



Global Shield against Climate Risks

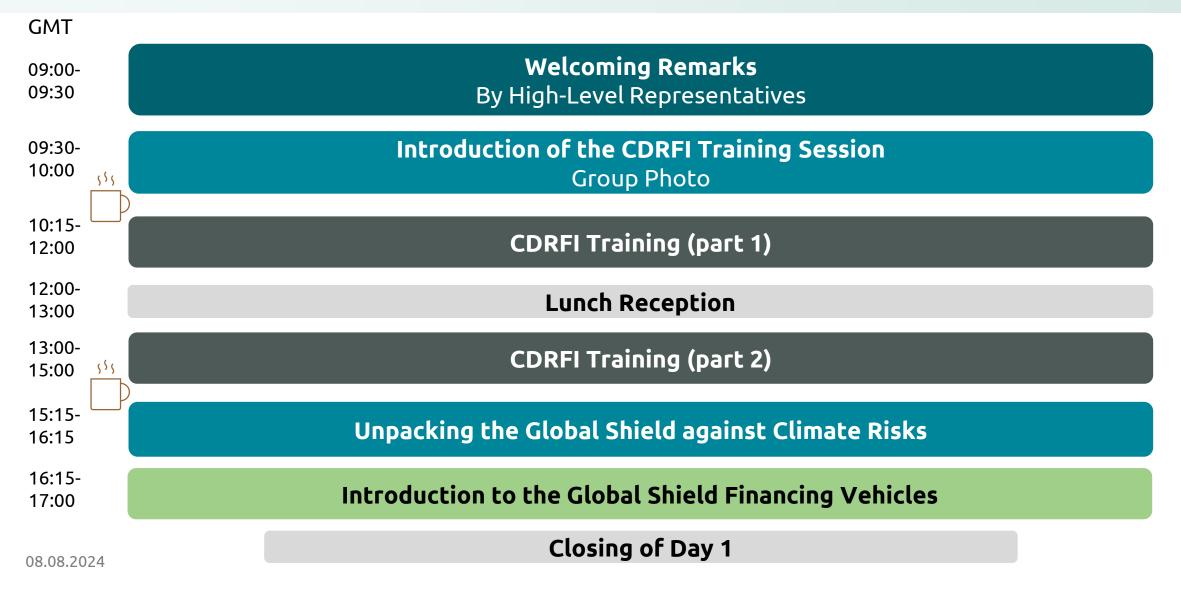
First workshop to mark the start of the Global Shield Process in Fiji

Suva, 5-6 August 2024

Agenda – Day 1



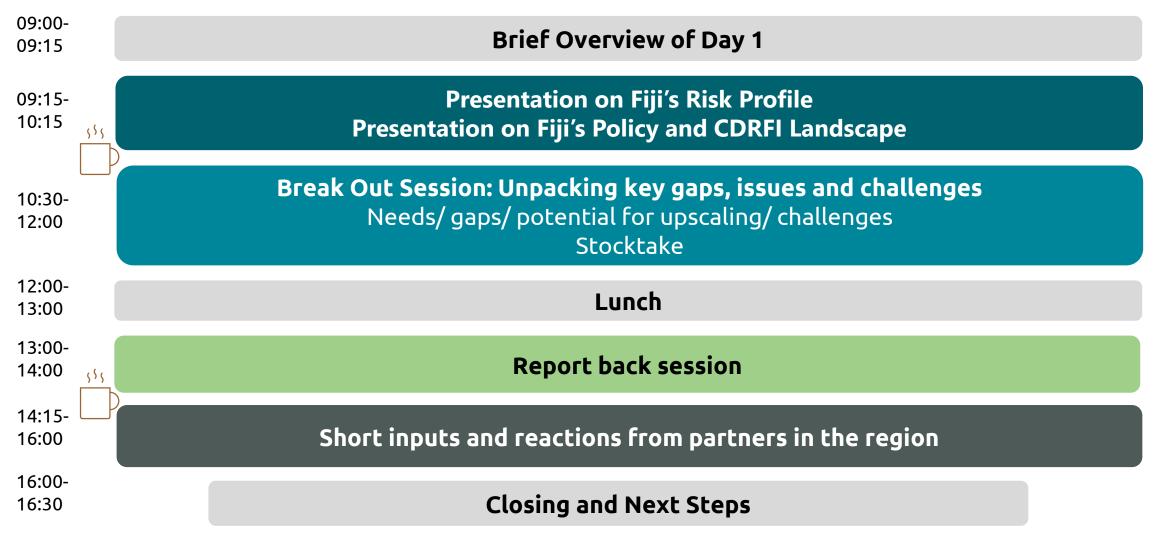




Agenda – Day 2







08.08.2024



High-Level Launch of the Global Shield against Climate Risks in Fiji

Welcoming Remarks













Introduction of the CDRFI Training Session







Group Photo



CDRFI Training (part 1):
Climate and Disaster Risk Management and Training



Lunch Reception

Time: 12:30 - 13:30



CDRFI Training (part 2):
Case studies from PCRIC and UNCDF



Unpacking the Global Shield against Climate Risks



A joint V20 and G7 ambition for the Global Shield fostering a country-owned approach







Global cooperation



Inclusive and systematic processes



Financing Structure

Systematic, coherent and sustained approach to financial protection



More and better pre-arranged finance

Immediate availability of resources in response to disasters, in the most efficient, effective, and fastest way.

