



COP26

TRIP REPORT



GLASGOW, UNITED KINGDOM

1–9 November 2021

Introduction

The COP26 UN Climate Change Conference was hosted by the UK in partnership with Italy, from 31 October to 12 November 2021 in the Scottish Event Campus (SEC) in Glasgow, UK. World leaders, activists, negotiators, government representatives, businesses, and representatives from all segments of society were present for the summit. The summit had an in-person attendance of over 30,000 delegates from across the world and many more participating virtually.

CDRI's participation at COP26 was essential to position resilience of infrastructure as instrumental in achieving climate mitigation and adaptation goals. CDRI engaged with countries which included the UK, USA, Australia, Germany, Netherlands, Fiji and organizations such as the European Union (EU), InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP), Coalition for Climate Resilient Infrastructure (CCRI), Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC), Resilience Shift, among others to deliberate and promote the action, policy, dialogue on resilience of infrastructure. COP26 provided a platform to CDRI to showcase its activities and sustained commitment to build momentum for resilient infrastructure development to an international audience.

Since its inception, CDRI has engaged with partners and stakeholders to create global public goods; and one such initiative, the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) was launched at the COP26. This strategic and targeted global initiative was launched at the World Leaders Summit, in COP26. The launch engaged several national and international stakeholders; and countries and organizations have been expressing interest to partner and collaborate with CDRI on IRIS. CDRI had also released its first white paper on infrastructure governance in the Resilience Hub at COP26.

CDRI Delegation for COP26

CDRI's five-member delegation for its maiden participation for COP26 was led by Mr. Kamal Kishore, *Indian Co-Chair, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and Member Secretary (I/c), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India*. The delegation included Mr. Tanaji Sen, *Director - Advocacy and Partnerships*, Ms. Riya



Launch of Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS)

L-R: Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, Prime Minister, Mauritius; Mr. Frank Bainimarama, Prime Minister, Fiji; Mr. Boris Johnson, Prime Minister, United Kingdom; Shri. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, India; Mr. Scott Morrison, Prime Minister, Australia; Mr. Andrew Holness, Prime Minister, Jamaica

Rahiman, *Senior Specialist - Infrastructure Resilience*, Ms. Jessica Mosahari, *Senior Specialist - Advocacy*, and Ms. Neha Bhatia, *Senior Specialist - Research and Knowledge Management*. CDRI participated in the summit from 1 November – 9 November 2021.

The contents of this document have been divided into three parts:

- CDRI's Programme at the COP26;
- Member and stakeholder engagement; and
- Action Points Emerging from COP26

CDRI's Programme at COP26

CDRI's programme at COP26 included: One Summit-level event, three High-level dialogues, two Technical Dialogues, and multiple speaking roles at the dialogues and events of partners, collaborators and stakeholders. These sessions were spread across the blue zone and the Resilience Hub.

While at the blue zone CDRI partnered with countries including the UK, USA, Germany, Mauritius, Fiji, and organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI), InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP), Resilience Shift; at the Resilience Hub, CDRI was the thematic lead for resilient infrastructure with the Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI) and the University of Birmingham. The Resilience Hub was designed to bring together actors to advance action on adaptation and resilience. As the thematic lead, CDRI bolstered its position as a partner to participate and lead the action on resilient infrastructure which is crucial to achieving global adaptation goals.

Summit Level Event

Launch of the Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) | 2 Nov

CDRI aims to support countries that face severe challenges in enhancing disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure. A key guiding principle for CDRI is to focus on the most vulnerable regions and populations where disaster risk represents an existential threat to their infrastructure systems. The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face severe social, economic, and environmental challenges owing to their geophysical and structural constraint and are prone to disastrous effects of climate change. Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) is a unique initiative in being a co-curated, demand-driven and SIDS governed global programme dedicated to promoting resilient, sustainable, and inclusive infrastructure in SIDS.

