



United Nations
 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
 Secretariat, Geneva

UNISDR Submission to the UNFCCC concerning FCCC/SBI/2011/L.16 related to “views on the process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and on the modalities and guidelines available for LDCs.”

The following views were developed by the UNISDR based on consultations with Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva, through the ISDR Support Group as well as with ISDR partners through the Inter-Agency Group on Disaster Risk Reduction. In particular, contributions were received from Switzerland, Germany, China, Panama, Philippines, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery of the World Bank (GFDRR), UNU and WMO.

The views specifically focus on the ways that activities and institutions engaged in reducing risk to natural hazards can support climate change adaptation.

<p>Decision and Relevance to ISDR</p>	<p>Views from UNISDR to strengthen integration of disaster risk reduction</p>
<p>Subsidiary Body for Implementation Thirty-fourth session, Bonn, 6–16 June 2011 Agenda item 8 (a) and (b) National adaptation plans (FCCC/SBI/2011/L.16)</p>	
<p>Paragraph 7 invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the UNFCCC secretariat, by 15 August 2011, their views on:</p> <p>(a) The process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs;</p> <p>(b) The modalities and guidelines for least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans.</p>	<p>UNISDR views and information from disaster risk reduction capacities, tools and institutions to assist least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties formulate and implement adaptation plans:</p> <p>a) Views on the process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Hyogo Framework for Action and national institutions engaged in its implementation have proven effective mechanisms to address the risk of natural hazards in national and local development planning. National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, established in the framework of ISDR, might serve as a model for national multi-stakeholder engagement. Synergy with these should be explored in the context of designing and implementing national adaptation plans. ▪ In addressing climate-related disaster risks, Parties should integrate their climate change adaptation plans with disaster risk reduction national plans, both at the planning level and during implementation. This will assist decision makers to select effective approaches from risk prevention, response and transfer (insurance) measures when planning adaptation strategy. This has proven effective in a number of countries such as the Philippines and Vietnam.

	<p>b) Views on the modalities and guidelines to employ the modalities formulated to support national adaptation plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Parties should build on existing disaster risk assessments, which are based on disaster loss data and when available risk modelling, to inform identification of actions aimed at reducing the risk of extreme climate events, when developing national adaptation plans. Such assessments can be found on www.preventionweb.org.▪ National reports on progress against the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action can further guide identification of gaps as well as lessons in addressing climate extreme events, which would be a useful input to adaptation planning.▪ National adaptation plans should be informed by and integrated with national development strategies, and vice versa. Methodologies for and experience from such upstream integration addressing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in <i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers</i> (PRSP), World Bank <i>Country Assistance Strategies</i> (CAS) and United Nations <i>Development Assistance Frameworks</i> (UNDAF) exist to support these efforts.
--	---