Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Fourteenth Steering Committee
27-29 May 2026

Consultation on SOFF Support to Small Island Developing States

Consultation 14.1

Systematic Observations
Financing Facility

Weather and climate data for resilience

Purpose of this Document

This document provides background information to the 14th Steering Committee's consultation on SOFF support to Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Table of contents

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1. Small Island Developing States

1.1 Small Island Developing States Overview

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are a distinct group of countries recognized for facing specific social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities, with 39 nations registered on the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN OHRLLS) list.

Within this group, ten nations have achieved or will soon achieve high-income status. As per their World Bank classification, they are:

- Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Nauru, Palau, Seychelles, Singapore, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) reviews the ODA recipient list annually and revises the list when countries exceed the high-income threshold for three consecutive years ears and consequently are listed as no longer eligible for ODA or "graduated" from the OECD-DAC list. Concurrently, eight SIDS are classified as no longer eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). They are:

- Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cook Islands[1], Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago

Nauru's graduation has been deferred to 2027, while Guyana is expected to be reviewed in 2027[2], provided that the country maintains high-income status for 2026.

1.2 Alliance of Small Island States

The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) serves as the primary political and negotiating voice for SIDS within the United Nations system, particularly in the realms of climate

[1] Cook Islands is not a World Bank Member country, therefore is not part of the 10 high-income countries listed above

[2] Guyana: See note 2 on the OECD DAC list;
Nauru: See note 4 on the OECD DAC list

change and sustainable development. Operating without a formal charter or budget, the coalition works primarily through consultation and coordination to amplify the concerns of small island and low-lying coastal developing states that individually hold limited political or economic leverage on the global stage.

Currently, AOSIS has a membership of 39 states and 5 observers. Of the 39 AOSIS member states, 37 are UN Member States, while two (the Cook Islands and Niue) participate within UN agencies. Together, AOSIS members account for roughly 20% of the UN's total membership. They account for less than 1% of global GDP and territory, yet they represent an area 28 times the size of their land mass, or 16.1% of the world's total exclusive economic zones (EEZ).

All eight non-ODA eligible SIDS are full member states of AOSIS.

1.3 SIDS Specific Challenges

Beyond structural constraints, SIDS share an acute, disproportionate vulnerability to climate change. The core paradox is one of profound inequity: despite contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions, SIDS are geographically positioned to suffer the most catastrophic physical impacts of a warming planet, including sea-level rise, ocean acidification, and intensifying extreme weather.

For SIDS, a climate disaster is fundamentally a macroeconomic shock. Because their economies are largely undiversified, these nations frequently suffer annual GDP losses between 1% and 9% from natural disasters. In extreme cases, a single storm can wipe out damages exceeding 100% of a nation's annual GDP. This staggering economic loss drives a vicious debt cycle, as governments must borrow heavily simply to rebuild decimated infrastructure.

This leads to a critical friction point for the non-ODA SIDS subgroup. Building genuine climate resilience requires massive capital investment. However, because these eight nations have lost access to low-interest, concessional development finance, they are forced to borrow on commercial markets at high premiums. This finance gap leaves them in a precarious state, with their high-income status masking an underlying structural fragility that threatens their long-term survival.

2. SOFF Eligibility

2.1 SOFF Terms of Reference and Operational Manual

As per the SOFF Terms of Reference, SOFF prioritizes support to SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). All other ODA eligible developing countries are eligible for

SOFF support for Readiness Phase only. The SOFF Operational Manual also captures this prioritized focus of SOFF support regarding SIDS and LDCs.

The complete list of SOFF eligible countries is provided as annex to the Terms of Reference – with the most updated list available on the SOFF website.

As indicated in the Terms of Reference[3], eligibility criteria will be reviewed at the end of the First Implementation Period (extended to June 2027, Decision 11.3) and if needed will be adjusted by decision of the Steering Committee.

2.2 Steering Committee Decisions

Since SOFF opened doors for business, the Steering Committee has considered several decisions with eligibility implications, including:

Decision 5.4 adopted the expansion of SOFF support to all UN Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initial priority countries, reinforcing SOFF's critical role as a foundational element of the initiative. The Steering Committee officially approved the third batch of SOFF programming countries, noting to include countries showing GBON compliance for Readiness support to conduct necessary gap analyses.

