



A YEAR IN REVIEW

ANNUAL REPORT 2025–26





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CHAIRS' WELCOME



Pre-arranged financing moved into the headlines and the mainstream of the climate and development agendas this year. Jamaica's experience after Hurricane Melissa made the underlying argument concrete: pre-arranged instruments paid out hundreds of millions of dollars within weeks, in contrast to ad hoc aid or the slower, costlier route of post-disaster borrowing that many countries still have to take.

But as more countries plan for disasters rather than react to them, international cooperation on development is shifting. Old alliances are retreating, and new coalitions built around shared interests are taking their place: the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and BRICS, for example, have advanced the pre-arranged financing agenda independently of the traditional multilateral system. The new order is unfolding amid tighter aid budgets among several major donors.

Disasters have not paused for any of this. The unfolding super El Niño, the unprecedented Ebola outbreak, extreme heat and other climate-driven disasters around the world – and now the energy price shock following military conflict involving the United States, Israel and Iran – have all heightened the urgency to focus on resilience.

Within the Centre for Disaster Protection, this has been a year of momentum. We sharpened our focus on country ownership, regional partnerships and a more sustainable funding base. Growing engagement in countries; new evidence on what countries want from pre-arranged financing; our innovation platform, Labs; and climate philanthropy's interest in disaster risk are direct results of the above.

Kenya has written its second disaster risk financing strategy, which now covers prevention and preparedness. The Centre served as a core technical partner throughout. On the international stage, the Centre was the first to call for stronger recognition of pre-arranged financing within the G20, an argument that G20 leaders went on to endorse in their declaration. We continue to serve as Secretariat to the Sevilla Platform for Action, a coalition for scaling up pre-arranged financing that grew directly out of the High-Level Panel on Closing the Crisis Protection Gap. The direction of travel is unambiguous: international coverage of pre-arranged finance reached a record high of \$9 billion in 2024, with total payouts more than doubling since 2023.

The Centre closed the year with our largest budget to date and we continue our valued partnership with the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). We look forward to a future as an independent organisation with diverse funding sources and a more sustainable operating model. Our mission has not changed: to change how the world plans and pays for crises, to protect lives and livelihoods. What has changed is the confidence with which the Centre is entering new partnerships and helping more countries and organisations plan and pay for disasters themselves, supporting more finance to be arranged ahead of disasters and pushing the international system to better protect the people most at risk.



