

## **1. Comprehensive Support from Disaster Prevention to Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance**

### **1.1. Disaster Prevention**

#### Enhancing Climate Resilience in more Vulnerable States

1.1.1 The Canadian Community Resilience Building Project aims to enhance community resilience and mainstream a comprehensive disaster management approach in three Caribbean countries, namely Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as well as Suriname. It will achieve this through supporting targeted vulnerable communities in organizing themselves, and preparing for natural disasters and crises, and by strengthening comprehensive disaster management at the national and local levels. Canada also contributes to the Climate Resilience and Execution Agency of Dominica to contribute to Dominica's vision to be the world's "First Climate Resilient Nation" by making Dominica's people, infrastructure and systems more resilient to climate-related and natural disasters so they can recover more quickly following disasters.

#### Support to Avert, Minimize and Address Loss and Damage

1.1.2 Canada recognizes that some communities around the world, are more vulnerable to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. As such, at COP27, Canada rallied together with developed and developing countries to establish new funding arrangements, including a fund, for assisting particularly vulnerable developing countries in responding to loss and damage. At COP27, Canada also announced a contribution to the Global Shield Financing Facility, which will help make climate-vulnerable countries more resilient to disaster risk and protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable, and an additional contribution to establish the Santiago Network, to help developing countries access technical assistance to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.

#### Nature-Based Solutions for Disaster Prevention

1.1.3 The Natural Infrastructure for Water Security in Peru Project aims to promote the conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems, or "natural infrastructure", to improve Peru's water security and climate risk resilience. The project works to build alliances with public and private actors to facilitate investments in natural infrastructure projects that improve nature's ability to

capture, filter, store and deliver water. The project also aims to promote the participation and leadership of women in decision-making spaces and ensure the integration of gender considerations into national climate and water policies.

1.1.4 More recently, Canada announced new funding to Enhancing Eco-systems and Coastal Protection for Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean, in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) to increase the climate resilience of communities and vulnerable population in the region by transforming the way coral reefs and coastal ecosystems are managed to ensure that their biodiversity is protected and that the vital services they provide are sustained. As well, Canada announced new funding to the Caribbean Organizations for a Resilient Environment (CORE) project to provide small- to medium-sized grants to local environmental and women-rights organization to reach key ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reef and forests, and increase ecosystems services that support Caribbean communities' resilience to climate change.

1.1.5 Canada also contributes to several initiatives, including the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) and the Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR), which aim to foster collaboration amongst the finance and insurance sectors, governments and environmental organizations to scale up investment in nature-based solutions for ocean health and coastal resilience in vulnerable communities, including coastal developing countries and SIDS. For example, through ORRAA, Canada has supported the development of a Coastal Risk Index that integrates the protective benefits of coastal ecosystems into insurance risk models, and providing a more detailed way to assess current and future coastal flooding risk in the context of climate change.

#### Disaster Prevention with a Focus on more Vulnerable Groups

1.1.6 Canada supports several initiatives that aim at enhancing the resilience of communities, with a particular focus on women, girls, vulnerable groups and indigenous groups. Among others, Canada funds the KIWA Initiative, which aims to make Pacific Island ecosystems, economies and communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change, the Lands4Life project, which increases economic- and climate-resilience livelihoods and food security for poor and vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, in Indonesia as well as the Building Community Resilience to Climate Change in Senegal aims to improve rural communities' resilience to climate change, especially for women, in the Kedougou region of Senegal.

## **1.2. Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance**

### Direct Support following a Disaster

1.2.1 The Canadian Humanitarian Assistance Fund (CHAF) is one of Canada's humanitarian drawdown mechanisms, and allows Canada to respond quickly to unmet humanitarian needs during small- and medium-scale rapid-onset crises. These are primarily understood to be natural disasters (e.g. floods, earthquakes, tropical storms, etc.).

1.2.2 The Emergency Disaster Assistance Fund (EDAF) is a draw-down fund, administered by the Canadian Red Cross, which allows Canada to rapidly respond to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) emergency operations following small- and medium-scale humanitarian crises. The draw-down fund is a flexible funding mechanism that supports a timely and effective humanitarian response to those affected by natural disasters or complex emergencies, including conflict, population movement, food insecurity, and health crises.

