

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

### **1.1. Disaster Prevention**

**1.1.1** The UK is funding a number of programmes aimed at anticipating, preventing, and acting ahead of crises, including the Integrated Phase Classification, CERF, START Network, and DREF. We have supported CERF pilots on anticipatory action through our core funding to the Fund. In addition, a number of in-country programmes have Risk Facilities that allow funds to be released if a spike in need is anticipated. We have been strongly supportive of the Central Emergency Response fund anticipatory action pilots.

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

#### **1.2.1. Disaster Risk Insurance**

The UK is a strong supporter of disaster risk finance (DRF). DRF ensures that money is available reliably and quickly after a disaster, enabling rapid responses that can pre-empt damage and help communities to recover faster. Alongst the G7, World Bank and other partners, the UK helped set up regional parametric insurance schemes in the Caribbean, Africa, South-East Asia and Pacific. We fund premium subsidies to help countries (including fragile and conflict affected states) afford the cover they need through the World Bank's Global Shield Finance Facility and the African Disaster Risk Finance (ADRFi) programme at the African Development Bank, as well as to humanitarian organisations such as START Network and the World Food Programme. We have supported OCHA to develop 'anticipatory insurance', bringing DRF benefits even further upstream and also the Inter-American Development Bank and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) on insurance for Caribbean water utilities companies. The UK-funded Centre for Disaster Protection in London provides expert technical advice on DRF.

#### **1.2.2 Global Shield**

At COP27, the G7 and V20 officially launched the Global Shield against Climate Risks to strengthen

financial preparedness for rapid response to extreme weather and other shocks. The UK will contribute to the success of the Shield through our existing pledge of £120m for premiums, new DRF and investment into the regional risk pools. The UK has also agreed that the Global Risk Finance Facility at the World Bank which currently holds over \$102m of UK funds, alongside contributions from Germany, will evolve into the Global Shield Financing Facility as one of the global financing vehicles for the Shield.

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

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

The UK is engaged in the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), a newly proposed initiative spearheaded by WMO, UNEP & UNDP on behalf of the Alliance for Hydromet Development, to provide financing to LDCs and SIDs for real-time weather observations. SOFF aims to address the challenges in infrastructure and resource capacity to deliver Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) compliance through a single global initiative.

The UK also supports a range of capacity building and development activities in the meteorological space, predominantly through the nationally-mandated Met Office (part of UK government). The UK Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP), implemented through Met Office, has worked in partnership with developing countries for over 40 years to install, support and maintain a number of remote, but significant, weather observation sites, enhancing the provision and access to global observations and supporting the local NMHSs. Human capability building is also provided and supported by UK VCP, to help staff in developing country NMHSs develop the skills required to deliver effective climate and weather services.

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

COP26 and COP27 announcements set out our commitments to act ahead of crises and supporting countries and communities to manage crises better. This includes scaling up the availability of Early Warning Systems and the ability of people at risk to act on those warnings, as a concrete way to mitigate against the impacts of Climate Change.

**CREWS and Early Warning for All:** The UK is the current Steering Committee Chair of Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS). CREWS has experience and a commitment to building connections and testing assumptions on the flow of information and action between national bodies and households that is so crucial for achieving implementation and reach of EWS. It is also playing a significant role in the Early Warning for All initiative, especially relating to the effectiveness of the financing component. UK plans to support driving and build on this work, linked to the people-centred approach, increasing scale and ensuring EW translates to early and anticipatory action.

**REAP:** The UK has had a key role in the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership since its establishment and is CO-Chair of the Board alongside Saint Lucia (whom Samoa and current Chair of AOSIS will be taking over from in the coming months). The UK is committed to supporting REAP drive alignment, coherence and complementarity of efforts to scale up EWEA by convening key actors around common objectives, thereby reducing fragmentation, increasing impact and driving cost efficiencies.

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

#### **Increasing private investment in climate resilient infrastructure**

The risk profile of investments impacted by climate change is a critical barrier to countries and companies gaining sufficient investment in infrastructure – whether that be water treatment infrastructure, renewable energy assets, or public transport infrastructure. Investors want to know what risks climate change poses to assets through weather events, to be able to appropriately price the capital of investments.

So the UK has supported the Coalition on Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI) to develop tools to more efficiently and effectively price physical climate risk so that the cost of capital is not needlessly inflated. With over 120 members managing \$27 trillion in assets by COP27, CCRI estimated that by creating tools to integrate physical climate risk into investment decisions up to \$10 billion of investment could be unlocked. CCRI has piloted tools in Jamaica, reviewing critical infrastructure investment gaps, modelling climate risks to that infrastructure, and enabling the government and investors to identify investment priorities.

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

### **3.1 Knowledge Sharing**

The UK supports knowledge sharing between institutions, regulators, government and industry to promote best practice. Our WISER programme, a collaboration between the Met Office and Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), is delivering transformational change in the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate information at all levels of decision making for sustainable development in Africa. To date, WISER has helped to avoid over £200 million worth of losses in East Africa through application of climate information and helped to improve the resilience of over 8 million people who use WISER services. The programme has now expanded into the Middle East, North Africa and Asia.

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

The UK's International Development Strategy sets out our commitment to act ahead of crises and supporting countries and communities to manage crises better. This includes scaling up the availability of early warning systems and the ability of people at risk to act on those warning, and access to finance to build resilience to the impacts of climate change. The UK is committed to driving progress, working in partnership with others to ensure timely, sufficient and high quality climate finance is getting to where it is needed most to meet needs and ambition. We are fully supportive of the need to invest in early warning systems and the UN-led Early Warning for all Initiative that was launched at COP 27 and calls for every person to be protected by EWS within 5 years.

We are supporting this through our WISER and other programmes. The UK has also taken a key role in REAP since its establishment and is CO-Chair of the Board alongside Saint Lucia. The UK is committed to supporting REAP drive alignment, coherence and complementarity of efforts to scale up EWEA by convening key actors around common objectives, thereby reducing fragmentation, increasing impact and driving cost efficiencies.

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

#### **Working with international financial institutions to scale up adaptation finance**

Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions are key actors in scaling up adaptation finance, and the UK is supporting them by, such as by investing £200m in a new African Development Bank Climate Action Window, which also seeks to attract private investment and will

invest in adaptation projects in some of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Furthermore, British International Investment is working with other DFIs through the Adaptation and Resilience Investors Collaborative (ARIC), to improve understanding of investment in adaptation solutions and developing tools to support the mobilisation of private finance. ARIC will also bring together industry leaders to support in the scaling of adaptation finance.