Objectives of the Global Shield





- → Close the protection gap and effectively address losses and damages
- → Expand understanding the climate risks and the available innovative solutions
- → Establish a **forward-looking system** of **tailor-made, pre-arranged solutions for financial protection** against climate risks
- → Provide **grant-based financial and technical assistance**

→ Ensuring immediate availability of resources for faster and more reliable disaster response

8/8/2024

Global Shield Launch at COP27 → part of UNFCCC Loss and Damage landscape







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Pledges and Support to the Global Shield







Global Shield core partners: **Coordination Hub members**



UN institutions in the context of CDRFI



Financial Vehicles







CVF & V20

Joint Multi-Donor Fund

Private Sector Representatives











Climate Change





Regional Multilateral Development Banks













Bilateral Agencies











Academia and Think Thanks





Further strategic partners of the Global Shield































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Pre-arranged and trigger-based financing





- Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) includes the financial planning and management of disasters
- Integration of CDRFI in broader adaptation planning, to complement other measures costeffectively and to enable risk-informed planning
- CDRFI instruments pay out quickly, support macro-fiscal stability in the face of disasters, help restore critical infrastructure, and strengthen humanitarian operations when disasters strike

Risk Analysis

Prevention & Preparedness
Reduction

Preparedness
Preparedness
Financial
Protection:
retention & Recovery

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Range of Global Shield Support







Premium and Capital Support



Technical Support

Financial Instruments

- Retention funds/National Disaster Risk Funds
- Risk transfer products

 (e.g. climate risk insurance via regional risk pools, livestock and crop insurance at household-level)
- Credit guarantees
- Contingent credits
- Financial market instruments (e.g. catastrophe bonds)
- Parametric and forecast-based finance for anticipatory action

- Risk analytics
- Capacity building
- Strengthening regulatory frameworks
- Integrating climate and disaster risk financing into
 Disaster Risk Management strategies
- Linking to early warning systems
- Development and strengthening of distribution channels
- Linking to social protection systems as disbursement mechanism

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Linkages to International Agendas





CDRFI cuts across humanitarian, development, climate, and social agendas

Social Protection

Potential for the GS to strengthen **shock-responsive social safety nets**, e.g. through sovereign risk transfer linked to a social protection system delivering cash transfers to affected people

Early Warning /
Anticipatory
Action

GS can facilitate implementation of risk financing instruments linked to early warning systems, i.e. using **forecasts to pay out in anticipation of climate shocks**, and enabling anticipatory (humanitarian) action

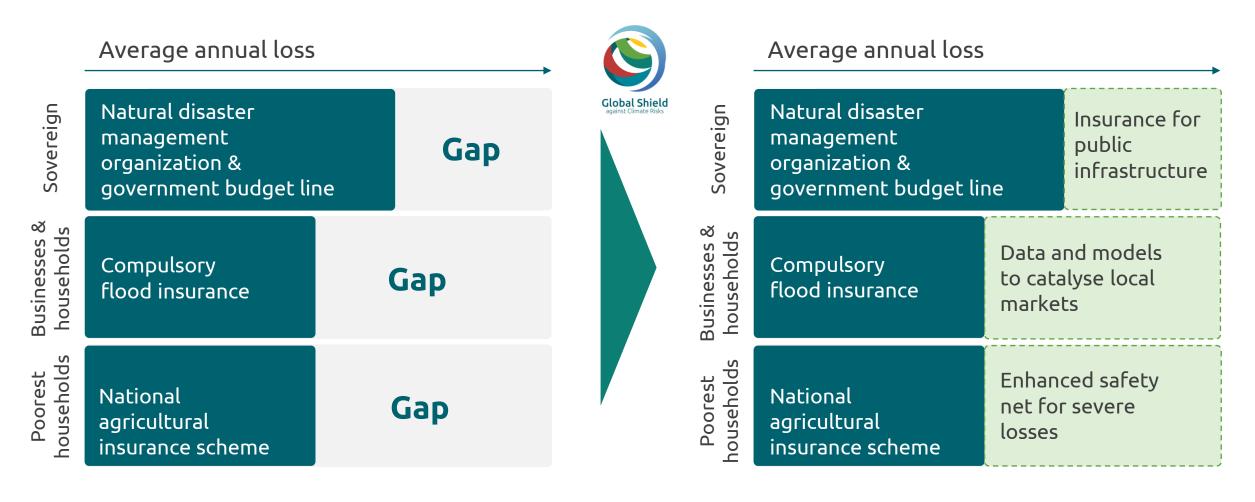
Climate Change Adaptation **Risk Analytics applied and outcomes from Gap analysis** can inform broader adaptation and risk reduction investments, incl. information on resilience baselines and cost-benefit ratios of different adaptation options

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The Global Shield closes protection gaps through a strategic approach







Active protection identified by stocktake

Missing protection identified from gap analysis

Protection gaps and investment opportunities prioritised through In-Country Process

The Global Shield Approach: platform to connect priority needs with the most suitable solutions



