CHAIR'S STATEMENT ON EXTREME WEATHER PREDICTION, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Annex A – Non-comprehensive List of Self-identified G7 Actions for Extreme Weather Prediction, Preparedness, and Response

Member(s)	Area of Action	Initiative/Action	Timeframe
Assessing and Quantifying Risks Posed by Extreme Weather			
Canada, United Kingdom	Research and innovation Capacity building Coordination of efforts	The *Climate Adaptation and Resilience Programme (CLARE)* is a research programme on climate adaptation and resilience, bridging critical gaps between science and action. It supports action to reduce impacts now while providing a better understanding of climate risks. 35 research projects are underway in 38 countries, three-quarters of which are in Africa and Asia. CLARE is developing research involving a range of organisations including research institutions across disciplines, NGOs, local government, meteorological agencies and the private sector. CLARE supports strategic research-to-action partnerships such as the Adaptation Research Alliance, and funds science for natural hazard emergencies, information preparation and humanitarian response of the United Kingdom and other humanitarian partners. CLARE is co-funded by the United Kingdom Government and run by Canada's International Development Research Centre.	Ongoing
Canada	Access to Data and Information	The *Priority Climate Data, Services, and Assessments program*, is increasing access to state-of-the-art climate information to enable governments, communities, businesses and individuals across Canada to better assess their vulnerability and risks to climate change through improved regional and seasonal climate predictions and services.	Ongoing
Canada	Access to Data and Information	The Indigenous Community-based Climate Monitoring program provides funding to support Indigenous Peoples in the design, implementation or expansion of long-term community-based climate monitoring projects. The	Ongoing

		projects track climate and environmental impacts on communities and traditional territories and can be used to inform Indigenous community adaptation actions and address climate data gaps. It also facilitates access to tools and best practices for climate monitoring, supports local skill development and employment opportunities for youth, promotes knowledge transfer between generations and supports Indigenous participation in program oversight.	
European Commission	Access to Data and Information Coordination of Efforts	The *EU Civil Protection Mechanism* (UCPM) uses risk assessment and quantification to strengthen disaster preparedness and response across Europe. This involves identifying potential risks, assessing their potential impact, and developing strategies to mitigate them. These risk quantification efforts aim to create a comprehensive and coordinated approach to disaster management, ensuring that Europe is better prepared to prevent, respond to, and recover from various types of disasters.	Ongoing
European Commission	Research and Innovation	PESETA IV aims to support EU climate policy by identifying vulnerabilities to climate change and estimating the benefits of mitigation under climate scenarios across 11 sectors. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is currently working on *PESETA V*, also known as the Territorial Risk Assessment of Climate in Regions of Europe (TRACE) project, aiming to downscale results to the regional level in order to inform about the geographical asymmetries of climate risks in Europe.	Ongoing
France	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Capacity Building	*Service Drias "Futures of climate"* offers data, maps and products on impacts and adaptation issues linked to climate change which facilitate interactions between scientists and users. All climatic information available on the Drias "Futures of climate" website are obtained from regional simulations using models from the main French research centers. Projects and results, at the national level, can thus be harmonized, integrated with added-values and made available in a single place.	2012 – Ongoing
France	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation	Through *two reports*, Météo-France has established the correlation between global and national warming, releasing information on climate simulation and indicators describing France's climate at +4°C at the end of the century. Findings of these reports supported efforts on the 3rd National Adaptation Plan (NAP—3) and the Trajectory of Reference for Adaptation to Climate Change (TRACC).	2024-2025

