

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

### **1.1. Disaster Prevention**

#### **1.1.1 Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Climate Change Adaptation & Resilience in Africa**

The TEI was recently launched as a joint effort by Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the European Commission at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh. It will support African partners by improving the understanding of risks, strengthening policy and governance, and leveraging resources for adaptation, resilience and activities to avert, minimise and address the risk of loss and damage. The TEI will also promote Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) mechanisms and early warning systems to protect vulnerable populations against risks related to climate hazards. It will bring together existing and new programmes.

#### **1.1.2 Strengthening climate risk-related planning and institutions**

Germany supports consultations on strengthening climate risk-related planning processes and institution building in the field of climate change adaptation through international initiatives, including in particular: The NDC Partnership and the National Adaptation Plan Global Network. Climate risk management should be integrated into the adaptation planning of NDCs and NAPs as well as in the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework.

#### **1.1.3 Humanitarian Disaster Risk Reduction and Anticipatory Action**

Germany has advocated for, and scaled up its own funding, for humanitarian disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action. For example, Germany has supported the development of tools to enable an enhanced response in urban settings by local humanitarian actors, but also to better reduce and anticipate disaster risks in urban environments.

The goal of anticipatory action is to proactively reduce the humanitarian impacts of predicted disasters before they strike, thereby contributing to the preparedness of humanitarian organisations and local communities. The provision of humanitarian assistance is triggered by early warning systems that predict both likely disasters as well as their humanitarian impacts. Financing and actions are pre-agreed.

By increasing the resilience of affected people, anticipatory action contributes to averting disaster-induced losses and damages and thus to adaptation to the consequences of climate change. It also contributes to the complementarity between humanitarian action and development cooperation.

For 2023, Germany has committed to spending 5% of its humanitarian budget on anticipatory action, amounting to ca. 135 million EUR. Anticipatory action has also been a humanitarian priority during the German G7 Presidency in 2022. A dedicated foreign ministers' statement in May 2022 recognised the centrality of a more forward-looking humanitarian assistance, also in the context of disaster risk reduction, and includes a commitment by the G7 to significantly scale-up funding for anticipatory action.

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

### **1.2.1 Global Shield against Climate Risks**

The Global Shield against Climate Risks is a joint initiative between the G7 and the Vulnerable Twenty Group of Finance Ministers (V20) and was officially launched at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh. The Shield gathers activities in the field of climate risk finance and preparedness together under one roof. Under the Shield, solutions to provide protection will be devised that can be implemented swiftly if climate-related damages occur. This process is linked to contingency plans of developing countries. As a result, people and authorities will be able to access the assistance that they urgently need when disaster strikes more easily and more quickly. Furthermore, the Shield will mobilise additional funds in order to meet the growing demand for finance. At COP27, GER announced a contribution of around 170 million euros to the Global Shield and complementary programmes. Additional contributions by France, Canada, the USA, Denmark and Ireland amount to over 60 million EUR.

### **1.2.2 InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP)**

The aim of the [IGP](#) is to increase the long-term resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in developing countries and emerging economies against climate risks. The expansion of climate risk financing and insurance instruments is intended to enable governments, enterprises and households to respond more quickly and effectively to natural disasters, thus minimising potential resulting costs. The various programmes within the Partnership support pre-agreed schemes (such as climate risk insurance) which provide protection against the financial risks of climate impacts and disasters. The

Partnership has set itself an ambitious target in its Vision 2025: to provide coverage to 500 million of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people by 2025.

### 1.2.3. Humanitarian Disaster Relief

Germany is the third-largest donor of humanitarian assistance globally, with a humanitarian budget of 2.7 billion EUR for 2023. Humanitarian assistance is vital to provide life-saving support in the aftermath of disasters.

## 2. Promoting the Development of Early Warning Systems

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

#### 2.1.1 The Initiative Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)

The G7 initiative Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) was initiated by France and is supported by Germany. It helps to protect infrastructure and livelihoods in developing countries by supplying the crucial technical components of multi-hazard early warning systems. CREWS facilitates the transmission of early warning systems and risk information in relation to extreme weather events. GER has contributed 13 Mio. Euros to this initiative.