This initiative was launched at the World Leaders Summit by the Heads of Governments from six CDRI Member countries. Through this session, the Hon. Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica



**Prime Minister
Boris Johnson, UK.**

It's incredibly cruel that these vulnerable small island states are right in the frontline of the loss and damage that is caused by global warming. We have made the US\$100 billion commitment a year. We have to help people to adapt and mitigate and change the numbers. The UK is providing financial and technical support to IRIS



**Prime Minister,
Narendra Modi, India.**

It is the collective responsibility of all of us towards mankind. I consider the launch of IRIS very important. Through IRIS, it will be easy for SIDS to mobilize technology, finance and necessary information faster. Promotion of quality infrastructure in Small Island States will benefit both lives and livelihoods there.



**Prime Minister,
Scott Morrison,
Australia.**

The joint initiative that we have launched today will share our ambition further to ensure the resilience of Small Island Developing States and through partnerships and expertise to drive greater investment in quality infrastructure.



**Prime Minister,
Pravind Kumar
Jugnauth, Mauritius.**

Mauritius is proud to associate itself with the launch of IRIS, a SIDS specific initiative that will undoubtedly help this group of countries to become more resilient, promote inclusive infrastructure and ultimately achieve the UN SDGs



and Mauritius highlighted the urgent need for investment and improved institutional capacity in the SIDS on infrastructure resilience to ensure their sustainability and effectiveness for service delivery and respond to disaster and climate change risks effectively.

Following the formal announcement, IRIS has moved into a one-year inception period to develop and refine the operational arrangements required for implementing programs and activities. During the inception year, IRIS will focus on establishing governance structures, drafting of a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework, commissioning initial projects, and starting pilot programs in selected SIDS. Starting with the inception year in 2022, the initial phase of IRIS will last until 2030 with a mid-term review and an evaluation.

Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS): Navigating Pathways for Sustainable Development in SIDS | 8 Nov

During the development of IRIS, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) played a key role by engaging with the IRIS design team and working group. To strengthen this partnership and engage with a broader spectrum of SIDS representatives, a joint high-level dialogue was organized at the AOSIS pavilion.

During his opening address, Mr. Selwin Hart, *Assistant Secretary-General, Climate Action Team, United Nations* reinforced the strong commitment of the office of the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG) towards IRIS. He pointed out that the SIDS face crucial challenges in accessing climate finance for adaptation measures. Although SIDS are at the forefront of the climate change impacts, they receive merely 1.8% of the total climate finance. Therefore, more investments and improved institutional capacity are urgently needed for SIDS to respond to disaster and climate risks. With the support from its partners, IRIS would play a crucial role in protecting the development and assets of SIDS by making it more resilient to climate risks.

The opening address was followed by a moderated dialogue. The session panelists were Hon. Kavydass Romano, *Minister of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, Mauritius*, H.E. Ambassador Diann Black-Layne, *Director, Department of Environment and Climate Ambassador, Antigua and Barbuda*, Ms. Lu'isa Tu'i'afitu Malolo, *Director for Climate Change, Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communication (MEIDECC) Tonga*, Mr. Karlos Lee Moresi, *Programme Adviser – Resilient Development Finance, Pacific Island Forum (PIF)*; and the session was moderated by Mr. Kamal Kishore, *Indian Co-Chair Executive-Committee, CDRI and Member Secretary (I/c), NDMA, India*.

The session highlighted the importance of working in synergy with the ongoing efforts in SIDS for creating resilient infrastructure.



L-R: Ms. Lu'isa Tu'i'afitu Malolo (Virtual), Ms. Diann Black-Layne, Mr. Kavydass Romano, Mr. Karlos Lee Moresi, Mr. Kamal Kishore

IRIS is developed on the guiding principles of co-creation and complementarity and will work alongside the existing SIDS frameworks. The discussions pointed towards the need for IRIS to prioritize the following:

- Improve geospatial technology to ensure the provision of better satellite images and higher resolution data for effective infrastructure resilience planning and design in SIDS.
- Enhance communication and services network between island bodies that are scattered and distantly placed.
- Support capacity enhancement in SIDS to ensure that they are equipped to tackle the ever-changing nature of climate change impacts
- Develop a clear matrix to measure the success of interventions for resilient development in SIDS.
- Better access to climate finance for adaptation and resilience building in SIDS.

With the increasing number of stakeholders from SIDS and CDRI partners for IRIS, CDRI should be a supporting partner that will rally for greater collaboration whether it be improving access to space-based information, access to financing, capacity building or technical solutions and knowledge on infrastructure resilience.