Germany	Research and Innovation	*ClimXtreme* is an interdisciplinary research network improving the knowledge of extreme weather events in Europe in the context of climate change. In particular, the focus is on improving the understanding of underlying processes, frequencies, intensities and resulting impacts of heat waves, droughts, heavy precipitation including hail, and windstorms. It focuses on three overarching priorities: reasons for uncertainty in the changing frequency and severity of single and multivariate extremes as climate change progresses; potential extreme probabilities and risks under climate change at regional to local scales, and specific conditions or developments indicative of changes in likelihood, and; extent of human activities in producing systematic changes in the occurrence of these extremes.	Ongoing
Germany	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	The *Federal Ministry for Transport (BMV) Research Network's* works to address pressing and future-oriented issues on transportation and - by means of innovations - to enable a resilient and environmentally sound organization of the different modes of transport: roads, railways and waterways. The Network supports the target of increasing the German federal transport system's climate resilience in the face of extreme weather events. The Network focuses its research on assessing the severity and mechanisms by which climate change and weather extremes affect the federal transport infrastructure and its use, and; evaluating adaptation measures at its disposal.	Ongoing
Italy	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Coordination of Efforts	In the wake of an important storm that hit Italy in 2018, a detailed mapping of the forest areas damaged was created by collecting and harmonizing the geographic data banks of the different Regions and Autonomous Provinces. Further analysis and reflection have continued in the following years at academic level with updates on the post-event management experiences and problems for the purpose of learning and future improvement of operations under similar circumstances (more details here: *https://www.research.unipd.it/retrieve/d503a01f-82bb-4de9-8423-912fcd83b648/vaia.pdf*).	2018-Ongoing
United Kingdom	Access to data and information Capacity building	*Weather and Information Services (WISER)* is a global initiative that supports the provision of useful and reliable weather and climate services, working with communities who are disproportionately impacted by extreme weather, seasonal variability and a changing climate across Africa, the Middle East and North Africa and Asia Pacific. With a strong focus on enabling action, it prioritises consideration of how and where forecasts can inform decisions	2015 – 2030/2031

	Coordination of efforts	that protect lives and livelihoods, and complement ongoing partner activities. WISER builds partnerships with both National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and Regional Climate Centres to strengthen the forecasts, warnings and outlooks provided. Through co-production with their users, WISER supports the provision of tailored services for humanitarian, Disaster Risk Reduction and agriculture sectors.	
United Kingdom	Capacity building Coordination of efforts	The *Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)* unites stakeholders from climate, humanitarian, and development sectors to promote early warning and anticipatory action, which are proven to save lives and reduce losses significantly. REAP fosters collaboration, alignment, and learning among existing initiatives to scale up early action. The partnership emphasizes cross-sector cooperation and the inclusion of at-risk communities to strengthen global resilience to climate-related disasters. France, Germany, Canada, Japan, USA are members, and with over 95 other global partners. Key developments in the last five years include an increase in the number of people covered by anticipatory action frameworks, with at least 107 frameworks in place across 47 countries, aiming to protect 10.9 million people and more than 50 countries worldwide have recognised the benefits of comprehensive risk management and taken action to increase policy coherence on disaster risk management and climate adaptation.	2019 - Ongoing.
United States of America	Research and innovation Capacity building Coordination of efforts	The National Oceanic and Aatmospheric Administration (NOAA) has established a public-private partnership that will optimize a vast NOAA-managed archive of observational weather data for training artificial intelligence (AI)-based weather forecasting applications. This will enable rapid access to and processing of data in the cloud. This is a collaboration between NOAA, NASA, and the private sector.	
United States of America	Research and Innovation	The National Oceanic and Aatmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working to increase the use of uncrewed systems for environmental observations from the ocean to the atmosphere to better predict extreme events. NOAA has deployed *uncrewed surface vehicles* (USVs) and uncrewed small aircraft into tropical storms and hurricanes to measure understanding of ocean and atmosphere dynamics, which are critical in driving storm formation and intensification. This knowledge improves storm forecasting and is expected	