Colin Bruce
Colin Bruce,
Board Member and Co-Chair

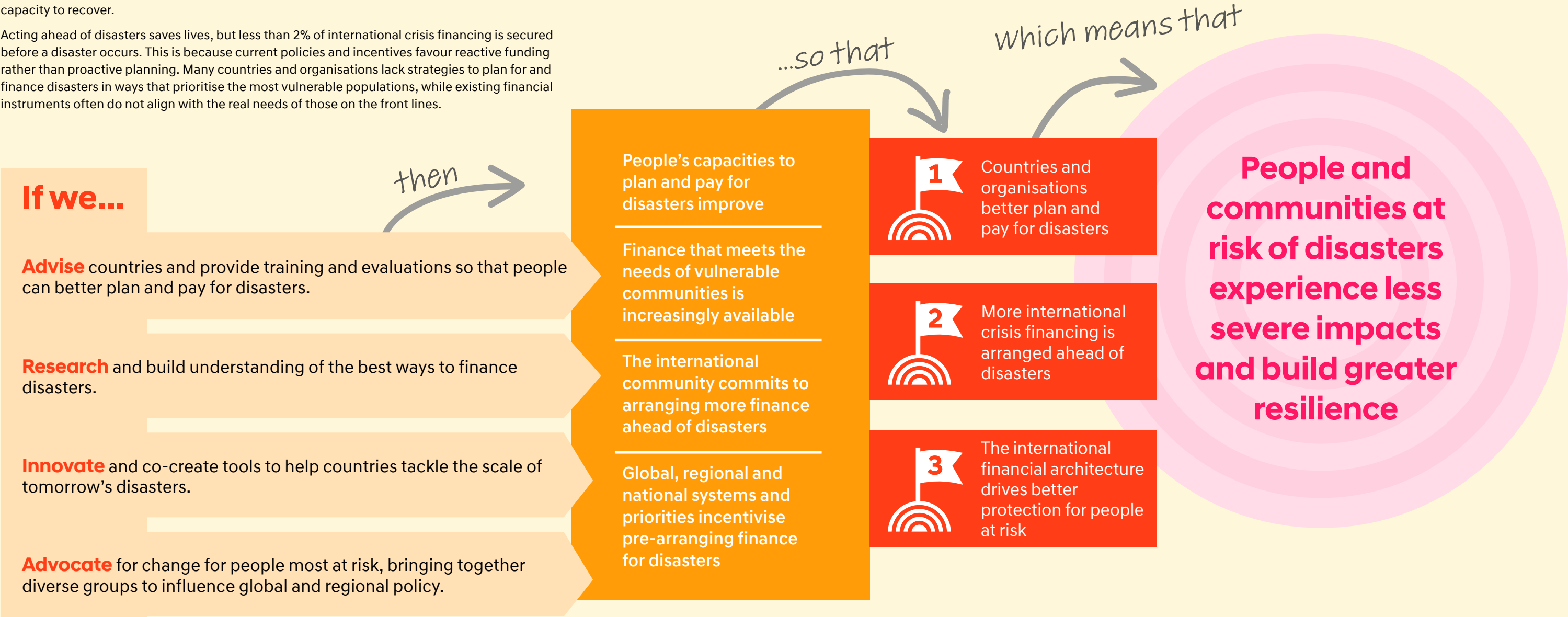


Kimberly Gire
Kimberly Gire,
Board Member and Co-Chair

2 THEORY OF CHANGE

Disasters are becoming more frequent and more severe. They take a human and financial toll. Currently, over 240 million people require humanitarian support and protection. Although official estimates place annual disaster-related losses at around \$200 billion, the World Bank suggests the actual cost may be more than double. Disasters drain public finances, forcing governments to redirect funds from essential services like schools, hospitals and infrastructure, and can reverse years of development in just days. The hardest hit are the countries and communities with the least capacity to recover.

Acting ahead of disasters saves lives, but less than 2% of international crisis financing is secured before a disaster occurs. This is because current policies and incentives favour reactive funding rather than proactive planning. Many countries and organisations lack strategies to plan for and finance disasters in ways that prioritise the most vulnerable populations, while existing financial instruments often do not align with the real needs of those on the front lines.



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OUR IMPACT



GOAL 1: Countries and organisations better plan and pay for disasters

Kenya and Ethiopia show the impact that years of groundwork and direct work with countries can achieve. In both, government led and owned the process, with sustained technical support from the Centre and other partners.

Kenya: A new generation of disaster risk finance

Kenya's population of 54 million people are exposed to recurrent drought and flooding; the 2024 floods alone caused an estimated \$1.45 billion in economic losses, and the 2023 drought added a further \$650 million. More than 30% of the economy and over 40% of employment are highly exposed to disaster risk. At the same time, overseas development assistance fell by more than 23% in 2025.

In June 2026, Kenya launched a new Disaster Risk Financing Strategy, replacing one that had lapsed years earlier. The first strategy was drought-focused and heavily shaped by international partners. The 2026-2030 strategy is nationally led and expanded to cover all hazards and the full disaster risk management continuum, including prevention and preparedness.

The Centre helped keep the strategy grounded in Kenya's risk profile, rather than what was on offer. Kenya is among the first countries to complete a comprehensive second-generation disaster risk financing strategy of this kind.



Ethiopia: Funding its own resilience

Ethiopia is integrating disaster financing into the ordinary operation of its economy, so that growth can fund disaster resilience.

From 2021 to 2023, the Centre was a key technical partner to the Ministry of Finance, working alongside the Building Resilience in Ethiopia programme (led by Oxford Policy Management and funded by FCDO and USAID). We developed and trained senior government officials on a value-for-money framework, which the government used to make the case for a dedicated national disaster reserve. The legal foundation was laid in July 2025, when the Fund and the existing Disaster Risk Management Commission were placed on a statutory footing.

Since November 2025, a small additional levy has been applied to a wide range of financial transactions in Ethiopia. The funds flow into the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Response Fund, a standing, domestically financed reserve that the government can draw on when drought or flood strikes, rather than waiting for a foreign appeal.