#### 2.1.2 Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA)

The Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA) brings access to climate and disaster risk insight where it is needed the most. Working side by side with officials and local experts in ministries and mayoral offices, it offers open risk management tools, data and access to operational risk finance expertise. Funded by the German government and supported by the international insurance sector, the GRMA offers countries open data, technology and practical learning through co-development of risk management strategies and applied risk finance projects. The Global Risk Modelling Alliance is unique in offering private sector risk analytics capability for the benefit of public sector programmes, for public good. Ministries will gain and use the financial metrics to develop risk strategy - and access risk capital - with confidence. These collaborations have potential to lead to long-term, trusted relationships for the benefit of all.

## 2.2. Cooperation with International Organizations

### 2.2.1 Cooperation with the WMO

Germany cooperates with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on the expansion of early warning systems worldwide. The BMZ has been actively involved in the development of the trust fund Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) and is examining further possibilities for support. The SOFF was established by WMO, UNDP and UNEP and has been operational since July 2022. The aim is to promote climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development by supporting developing countries in the generation and international exchange of weather observation data.

## 2.3. Cooperation with the Private Sector

## 3. Other Cross-Sectional Activities

### 3.1 Knowledge Sharing

#### 3.1.1 Cooperation with the OECD

**BMZ and OECD** join forces in **developing policy and action-oriented solutions** to cope with climate change impacts. The primary and initial objective of this cooperation was to prepare a **state-of the art analysis and guiding policy report on losses and damages** taking into account most recent findings on climate impact projections, different types and levels of uncertainties as well as approaches for managing impacts. In that way, it aimed at providing an **overview and policy-relevant analysis of existing and emerging approaches** and the key scientific and socio-economic issues relevant to limiting and managing the risks of climate-related losses and damages. Two studies have been produced in this cooperation: 1) [Managing Climate Risks, Facing up to Losses and Damages](#) and 2) [Building Financial Resilience to Climate Impacts](#).

#### 3.1.2 Cooperation with the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)

GER/BMZ has commissioned the **Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)** to conduct comprehensive climate risk analyses for the agricultural sector in selected African partner countries. The climate risk analyses set out existing and future climate risks for the partner countries and identify different ways for agriculture to adapt to these risks. Together, PIK and BMZ also work on the Berlin

Insight Series which will focus on scientific insights on Loss and Damage this year.

### 3.1.3 Cooperation with the UNDRR

Germany has financed and closely cooperated with the UNDRR in the development of the [Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Risk assessment and Planning in the Context of Climate Change](#) as part of the work plan of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. Germany also financed a potential analysis of this study in Colombia conducted by the GIDRM.

### 3.1.4 Cooperation with the Anticipation Hub

The German-funded Anticipation Hub gathers more than 100 partner organisations from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, UN, NGOs, government, think tank and academia. The Anticipation Hub has established itself as central 'one-stop-shop' for anticipatory action stakeholders to share evidence and lessons learnt, provide training courses on anticipatory action, and discuss emerging issues. It thereby contributes to the preparedness of local communities and humanitarian actors for (climate-induced) disasters.

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

### 3.2.1 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Germany supports multilateral organisations that promote disaster risk management from the local to the global level, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) as the main policy partner in this field. It is responsible for the implementation and review of the Sendai Framework. With respect to the World Bank, BMZ supports the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which makes sure that World Bank investments are implemented in a disaster and climate-resilient manner. Together with these partners, we put disaster risk management on the agenda of global development policy fora and continue to develop innovative risk management instruments.

### 3.2.2 Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Germany has dedicated a member to the WIM's Executive Committee from the start of its establishment in 2013 – 2021. Germany has actively contributed to the workplans of the Task Force on Migration and the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management. Germany also

pledged 10 Mio. Euro for the Santiago Network.

### 3.2.3 Transitional Committee for Loss and Damage Funding Arrangements

Germany shares a seat with Ireland in the **Transitional Committee established to provide recommendations** for the operationalization of the new funding arrangements. Germany seeks to take a very active and progressive role in the Transitional Committee.

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

### 3.3.1 Enhancing climate services for infrastructure investment (CSI)

In cooperation with the German National Meteorological Service (Deutscher Wetterdienst, DWD), the project is advising the national partners on how to make the most of the climate services. It provides help with processing climate data and shows how climate products and advisory services can be developed for infrastructure planning, e.g. through climate risk assessments. Particular attention is devoted to improving cooperation between those providing and refining climate data, decision-makers, planners and engineers in the infrastructure sector.