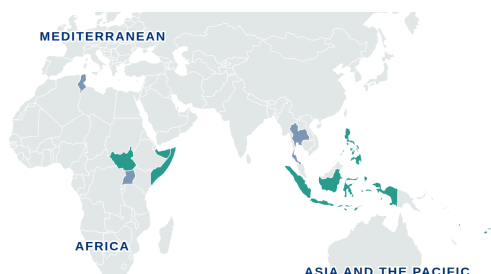
PURPOSE AND POSITIONING

RICD and the CCF are intrinsically linked: the Fund targets the most at-risk locations and sectors identified by RICD risk analytics and climate mobility hotspot mapping. Its matching modality leverages public funds to catalyse additional local finance, addressing a persistent adaptation finance gap for quick-impact, locally led projects that are often too small for larger climate funds.

The Fund is managed through IOM's local presence and fund management systems. It works as an incubator and de-risking mechanism: each funded project builds a verified delivery record, and successful projects may graduate into Climate Mobility Investment Plans as one origination source for national pipelines. The relationship runs both ways: the CCF is also a delivery channel for larger-scale locally led adaptation finance mobilised through those plans.

- The CCF addresses access-to-finance barriers for locally led adaptation, complementing larger climate funds.
- The matching requirement unlocks national climate finance from domestic private sector, government, and diaspora sources.
- Advanced tools will support applications and fund management: the CCF portal, an applicant chatbot, internal due diligence, and application screening.
- A dedicated training package will equip local actors with the capacity to develop and implement their own adaptation and resilience projects.

WHERE THE CCF WORKS



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

ACTIVE	6
Fiji, Indonesia, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Vanuatu	
PLANNED	3
Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda	

WHAT THE CCF STANDS FOR



PROJECT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

To be eligible, a project must:

- **Align with RICD data and CCF priorities:** reduce climate displacement risk, enhance resilience, enable local ownership, and incorporate co-financing.
- **Be locally led:** implemented by local governments, NGOs, community-based organisations, cooperatives, social enterprises, or MSMEs working with at-risk communities.
- **Show organizational capacity and technical expertise:** the ability to manage and deliver projects effectively on the ground.
- **Demonstrate additionality:** unlock or accelerate initiatives that would not otherwise proceed.
- **Generate quick impact:** deliver tangible results within a short timeframe.
- **Meet additional selection criteria:** feasibility and readiness, including a sustainability and exit strategy, alignment with national priorities and regulatory frameworks, and a contribution to learning.

PROJECT EXAMPLES



EXAMPLE CCF PROJECT

RICD RISK TIER **HIGH**

Community adaptation and resilience enhancement in the Marikina Watershed (CARE-MWS)

Philippines · Rizal · Antipolo and Rodriguez

Philippine Business for Social Progress, Inc.

with Antipolo and Rodriguez local governments and corporate partners

TOTAL VALUE
USD 47,768 · 12 months

CCF GRANT
USD 23,884

MATCHING
USD 23,884 · cash

CATEGORY
Natural systems · Terrestrial ecosystems

PRIMARY HAZARDS
Water stress · Flood damage

MOBILITY DIMENSION
Avoided displacement

PREPAREDNESS

ADAPTATION

Preparedness-weighted: readiness ahead of flood and landslide impacts

CONTEXT AND APPROACH

The Marikina Watershed drains into Metro Manila's most crowded districts. Forest loss and poor land management accelerate runoff, and PAGASA projects a 20 to 25 per cent rise in extreme one-day rainfall, deepening flood and landslide risk. The project links CSR-funded reforestation in Antipolo and Rodriguez with disaster preparedness training and livelihood adaptation, mobilising public, private, and community actors in the Upper Marikina River Basin.