Decision 6.5 examined the proposed expansion of financial support to Middle-Income Countries (MICs). The Steering Committee agreed in principle to a phased and prioritized extension of investment and compliance funding to Lower Middle-Income Countries. A definitive adoption was postponed for future deliberation.

Decision 7.5 decided to adopt the inclusion of Niue and the Cook Islands as SOFF beneficiaries under their SIDS status. While both territories are on the UN list of SIDS, they were originally omitted from the SOFF beneficiary list because they are not United Nations Member States. Acknowledging requests to ensure the sustainability of existing global weather observations funded through the Green Climate Fund, the Steering Committee updated the beneficiary list to make Niue eligible for Readiness, Investment, and Compliance support, and the Cook Islands eligible pending confirmation of ODA eligibility.

Decision 8.6 decided on the inclusion of the Cook Islands as a SOFF beneficiary country under its SIDS status. Acknowledging the severe environmental vulnerabilities of the territory and the necessity of closing global weather data gaps, the Steering Committee decided to include Cook Islands in the list of SOFF beneficiary countries, eligible for SOFF Readiness, Investment and Compliance support.

[3] see page 51 of SOFF Terms of Reference

3. GBON Compliance

The Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) is an internationally agreed standard that obligates nations to continuously acquire and exchange essential, high-quality weather and climate data. At the operational level, a meteorological station achieves GBON compliance only when it successfully reports the required measurements, at the mandated temporal frequency, and with the necessary data quality, feeding this information directly into global weather prediction systems – as defined in INF 6.2.

3.1 GBON Assessment of SIDS

Based on the WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis of June 2023, the observation gap in SIDS remains pronounced. Across the 39 SIDS (representing a collective population of 67 million people) the GBON compliance rate stands at 11% for surface land stations and 22% for upper-air stations.

3.2 GBON Assessment of non-ODA eligible SIDS

Based on the WMO GBON Global Gap Analysis of June 2023, the observation gap within the subgroup of eight non-ODA eligible SIDS remains substantial. For these nations, the GBON compliance rate stands at 26.7% for surface land stations and 33.3% for upper-air stations.

4. SOFF Portfolio

4.1 SOFF SIDS portfolio

The SOFF SIDS portfolio evolution and status as of 30th April 2026 is presented in Figure 1.

In summary, the status is as follows:

1. **Programmed Countries**: Out of 39 SIDS, a total of 36 countries are programmed for SOFF support.
2. **Readiness Phase**: 36 countries have been receiving Readiness Phase support amounting to USD 4.93 million in funding, with 29 countries having completed the Readiness Phase.
3. **Investment Phase**: 10 countries are receiving Investment Phase funding, with a total allocation of USD 55.7 million.
4. **Pipeline & Requests:** 5 countries are currently in the Investment Phase pipeline, 3 countries will be considered for approval by the 14th Steering Committee[4], 1

[4] Proposed at the 14th Steering Committee: Sao Tome and Principe, Dominican Republic and Suriname

country is proposed for pipeline inclusion[5], and 2 Readiness Funding Requests are on hold.

