

# UN Climate Action Summit: Resilience and Adaptation Strand

## Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

**Goal:** Make one billion people safer from disasters by creating a new partnership to greatly expand early action financing and improve early warning systems and the capacity to act on the risks they identify. This will save lives, protect livelihoods and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of response.

### Context

Over the past 20 years 4.5 billion people have been affected by disasters, 90% of which are caused by weather and climate-related events. Investment in disaster risk reduction measures is less than 4% of the value of spend on humanitarian response, despite evidence every \$1 invested in disaster preparedness yields a \$2.60 saving in responding to the next crisis.

Although there is increased recognition that early action following quality forecasts can reduce humanitarian needs after extreme weather events, financing is fragmented, agency-specific and small-scale. This financing is rarely anchored in government structures and systems, or linked to systematic investments in preparedness, early warning systems, shock-responsive social protection, comprehensive risk analysis and/or robust triggers. This reduces the potential efficiency and effectiveness of these investments.

There is a gap for a global partnership convening the humanitarian, development and climate communities, drawing on data, evidence and best practice to drive up and unify standards, and increase targets for forecast-based action and investment. By bringing together partners working on early warning and early action and focusing on the communities most at risk from climate shocks, this Partnership will drive a systemic shift towards anticipatory action that will save lives and protect livelihoods.

### Targets by 2025

- 1. 50 countries** have reviewed and integrated their crisis/disaster risk management and climate adaptation laws, policies and/or plans to ensure that they reduce climate change impacts and exposure on people and the environment.
- 2. 1 billion** more people are covered by financing and delivery mechanisms connected to effective early action plans, ensuring they can act ahead of predicted disasters and crises.
- 3. \$500 million** invested in early warning system infrastructure and institutions to target early action in 'last/first mile' communities, building on existing programmes such as DFID's WISER and ARRCC and initiatives such as CREWS.
- 4. 1 billion** more people are covered by new or improved early warning systems, including heatwave early warning, connected to longer-term risk management systems and supported by public awareness campaigns.

### Convening partners:



Arab Republic Of Egypt



Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland



MALAWI



ST LUCIA



from the British people



FEDERATION



Empower people. Reshape nations.



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World Food Programme



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

## Structure and governance

The Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) will bring together the major players, leverage increased financial commitments, improve the way money is spent and aggregate and monitor targets across: national and global frameworks, early warning systems, domestic capacity building, early action.

It will be governed by a high-level board, supported by one or more technical working groups. Members will nominate representatives to each, drawn from:

- Developing and vulnerable nations including SIDS and LDCs.
- Governments providing development and humanitarian assistance.
- IASC Early Warning, Early Action & Readiness Group.
- Early Action Focus Task Force: WFP, IFRC, FAO, OCHA, START Network.
- Key stakeholders on Early Warning and Early Action including Met Offices, CREWS, WMO, GCA, GCF, GFCS, GRP, InsuResilience, MDBs, UNDP, UNDRR.
- Key private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

The board and working groups will be supported by a small Secretariat. The location and composition of the Secretariat is to be defined. It will be funded by the UK government for the initial phase up to COP26, in addition to any funding provided by other partners.

## How to join

To join the Partnership, governments and other organisations will sign up to the vision statement and make commitments in line with the targets above.

### Commitments by type of organisation

Developing and vulnerable nations make commitments or request support under targets 1-4.

Governments providing development and humanitarian assistance make commitments to fund or provide technical assistance under targets 1-4.

Other stakeholders make commitments in line with their mandates and organisational priorities in support to targets 1-4.

## Roadmap for the Partnership

The Partnership will be launched in September 2019 in conjunction with the UN Climate Action Summit. There will be up to two Board meetings in 2020, with the second taking place during COP26, reporting on progress, approving a long-term vision and action plan.

The Global Commission on Adaptation's Action Track on Preventing Disasters will be a key delivery mechanism for the Partnership.

## Contacts

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