

Risk reduction and risk management : mainstreaming adaptation to climate change

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Outline

- 1. Introduction -Disaster National issues**
- 2. Responses – international & regional**
- 3. Mainstreaming of risk reduction & risk management & good governance**
 - Putting countries in the drivers seat**
 - Lessons learnt**
- 4. Conclusions & recommendations**

Introduction - Adaptation to climate change

- **CC risks considerations**
 - **at the forefront and integral to decisions**
 - **a priority for all**
 - **as a way of life – second nature**
 - **Top-down-bottom up process**
- **Adopt integrated, whole of chain and programmatic approach**
 - **National-provincial-local-community**
 - **Government-private sector-community-HH**
 - **Science-economics-policy-action spectrum**
 - **People focus**

HOW?

Key national issues and concerns

- Limited technical and financial capacity
- Need for Integrated Decision-making processes at all levels but limited government policy, organizational structures and legislative framework reflecting connectivity
- Reactive to external funding rather than drivers of their own NDGs
- Limited Stakeholder engagement in the past
- External support often very good projects but piece meal and often uncoordinated
- Single task focused initiatives rather than program of outcome focused program science-people-economics-policy-actions

Partnership & roles

International multilateral & bilateral agencies

Regional organisations

National stakeholders

Regional and International Responses..

Disaster and climate change

- UN Framework on Climate Change – country participation
- Pacific Islands Framework of Action on Climate Change, 2006-2015
- 1994 Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World
- Hyogo Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action, 2006-2015;
- Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action, 2006-2015
- Pacific island Energy Policy (PIEP) and related project

Challenge of operationalising regional commitments Aid effectiveness under Paris Declaration

Mainstreaming & Strengthening national
governance & institutional capacity

Putting countries in the
drivers' seat

Mainstreaming climate change and risk .. In practical terms.....what & where ...changing

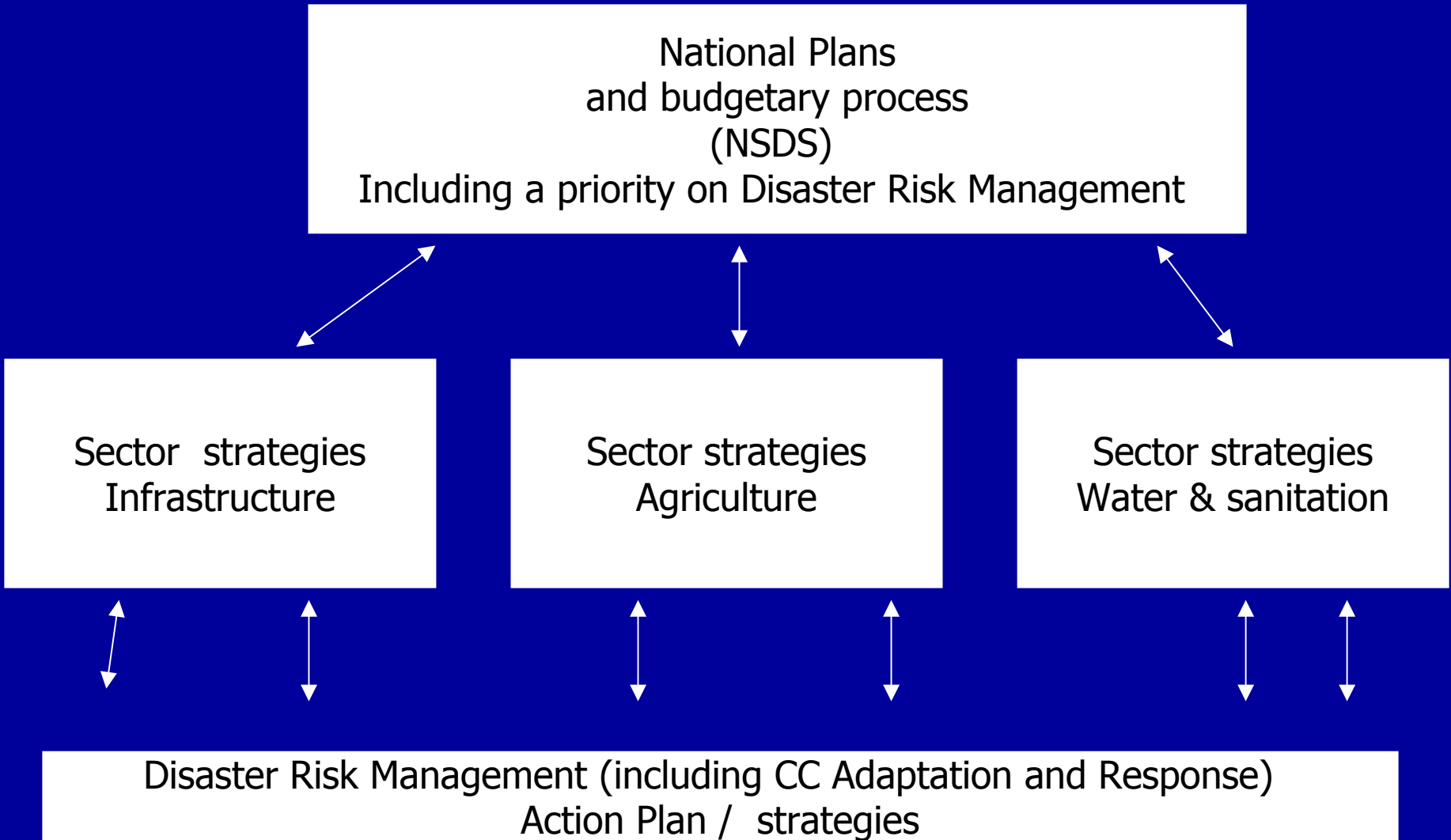
- National – national planning and budgetary process
- Sectoral & cross sectoral – Ministries or departments
- Community – community & household