GOAL 2: More international crisis financing arranged ahead of disasters

Coverage of international pre-arranged financing rose by 40% from \$6.4 billion in 2023 to \$9 billion in 2024, its highest level on record. The system was tested this year: after one of the most powerful storms to hit the Caribbean in decades, Hurricane Melissa, Jamaica mobilised over US\$660 million thanks to its comprehensive risk financing strategy. And within one month of Cyclone Gezani hitting Madagascar, around US\$35 million of internationally supported pre-arranged financing flowed into the country.

The Centre's State of Pre-Arranged Financing reports have become a widely cited source for understanding how much crisis finance is arranged in advance. Our accompanying dashboard now gives the sector tools to track progress against a target first proposed by the High-Level Panel on Closing the Crisis Protection Gap, which the Centre convened. The Panel's call for the share of pre-arranged crisis finance to rise from 2% to 20% by 2035 was carried through to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Seville, with the Centre coordinating the platform for action. The Inter-American Development Bank has since announced a target to increase its pre-arranged finance by 30% by 2030 and, in a first for any donor government, the UK government published its own figures.

The first official government figures on pre-arranged finance published

On 20 May 2026, at the Global Partnerships Conference, the UK became the first donor government to publish official statistics on its spending on pre-arranged financing for disasters: £66.6 million in 2024–25, and £258.3 million cumulatively since 2021.

Until this year, government spending on pre-arranged financing lacked dedicated official statistics and a formal reporting line. The Centre has been advocating for greater transparency across the sector for more than four years.

The Centre's State of Pre-Arranged Financing reports, published annually since 2023, showed that pre-arranged finance could be measured. The UK's release draws directly on the Centre's methodology and definitions. With the UK setting the standard, we expect other donors to follow.



GOAL 3: The international financial architecture drives better protection for people at risk

This year, pre-arranged financing was elevated to the level of heads of state and government for the first time. Following formal references to pre-arranged financing in the G20's Disaster Risk Reduction Ministerial Declaration in 2024 and 2025, G20 leaders separately endorsed pre-arranged financing in the Leaders' Declaration in 2025. The declaration lays the groundwork ahead of the renewals of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2030.



Pre-arranged financing reaches G20 leaders

In November 2025, the G20 Leaders' Declaration recognised pre-arranged financing as part of disaster resilience. This marks the first time the group of economies that account for the bulk of the world's GDP and development spending has endorsed the concept at the heads-of-government level.

When the Centre began working with the G20, governments did not yet use the term 'pre-arranged financing'. Under Brazil's presidency in 2024, pre-arranged financing was omitted entirely from the first draft of the Ministerial Declaration, and the case had to be made from scratch: country by country, aligning the concept with priorities individual delegations already cared about. The Centre demonstrated how pre-arranged financing related to debt distress, inequality and climate vulnerability. Indonesia, Brazil, South Africa and India became advocates, and 'pre-arranged financing' appeared in a finance ministers' declaration for the first time.

By South Africa's 2025 presidency, the task was refinement rather than persuasion. President Ramaphosa made addressing disaster risk his personal priority for the G20 year. India, one of the Centre's closest country partners on this issue, went on to push pre-arranged financing.



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OUR YEAR IN REVIEW

WE PRIORITISED COUNTRY-LEVEL WORK

A year ago, we mostly worked in countries through international organisations, providing specific technical support. We now work directly with five crisis-vulnerable countries.

In Kenya and the Pacific, for example, the Centre has moved from one-off pieces of work to deeper, multi-year relationships, each expanding as our credibility with a given partner grew. The Gambia has followed a similar pattern over a longer, three-year arc, most recently through a disaster risk diagnostic that the government is now putting to direct use.

Decision-makers increasingly want greater control over their budgets and greater certainty about what happens when disaster strikes. This is driving demand for instruments funded from countries' own budgets, such as contingency funds, alongside the loans and insurance products offered by development banks and insurers. Countries most exposed to disaster risk have built their own expertise, and more of our work supports them in revising and expanding their national strategies.

This year also opened a new route to working with countries. Disaster risk finance is now part of FCDO's Finance Community of Expertise, which means UK embassies and high commissions can request the Centre's support directly.

Over the past year, we have worked directly with governments in Kenya, The Gambia, Senegal, Ethiopia and India





92%

of survey respondents reported they intend to use the knowledge and skills gained through our training.