Gap Analysis

Identify needs & gaps

Financial protection for public infrastructure

Data and models on drought impacts

Premium support for sovereign insurance

Capacity building for various stakeholders

Request

Formulate needs in a Request for submission

Support Package: tailoring and implementing

Secure funding and mobilise implementers

Implement different elements of support package







Coordinated and streamlined support package

Regional Process





Guided and facilitated by government focal points within Ministries of Finance

supported by Regional Coordinator within the Global Shield Secretariat

Supported by expertise offered via the Global Shield Technical Advisory Group

Initiate Request Tailoring **Implementation** Global Stock Gap Ргеof support for support Shield **Analysis** parations -take package package Support **Process** (multi-stakeholder part) Global Shield Financing Structure Contributions from Global Shield Partners Global Shield

Identifying Needs through an Inclusive and Participatory Process





Guided and facilitated by government focal points within Ministries of Finance supported by Regional Coordinator within the Global Shield Secretariat

Preparations Initiate
InCountry
Process
(multi-stakeholder
part)

Stocktake Gap Analysis Request for CDRFI
Support

Tailoring Support Package Implementation of Support Package

Local Civil Society

Country Representatives

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Local and International Private Sector



Affected & targeted groups

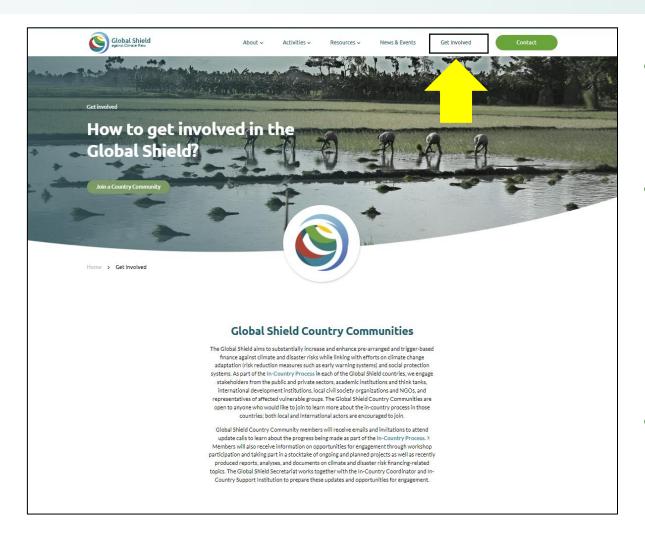
Multilateral
Development
Banks/Funds &
International
Partners

Humanitarian Organizations

Global Shield Country Communities







- If you are interested in contributing to the In-Country Process, please join the Global Shield Country Communities
- Global Shield Country Community members will receive emails and invitations to contribute to the **Stocktake** and **Gap** Analysis as well as learn about the progress being made as part of the In-Country Process.
- https://www.globalshield.org/get-involvedcountry-communities/

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Gender and social inclusion in the Global Shield Process in Fiji





FIJI National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2022-2030

This framework seeks to address existing inequalities of undeserved segments of the population to improve access to basic financial services.

Pillar I – Inclusive Finance

Strategic action 2. Address access and usage gaps to financial products and services for vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, PWDs, those in rural and maritime areas and MSMEs.

Strategic action 4. Develop affordable and appropriate financial products and services including those to mitigate shocks and build resilience to climate change impact;

Global Shield commitment to gender and social inclusion Vision and Mission

"The Global Shield promotes an inclusive, **gender-responsive and demand-driven process**, which is led by the vulnerable countries' governments."





Developing a Gender and Socially Inclusive Approach

Example of CDRFI Solution:

Country X would like to develop a parametric insurance product to protect farmers against tropical cyclones. Insurance was based on the general data available on farmers

- Consultations: farming cooperatives
- Product sales: Sold through the farming cooperatives to the farmers
- Payouts delivery: through the cooperative to the farmers bank accounts



Developing a Gender and Socially Inclusive approach



Possible Coverage Gaps:

- Women: unequal access to finances, financial literacy, caretaker responsibilities in addition to farm, land ownership restrictions, unequal access to resources
- Youth: do not own land but work in land, loss of main income
- Elderly: cannot fully rebuild farm without support
- Non-cooperative members cannot access payouts, no representation in the process
- Informal sector workers: cannot purchase the product, still highly affected











What does a gender - responsive and social inclusive approach aim for?

- Promote the inclusion of underrepresented groups in decision making processes
- Consider how beneficiaries access payouts (options outside of formal financial institutions)
- Seek venues to facilitate financial literacy
- Consider how the products are marketed to communities
- Raise awareness of possible negative impacts (Gender Based Violence, Discrimination)



Supporting a Gender-Responsive and Social-Inclusive Global Shield Process in the Pacific



Center of Excellence (CoE)

The CoE supports the integration of gender considerations at every stage of the Global Shield Process and promoting the uptake of gender-responsive approaches.

The CoE supports the Global Shiel Process by:

- ✓ Identify gender-related initiatives within the country.
- ✓ Promoting the involvement of local gender experts and participation of vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Facilitating gender & social inclusion considerations.