Mainstreaming DRR & DM – a linked NSDS and NAP



Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Strategies incorporated in each Ministerial , Sectoral and Provincial Corporate Plan
Community / area development plans

CLIMATE PROOFING - ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AT ALL LEVELS

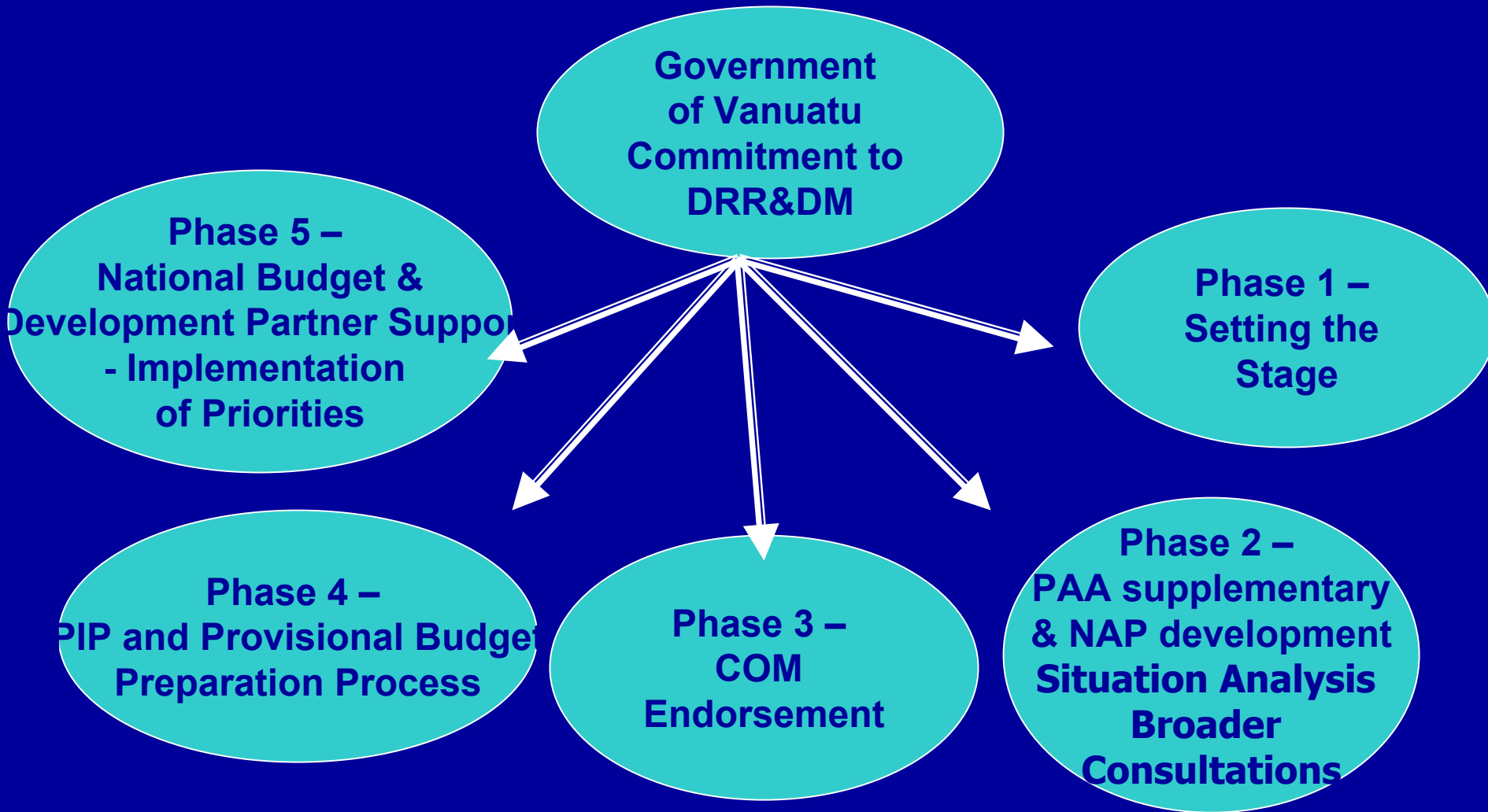


Mainstreaming disaster risk management

5 phase Vanuatu process:

Operationalising international, regional frameworks on DRM & Climate Change

Process to Output – 5 Phases



Output of phase 1

Phase 1 –
Setting the
Stage

- Highest level commitment
- Establishment of Reference Group
- Establishment of National Task Force
- Resource commitment from DRM partners

Outputs – phase 2 & 3

Phase 2 –
PAA supplementary
& NAP development
Situation Analysis
Broader
Consultations

- Supplementary Prioritized Action Agenda, incorporating disaster risk priority as a strategic goal
- Linked National Action Plan
 - guided by DRR&DM Framework of Action, Pacific island Framework of Action on Climate Change

Phase 3 –
COM
Endorsement

Phase 4 outputs

Phase 4 –
PIP and Provisional Budget
Preparation Process

- Using Prioritised NAP develop Provisional Indicative Program (PIP) of Actions and Subactions, Provisional Indicative Budget (PIB)
- Government endorsement of PIP and IPB*

* Expected in late march

Where to from here...Phase 5

Phase 5 –
National Budget &