From coverage to protection in The Gambia

The Gambia had, on paper, more disaster cover than most: one of the first countries to join African Risk Capacity, a consistent insurance buyer for over a decade, and a recipient of premium support from the African Development Bank's own drought risk finance programme. What the government lacked was clarity on whether that coverage translated into protection. Working with The Gambia's Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Global Shield Financing Facility on the Disaster Risk Diagnostic, the Centre quantified major gaps in financial protection for floods and windstorms and demonstrated how linking risk finance to social protection systems could improve the speed and equity of response. When The Gambia engaged with the Global Shield, this evidence enabled the government to make specific and evidence-based requests to donors, resulting in a \$10 million World Bank grant for flood-triggered social protection.



WE BUILT DEEPER PARTNERSHIPS WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS



The Pacific, a partnership built over time

A year ago, the Centre's work in the Pacific was actuarial: helping the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC), alongside the UK Government Actuary's Department, determine how much money it needed to hold in reserve to remain solvent. This year, our work evolved to helping the risk pool plan for what happens after a disaster, not just how much money is needed. A regional workshop brought our work to the attention of the Asian Development Bank, which subsequently commissioned a catastrophe bond feasibility study for the region. Having seen the Centre's Pacific work grow, FCDO commissioned further support for the Pacific Islands Forum and for Tonga directly. What began as a narrow request for actuarial advice has become a regional partnership.

Alongside our work in countries and with humanitarian organisations, we maintain regional partnerships with the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

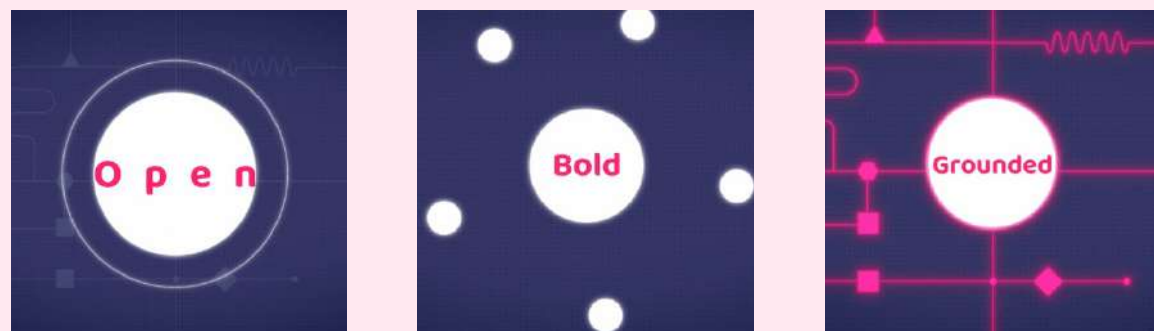
Multilateral institutions have also shown interest: the Centre is exploring closer collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

Labs, the Centre's space for testing new ideas in disaster risk finance, opened new conversations with partners. A scoping exercise on predicting future disaster-related costs, an issue that gets little attention, drew finance ministry officials from five countries, along with the IMF and the World Bank. That work then shaped a meeting in Manila attended by ten countries.

Labs: a place to test new ideas

In April 2026, we launched Labs, the Centre's space to test new ideas in disaster risk financing. Its first project took on an overlooked question: how can governments predict what future disasters will cost their budgets? It opened new conversations with finance ministries from five countries, the IMF and the World Bank, and shaped a ten-country meeting in Manila.

Labs is now exploring how AI and open data can help countries understand financial risk. Next year, it moves from ideas to building and testing tools, with early work on extreme heat.



Our innovation work is to be open (designed with partners), bold (fit for today's crises) and grounded (built for the real world).

WE RESHAPED OUR SUPPORT AROUND COUNTRY PRIORITIES

We offer three main types of support to governments: advisory; capacity strengthening; and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Our **advisory** work is increasingly shaped by strategy and diagnostics rather than by narrower instrument assessments, as governments build their own systems to respond to disaster risk. Our quality assurance has also broadened: a framework for the Danish Red Cross's flood insurance product in Malawi asks not only how much money an instrument provides, but whether it reaches people once it's paid out.

A review of the global disaster risk finance **training** landscape identified specific capacity needs across governments and partner organisations. We refined the offer into three strands: core training resources translated into multiple languages; delivery support for advisory engagements; and longer-term capacity strengthening partnerships.