Impression from Ghana: the first Global Shield pathfinder







Introduction to the Global Shield Financing Vehicles



Subsidiary funding by Global Shield Financing Structure





Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF)



- Hosted: World Bank
- Implementation partners:

 Partners of World Bank
 financed projects as
 by project design, incl.
 national governments, NGOs,
 risk pools, private sector
- Organizations eligible for Transfer Outs: MDBs, UN organizations (projects then must follow the policies of the respective agency)

Global Shield Solutions Platform (GSSP)



- Hosted: Frankfurt School
- Local & international public and private sector companies/institutions, humanitarian institutions, academia, risk pools, bilateral/national development banks, development & technical assistance agencies, CDRFI service providers, impact investment vehicles, CSOs/NGOs

CVF-V20 Joint Multi Donor Fund (V20JMDF)





- Hosted: UNOPS
- Implementation partners:

 UN organizations, local & international private sector,
 NGOs,
 humanitarian institutions, academia, national and subnational governments



In-Country Process



Guided and facilitated by In-Country Coordinator

(government focal point + support structure)



Support by Global Shield Secretariat

Estimated timeline:

Initiation → Request for CDRFI Support: 6-12 months

Global Shield Solutions Platform Comprehensive Mandate



- Foster development and implementation of Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) solutions for vulnerable people in developing countries
- Multi-donor grant facility with over €200 million in funding
- Support programmes can include macro-, meso- and micro-level approaches
- Competitive selection approach of CDRFI implementing partners

Contributing partners









Directorate of Development Cooperation and





MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK





Managed by



Part of



Global Shield Solutions Platform Key Features



- Comprehensive and tailored-made country support programmes along three components:
 - 1) Research & Capacity Building
 - 2) Concept and Solutions Development
 - 3) Implementation support
- Supported Instruments: Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance products, including:
 - Climate risk insurance
 - Parametric and forecast-based finance for anticipatory action
 - Retention funds / National Disaster Risk funds
 - Climate resilient debt instruments
 - Contingent credit
 - CAT DDOs
 - CAT bonds

Global Shield Solutions Platform Range of GSSP support



Research & Education

L Concepts & Solutions Development

Implementation Support

(Co-)funding for:

- Climate risk analysis incl. stock-take and gap analysis
- Collection / quality assessment on climate risk data and risk models
- Sponsor CDRFI trainings on risk analysis + product development
- Research & impact analysis of CDRFI incl. resilience gaps and informal risk reduction mechanisms

(Co-)funding for:

- Technical product design
- Support institutional framework
- Support technical frameworks
- Professional services
- Project management

(Co-)funding for:

- CDRFI Instruments (a.o., premium support, grants for resilient debt instruments, capitalization of contingency funds)
- Establishment & improvement of delivery mechanisms, e.g., payout mechanisms
- Brokerage fees
- Set-up costs of disaster risk funds
- Advisory services

... in close dialogue with the respective partner country

Selection of implementing partners

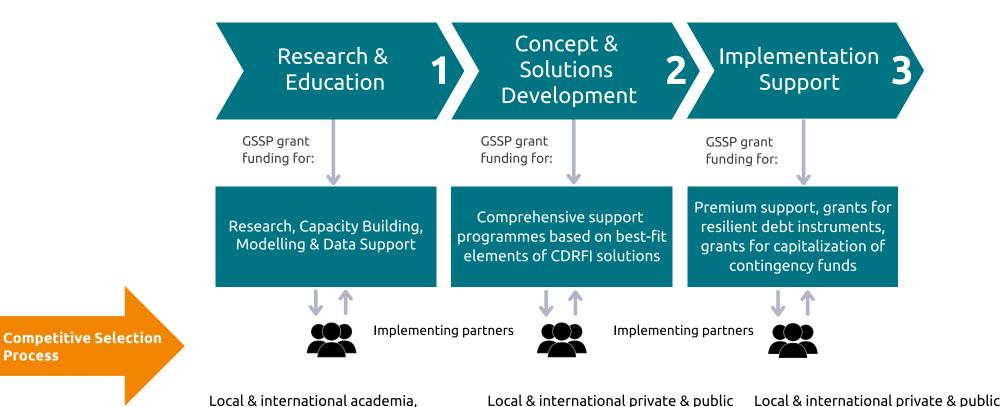
private & public sector companies /

UNDRR, GFDRR, etc.

institutions, cooperation with GRMA,

Process





sector companies / consultants

Risk Pools

sector companies / consultants,

Risk Pools

Access to the Global Shield Solutions Platform

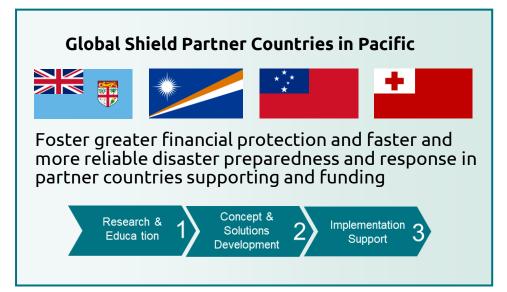








Country Track





Thematic Track



Strengthen and scale up Regional Risk Pools supporting and funding

Research & Education

Concept & Solutions
Development

Implementation Support

on 3

Example GSSP Process: Urban flood insurance in Ghana (1/2)