High-level Dialogues

Post-Pandemic Recovery: Can there be an Infrastructure Resilience Dividend? | 1 Nov

The session was moderated by Ms. Emma Howard Boyd, *Chair, United Kingdom Environment Agency (UKEA)* and the panelists included Mr. Kamal Kishore, *Indian Co-Chair, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and Member Secretary (I/c), NDMA, India*, Dr. Maria Flachsbarth, *Parliamentary State Secretary, Government of Germany*, Mr. Axel van Trotsenburg, *Managing Director, Operations (virtual), World Bank*, Hon. Ken Ofori-Atta, *Finance Minister, Ghana* and Mr. John Haley, *CEO, Willis Towers Watson*.

The panelists discussed global policy perspectives on accelerating financing and financial protection for climate and disaster resilient infrastructure in the context of post-COVID-19 recovery. The session was co-organized by CDRI in partnership with InsuResilience Global Partnership (IGP) and Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI).

Some of the key messages from the session were:

- The agenda of climate finance and resilience cannot be seen in silos – they need to go alongside with the agendas of net zero, natural environment, youth and transition.



L-R: Ms. Emma Howard Boyd; Mr. John Haley; Mr. Axel Van Trotsenburg; Dr. Maria Flachsbarth; Mr. Kamal Kishore

- While there is increased recognition and awareness to tackle the climate challenge, increased real and practical collaborations between governments, industries, sectors and regions are essential for investments to be resilient. These also needs to be integrated with net-zero investments.
- Innovative financing mechanisms and instruments based on contextual needs and tackling climate change impacts already locked into the system are crucial.
 - There is a need to develop resilience metrics for public discourse and uptake; for example, reduction in number of days affected by power disruptions due to extreme winds, etc.
 - Higher accountability between and within governments and financing institutions as well as shift from input-oriented to output-oriented finance is needed to address the challenges faced by the communities.

Drawing from this session, CDRI will focus on the following:

- CDRI will focus on developing metrics for measuring resilience of infrastructure that can enable risk informed financing for infrastructure. The Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI) of the CDRI's Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure would play a crucial role in this.
- Under the CDRI's disaster risk financing (DRF) programme, innovative financing mechanisms and instruments based on contextual needs will be derived through informed research and consultation with member states.
- Projects being developed under the DRF programme will seek to promote the shift from input-oriented to output-oriented finance and facilitate the convergence of interests of stakeholders involved in infrastructure development and management.
- Development and promotion of DRF strategies that incentivize infrastructure resilience.

Power-up: Factoring Resilience into Transitioning Energy Infrastructure | 8 Nov

The keynote speaker for the session was Ms. Samantha Power, *Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, USA (USAID)*; panellists were Mr. Kamal Kishore, *Indian Co-Chair Executive-Committee, CDRI and Member Secretary (I/c), NDMA, India*, Mr. James Larson, *Climate Coordinator, Deputy Secretary at Department, Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia* and Mr. Francisco López (virtual), *Vice Minister,*



Ms. Samantha Power, Mr. Kamal Kishore, Mr. James Larson, Mr. Francisco López (virtual), Ms. Sara Moarif

Ministry of Energy, Chile; and the Moderator was Ms. Sara Moarif, *Head of Environment and Climate Change Unit, International Energy Agency (IEA)*.

The session discussed the urgent need for adoption of national policies and the role of national governments in incorporating disaster and climate risks into energy infrastructure investment decisions, a key factor in attaining climate goals globally.

Two-thirds of the world's energy supply would have to come from renewables if the world is to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

And as electricity would be at the core of all the activities ranging from transportation to household heating, developing an energy system resilient to the changing climate is the only way forward.

This transition will be instrumental to sustaining economic development while also improving energy security. Additionally, it will be critical to ensure that less developed economies have equal access to finances and the technological developments to maintain continuity in the energy supply notwithstanding the changing climate.

The key messages of this session were that:

- Energy and infrastructure investments must bring about ease of access for people, irrespective of a country's development stage. This will enable a quantum leap to ensure that the whole-of-society experiences improved energy access in parallel to the energy transition required to achieve net-zero.
- There is a need for agile and adaptive governance that keeps pace with the changing regulations and standards for better ecosystem management.
- A multistakeholder and inclusive partnership approach that brings together technology, governance, and financing is required to achieve the set global goals.

During the dialogue, the role of CDRI and similar initiatives were stressed upon by the panelists. Mr. Kishore elucidated how CDRI through cooperation, technical support and knowledge exchange is being and could further be the convening entity for building resilient infrastructure.

CDRI should further promote:

- The use of climate information analytics and its availability as public goods to facilitate improved planning of transitioning energy systems.
- Continuous investments in the development and deployment of technology equitably.
- People's participation owing to the decentralized nature of renewables, as communities are closer to renewables unlike traditional energy systems.

Technical Dialogues

Pioneering Nature-based Solutions for Resilient Infrastructure | 5 Nov

The panellists for this dialogue were Mr. Seth Schultz, *CEO Resilience Shift*, Ms. Riya Rahiman, *Senior Specialist, Infrastructure Resilience, CDRI*, Ms. Emily Pidgeon, *Vice President of Ocean Science and Innovation, Conservation International*, Mr. Sven Kramer, *Director Sustainability, Van Oord*, Mr. Unnikrishnan Nair, *Head of Climate Change, Commonwealth Secretariat*; and the moderator was Mr. Tanaji Sen, *Director- Advocacy and Partnerships, CDRI*.

This session marked the release of CDRI's white paper on 'Governance of Infrastructure for Resilience', developed by CDRI and Resilience Shift. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is a catchphrase that is finding increasing reference in adaptation and resilience dialogues and understand its application and scalability are essential.

This session focused on the challenges and key actions at different stages of a project life cycle for NbS in the context of resilient infrastructure. It discussed key learning from case studies around the world and how recommended actions have been incorporated into NbS projects in complementarity with other grey infrastructure initiatives.



L-R: Ms. Riya Rahiman, Mr. Tanaji Sen, Mr. Sven Kramer, Ms. Emily Pidgeon, Mr. Unnikrishnan Nair, Mr. Seth Schultz

The key messages of this session revolved around:

- Making NbS accessible and attractive by including the benefits of NbS in the valuation of projects.
- Advocating NbS to be central to international frameworks and national policies as this would encourage the uptake of NbS.
- Ensuring ownership in mainstreaming NbS through regulatory frameworks, financial instruments, knowledge management, capacity building and research.

CDRI from its position can advocate for active cooperation, collaboration and coordinated action for integration of NbS into infrastructure governance. Additionally, CDRI could consider:

- Providing curriculum-based learning and training to promote widespread adoption of NbS in infrastructure projects.
- Involving indigenous population and local communities for advocacy and on-ground implementation. The indigenous people's knowledge systems are nature-based and local communities are aware of the issues unique to them; and people's participation would only support the uptake of the solutions.
- Build evidence on NbS and disseminate knowledge that informs design, planning, policy, and financial case for its integration into infrastructure resilience in countries.

Climate Adaptation – through Infrastructure Risk Resilience and Governance – A Global Perspective | 9 Nov

The keynote speaker for the dialogue was Mr. Henk Ovink, *Special Envoy for International Water Affairs, Government of Netherlands* and panelists were Mr. Kamal Kishore, *Indian Co-Chair Executive-Committee, CDRI and Member Secretary (I/c), NDMA, India*, Professor Albert Klein Tank, *Director of the Met Office Hadley Centre for Climate Science Services* and Ms. Rachel Brisley, *Head of Energy and Environment, Ipsos MORI's Public Affairs Division*; and the Moderator was Ms. Carla Montesi, *Director at the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships*.

This virtual session brought out the importance of good governance in the development of resilient infrastructure. It also discussed enabling governance frameworks for building resilient infrastructure- through all stages of the infrastructure lifecycle, in the face of an evolving risk landscape, underpinned by transparent science-based evidence to accelerate action on climate change adaptation. The session was co-organized by CDRI the European Union (EU) and their partners the UK-Met Office and the University of Exeter at the EU Pavilion.



Drawing from the session, CDRI's infrastructure governance programme should emphasize on the three pillars of effective disaster risk governance for infrastructure resilience:

- Moving beyond asset-level resilience to system-level resilience for infrastructure
- Increased investment in data analytics to make it understandable, usable, and actionable for achieving infrastructure resilience.
- Creating social demand for infrastructure resilience through predictable and reliable services from infrastructure systems. Infrastructure is for people, and hence it is crucial to involve people and their perspectives for achieving resilience in infrastructure systems.

Speaking Engagements of CDRI

Mr. Kamal Kishore represented CDRI as a speaker for the sessions organized by the Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment (CCRI) and Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC). Mr. Kishore was also invited for the launch of the Global Resilience Index Initiative (GRII) by the UK Centre for Greening Finance and Investment. Mr. Tanaji Sen moderated a session organized by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Finance Corporation (IFC). Besides these, the delegate team attended some sessions organized in other countries'/organizations' pavilions. These included:

- Integrating Resilience into investment decision making at the Resilience Hub on 2 November;
- Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources in the Andes at the Peru Pavilion on 2 November;
- Transformation of South Asian Cities to Climate Friendliness and Social Justice at the German Pavilion on 3 November;
- The Triple Win Scenario: Catalyzing Action for Clean Air, Health and Climate by the World Resources Institute (WRI) on 5 November;
- Future proofing transport: design codes and standards - why do they matter and how can they evolve? at the Resilience Hub on 10 November (Virtual).

CDRI's participation in the various sessions of COP26 enabled the Coalition to position itself as a collaborator and actor on the following themes:

- **Adaptation and Resilience** through risk informed investments in Infrastructure globally and particularly in SIDS, who are at the forefront of climate risks and impact.
- **Transitioning Energy Infrastructure** as a critical pathway to building infrastructure resilience and ensuring net zero simultaneously.

- **Improving infrastructure governance** through risk informed policies, planning and design, intra-government coordination, upgraded regulatory frameworks, and integration of Nature based solutions.

Member and Stakeholder Engagement

CDRI held a series of formal meetings with a range of stakeholders engaged as members and partners during COP 26. These meetings are categorized into three, viz. Member Country, Non-Member Country, and International Organizations.

Among member countries, CDRI held three meetings with counterparts across ministries from Brazil. These meetings were held with the Governing Council representative from the Ministry of Infrastructure on Brazil's engagement at CDRI. The deliberations identified Seaports Resilience and Roads and Rail Infrastructure as areas of focus. A broad plan of action to engage on Seaport's resilience was charted. Additionally, the engagement with Brazil on Early Warning Systems for Drought linked to Hydro Power projects was confirmed. In the meetings with Ministry of Science and Technology and Brazil Development Bank affirmations were made on engagement to support with and strengthen data sharing, technology and infrastructure planning and financing solutions. Following the endorsement of CDRI's charter by Dominican Republic, counterparts held a discussion with CDRI to curate ideas on collaboration on infrastructure projects and investments in the country. There was a particular interest in looking at power sector resilience to hurricanes and seaport resilience besides exploring opportunities on transition of energy and infrastructure systems. The Dominican Republic was keen for a collaborative project to be initiated.

Among non-member countries, there was particular interest for collaborations and membership from two countries. Colombia has initiated a conversation to explore endorsement of the Charter and Grenada is interested in engaging on IRIS.

CDRI had constructive and detailed conversations with a range of international organizations and multilateral bodies. These are listed here with summary notes on action points from the meetings.

- Commonwealth Secretariat – In conversation with the Secretary General and her team it was agreed that the two entities will engage to develop a partnership MoU that is underpinned by an action plan and joint call to action. Focus areas could be climate finance for resilient infrastructure, NbS linked project development, upstream advocacy, and engagement for improved governance of infrastructure pipelines, among others.
- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) – The bilateral meeting between the organizations identified the following areas of collaboration.



