

Multi-actor partnership for pro-poor & gender-equitable climate risk financing in the context of the InsuResilience Global Partnership's 2025 vision

Project information (December 2023)

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. Measures to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change (and approaches to financing them) have several benefits for poverty reduction and development.

In light of the unfolding climate crisis, the losses and damages and costs 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.

Climate and disaster risk finance and insurance (CDRFI) 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 CDRFI 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. Also, for an effective national and local approach, the involvement of multiple actors, from governments to civil society, from private sector to academia, is critical, given various capacities and expertise are needed. With financial support from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), **a consortium of civil society organisations is implementing activities towards setting up Multi-actor-partnerships on Climate and Disaster Risk Finance in the context of the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP):**

Key achievements in phase 1 (2019-2022):

Multi-Actor Partnerships (MAPs) on CDRFI prepared or established in 7 countries/regions

More than 10,000 persons participated in CDRFI capacity strengthening activities

Civil society influence in the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) was strengthened

The consortium contributed actively to the formation of the IGP Centre of Excellence on Gender

A 1st phase took place from November 2019 to October 2022, which already resulted in comprehensive agenda-setting, capacity building and the setting-up or preparation of formalised multi-actor partnerships - involving governments, private sector, academia and civil society.

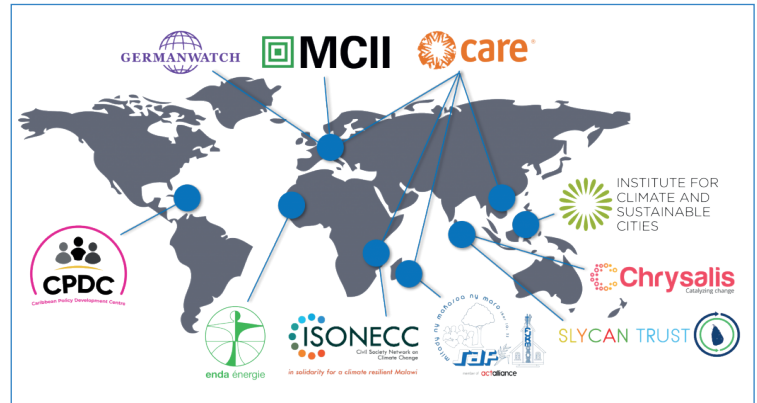
A **2nd phase started in April 2023** and seeks to further consolidate and expand the in-country, regional and global partnerships, to further strengthen local civil society engagement and explore pilot approaches, with activities planned until early 2026.



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

The envisaged **overall impact** of the project is that the resilience of developing countries and the protection of the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people from the impacts of climate shocks and disasters will be strengthened.

Its main outcome to be pursued is that key aspects of **poverty-focused, gender-responsive, and human rights-based CDRFI approaches for the benefit of vulnerable populations** will be integrated into climate and disaster risk financing and insurance (CDRFI) MAPs. Consequently, CDRFI mechanisms developed and implemented in project countries/regions and under the and national levels should influence and inform each other.



InsuResilience Global Partnership, with global, regional,

- **Module 1 MAPs** : multi-actor partnerships for poverty-focused, gender-responsive and human rights-based CDRFI mechanisms established, expanded, consolidated and sustained.

- **Module 3 Advocacy** : Key policy frameworks at the national, regional, and global levels have changed with a view to better integrating and increasing funding for poverty-focused, gender-responsive, and human rights-based CDRFIs.

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 vulnerable local population, which is expected to increasingly benefit from local climate and disaster risk financing mechanisms that are being changed towards a more poverty-focused approach, especially in the vulnerable developing countries that the project focuses on.

Who is implementing the project?

Bangladesh: AOSED with support of CARE International in Bangladesh

Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada; Jamaica): Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)

Madagascar: SAF-FKJM with support of 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

Germany: Germanwatch, Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII)

Consortium lead: CARE Germany; Hans Peter Mueller, mueller@care.de

In phase 1, work was undertaken in Laos with the Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA) and CARE in Laos.

What are the InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) and the Global Shield against Climate Risks about?

In November 2017, the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions (IGP) was officially launched at the UN Climate Conference COP23 in Bonn. The IGP grew with the involvement of various governments both from G20 and V20 countries, but also private sector, civil society and academia organisations. As part of its 2025 strategy the partners launched the goal of providing financial protection against climate and disaster risk for 500 million people annually by 2025. Out of the IGP, the Global Shield against climate risks emerged as a joint G7/V20 initiative to strengthen the financial protection and resilience of vulnerable countries and people. This civil society project is to be seen as an independent but 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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