Prgoramme

Ghana's Request for Support to the Global Shield against Climate Risks

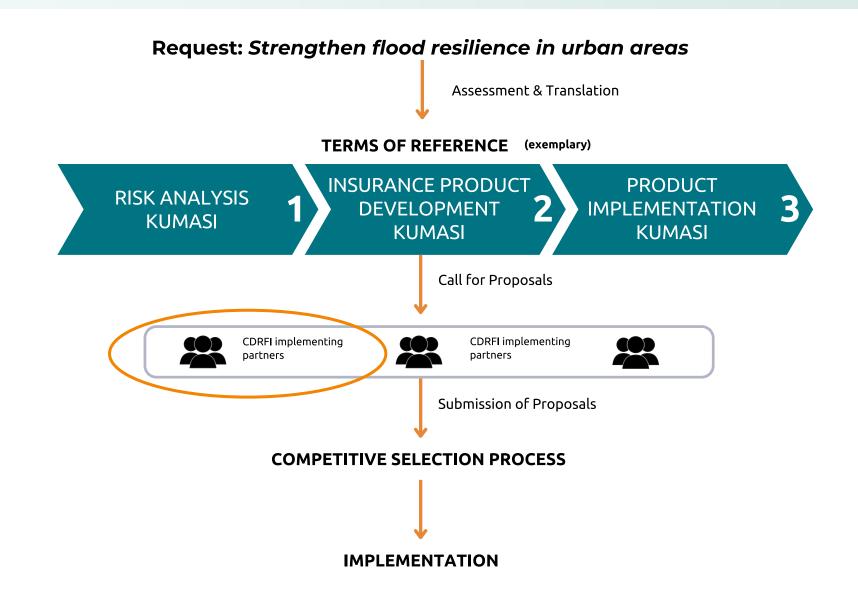
- Problem: Vulnerability of urban areas to flooding.
- **Stocktake + Gap Analysis:** Ongoing flood insurance project in Accra with need for implementation support. No protection in Kumasi yet.
- → Request: "Accra and Kumasi, given their high flood exposure and socioeconomic relevance for the country, are suggested as focus areas to strengthen flood resilience."

GSSP Tailoring of Support Package

- Assessment of Request ("Principles of subsidiarity and additionality")
- Translation of Request in **needs-based** Terms of Reference for open Call for Proposals on supply side
- **Competitive** Selection Process of Implementing Partners
- Project implementation

Example GSSP Process: Urban flood insurance in Ghana (2/2)





Global Shield Solutions Platform Governance and Country Representation



GSSP Strategic Committee

Contributing Partners incl. V20



GSSP Country Steering Committee Country I

Partner Country Representative FS Representative



GSSP Country Steering Committee Country X

Partner Country Representative FS Representative



Decides on...

- GSSP principles, policies, and implementation standards
- Strategic development of GGSP (scope, scale, or mode of its operation)

Decides on ...

- Selection of proposed solution
- Selection of CDRFI implementing partner
- Technical design and scope of solution Technical

Global Shield Solutions Platform Inclusive, Modular and Competitive Approach





As a **service platform**, the GSSP is an **impartial partner** that designs and structures tailored, modular support programmes in response to country requests



In **close cooperation with the respective partner country**, the GSSP invites potential implementing partners to place respective proposals in response to **country-specific** calls for proposals



The respective country **benefits** from a **competitive approach** that is used to identify the **best-fit** solutions and implementing partners, including from the private sector



Global Shield Financing Facility

Program Overview



What is the Global Shield Financing Facility?



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Overarching context -



■ The Vulnerable Twenty Group (V20), the Group of Seven (G7), and other supporting countries launched the Global Shield against Climate Risks (GS) to provide increased and effective prearranged financial protection against climate and disaster risks



■ The Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF), launched at COP27, is the World Bank's contribution to the GS. GSFF is one of the three financing vehicles of the GS.

What is this program?



- GSFF is a Multi-Donor Trust Fund hosted by the World Bank and financed by the Governments of Canada, Germany, the Luxembourg, Japan, and the United Kingdom.
- GSFF evolved from the Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF)

PROGRAM RESULTS				
(Program size	US\$ 415m		
	WB funds leveraged to date	US\$4bn		
	Private (re) insurance unlocked	US\$3bn		
80	Beneficiaries			
	16 country prog active	grams 10+ million people		

Source: GSFF Annual Report 2023, World Bank staff interview

What does the Global Shield Financing Facility finance?





Activity scope

- Technical assistance
- Analytical and advisory services
- Co-financing of risk finance instruments

In addition to supporting country-level solutions, the GSFF funds **global-level analytical work** and partnerships (with both public and private stakeholders) to advance CDRFI solutions.

GSFF also fosters technical collaboration with GS partners and provides **financial transfers to eligible partner organizations** (MDBs and UN agencies).



Geographic scope

- GSFF prioritizes engagements in GS Priority Countries.
- GSFF can work in other countries on an exceptional basis in consultation with its Steering Committee.



How does the Global Shield Financing Facility work?



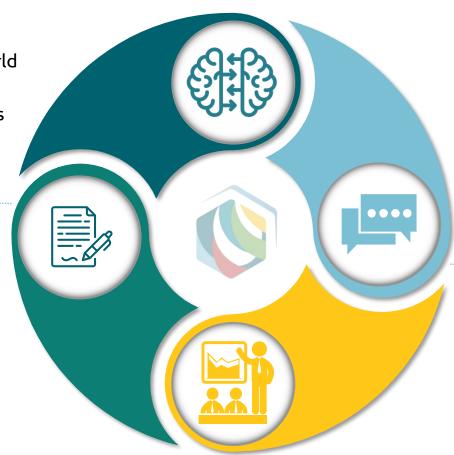
GSFF Recipients

Countries / Governments (through World Bank projects)

Eligible Entities (MDBs, UN agencies) as decided by GSFF donors

Selection of funding proposals

- GSFF governance starts with a call for proposals annually
- Proposals are assessed against technical and strategic criteria
- Proposals are endorsed as part of the WP by SC



GS in-country process

- GSFF actively participates in in-country process to enable coordination across
 FVs when responding to country requests
- GSFF takes more active role in countries where there is pre-existing dialogue, and attempts to identify opportunities in countries with less-active dialogue

Embed in WB projects

- GSFF grants co-finance WB projects
- Governments manage GSFF funds as a PART of a WB program
- GSFF are subject to WB rules and processes (e.g., fiduciary, safeguards)

GSFF value-add





In-house technical experts. Actuarial experts, risk modeling experts, operational experts, thematic/topical experts – all hosted within the same organization. Enables experience sharing, lessons, global knowledge transfer.