You've done an excellent job of capturing a very complicated pilot in a thoughtful, balanced and rigorous way. It is one of the strongest independent evaluations I've read, and I particularly appreciated the effort you've put into understanding the many design decisions, trade-offs and lessons. I think it will make an important contribution to the growing evidence base around pre-arranged finance for education."

Emma Gremley, Senior Director Education, Economic Recovery and Development, International Rescue Committee

Monitoring, evaluation and learning evolved into a distinct service, producing a Global Shield evaluation which drew on more than 40 interviews. We also examined the impact of pre-arranged financing mechanisms on education continuity in the first sectoral disaster risk pilot by the IRC.

WE DELIVERED PRACTICAL AND RELEVANT RESEARCH SHAPED BY COUNTRIES

The State of Pre-Arranged Financing report, now in its third year, reached a global audience at its COP30 launch, alongside a separate session on financing for small island and least developed states. The Centre also launched the State of Pre-Arranged Financing dashboard this year, bringing together disaggregated pre-arranged finance data for 82 countries in one place.

We shared evidence on what countries across Africa and the Caribbean want from pre-arranged financing. The research collaboration draws on the views of more than 250 government officials across eight countries and two regions. Senior representatives from international initiatives, including the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, the V20 Group of climate-vulnerable countries and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, engaged directly with the findings and their implications for the wider international crisis financing architecture.



Our overview of pre-arranged financing instruments continues to reach audiences well beyond its original 2024 publication. Several government officials fed into our more detailed instrument explainer series. Recognised for our technical expertise and impartiality, we have been invited by development banks to co-convene workshops, and to peer-review an independent evaluation of a sovereign pre-arranged financing instrument.

Some of this year’s research agenda was shaped directly by the Centre’s policy work: a forthcoming paper linking disaster risk reduction and disaster risk finance was commissioned in response to sectoral changes, and a compendium submitted to the G20 process builds on our research and experience delivering for country clients.

The Centre also published 19 thought leadership pieces, ranging from country-specific analyses on Jordan, The Gambia and Jamaica, among others, to sector-wide arguments on debt, risk transfer and the limits of insurance.

Counter Crisis, the Centre's podcast series produced with The Observer, released its third season this year, with reporting from Jamaica, Tonga, The Gambia and India. Each episode centres on the people directly affected by disasters and the officials working on their behalf.

WE CONVENED BEYOND THE USUAL CIRCLES

Our joint convening with the African Union and the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) in Nairobi, attended by governments, regional institutions and technical partners, was one of the year’s highlights. A post-event survey found that almost all participants wanted a follow-up session. The Centre also led a full-day session on disaster risk financing at an international heatwave conference in Delhi, reaching around 200 participants from 23 heat-prone states; the event generated interest in the Centre’s expertise for a planned regional initiative on extreme heat.

The Centre for Disaster Protection has been a valuable partner to REAP, combining strong technical expertise in disaster risk financing with a strong commitment to collaboration, particularly with regional institutions.

Dr Catalina Jaime, Head of Secretariat, REAP



The country perspectives research was carried out in collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of the West Indies’ (UWI) Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies. IFPRI conducted a structured simulation of disaster risk financing decisions and related trade-offs, drawing on responses from nearly 200 officials in Kenya, Senegal, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia. UWI drew on 50 key informant interviews and a structured document review across Belize, Grenada and Jamaica.



I experienced a masterclass in facilitation and holding space from the incredible Centre for Disaster Protection team at a co-hosted event on the climate insurance landscape.

Hannah Torkington, Director of Partnerships, Howden Foundation

During London Climate Action Week, we ran a series on how pre-arranged finance can better reach countries most exposed to disaster risk. These included a session on community-led climate resilience, organised by the International Institute for Environment and Development, Comic Relief, and others, and a discussion on how philanthropies are supporting insurance. The centrepiece was the launch of the country perspectives research with the European Climate Foundation, which drew 165 participants in person and online.

Finally, a roundtable with a global network of civil society organisations, GNDR, brought the sector’s long-standing difficulty in tracking disaster spending into the open, in a room that would not otherwise have included these voices.

WE INTRODUCED PHILANTHROPIES TO DISASTER RISK FINANCE

The Centre began the year inviting new funders into the disaster risk finance space by co-hosting a philanthropy roundtable with FCDO. Our new dedicated partnerships team convened and engaged foundations on where disaster risk finance could increase the impact of their work. Our work with a global philanthropy combines evidence with guidance on where funders might direct their support.