		to reduce loss of human life by allowing better preparedness in coastal communities.	
Emerging Technologies for Weather Prediction, Preparedness, and Response			
Global	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation	The *Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC)* provides a publicly accessible worldwide portal for wildland fire documentation and information and monitoring. The regularly updated national to global wildland fire products of the GFMC are generated by a worldwide network of cooperating institutions. The GMFC provides the basis of the Global Fire Management Hub. GFMC services include i.a. early warning of fire danger and near-real time monitoring of fire events (this includes the currently developing Global Wildland Fire Early Warning System and a global portal to existing national, regional and global fire weather and fire danger rating systems).	Ongoing
Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, US	Capacity building Coordination of Efforts	The International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management under the auspices of UNESCO (ICHARM), hosted by Japanese government supports capacity building, policymaking, and the implementation of science and technology to reduce the risk of water-related disasters intensified by extreme hydro-climatic events. ICHARM leads the *International Flood Initiative (IFI)*, which is one of the Flagship Projects of the UNESCO's Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP), in collaboration with WMO, UNDRR, UNU, the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (ICLR), and the international scientific communities (IAHS and IAHR). In addition to its long-term contributions to the Asia and Pacific region, ICHARM is implementing the *Water Cycle Integrator* in Africa (WCI-Africa) in cooperation with UNESCO Centres of G7 countries and others.	Ongoing
Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom + 8 other contributing members	Access to Data and Information Capacity Building Coordination of efforts	The *Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) i*nitiative supports Least Developed Counties and Small Island Developing States in significantly increasing the provision of weather and climate services, and the capacity to generate and communicate effective, impacted multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings systems to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets. CREWS is an international partnership that seeks to strengthen risk information and early warning systems in vulnerable countries, and to leverage financing to protect populations exposed to extreme climate events, including in coastal areas. Increased access and better use of Earth observations are one component in developing early warning information.	Ongoing

		Key partners include implementing partners (WMO, World Bank, UNDRR) and CREWS members (Australia, Austria, Canada (Chair) France, Finland, Germany, Luxemburg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom). To date, 397.6 million people living in LDCS and SIDS have access to and receive forecasts and early warning services developed or improved with CREWS support.	
Canada, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States	Coordination of Efforts	The Friends of Early Warnings (FoEW) is an informal community of 17 bilateral donors committed to supporting the UN Secretary-General's *Early Warnings for All initiative*. The FoEW contributes by advocating for increased financial transparency, promoting inclusive governance and multi-stakeholder participation, ensuring national and regional leadership of early warning system investments, and advancing policy coherence, political momentum, and best practices to maximize the effectiveness and reach of life-saving early warning systems worldwide.	Ongoing
Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States	Capacity Building Coordination of efforts	*Adaptation Accelerator Hub (AAH)* — A G7-launched initiative to help partner countries translate climate risk assessments and early warning information into actionable adaptation plans and investment-ready pipelines. Through a two-tier model, the Hub provides rapid diagnostics to identify priority risks and gaps (Tier 1) and targeted support to develop robust national adaptation plans, integrate early warning data into decision-making, and prepare bankable projects for funding (Tier 2). The AAH strengthens enabling environments and country platforms to scale up investment in climate resilience, complementing and building on national early warning systems.	Ongoing
Canada; France; Germany; Italy; United Kingdom	Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	The *NATO Climate Change and Security Centre of Excellence* is a platform through which both military actors and civilians from Canada, NATO Allied nations, and other global partners will develop, enhance, and share knowledge on climate change security impacts.	Ongoing
Canada US Northern Europe	Access to Data and Information Capacity Building Research and Innovation	Advance Satellite Earth Observation Missions, including the Terrestrial Snow Mass Mission and the *Arctic Observing Mission* currently being explored as concept initiatives, which are designed to fill important observation data gaps over the Pan-Arctic region for weather, greenhouse gas monitoring, air quality and snow providing key data for critical for monitoring, emergency management, early prediction and in support of early warnings for Canada, the US and northern Europe.	New/ Ongoing