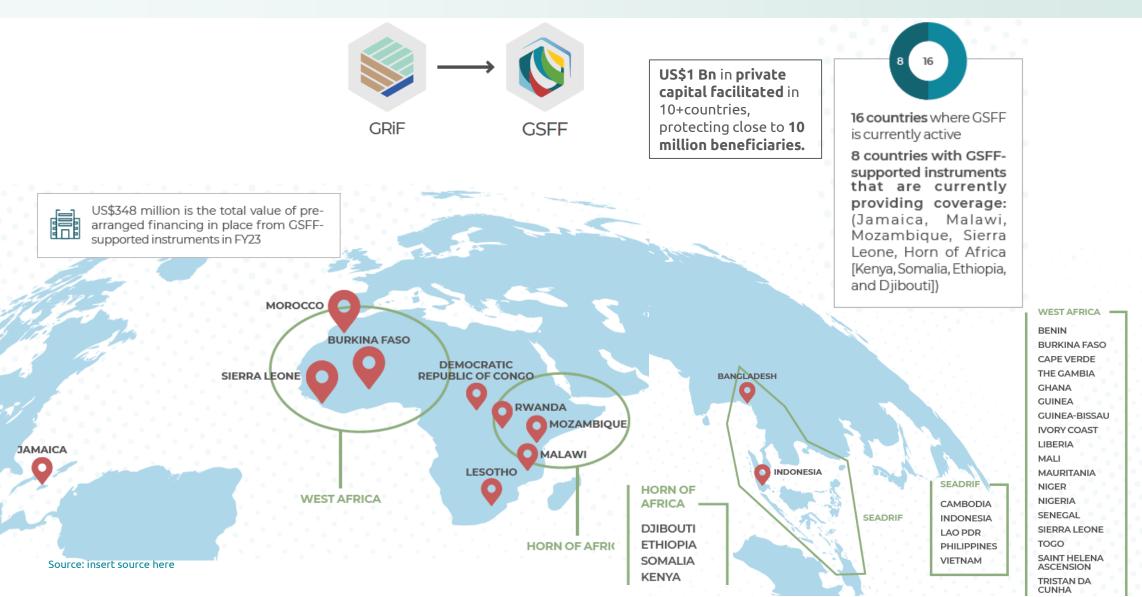
Decades of experience implementing programs in countries.Grants embedded within WB projects are implemented in the same way as all WB programs. DRF engagements successfully being implemented in 20 countries with sharing of experience.



Experience bringing partners together. Being hosted at World Bank unlocks access to client partnerships from ongoing development programs as well as CSOs, humanitarian partners, private sector through pre-existing relationships.

GSFF funded programs





Country program: Indonesia



PROGRAM INFORMATION

A. Grant's overall objective

(>

To strengthen the financial and fiscal resilience of Indonesia by **establishing a pooling fund to protect the national budget**; linking this to pre-arranged disbursement channels to provide targeted and timely response following shocks; and strengthening the country's capacity to implement its DRF strategy.

What was financed by GSFF?



Start-up costs: US\$5m to set up and staff the fund and its management. **Systems building:** US\$5m to develop the linked delivery channels to ensure flow of funds. **Implementation support:** US\$4m for capacity building and technical advice.

Counterpart financing: US\$500m as capital for the fund.

C. Outcome of the grant



Institutionalizing DRF in country and establishing a central coordination mechanism for all shock-response in the country. This includes facilitating links with existing DRF programs (e.g., state asset insurance program) with a vision to develop a self-insuring sustainable DRF mechanism.

Country program: Regional Preparedness and Inclusive Recovery Program (REPAIR)



PROGRAM INFORMATION

A. Grant's overall objective

To establish a regional climate risk fund (RCF) with the objective of strengthening financial and operational preparedness for shocks. This will strengthen financial preparedness of governments, vulnerable households, and MSMEs.

B. What is financed by GSFF?

Operationalization of the RCF: US\$26m are being channeled to the Africa Risk Capacity to operationalize the fund and build country capacity. To start, Madagascar, Comoros, and Mozambique are in the first phase.

Implementation support: US4m is supporting implementation support for task teams across countries.

C. Outcome of the grant

The grant will enable a **regional approach to financial and operational preparedness**. It will pre-position a suite of financial solutions expanding the collective capacity of the region to be better prepared for crises.



The Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF) is the World Bank's flagship program on climate and disaster risk finance and acts as one of the three financing vehicles of the Global Shield against Climate Risks.

The Global Shield aims to increase protection for vulnerable people and countries by providing and facilitating substantially more and better pre-arranged finance against disasters and climate risks.