a. Pipeline total (5 countries): USD 9.9 million

b. Pipeline to approval total (3 countries): USD 6.9 million

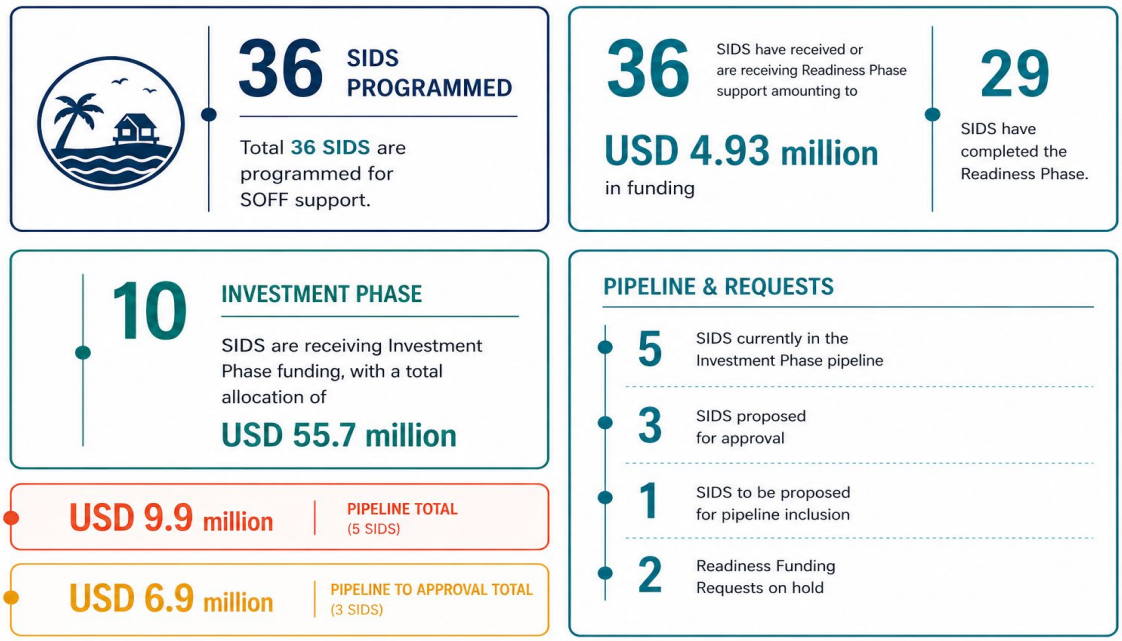

Figure 1: Status of SOFF SIDS portfolio as of 30 April 2026

4.2 SOFF Non-ODA SIDS portfolio

With regards to the eight SOFF-eligible non-ODA SIDS, the portfolio can be segmented as follows:

- **Readiness funding** has been approved for six countries:
  - Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago (Total approved: USD 831,974.00)
  - Cook Islands has submitted a Readiness funding request, currently on hold – see Decision 11.9
- **Investment funding requests** have been received from four countries:
  - One country is currently in the SOFF Investment Pipeline: Antigua and Barbuda

[5] Proposed at the 14th Steering Committee: Jamaica

- Three Investment Funding Requests are being reviewed for pipeline inclusion: Seychelles, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago

4.3 Estimated costs to close GBON gap in non-ODA SIDS

Using Investment averages and Compliance estimations, it is estimated that a USD 35 million total investment gap exists[6] and that annual Compliance costs correspond to about USD 3 million[7] for all eight non-ODA SIDS. The estimated Compliance figures do not consider the country's expected financial contributions based on the ability to pay indicator proposed in document 14.3 SOFF Compliance Phase Framework with contributions for non-ODA eligible SIDS ranging from 0% to 25%[8].

5. Other Climate Funds

All eight non-ODA eligible SIDS are eligible for support from the five climate funds with whom SOFF signed the Framework for Collaboration for Enhancing Systematic Observation. The following section highlights the modalities of how these climate funds provide support to non-ODA SIDS. Annex I provides an overview of hydromet and early warning systems projects financed by these funds in the eight non-ODA eligible SIDS.

5.1 Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund has explicitly uncoupled its eligibility requirements from the OECD DAC list. The fund's operational frameworks are anchored directly to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, legally authorizing the provision of grants to any developing country party to the Kyoto Protocol that is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Therefore, all 8 non-ODA eligible SIDS are eligible for Adaptation Fund financing.

SIDS are currently eligible for the provision grant finance managed through a strict cap-based approach designed to ensure equitable geographic distribution. Recent strategic policy adjustments have approved raising single-country project limits to USD 25 million and regional multi-country project caps to USD 30 million, allowing island nations to access larger volumes of grant capital without onerous co-financing ratios.

[6] Calculated by taking an average investment cost from 15 SIDS (incl. Pipeline) from the Investment Phase

[7] Calculated by taking an average expected annual compliance cost from 14 SIDS (incl. Pipeline) in the Investment Phase

[8] Singapore and Cook Islands (25%), Trinidad and Tobago (15%), Saint Kitts and Nevis (10%), Seychelles, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and Bahamas (0%)

5.2 Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) has a long history of prioritizing SIDS, operating on the understanding that small islands present the most urgent need for capacity strengthening, adaptation, and resilience building.

Through its targeted funding windows - specifically the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) - the CIF delivers programmatic, concessional climate finance. Rather than excluding non-ODA eligible SIDS, the CIF frequently utilizes regional and multi-country frameworks to ensure that highly vulnerable island nations can effectively benefit from CIF support. For example, funding from the CTF and PPCR supports regional programs across nine Caribbean and Pacific Island nations (St. Kitts and Nevis works with the CTF), dedicating over 20% of total PPCR resources (approx. USD 220 million) specifically to SIDS for vital adaptation infrastructure, early warning capacity building, and climate data service investments.