REACH AND DELIVERABLES

156
PEOPLE IMPACTED
Upper Marikina Watershed

7
ORGANISATIONS TRAINED
Rescue, first aid, kits, and insurance

2
MUNICIPALITIES
Antipolo and Rodriguez



EXAMPLE CCF PROJECT

RICD RISK TIER **HIGH**

Solar-powered irrigation for climate-resilient agriculture in Desa Bumi Wangunharja

Indonesia · West Java · West Bandung

Society of Renewable Energy (SRE) Indonesia

with Desabumi

TOTAL VALUE
USD 43,722 · 5 months

CCF GRANT
USD 21,861

MATCHING
USD 21,861 · cash

CATEGORY
Agri-food systems · Crop production

PRIMARY HAZARDS
Heat stress · Water stress

MOBILITY DIMENSION
Avoided displacement

PREPAREDNESS

ADAPTATION

Adaptation-weighted: addressing the drivers of seasonal migration

CONTEXT AND APPROACH

Prolonged dry seasons and erratic rainfall leave farmland in Wangunharja idle for up to five months a year. Without income, smallholder farmers migrate temporarily to nearby towns for work, a pattern confirmed by RICD findings in Bandung Regency. SRE Indonesia is installing a 15 kWp solar PV system with battery storage, powering an automated pump that lifts river water to a hilltop reservoir for year-round irrigation of 40 hectares, with smart farming training and cooperative-run maintenance.

REACH AND DELIVERABLES

9,156
PEOPLE IMPACTED
Desa Bumi Wangunharja

40 ha
FARMLAND TO BE IRRIGATED
Year-round, solar-powered (target)

3
CROP CYCLES A YEAR (TARGET)
Up from two

CCF PROGRAMME CYCLE

STAGE 1 Risk identification and context analysis Stakeholder engagement; desk review of existing data; collection of missing data; RICD foresight modelling; risk analysis and reporting. Milestone: RICD analysis completed	STAGE 2 · 1–2 MONTHS Strategic planning and prioritisation Planning workshop; identify priority sectors and project types; align with national and local plans; validate focus areas for funding. Milestone: Local government engagement and priority setting	STAGE 3 · 1 MONTH Call for proposals and applications Launch of the call; information sessions and technical support; submission of applications; screening and due diligence. Milestone: CCF project selection	STAGE 4 · 1–2 MONTHS Project selection and contracting Proposal review and scoring; field verifications; additional due diligence; assessment of risk and readiness; selection and agreement signing. Milestone: Signed CCF agreement	STAGE 5 · 6–12 MONTHS Implementation and monitoring Project implementation; milestone verification for subsequent disbursements; adjustments based on monitoring findings. Milestone: Project completion
---	--	--	--	---

Graduation pathway: on completion, projects with verified delivery records are assessed for graduation into the Climate Mobility Investment Plan pipeline.

CROSS-CUTTING: MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING, AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Complaint and feedback systems active at all stages; contextual and programmatic risk assessments guide fund targeting; risk planning integrated into project design, eligibility, and guidance; application stages assessed via follow-up with non-selected applicants; baseline data collected for selected projects; proposal desk reviews and selection logic applied; field visits validate feasibility; project-specific risks identified and screened; spot checks and field monitoring performed; risk tracking and adaptive responses applied throughout the cycle. Results are measured after project closure through a proportionate, two-tier approach: a light-touch outcome survey on every project, capturing improvements in resilience, preventive capacity, and displacement risk, combined with deeper qualitative studies on a sample of projects to explain how and why change happened. Findings feed portfolio-level reporting and learning. Evaluation and impact measurement are planned to assess longer-term outcomes.

Project Selection Committee: IOM, partner organisations, government stakeholders, and private sector representatives review and recommend projects against the selection criteria, including their potential to reduce climate displacement risk in the target location, strengthen community ownership, and secure co-financing.

SYSTEMS UPGRADE

CMIL is upgrading the CCF's backend systems for efficiency, transparency, and accessibility: website integration, AI-enabled chatbots for applicants and staff, automated due diligence, and streamlined grant management and pipeline development tools. These will accelerate application processing, reduce costs, strengthen risk management, and improve access for partners.



IOM'S CLIMATE MOBILITY OFFER

The Climate Mobility Offer supports Member States and communities in averting, minimising, and addressing climate-related mobility. It rests on three pillars: policy and governance, which anchors IOM's engagement in global frameworks and supports national policy and planning; the Climate Mobility Innovation Lab, which generates the evidence and tests solutions; and the Climate Mobility Investment Facility, which structures and finances that work at scale through government-owned Climate Mobility Investment Plans. Delivered through IOM's network of 171 country offices and led by the Climate Action Division.

POLICY & GOV

Frameworks · Planning

CMIL

RICD · CCF · Nbs

CMIF

CMIP · Financing windows

THREE PILLARS OF IOM'S CLIMATE MOBILITY OFFER

SUPPORTED BY