Pre-arranged finance is a key pillar to make sure the system is ready for what we are actually already experiencing.

Friederike Röder Director, International Finance, European Climate Foundation



5 WHO WE ARE

The Centre for Disaster Protection works towards a world in which disasters do not devastate communities as they do today: one in which disasters are paid for with money, not with lives. The Centre provides technical and policy advice to governments, organisations and people on pre-arranging disaster risk financing.



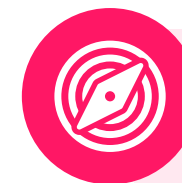
OUR MISSION:

We prevent disasters from devastating lives by helping people, countries and organisations change how they plan and pay for disasters.



OUR VISION:

A world where disasters do not devastate lives



OUR VALUES:

We hold ourselves to four values:



impartiality



quality



challenge



creativity

This year, our values were tested by shifts in the international system, our new strategic priorities, the Centre's own institutional transition, and the growing presence of artificial intelligence (AI).



Impartiality

We offer opinions based on objective criteria and unbiased by personal or organisational interests or advantage.

We offer advice grounded in evidence rather than in the interests of any provider, government or funder. In Senegal, that meant helping the government weigh its risk-retention options on their merits, rather than steering it towards a particular insurer or fund. Evaluating the Global Shield meant publishing an account of what the initiative is achieving.



Quality

We strive for quality and operate to high standards to be a recognised, reliable, trusted, and authoritative voice in disaster risk financing.

Our research into countries' perspectives asked what governments want from finance put in place before disasters, rather than assuming this based on the instruments on offer. The same question shaped how we worked with countries: balancing our view of quality with recognition of what our clients want as a foundation for long-term collaboration.

Artificial intelligence has become a live quality question. This year has been focused on developing protocols for using AI in our client services and improving the Centre's own productivity, while staying true to our values.

There were different viewpoints in the organisation and I wanted to bring in independent experts. One of the main advantages that I see of the Centre for Disaster Protection is that you're in the perfect position to be able to provide completely impartial advice.

Samantha Cook, Director, Disaster Risk Management, Asian Development Bank



Challenge

We challenge the status quo. We bring together people who would not otherwise share a table, promote inclusive dialogue and listen to underrepresented voices.

Fulfilling the role of a challenger in an environment where the international aid system and the climate agenda remain politicised, has meant leaning into a different mandate. We support governments to lead their own disaster risk financing strategies, rather than having those strategies designed for them. We press development actors to listen to those plans and align their support behind them, instead of running parallel agendas. And we increasingly focus on enabling communities to hold their governments and the international system to account for progress: our collaboration with a global network of civil society organisations, GNDR, marks an early step, though there is still a lot more work to do.

Fewer than one in ten frontline organisations can access funding immediately after a disaster

The Centre for Disaster Protection partnered with GNDR to investigate the localisation of disaster risk financing for frontline responders in communities. The research drew on a global survey of more than two thousand respondents from local civil society organisations working on the frontlines of disaster risk management, across 71 countries, primarily in the Global South. The report finds that fewer than 10% of frontline organisations can access funding immediately after a disaster, while many wait months to get the money they need to prevent the escalation of humanitarian needs and economic losses.



OUR PEOPLE

The Centre brings expertise in disaster risk financing alongside policy engagement. Our experience in research and communications turn that expertise into influence. We also draw on a wider pool of specialists in public finance, humanitarian response, and social protection. Our deeper country engagement meant that we made our first in-country hire in Kenya, and we are looking to expand our country presence in other regions.

The Centre remains committed to being a great place to work, where we support professional development, recognising that the Centre, ultimately, is our people, and increasingly, the people beyond staff who help make the work possible.



Creativity

We aim push beyond the boundaries of traditional thinking and practice to challenge the status quo.

We find opportunities to be creative: training sessions built around simulation games rather than presentations, a philanthropic workshop structured around live pitching, and events that include underrepresented voices rather than simply convening the usual participants.



Our innovation platform, Labs, was built, in part, to take more visible risks than country-facing advisory work can afford. Its first year has been spent testing where that licence is most useful, from early scoping work of disaster -related contingent liabilities to exploring how AI and open data might improve understanding of financial risks.