Regarding the 8 non-ODA SIDS and its relation, currently regionals project serve as a vehicle to receive funding, as seen above with the CTF funding received by St. Kitts and Nevis.

5.3 CREWS Initiative

CREWS has a single focus on SIDS and LDCs. While CREWS primarily targets ODA-eligible nations, it also supports non-ODA SIDS as they receive CREWS support through their multi-year regional programs. The Caribbean 2.0 program exemplifies this, as six[9] non-ODA eligible SIDS are supported by CREWS through this initiative.

CREWS through the GCF-SAP/CREWS Scaling Up Framework for Early Warning also provides support to non-ODA eligible SIDS, for example the recently approved GCF investment (SAP063) for Trinidad and Tobago.

Additionally, graduated states (from LDC status) are eligible to utilize the CREWS Accelerated Support Window (ASW) to secure grant funding typically ranging between USD 50,000 and USD 250,000. This specialized window allocates funds for short-term, targeted expert analyses, assessment and advisory services and provides targeted expert support and capacity building following the end of a CREWS project in order to enhance its sustainability. For instance, Seychelles and St. Kitts and Nevis via the current Caribbean ECTEL project are two non-ODA eligible countries that are benefitting from the ASW funding.

[9] Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago

5.4 Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) explicitly recognizes the unique vulnerabilities of SIDS and provides directs concessional, grant-based funding regardless of their OECD-DAC eligibility.

Operating as a financial mechanism for multiple environmental conventions, the GEF utilizes the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) to ensure predictable funding allocations. Furthermore, under its eighth replenishment cycle (GEF-8), the GEF's Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) established a dedicated window for SIDS. This dedicated window provides each eligible non-LDC SIDS with USD 3 million to USD 6.5 million in country project support for climate adaptation, early warning systems, technology transfer, and systemic resilience, entirely bypassing traditional macroeconomic income barriers in favour of structural vulnerability assessments.

5.5 Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The GCF is the largest provider of funding for climate information and early warning systems. It has a legally binding mandate to ensure that all SIDS are prioritized for access to climate finance, anchored by its Governing Instrument and the Paris Agreement[10].

As the funding mechanism of the UNFCCC, it's not reliant on the OECD-DCA list for eligibility as the GCF's mandate specifically recognizes SIDS as a highly vulnerable group, mandating a floor of 50% of adaptation funds for particularly vulnerable countries (SIDS, LDCs, and African States) regardless of their specific income bracket.

6. SOFF Earmarking Option

Currently, three donors (Denmark, Finland, and Ireland) have earmarked their contributions with their Standard Administrative Arrangements to be utilized exclusively for ODA-eligible countries. These specific contributions currently total USD 33.2[11] million, representing 23.3% of the aggregate funds committed to the SOFF UNMPTF to date.

7. Points for Consideration

7.1 Value of observations

A landmark study conducted by ECMWF in 2025 at the request of the SOFF Steering Committee (Decision 11.2) provides the strongest scientific evidence to date that SOFF investments in data blind spots within the global observing system dramatically improve forecast accuracy, both locally and globally**.** As detailed in the report, the impact

[10] Articles 9.4 and 9.9

[11] Includes the EUR 8 million pledged by Ireland, not yet reflected in UNMTF

experiments demonstrate that filling basic weather and climate data gaps, especially in SIDS and LDCs, delivers the greatest reductions in forecast uncertainty.

The report concluded that "reporting from stations in remote areas of the globe contribute to global forecast quality up to 20 times more than any single station in continental Europe". ECMWF further estimates that additional investment in a single radiosonde observation in the tropical Pacific is approximately 50 times more valuable than an additional investment in Europe. Closing these severe observing gaps in data sparse regions of the world, including in non-ODA eligible SIDS (see GBON compliance rate in Section 3) significantly decreases forecast uncertainty, reducing errors by over 30% in Africa and up to 20% in the Pacific region.

7.2 Vulnerability

Relying solely on income metrics consistently masks the severe vulnerability of SIDS to climate change, with studies asserting that they face losing 50% to 70% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to extreme climate events.