Canada, United States of America	Access to Data and Information Capacity Building	The *Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)* is a dedicated financing mechanism that provides grants and technical assistance to support the generation and sharing of basic surface-based weather and climate observations to meet Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) requirements. SOFF is enabling extreme weather prediction, preparedness and response through improved weather forecasts, early warning systems and climate information services that save lives and livelihoods and protect property. SOFF focuses on closing the basic weather and climate data gaps, mostly in the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. Key partners include the SOFF Funders, Implementing Entities (Multilateral Development Banks and UN organizations), climate and early warning funds (GCF, GEF, CREWS, etc.), Technical Advisory Bodies, NMHSs, and beneficiary countries.	Ongoing
European Commission with the Member States and Associated Countries	Access to Data and Information	*Destination Earth* is a flagship initiative of the European Commission to develop a highly accurate digital model of the Earth (a digital twin of the Earth) to model, monitor and simulate natural phenomena, hazards and the related human activities. These groundbreaking features assist users in designing accurate and actionable adaptation strategies and mitigation measures.	Ongoing
Canada	Access to data and information	The Wildfire Satellite Expansion initiative will expand the coverage of WildFireSat *(WFS)*, Canada's satellite mission that will monitor active wildfires in Canada on a daily basis. Through these new funds, WFS will collect data from all regions in the world where wildfires occur to share critical data and products with other countries that experience wildfires, including in developing countries. This will provide near real-time information to track how hot a fire is, how it is changing, and where it is spreading, feeding into early warning systems and better local decision-making for firefighting resource allocation. Funding will also support international working groups to improve co-ordination on the use of satellite data for wildfire management.	2029-2034
European Commission	Access to Data and Information	The *Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS)* is a core component of the EU's Copernicus Earth observation program, designed to support disaster risk management across all phases with a focus on extreme weather events such as floods, wildfires, droughts, and storms. It delivers near real-time information and early warnings to enhance the EU's and partner countries' situational awareness and decision-making capacity.	Ongoing

		CEMS On-Demand Mapping (rapid mapping for first response, and risk and recovery mapping for preparedness and recovery) is frequently activated by authorized users in case of disasters. CEMS includes three key forecasting and monitoring systems: - European and Global Flood Awareness Systems (*EFAS*, *GloFAS*): the first operational pan-European flood forecasting and monitoring system. - European and Global Forest Fire Information System (*EFFIS*, *GWIS*): provides real-time forest fire data including current fire locations, fire danger forecasts, and the Fire Weather Index. - European and Global Drought Observatories (*EDO, GDO*): monitor and assess drought conditions and heatwaves across Europe and globally, supporting early warnings and long-term risk assessments.	
Germany	Access to Data and Information	Germany's national weather and climate service has been operating the *German Natural Hazard Portal* since April, 2025. The general public can use this portal to obtain information on current and potential natural hazards in Germany at any time. It summarizes warnings, information on potential risks as well as behavioural instructions and precautionary information from various institutions in a standardized and harmonized manner. The portal currently focus on weather and hydrological hazards such as heavy precipitation, floods and storm surges; it will gradually expand to include the entire spectrum of natural hazards.	Ongoing
Germany	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Coordination of Efforts	By combining aerial images, AI-based computer vision applications, and weather data analysis, the *KIWA – "AI-based Forest Monitoring*" project seeks to identify forest fire hotspots early on, coordinate local response teams using real-time data, and reduce the emissions from aircraft currently used for forest fire detection. The project also aims to contribute to preserving forest biodiversity by identifying sensitive and protected ecosystems and supporting the transition to multifunctional and climate-resilient forests.	Ongoing
Italy	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Capacity Building	The *Integrated Monitoring System (SIM)* is an advanced technological infrastructure that enables ongoing environtmental and territorial data sharing to supports the prediction of risks related to climate change and promote the strategic and sustainable use of environmental information for effective territorial planning. The SIM is based on six monitoring areas: Hydrogeological Instability Monitoring; Precision Agriculture; Marine and Coastal Pollution Monitoring;	Ongoing