All of the training sessions that the Centre for Disaster Protection have run have been excellent. CDP have walked attendees through the basics of disaster risk finance to more complex concepts in a clear and engaging manner, including running interactive sessions. I personally have learnt a lot and stayed at the training sessions for longer than I initially intended, as I was finding them so useful.

Rhiannon Clapham | East Africa Climate and Natural Resources Advisor, British High Commission



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GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE



Our Board comprises independent experts and representatives from FCDO and the Centre leadership team, with DAI providing support through the Board Secretary. The Centre has benefited from the Board's substantial experience and expertise across a range of challenges during this year of transition. The Board provided guidance on the move towards deeper country-level engagement, the launch of Labs, funding diversification, the Centre's planned move to a new operating model and organisational structure.

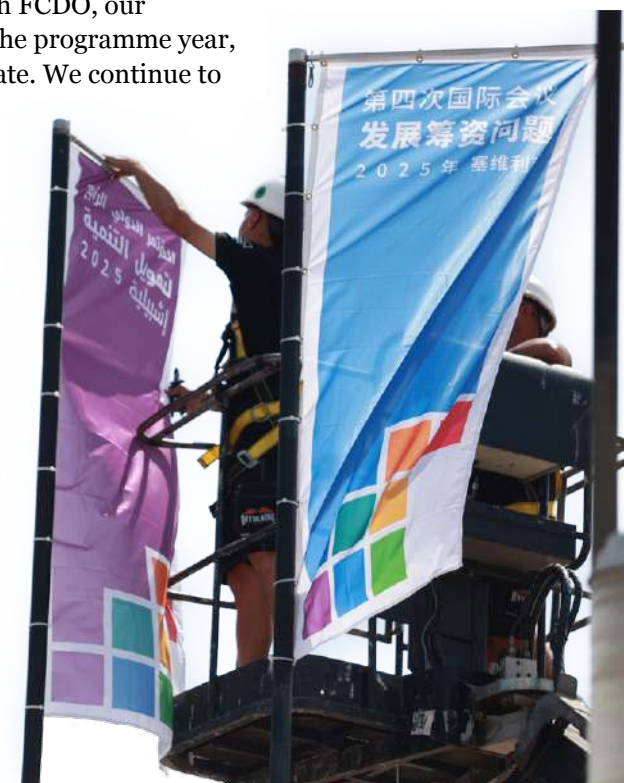
The Finance and Risk Committee has provided scrutiny and helped us navigate the evolving landscape of development funding. The People Committee has brought organisational change expertise and an external perspective to bear during a period of significant internal change. The Governance Committee is now helping to ensure that the Centre is set up for a successful transition to a new operating model.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The year 2025/26 was one of substantial investment for the Centre, during which we deployed the largest budget to date to deliver an ambitious first year of our 2025-2030 strategy. We also continued to diversify income and establishing the structures to work across multiple income streams.

The Centre's long-term partnership with FCDO, our primary funder, deepened throughout the programme year, with our largest funding allocation to date. We continue to benefit from FCDO's commitment to support the Centre while we seek to grow our impact by partnering with new funders.

The Centre also began working within FCDO's Communities of Expertise model, under which FCDO's offices around the world can commission and pay for our services directly. We began our first programme of activity under this model, and advanced conversations are underway in several countries and regions.



REVENUE

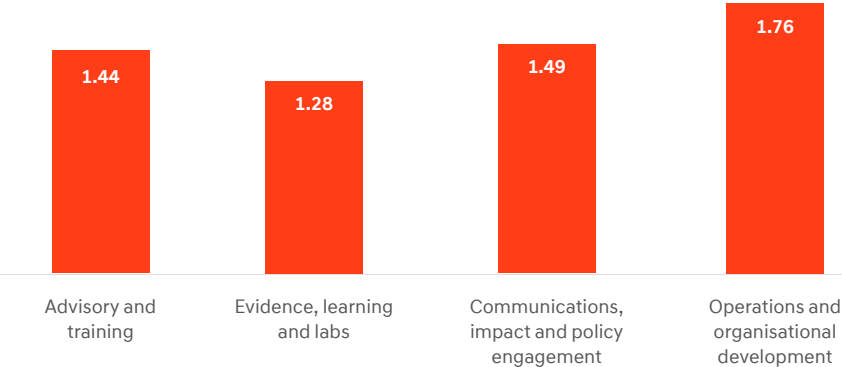
The 25/26 programme year was a year of investment. The Centre’s total income amounted to £5.8 million, reflecting substantial growth compared with previous years. This was composed primarily of unrestricted core funding from FCDO. Work under additional funding agreements commenced towards the end of the programme year, with 2026/27 anticipated to be a year of working with multiple funding partners.