1.2.3 The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) project improves comprehensive disaster management in the Caribbean Region with a focus on vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls. The project improves regional emergency communications capacity, trains regional response teams, and funds local early recovery projects in impacted countries.

1.2.4 The Strengthening Climate Risk Management in Africa Project contributes to the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Agency which supports African governments to immediately assist populations affected by extreme weather events and natural disasters, such as drought and flooding, by improving their capacities to plan, prepare and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters affecting Africa's populations. Using climate risk insurance, early warning tools and national disaster response plans, ARC improves cost-effectiveness of disaster management, reduces the loss of productive assets by farmers, and decreases the risk of household food insecurity.

1.2.5 Improving the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Humanitarian Assistance Capacity in Multi Hazards supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) in increasing member states' capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and respond to disasters. The program will integrate gender, protection and inclusiveness as well as climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability standards and measures into disaster management.

### Maintaining Canada's Capacity to Respond to Crisis

1.2.6 Canadian Red Cross Society – Readiness for Global Emergency Response: This project ensures that skilled Canadian personnel are readily available for deployment to humanitarian crises as well as the materials and services required to offer effective assistance to affected populations. This readiness project incorporates all the elements that make rapid response possible, including the recruitment, training and development of expert humanitarian workers as well as the availability of state-of-the-art, modular Emergency Response Units (ERU) aimed at addressing the health needs of vulnerable people and especially the specific needs of girls and women affected by crises.

### Disaster Risk Insurance

1.2.7 Canada also contributes to the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), which uses insurance schemes to provide rapid payouts without insurance claim investigation in the event of a large-scale disaster.

## **2. Promoting the Development of Early Warning Systems**

### **2.1. Capacity Building and Development of Meteorological Observation Equipment**

2.1.1 Canada contributes to the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative that was developed to improve Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in developing countries, particularly Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries. These systems have been proven to reduce loss of life and economic hardship caused by meteorological hazards such as tropical cyclones, floods, severe storms, forest fires, and heat waves.

### **2.2. Cooperation with International Organizations**

#### Cooperation with the Red Cross and the Red Crescent

2.2.1 Canada contributes to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Forecast-Based Action, which is a funding mechanism specifically designed to fund forecast-based Early Action Protocols developed by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 2018.

### Cooperation with the World Bank

2.2.2 The Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (through the World Bank) strengthens long-term resilience in Caribbean countries following natural disasters by mobilizing emergency funding. It also put in place public financial management systems, protocols and guidelines, which can be triggered in the event of a natural disaster or emergency. It benefits nine Caribbean countries; Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname.

### **2.3. Cooperation with the Private Sector**

N/A

## **3. Other Cross-Sectional Activities**

### **3.1 Knowledge Sharing**

N/A

### **3.2. Contribution to the United Nations and Multilateral Frameworks**

#### Contribution to the United Nations

3.2.1 Canada contributes to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that enables humanitarian responders to deliver life-saving assistance whenever and wherever crises strike.

3.2.2 Canada is a strong supporter of the Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), recognizing their ability to provide timely allocations based on priority needs; efficiently provide funding to local actors; flexibility to adapt to specific country contexts. As the co-chair of the Pooled Fund Working Group, Canada is continuing to lead discussions on the revision of the CBPFs Global Guidelines. As part of this process, promoting anticipatory action has been added as one of the main thematic priorities for the CBPFs.

3.2.3 Canada contributes to the first replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. This replenishment

supports key transformative initiatives identified by countries in each of its eight results areas (energy generation and access; transport; buildings, cities, industries and appliances; forests and land use; health, food and water security; livelihoods of people and communities; ecosystems and ecosystem services; infrastructure and the built environment) to achieve the Paris Agreement goals.

3.2.4 In addition, Canada's Climate Change Action for Gender Sensitive Resilience Project (EnGenDER) with the UNDP is helping to further integrate gender equality and human-rights based approaches into disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation and environmental management frameworks and interventions and identify and address some of the gaps to ensure equal access to DRR and climate change and environment solutions for men, women, boys and girls in nine Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname).

### **3.3. Promotion of Climate Disaster related Services and Technologies**

3.3.1 Canada contributes to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which is a body created under the UNFCCC, to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate technologies for energy-efficient, low-carbon, and climate resilient development. This initiative will provide developing countries with the technical assistance and capacity building support needed to meet technology needs in pursuit of implementing Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans.