



United Nations
 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
 Secretariat, Geneva

Views for UNFCCC Submission on the Support to the National Adaptation Plan Process from a Disaster Risk Reduction Perspective

At UNFCCC COP17, Durban, South Africa, Parties adopted initial guidelines for least developed countries to formulate their national adaptation plans (NAPs). The objective of the plans is to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts and to build resilience targeting national development processes.

In order to assist least developing countries in this effort, Parties and relevant organizations are invited to submit to the UNFCCC by 13 February 2012 information on support to the national adaptation plan process in the least developed countries.

The Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with UNISDR held an initial consultation, involving UNDP-BCPR, FAO, GFDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, WFP, on 27 January 2012 on disaster risk reduction to identify existing support available. UNDP/BCPR, IFRC and WHO provided further written inputs.

The Durban decision on the national adaptation plans provides a helpful context in the coming years for ensuring efforts to reduce disaster risk effectively and to support least developed countries in particular to adapt to climate change.

The draft table below includes support available within institutions addressing natural hazard risk that can contribute to national adaptation plans in least developed countries. The table is structured along the format of the initial draft guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans by least developed country Parties adopted in Durban.

Relevant areas of the initial draft guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans by least developed country Parties (UNFCCC, COP17)	Support available on addressing disaster risk
1. a) Identification and assessment of institutional arrangements, programmes, policies and capacities for overall coordination and leadership on adaptation	Capacity, institutional and policy reviews on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are available. UNDP has undertaken 20 country-level analyses of institutions and policies for managing climate-related risks; the twofold purpose of the analyses is to identify capacity gaps and to inform NAPs. These assessments review: 1) historical climate variability and extreme events, current trends and future projections, and 2) climate impacts on development (historical, current and potential), as a basis for systematically identifying risk management priorities, institutional and policy requirements and capacity development needs for improving

	<p>climate-related development outcomes. The methodology (available on the UNDP website and attached) is directly applicable to NAP preparation.</p> <p>UNISDR has carried out a regional review in Asia. The Global Assessment Report 2011 also provides reviews of effective institutional arrangements for addressing risk based on the analysis of country report on the Hyogo Framework for Action.</p>
<p>1. (b) Assessments of available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, measures taken to address climate change, and gaps and needs, at the national and regional levels;</p>	<p>A range of tools support the assessment of risk to climate related extreme events, in particular the Global Assessment Report (GAR) and its global and regional risk analysis, the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA), the seasonal forecast tools developed in a cooperation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre and the International Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) as well as UNDP's Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP).</p>
<p>1. (c) Comprehensive, iterative assessments of development needs and climate vulnerabilities</p>	<p>UN programmatic support to development plans and policies at country level is coordinated through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). UNDP, the UNISDR Secretariat and other UN partners provide support for integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into UNDAFs in countries facing climate-related risks to development.</p> <p>UNDP supports UNDAF preparation through CADRI and UNDAF implementation through its country programmes.. Regional training is also provided integrating both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Civil society organisations and the Red Cross/Red Crescent have over the years developed community based DRR methods that include climate related risks.</p>
<p>2. (a) Design and development of plans, policies and programmes by considering decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 14 (a) (the Cancun Adaptation Framework);</p> <p>2. (c) Activities aimed at integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning;</p>	<p>The Hyogo Framework for Action, as recognized in the Cancun Adaptation Framework, provides a coherent set of no-regret actions to effectively ensure that sustainable development efforts address the risk of climate extreme events.</p> <p>UN Resident Coordinators are the primary interagency mechanism for pulling together the assistance of UN Country Teams and the international community at country level in support of governments. Services include aligning international assistance with government plans and policies, mapping and</p>

	<p>aligning on-going and planned international programmes and initiatives, and coordinating programme activities.</p> <p>UNDP supports UN Resident Coordinators through its country offices to pull together comprehensive, multi-stakeholder disaster and climate risk management programmes of sufficient scale and scope to assist countries in achieving the Hyogo Framework expected outcome of a substantial reduction in disaster losses</p>
(d) Participatory stakeholder consultations;	<p>UNISDR Campaign of local authorities brings over 800 mayors committed to the subject of addressing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Various programmes in developing countries by the Red Cross/Red Crescent and NGOs that facilitate the involvement of local stakeholders, in particular those most vulnerable to the impacts of CC, in national adaptation planning.</p>
4. (b) To monitor and review the efforts undertaken, and provide information in their national communications on the progress made and the effectiveness of the national adaptation plan process.	<p>a) Regular monitoring by countries of efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action. National reports are available on www.preventionweb.org.</p>