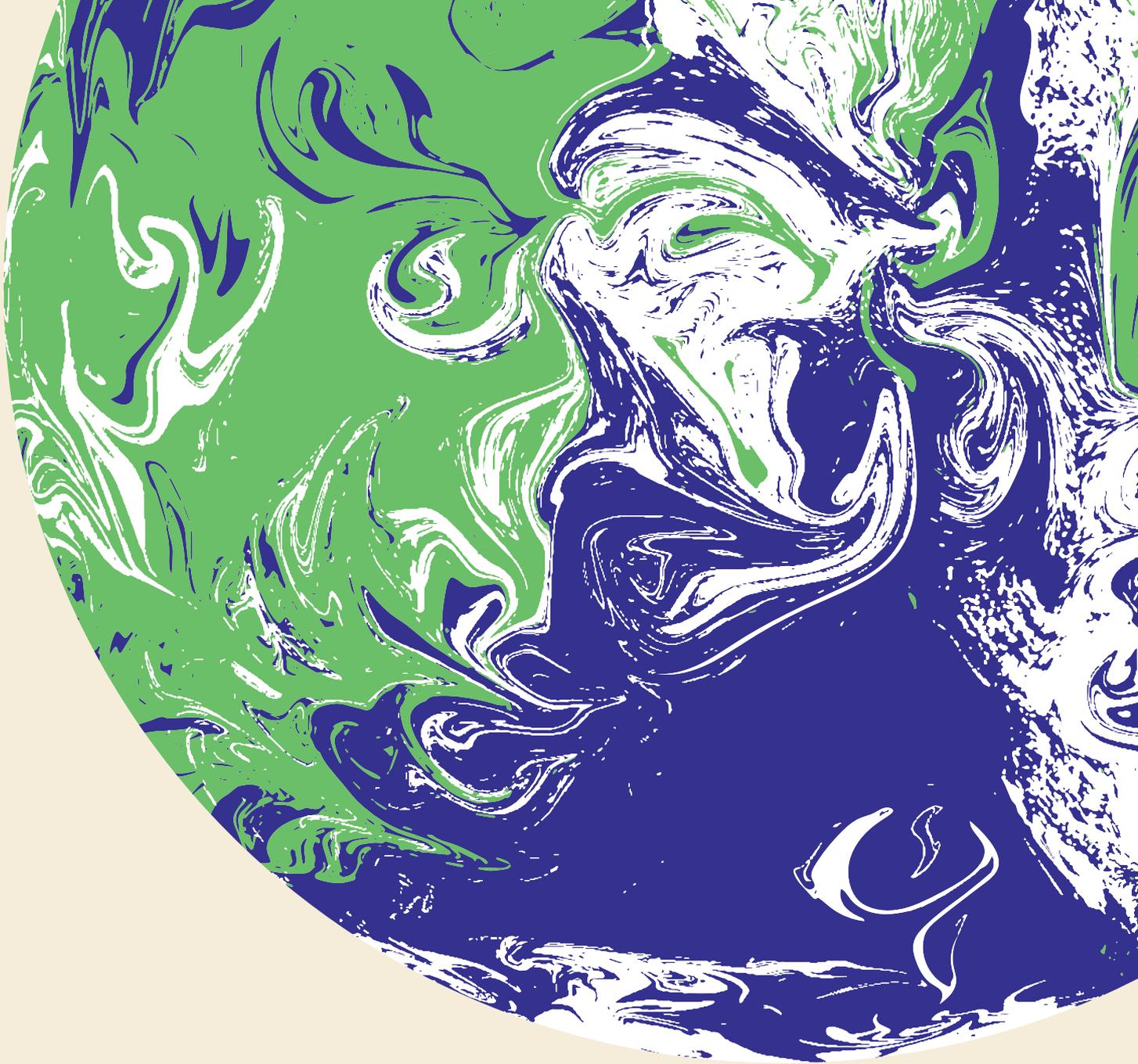
Mr Tanaji Sen, Director - Advocacy, Communications & Partnerships was the moderator at the session on 'Climate Resilience for the Global Clean Energy Transition'.