	Coordination of Efforts	Detection of Environmental Violations; Emergency Support, and; Wildfires and Interface Fires Monitoring. At the core of the system is a Digital Integration Hub, which fosters cooperation and data sharing among institutions, the armed forces, universities, and research centers.	
Japan	Public Private Partnership	Complementary to the UN Early Warning Systems initiative, Japan has established a new and additional public-private cooperative network called *EWS Consultation*, part of the *"Assistance Package by the Government of Japan for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage"*. The companies are developing projects and services in Asia-Pacific to use early warning systems (e.g., installation of observation devices, analysis and projection based on observation data, delivery of climate information services) according to relevant circumstance of each country. The cooperative network is strengthening knowledge sharing and mutual learning among companies so that they could develop their business models and enhance cooperation.	Ongoing
United Kingdom	Access to data and information Research and innovation	*FastNet* is an AI-based machine learning weather prediction model co-developed by The Met Office and The Alan Turing Institute. Researchers are developing the FastNet model using an approach known as a graph neural network, to forecast weather patterns and are testing the accuracy of the model against existing numerical weather prediction (NWP) methods. FastNet is already competitive with NWP at global scales. The Met Office is also addressing some of the remaining technical and logistical challenges of AI weather prediction, such as ensuring availability of high-quality comprehensive data, developing AI models that can handle the intricacies of atmospheric science, integrating AI-based forecasting seamlessly into existing meteorological systems and workflows, and ensuring the reliability, and trustworthiness and accuracy of AI forecasts.	2023 - Ongoing
Deploying Nature-based Solutions and Other Effective Approaches for Building Resilience to Extreme Weather			
European and non-European Countries	Capacity Building Research and Innovation Coordination of efforts	The *Handbook for evaluating the impact NBS* aims to provide decision-makers with a comprehensive NBS impact assessment framework, and a robust set of indicators and methodologies to assess impacts of NBS across 12 societal challenge areas: Climate Resilience; Water Management; Natural and Climate Hazards; Green Space Management; Biodiversity; Air Quality; Place Regeneration; Knowledge and Social Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Transformation; Participatory Planning and Governance; Social Justice	Ogoing

		and Social Cohesion; Health and Well-being; New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs.	
Canada United Kingdom United States of America	Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	The Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) is the only multi-sector collaboration connecting the international finance and insurance sectors, governments, multilateral organizations, civil society, and local partners to pioneer finance and insurance products that incentivize investment into coastal and ocean resilience, and through Nature-based Solutions. ORRAA has contributed to activating investments in over 50 projects supporting more than 340,000 people in coastal communities in developing countries around the world to become more resilient. ORRAA now counts over 100 member organizations, including Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as donor countries.	2020-2030
Canada	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	*Canada's Natural Climate Solutions Fund (NCSF)* is a horizontal initiative established to leverage the inherent ability of natural ecosystems to sequester carbon and reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations while achieving environmental and human well-being co-benefits through NBS. This ten-year initiative will help Canada meet its 2030 and 2050 climate change mitigation objectives by reducing emissions from land management and strengthening resilience to climate change. It includes three separate, but related, programs: 2 Billion Trees program; Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund; and the Agricultural Climate Solutions.	2021-2031
Canada	Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	The Global Indigenous Fire Network will support the work of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's Fire Management Hub, which aims to mitigate wildfire risks and protect ecosystems. It will establish an Indigenous-led fire adaptation network to reinforce and share Indigenous knowledge among countries as a mechanism to prevent extreme wildfires and improve sustainable forest management and resilience. This will support and accelerate the work of the *Fire Management Hub* toward achieving better interoperability amongst fire agencies around the world. In turn, this will enhance countries' abilities to prepare for—and respond to—wildfires, allowing for greater mutual assistance during times of crisis.	2025/26-2028
European Commission	Research and Innovation	RECONECT aims to rapidly enhance the *European reference framework on Nature-Based Solutions* (NBS) for hydro-meteorological risk reduction by demonstrating, referencing, upscaling and exploiting large-scale NBS in rural and natural areas.	2018-2024