EXPENDITURE

As in prior years, the Centre spent most on staff, consistent with our strategy to maintain a core team with the diverse, specialist expertise required to deliver excellence in disaster risk financing.

Spending reflected our strategic priorities for the year, including adding the Labs platform to lead innovation in the sector and sharpening our focus on impact through the creation of the Communications and Impact function. The year also included investment in organisational development to support the Centre’s growth and preparation for our future state. The cost breakdown by function is shown below.

2024/25 spend by category
GBP million





LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



The Centre was established in an environment drastically different from the one for which our current five-year strategy was written. This year tested how the Centre's new priorities held up in practice, and the results are reflected in deepened country engagement, the launch of Labs, and new funding relationships, delivered by a small team of experts against a mission that has only grown more urgent, and with partners whose commitment matched it.

FROM AID TO PARTNERSHIP

The Centre's collaboration with the Global Shield has shifted from supporting a global programme to delivering directly in countries such as Senegal. The next step is to shorten the time between a country's request for support and the time this is received.

In Kenya, the focus is shifting from developing the country's new strategy to supporting its implementation, and conversations are underway with FCDO's Caribbean and Pacific posts about longer-term, multi-year programmes of support. FCDO's Communities of Expertise model is already a promising channel for our work in countries.

Collaboration is also reshaping how humanitarian agencies manage risk. Several agencies have pooled their exposure into a new risk pool, which, following the Centre's technical advisory support, is preparing to place an insurance product with the reinsurance market.

The Centre is now looking to extend and establish new partnerships with multilateral and regional organisations. Our relationship with the Asian Development Bank is expected to deepen further. 'Leading on Risk', an event planned in Ethiopia in October 2026 will centre on national ownership: a conversation in and with the countries most exposed to disaster risk.

WE WILL CARRY MOMENTUM INTO THE NEXT ROUND OF INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES

Having helped put pre-arranged financing on the agenda at the Seville Financing for Development conference and the G20, the Centre will now build on this, drawing on our research into what governments want from pre-arranged financing as the UK takes over the G20 presidency at the end of the year. Our evidence will help unlock more and better pre-arranged financing for low-income countries in the World Bank's next major funding round. Further out, Ethiopia's hosting of the UN climate summit in 2027 gives the planned 'Leading on Risk' convening in Addis an early foothold in that conversation.



WE WILL TACKLE PROBLEMS THE SECTOR HAS UNDER-INVESTED IN

Labs enters its first full year of operation, moving to prototyping while building a broader portfolio of concepts in currently underserved areas, such as extreme heat, and working with governments, NGOs, technical bodies, international coalitions, and private sector partners.

WE WILL BRING PHILANTHROPY INTO A SHARED AGENDA

We will build on the relationships formed with philanthropic foundations this year, through the March roundtable with FCDO and events at London Climate Action Week. We now have a much clearer picture of funders' priorities and we will use this to show funders where disaster risk finance supports their own goals.

WE WILL PREPARE FOR OUR NEXT PHASE

The Centre's move to a new operating and organisational model will continue into the coming year, alongside the wider effort to build a more diverse funding base while maintaining our core relationship with FCDO.

Our partners

The Centre for Disaster Protection would like to thank the following funders, clients and partners:

African Development Bank	Inter-American Development Bank
African Risk Capacity	Kenya National Treasury
African Union Commission	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Asian Development Bank	ODI
DAI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company
European Climate Foundation	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Global Shield against Climate Risks	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)
GNDR	South East Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF)
Government of India (National Disaster Management Authority)	Start Network
Government of Tonga	UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
Government Actuary's Department (GAD)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Insurance Development Forum (IDF)	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	University of the West Indies (UWI)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	V20
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	World Food Programme (WFP)
International Rescue Committee	

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🌐 disasterprotection.org

Cover Photo: Tin roofs coated with cooling paint to combat extreme heat in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. (*Prashanth Vishwanathan/Bloomberg via Getty Images*)