Acknowledging this reality, the Vulnerable Twenty (V20) Group sets a clear international precedent by including high-income SIDS based strictly on systemic climate risk rather than nominal wealth. The V20 officially includes two non-ODA eligible SIDS (Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago), alongside 21 other SIDS[12]. Notably, Barbados currently serves as chairperson of the V20 leadership Troika[13].

7.3 Ability to pay

SIDS face a unique challenge in meeting the internationally agreed GBON requirements for compliance, as they are mandated to monitor vast territories spanning their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). When national affordability is measured spatially by calculating (nominal) GDP per square kilometre, non-ODA SIDS demonstrate significantly less financial capacity than many LDCs[14].

For example, Mozambique (LDC) possesses 17 times more ability to pay than Seychelles (non-ODA SIDS). Similarly, Senegal (LDC) holds 8 times the ability to pay of Antigua and

[12] Cabo Verde, Comoros, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

[13] Composed of the current chairperson as well as the two previous outgoing chairpersons to ensure institutional knowledge is preserved in the leadership group

[14] Calculations made based on verified data: geographical territory from WMO and income data from the latest World Bank figures (and if not available, the next most reliable source).

Calculations made based on verified data: geographical territory from WMO and income data from the latest World Bank figures (and if not available, the next most reliable source).

Barbuda (non-ODA SIDS). When compared to larger high-income nations, the disparity becomes even more pronounced; the United Kingdom has nearly 8,700 times the ability to pay of Seychelles. This contrast shows that traditional economic classifications fail to account for the realities of island geography, making the self-funding of internationally mandated and globally required GBON compliance extremely challenging for these nations.

7.4 Creating the foundation

The effectiveness of international and national climate investments relies on a complete and robust hydromet value chain. Investments in downstream infrastructure – basic observations - are therefore essential. If non-ODA SIDS do not have the resources to close the GBON data gap, any subsequent investments they secure from other mechanisms are built on a weak data foundation.

7.5 Aligned approach with other climate funds

In SOFF's initial design, and since opening for business, significant efforts have been made to ensure alignment and complementarity with other climate funds and reduce fragmentation. This has been a priority for SOFF – supported by Decision 5.5: SOFF within the Multilateral Climate Finance Architecture - and steps to operationalize this have been made with the Framework for Collaboration for enhancing Systematic Observation signed with five other climate funds. An aligned approach in supporting non-ODA SIDS between SOFF and these climate funds facilitates operationalization of this framework.

Annex I – Projects supported by other climate funds in non-ODA SIDS that have requested SOFF support

Country	Climate Fund	Project Title	Description	Financial Details	Links
Seychelles	CREWS	SWIO Regional Multi-year & Accelerated Support Window	Strengthening regional early warning systems and hydrometeorological services through accelerated technical support	USD 4 million (SWIO Regional) USD 249,942 (ASW)	SWIO ASW
	AF	Restoring Marine Ecosystem Services	Implementing nature-based solutions to restore coral reefs and seagrass beds for coastal protection and food security	USD 10 million	AF
	GEF	Regional capacity building of COMESA states for Climate Change MRV	Strengthening technical capacities and institutional frameworks to transparently plan, monitor, report, and verify climate and environmental data systems	USD 4.2 million (Regional)	GEF
Antigua and Barbuda	GCF	FP133: Resilience to hurricanes in the national building sector	Enhancing structural integrity and climate-proofing the building sector to withstand high-intensity hurricane events	USD 32.7 million	GCF
	AF	Northwest McKinnon's	Reducing flood risk and improving drainage infrastructure to build	USD 9.9 million	AF

Antigua and Barbuda		watershed physical resilience	physical resilience within the McKinnon's watershed		
	CREWS	Caribbean & Caribbean 2.0	CREWS Caribbean (Phase 1): Developed a regional roadmap to modernize EWS. CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Scales up efforts with a focus on community-level communication.	USD 6.5 million (regional) – Caribbean 1.0 USD 7 million (regional) – Caribbean 2.0	CREWS
	GEF	Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) - SIDS Window A	Dedicated GEF-8 adaptation grant window specifically designed to fund early warning systems, climate information, and resilience for non-LDC SIDS.	USD 3 million to USD 6.5 million (Per Country Allocation)	GEF
Trinidad and Tobago	GCF	SAP063: Scaling up CREWS	Expanding multi-hazard early warning systems and hydrometeorological services across the Caribbean region	USD 24.1 million	GCF
	AF	South Oropouche River Basin Flood Relief and Adaptation	Implementing flood management infrastructure and community adaptation strategies to mitigate seasonal overflow risks	USD 10 million	AF
	CREWS	Caribbean & Caribbean 2.0	CREWS Caribbean (Phase 1): Developed a regional roadmap to	USD 6.5 million (regional) –	CREWS