		RECONECT draws upon a network of carefully selected *Demonstrators and Collaborators* that cover a wide and diverse range of local conditions, geographic characteristics, institutional/governance structures and social/cultural settings to successfully upscale NBS throughout Europe and Internationally.	
European Commission	Research and Innovation Capacity Building	*PHUSICOS* demonstrates that the benefits of NBS are inclusive by increasing the ecological, social and economic resilience of local communities. It focused on designing a comprehensive framework for comparative analysis and monitoring to evaluate the performance of various NBS through the lens of technical innovation to assess the benefits and costs using different performance assessment tools: effectiveness in reducing hydro-climatic risks, reduction of initial costs and maintenance costs, spatial and temporal sustainability, any potentially undesirable side effects and gauging social perceptions. Another focus was on creating a knowledge co-generation platform using learning arena innovation, including the use of social-ecological simulation approaches, to encourage knowledge exchange through the identification of possible NBS, their impacts at the demonstrator sites, as well as the training of local decision-makers and contractors to implement innovative NBS.	2018-2023
France European Commission	Research and Innovation Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	*LIFE ARTISAN* is enhancing territorial resilience to climate change by promoting Nature-based Adaptation Solutions dedicated to demonstrating and promoting the potential of NBS for climate change adaptation and risk reduction; raising awareness and building the capacity of stakeholders, and; supporting and scaling up NBS projects across the entire national territory, including the overseas territories. Through the implementation of nearly 100 actions, the ARTISAN Integrated LIFE project aims to create an enabling environment for the deployment of NBS for climate change adaptation at all levels.	Ongoing
France European Commission	Research and Innovation Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	*LIFE Adapto+* aims to scale up adaptive coastal zone management in areas exposed to sea-level rise, by involving local stakeholders in the management and creation of natural buffer zones. Amongst others, it aims to contribute to: - The development of an engineering method applicable at the national level, easily replicable, along with a shared decision-support tool to disseminate knowledge and practices to all coastal management professionals;	Ongoing

		- An extensive demonstration of the application of NBS for coastal management across 15 new sites in various ecosystems; - The creation of tools designed to foster stronger engagement from civil society; - The integration of adaptive coastal management into climate change adaptation strategies and public policies.	
France	Research and Innovation Capacity Building Coordination of Efforts	The Call for proposals for implementing *Nature-based Solutions to Help Coastal Areas Adapt to Erosion* aims to support the operational implementation of NBS in coastal municipalities and intermunicipal structures supporting adaptation in coastal areas to shoreline retreat, a phenomenon increasingly exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Its strategic objectives are to: - Support the deployment of NBS projects, in alignment with local coastal zone management strategies; - Strengthen the capacity of coastal authorities in leading and designing NBS projects; - Assess and promote the ability of NBS to mitigate coastal erosion and generate societal and ecological co-benefits.	Ongoing
Germany	Access to Data and Information Research and Innovation Capacity Building	The *Federal Action Plan on Nature-based Solutions for Climate and Biodiversity (ANK)* initiative addresses climate action and biodiversity by protecting, restoring and sustainably managing ecosystems, with additional benefits for pollution control. ANK strengthens climate action in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector through measures such as preserving forests and peatlands, restoring floodplains, and expanding urban green spaces. The ANK also supports conservation projects in Germain marine ecosystems. Another focus will be financial support for research to improve the modelling of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. This includes examining the impacts of interventions in a range of ecosystems, assessing the vulnerability of different ecosystem types, and developing proposals for the sustainable management of near-natural ecosystems and potential value chains.	Ongoing
Germany	Access to Data and Information Capacity Building	The *Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT)* Partnership works to accelerate collective global efforts to address climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss through NBS. It provides a hub for Parties and non-state actors working on NBS to collaborate and build support across the Rio Conventions through a collective voice for evidence-based policy on NBS.	Ongoing

	Coordination of efforts	The Partnership was launched at UNFCCC COP27 by the Egyptian Presidency in collaboration with the Government of Germany and IUCN. Current members are Canada, the European Commission, France, Japan, the United States of America, Malawi, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Belgium, Pakistan, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Peru, the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).	
Germany	Research and Innovation Capacity Building	The *Global EbA (Ecosystems-based Adaptation) Fund* is implemented by UNEP and IUCN with funding from the International Climate Initiative of the German Government. It offers quick-start support for innovative EbA approaches and aims to improve understanding, planning and expansion of EbA and funding access for EbA measures. By supporting catalytic climate change adaptation initiatives, the Fund will help overcome barriers to upscaling EbA, address knowledge gaps, pilot innovative EbA approaches, engage in strategic EbA policy mainstreaming, and incentivise innovative finance mechanisms and private sector EbA investment.	Ongoing
Italy	Research and Innovation Capacity Building	The NBS Innovation Accelerator (NBS-IA) initiative, promoted by Italy in partnership with UNEP, aims to promote NBS as adaptation options to mitigate the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as coastal flooding, heatwaves, and intense storms on critical infrastructure. The NBS-IA targets two geographical areas: Africa, focusing on port infrastructure and logistics sectors, as well as coastal areas; and Central Asia, focusing on building resilience to climate change and extreme weather events in the energy, water, road, and urban infrastructure sectors. The overall objective is to create a NBS-IA in emerging markets, involving private sector, local and international actors, research entities and public-private partnerships, aiming at demonstrating the financial viability and scalability of NBS in emerging markets, thereby encouraging broader adoption and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure.	2025-2030
Italy	Research and Innovation	The initiative “13 More Livable and Greener Metropolitan Cities” is financed under Mission 2 “Green revolution and ecological transition” of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The initiative includes a series of actions targeting 13 metropolitan Italian cities to improve the quality of life and well-being of citizens in all their municipalities through reforestation interventions that counter problems related to air pollution, climate change impacts, and biodiversity loss. The targeted resident population is several million citizens.	Ongoing