GSFF supports the Global Shield by leveraging the experience of Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) and programs in 18 countries, with a diverse set of instruments across seven sectors.

GSFF serves as a financing vehicle for projects that are integrated into ongoing World Bank programs supporting governments in risk finance, social protection, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), market development, and other areas.

For further information, please visit <u>Global Shield</u> or the <u>Financial Protection</u> <u>Forum</u>.



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V20 Global Shield Window CVF-V20 Joint Multi Donor Fund

August 2024

CVF-V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund (JMDF)

The JMDF was founded in December 2020 with the objective to facilitate collaboration among 68 CVF - V20 member states; to strengthen south-south cooperation and for the advancement of key climate action priorities, with respect to mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

Contributions to the JMDF Global Shield Window

- The Government of Wallonia, USD 3.5M
- Open Society Foundations, USD 500.000
- GEF, USD 5.3M

Priorities of the JMDF Global Shield Window

- Loss and Damage Funding Program (small grants program for frontline communities)
- 2. Sustainable Insurance Facility: Distribution channels enhancement and climatesmart insurance for micro-, meso-, small and medium-sized enterprises

Focus of the V20 Loss and Damage Funding Program

Adaptation component

04

Any funds should not add further risk and rather support adaptation and resilience

Coral reef

restoration

Restoring reefs negatively impacted by climate change (ocean warming, heat events and acidification) and enhancing reef resilience in response to coral loss/bleaching

03

Community infrastructure

Repair and rebuilding of community buildings, water supplies, medical facilities such as clinics, schools, water and sanitation facilities, public housing, etc.

Private assets

House repairs, temporary housing costs, livelihood assets (e.g. livestock) and resources (tools and implementation), etc.

V20 Loss and Damage Funding Program Update



Open Society Foundations: USD 0.5M

- o Implemented by CARE Germany in Kenya, Malawi & Bangladesh
- o Completed by mid 2024

	Kenya	Malawi	Bangladesh
Projects/ Key Interventions	K1. Livelihood restoration projectsK2. Adaptation of technologies and skills	 M1. Support with shelter assistance M2. Support with WASH infrastructure M3. Support with access to resources to diversified on-farm and off-farm livelihood asset investments. 	B1. Provide households with livelihood packageB2. Private houses repair/reconstructionB3. Build disaster resilient houses
Target/ Beneficiaries	K1. 2000 households K2. 3000 households	3000 affected people across 600 households	B1. 250 households B2. 250 households B3. 8 Houses
Locations	Garissa County	Chikwawa District	Rayenda and Southkhali union of Sarankhola sub-district of Bagerhat 62 District

V20 Loss and Damage Funding Program Update (cont'd)



Government of Wallonia: USD 3.2M

- V20 Global Shield window of the CVF-V20 Joint Multi-Donor Fund
- AkoLAD: Akosombo loss and damage funding program in Ghana (implemented by CARE International) USD 1M
 - Responds to the loss and damage suffered from the Akosombo Dam disaster induced by high precipitation levels due to CC, through small grants projects, also building on local and community-based organisations in Ghana
 - Goal to present initial results by COP 29 with the hope to inspire global efforts at the UNFCCC LnD Fund
 - Currently awaiting the decision of the JMDF Board Members for the pre-selection of implementing partners

GEF (LDCF & SCCF): USD 5.3M for adaptation component

- Implemented by UNIDO and CARE International
- At least 50 projects across V20 member countries
- Awaiting final GEF endorsement

The Sustainable Insurance Facility (SIF)



- The Sustainable Insurance Facility (SIF) is a project pipeline facility supporting development and availability of climate-smart insurance solutions for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in climate-vulnerable countries
- Formed in 2021 by UNEP FI PSI, MCII and the V20 Secretariat

Approach:

- MSMEs are critical for V20 Nations but face high climate risk exposure
- Climate Risk Insurance for MSMEs is critical for resilience of V20 economies
- V20 SIF supports with product development and enhances capacities to solve the insurance last mile
 - SIF leverages entities with at scale relationships with MSMEs as banks, microfinance institutions, state agencies digital platforms to define climate risks and develop solutions at scale.
- Effective partnerships are key to bridging the insurance gap
 - SIF is connecting demand aggregators, advocating for PPPs, targeting policy makers and private sector leaders