Trinidad and Tobago			modernize EWS CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Scales up efforts with a focus on community-level communication	Caribbean 1.0 USD 7 million (regional) – Caribbean 2.0	
	GEF	Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector	Approved Feb 2024: Supporting coastal communities through disaster preparedness and expanded access to climate information services and early warning systems.	Phase 1: USD 5 million (regional) Phase 2: ~12.5 million (regional)	GEF - Phase 1 GEF –Phase 2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	GCF	Readiness Grants & FP020 (Eastern Caribbean Energy Facility)	Building institutional capacity and providing financing to transition the energy sector toward renewable resources	USD 7.9 million (Readiness) USD 16 million (as part of FP020)	GCF GCF - Readiness
	CREWS	Caribbean ECTEL	Design and validate a multi-stakeholder Emergency Alert System using Cell Broadcast technology with the relevant authorities of the five eastern Caribbean countries	USD 250,000 (Regional)	CREWS
Saint Kitts and Nevis	CREWS	Caribbean & Caribbean 2.0	CREWS Caribbean (Phase 1): Developed a regional roadmap to modernize EWS	USD 6.5 million (regional) – Caribbean 1.0	CREWS

			CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Scales up efforts with a focus on community-level communication	USD 7 million (regional) – Caribbean 2.0	
	GEF	Climate Change Resilience in the Caribbean Fisheries Sector	Approved Feb 2024: Supporting coastal communities through disaster preparedness, and expanded access to climate information services and early warning systems	Phase 1: USD 5 million (regional) Phase 2: ~12.5 million (regional)	GEF - Phase 1 GEF –Phase 2
	CIF (PPCR)	Caribbean Regional Track: Improving Climate Data and Information Management	Strengthened the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) to expand early warning networks and hydromet modelling serving all CARICOM states	USD 10.4 million (Regional)	CIF
Bahamas	GCF	Preparation of Strategic Framework to Reduce Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Develops REDD+ strategy, MRV systems, and early warning capacities for wildfires/forest health	USD 900,000	GCF
Bahamas	CREWS	Caribbean & Caribbean 2.0	CREWS Caribbean (Phase 1): Developed a regional roadmap to modernize EWS	USD 6.5 million (regional) – Caribbean 1.0	CREWS

			CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Scales up efforts with a focus on community-level communication	USD 7 million (regional) – Caribbean 2.0	
Barbados	AF	Building Climate Resilience in Barbados - Sustainable Water Management	Improves water management and climate-resilient irrigation	USD 10 million	AF
	CREWS	Caribbean & Caribbean 2.0	CREWS Caribbean (Phase 1): Developed a regional roadmap to modernize EWS CREWS Caribbean 2.0: Scales up efforts with a focus on community-level communication	USD 6.5 million (regional) – Caribbean 1.0 USD 7 million (regional) – Caribbean 2.0	CREWS
Cook Islands	GCF	FP147: Enhancing Climate Information and Knowledge Services for resilience in 5 island countries	Enhances climate information services and early warnings	USD 47.4 million (GCF Grant - regional)	GCF
Cook Islands	GCF	FP281: Direct Financing for Communities and Businesses to	Direct financing for resilience, integrating early warning systems	USD 40 million	GCF

		Respond to Climate Change in the Cook Island			
	CREWS	Pacific SIDS 2.0	Develops hydro-met legislation and improves EWS communication.	USD 4.8M (Regional)	CREWS
		Pacific SIDS 3.0	Scales up inclusive, end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems.	USD 5.6M (Regional)	CREWS
		Drought Resilience and Early Warning (DREW) Pacific	Enhances community-focused early warning systems for drought.	USD 5.65M (Regional)	CREWS
	AF	Akamatutu'anga i te iti tangata (Strengthening Resilience...)	Delivers targeted climate impact data and implements DRR plans.	USD 5.38 million	AF