- » National infrastructure planning at systemic level integrating green growth and resilient infrastructure.
- » Combination of analytical and advocacy work with governments to enable improved governance particularly around incorporation of adaptation targets and actions into NDCs.
- » Given GGGI's outreach in both the Pacific and Caribbean, GGGI also suggested exploring the opportunity of being a delivery partner for CDRI's IRIS facility.
- Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP): It was agreed to deepen the engagement between the two secretariats with a focus on identifying needs of stakeholders regarding infrastructure linked early warning. These could be done by organizing symposium/s that seek to understand needs of Island States and their Infrastructure stakeholders, and by engaging asset owners and managers of utilities and/or critical infrastructure units with a focus on a particular hazard type.
- World Resources Institute (WRI): The meeting engagement with WRI led to the following points of action being agreed.
 - » WRI will support with the engagement of CDRI as a technical partner on the infrastructure track of Adaptation Action Coalition (AAC) of COP.
 - » Engagement with AAC will also enable CDRI to extend conversations with LDCs and particularly African States for membership of CDRI.
 - » AAC can also enable CDRI to disseminate its infrastructure resilience metric and tool, being developed through the Global Flagship Report, for uptake and application and/or pilots.
 - » CDRI and WRI have complimentary areas of expertise. WRI has expertise in finance mainstreaming, nature based solutions for adaptation, adaptation planning, transformative adaptation, etc. Therefore, CDRI and WRI can actively deliberate on collaborating based on core areas for knowledge generation, research activities and dissemination. This could include, to begin with, work on disaster protection infrastructure and nature-based solutions.
 - » There is potential to do joint advocacy, convenings, publications, events, and potentially joint fundraising as relevant.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB): The meeting with ADB followed the launch of IRIS and their active contribution to the design of IRIS. The teams discussed CDRI's current geographic focus and nature of projects. It was agreed that both parties will keep abreast of initiatives that may be of mutual interest and seek to dovetail programs where possible to ensure complementarity. ADB expressed their intent to continue offering support on IRIS as it moved into the inception phase.
- CCRI: As a member organization, CCRI has partnered with CDRI on a series of engagements for Disaster Risk Financing (DRF). This collaboration was reaffirmed at the in-person conversations at COP26. There was a commitment to work together on CDRI's DRF programme, CCRI's SRF initiative, and partake in the development of the Global Flagship Report and associated work on developing Resilience Indices to inform investments in infrastructure.

CDRI was able to reach out to and engage with a diversified audience at COP26. The COP26 meetings also enabled CDRI to firm up collaborations and connections with partner organizations and stakeholders. In person discussions extended and expedited virtual deliberations that will now enable formalized engagements for research, knowledge sharing, in country collaborations, and advocacy on Disaster Resilience Infrastructure. In doing so CDRI has progressed in its goal of being a key partner and voice for climate change adaptation action and disaster resilience of infrastructure.

Action Points Emerging from COP26

- **Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS):** The momentum that was gained during the launch of IRIS has put CDRI and IRIS central to the discussions of building disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure in SIDS. This summit-level engagement showcased the political will and support to the Small Island Developing States who are at the forefront of climate and disaster risks. IRIS is now well placed to realize the expression of this commitment through its programme work. As an immediate follow up, the focus for IRIS should be setting up and operationalize IRIS with a one-year inception phase, starting in January 2022 with the intention to initiate projects by the third quarter of 2022.
- **DRI Thought Leadership:** The identified ask from the session at COP26 and CDRI's ongoing programme on the resilience of the power sector infrastructure, encouraged CDRI to focus on energy transition as one of its thematic areas. CDRI will therefore, focus on integrating resilience into the transitioning energy system through its work. At ICDRI in March 2022, our flagship annual conference, and beyond, CDRI will emphasize on Resilience of Transitioning Infrastructure Systems as a goal that is instrumental to realizing 1.5°C, climate adaptation for the most vulnerable, and attaining energy transition targets that integrate resilience.
- **Scientific Data, Metrics and Solutions for Infrastructure Resilience:** The need for developing metrics for measuring infrastructure resilience that can enable risk-informed financing was widely recognized at COP26. This is where CDRI's Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index, which is a part of the Flagship Report on Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure will play a crucial role. CDRI will further promote and share the learning of the metrics with a wider audience through global events, workshops and other engagements to strengthen risk-informed financing and decision making.
- **Improving Infrastructure Governance:** Drive infrastructure resilience by facilitating improved governance informed by practice, advocacy, research and evidence, and collaboration. A key part of this may be emphasizing on Nature-based Solutions, Building with Nature, Ecosystems linked Infrastructure Development through partnerships with a range of stakeholders – public, private, knowledge institutions and civil society organizations.



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