Italy	Research and Innovation	*Po River Renaturation* represents, in terms of territorial scope (56 areas along the entire course of the river) and allocated resources (€ 357 million), an opportunity to implement the river rehabilitation, morphological restoration and biodiversity protection projects already available in district and regional planning tools, in pursuit of the objectives of the 2030 European Biodiversity Strategy. In line with the EU Water and Floods Directives, it is one of the most important measures in water resource management and flood prevention in Europe.	Ongoing
Japan	Implementation Policy making	*Japan's Guide and Potential Map for Eco-DRR Practices to realize Sustainable Community Development* aims to provide guidance for Japanese local Government and private sector to enhance Eco-DRR projects. This initiative has also produced maps supporting the visualizion of areas with Eco-DRR potentials. A basic map and its supporting data for Japan as a whole includes technical indicators which are used to verify the potential of the area, and is made availabe on the website.	Ongoing
Japan	Mainstreaming	Japan is developing a NBS Self-Assessment Tool to support stakeholders, including private sectors and local government, to understand proper application and use of NBS approach. This tool is based on the *NBS standard developed by IUCN*. It will feature visualized diagram on the evaluation results for the several social issues, making it easier for the financial sector to properly assess the positive and negative implications of NBS projects.	Ongoing
United Kingdom	Access to information and data Capacity building Coordination of efforts	The *Global Centre on Biodiversity for Climate (GCBC)* is a UK programme that supports developing countries in shaping decisions and policies that better value, protect, restore and sustainably manage biodiversity while strengthening climate resilience and poverty alleviation. By working in partnership with scientists, academics and research institutions globally, GCBC seeks to develop innovative and scalable approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that deliver climate solutions and improve livelihoods. GCBC funds research into scalable solutions to the triple challenges of poverty, biodiversity loss and climate change. The solutions that are identified through the programme will benefit the poorest people and provide either climate adaptation or mitigation.	2022-Ongoing
United Kingdom	Capacity building	The *Climate & Ocean Adaptation and Sustainable Transition (COAST)* programme aims to use NBS to improve the adaptive capacities, climate resilience and prosperity of vulnerable coastal communities in the face of	2023-2030

		climate change and extreme weather events. Whilst at the same time protecting, restoring and sustainably managing coastal habitats and coastal resources such as mangroves, seagrass, and coral reefs which act as natural defences against storm surges, flooding and coastal erosion. COAST focuses on four priority countries: Mozambique, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam.	
United Kingdom	Research and Innovation Capacity building	*Reversing Environmental Degradation in Africa and Asia (REDAA)* is a programme that catalyses research, innovation and action on ecological restoration in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southeast Asia by providing grants and technical support. REDAA takes a locally-led approach to promoting NBS. For example, a REDAA project is supporting smallholder farmers in the Bac Ha district of northern Vietnam to reverse the degradation of their land and improving their livelihoods. This project is supporting agroforestry practices to improve the soil and control erosion and developing new income sources for farmers, thereby reducing pressures on natural resources and promoting climate change resilience. Through agroforestry, this project is reducing the risk of flash floods from intense rainfall events.	2019-2029