

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP ON CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK FINANCING AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INSURESILIENCE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (IGP)

background

Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events worldwide. Its impacts on lives, livelihoods, and assets are not evenly distributed and threaten efforts to sustainably reduce poverty. Disasters force 26 million people into poverty each year. The impacts of climate change are increasingly undermining progress towards sustainable development goals (SDGs) and poverty eradication in vulnerable developing countries. Measures to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change (and approaches to financing them) have several benefits for poverty reduction and development. The cost of responding to disasters will continue to increase and force countries to frequently divert longer-term development finance into short-term response measures. Hence, there is a need to shift from reactive crisis management to investing in prevention, early preparedness and action.

Disaster risk finance and insurance solutions, when used as part of a comprehensive disaster risk management approach, can enable more resilient economic development and help protect lives, livelihoods, businesses, infrastructure,

and public finances by strengthening disaster preparedness, rapid response, and recovery. But climate risk and risk prevention financing mechanisms are also a complex area. These include, for example, climate insurance in the agricultural sector, country risk pools, social security systems, new forecast-based finance approaches, etc. Often there is only a small degree of transparency and understanding at the national level in vulnerable developing countries.

Funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a consortium of civil society organisations is implementing the project titled “Multi-actor-partnership on Climate and Disaster Risk Finance in the context of the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP)”. In addition to global level influencing work, the core of the project will be national-level engagement, capacity development and the establishment of multi-actor partnerships on climate risk finance. Countries are Laos, Sri Lanka, Malawi, Madagascar, Senegal, Philippines, Caribbean. The project will be implemented between November 2019 and April 2022 by a consortium of organisations.

WHO IS IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT?

The overall coordination is led by CARE Germany with Germanwatch and Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII). The following organisations lead on the country-level implementation:

- Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada): Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)
- Laos: Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA), CARE International in Laos
- Madagascar: SAF-FKJM, CARE International in Madagascar
- Malawi: Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC), CARE International in Malawi
- Philippines: Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC)
- Senegal: ENDA Energy Environment Development
- Sri Lanka: Chrysalis and SLYCAN Trust

what is the project aim, and who are the main target groups?

The envisaged overall impact of the project is that the negative consequences of disasters and climate change on the development opportunities and living conditions of particularly vulnerable population groups in selected developing countries are reduced by effective, poverty-oriented and human rights-based implementation of measures to finance resilience building to climate and disaster risks.



The main outcomes and outputs the project pursues are the establishment/expansion of multi-actor dialogue platforms at national (in selected developing countries) and global levels (contributing e.g. to the InsuResilience Global Partnership) which promote the development and implementation of gender-equitable, poverty-oriented and human rights-based approaches to climate risk financing.

The most important institutional **direct target groups** include:

- (a) civil society actors in the priority countries and at international level (regional, global);
- (b) relevant actors as potential partners in multi-actor partnerships involved in the design and implementation of climate and disaster risk financing measures under the IGP, at national, regional and global levels (including governments, implementing agencies, private sector, universities).

The **indirect target group** is the local population, which should benefit from local mechanisms for climate and disaster risk financing, especially in the vulnerable developing countries on which the project focuses.

what are the main activities implemented in the project?

In the project the partners will pursue a range of activities including:

- A civil society oriented CDRFI toolkit
- Research products, incl. on CDRFI and a) gender, b) global policy processes, c) slow-onset events; d) humanitarian system, e) innovative finance mechanisms
- Activities and events for influencing global and regional policy processes e.g. UNFCCC, World Bank, V20
- Regional-level (Asia, Africa, Caribbean) exchange meetings and conference among the project CSOs and beyond
- Country-level stakeholder meetings, thematic workshops, community consultations information and knowledge products Contributions to IGP working groups, governance and products

what is the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP)?

In November 2017, the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions was officially launched at the UN Climate Conference COP23 in Bonn. It brings together G20 countries in partnership with the V20 nations, as well as civil society, international organizations, the private sector, and academia. Since the launch, more than 70 diverse partners have signed the Joint Statement and become members of the Global Partnership. The project is to be seen as a direct contribution to the IGP's goal of developing "a global multi-stakeholder community that can generate and promote best practice in the use of climate and disaster risk finance and insurance (CDRFI)".

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