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Closing remarks

Day 1

08.08.2024





Global Shield against Climate Risks

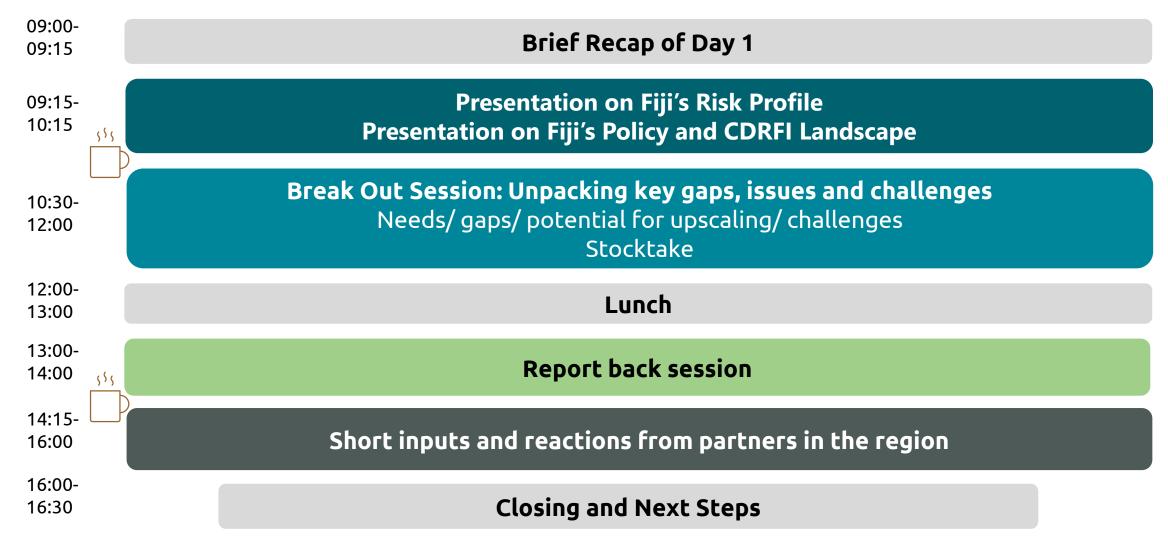
First workshop to mark the start of the Global Shield Process in Fiji

Suva, 5-6 August 2024

Agenda – Day 2







08.08.2024



Presentation on Fiji's Risk Profile

Fiji Met Office

Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA)

Presentation on Fiji's Policy and CDRFI Landscape

Ministry of Finance



Breakout Session: Unpacking key gaps, issues and challenges

Initial Stocktake Overview: Programmes and Projects in Fiji





Product/Project Name	Implementing organisation
Tropical Cyclone Policy	PCRIC
Vatuvara Foundation Tropical Cyclone Policy for Reef Protection in Fiji	PCRIC
Fiji Excess Rainfall Policy	PCRIC
PCRIC Fiji Niue TC Reinsurance	CelsiusPro Group
Tower Insurance TC Platform implementation	CelsiusPro Group
QBE Business Insurance Solutions	QBE Insurance Limited
Parametric insurance against tropical cyclone	PICAP via FijiCare, Sun Insurance, Tower Insurance, SCOR and WRMS
Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP) (Fiji component)	UNCDF, WFP

Product/Project Name	Implementing organisation
Consumer Advocacy in Fiji on Climate Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (CDRFI) Literacy	UNCDF
Climate Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance - Cane Farmers Co-Operative Savings And Lo and Association Ltd (CCSLA)	UNCDF
Parametric insurance (macro -to-micro) for Social Welfare Beneficiaries in Fiji	UNCDF, WFP
Climate Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance for Cane Growers Community in Fiji	UNCDF
Climate Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance for Coconut Farmers in Fiji	UNCDF
Parametric Microinsurance Products: UNCDF and UN Women in partnership with Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) and Markets for Change (M4C) in Fiji	UNCDF and UN Women

Stocktake Overview: Programs and Projects in Fiji





Product/Project Name	Implementing organisation
R4 Rural resilience initiative - Fiji	R4 Rural Resilience Initiative
Parametric climate risk insurance product for MSMEs and Farmers	InsuResilience Solutions Fund
Pacific Ocean Finance Program Insurance Feasibility Assessment	Willis Towers Watson (WTW)
GEF Financial Tools for Small-scale Fishers in Melanesia	WTW, World Wildlife Fund
Coral Reef Finance and Insurance in Asia and the Pacific - Fiji	ADB - ACLIFF
IDA Cat DDO Fiji	World Bank IDA Cat DDOs

Product/Project Name	Implementing
	organisation
Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and	Climate Risk and Early
Early Warning Systems in the Pacific	Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS)
Study on opportunities for anticipatory action in the Pacific Islands	UTS Sidney, FAO
Anticipatory Action	WFP, FAO, UNOCHA, UNFPA,
	UNICEF, CERF, Ministry of
	Women Children and Social
	Protection, Ministry of
	Finance
Technical assistance Fiji Development Bank	AFD, GGGI
Greening the Pacific Financial Systems	AFD, GGGI

Stocktake





- 1. Which other relevant stakeholders are working on financial protection in Fiji that are not yet included in the Global Shield process?
- 2. Which existing coordination mechanisms or platforms can be leveraged for the Global Shield Process, also on a regional level?
- 3. In addition to the projects/programmes presented, are there other relevant activities that should be taken into consideration, also those still in planning phase? (incl. regional level)

Needs/gaps/potential for upscaling/challenges





- 1. What are the most significant climate and disaster impacts for your target groups (members/clients) in Fiji?
- 2. And in correspondence, where do you see the biggest gaps in financial protection?
- 3. What are the challenges in expanding financial protection, especially regarding vulnerable groups?
- 4. Building upon existing financial mechanisms: Where do you see the biggest potential to strengthen/scale up such mechanisms?

Lunch Reception

Time: 12:30 – 13:30



Report back session

Short presentations from partners

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
World Food Programme (WFP)
Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA)
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
World Bank



Panel discussion: Reactions from partners in the region to outcome of breakout session

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)
World Food Programme (WFP)
Global Risk Modelling Alliance (GRMA)
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
World Bank
Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

Guiding questions:





- 1. Which of the identified protection gaps should be prioritised considering available resources and capacities?
- 2. What institutional capacities (both technical and functional) do you need to build to provide more and better financial protection going forward?



Closing remarks