Development Partner Su
- Implementation
of Priorities

- Government endorsement of PIP and IPB
- Use of NAP, PIP & IPB in donor roundtable discussion
- Use of NAP, PIP & IPB in regional organisation joint programming



- National and complementary support
- Coordinated development partners support
 - implementing Paris declaration
- Coordinated regional support
 - Implementing Pacific Plan
 - Joint Missions, Joint Project proposals

Lessons learnt so far (1)....

- Highest level of political commitment & Reference Group
- 2nd Tier level - Establishment of National Task Force
- Champions at strategic level – MFEM as well as NDMO/ Met office
- Active engagement of National Task Force Members
- Consultation across all key levels of government and key stakeholder involvement

Lessons learnt (2)...

- Building on existing processes
- Joint understanding
 - Relevance of sectoral situation analysis w.r.t disaster risk management,
 - Direct and indirect effects of hazard impacts and discussing cross linkages
 - Interdepartmental linkages and relevance
 - Using results of NCSA; NAPA & communications exercises
- Confirm existing strengths and identify gaps
- Collaboratively identifying key strategies needed to address gaps
- Identifying outcome focused tasks and subtasks

Identifying themes to strategies
to outcomes
to outcome focused actions
and subactions

Indicative budget preparation

NAP - 8 themes; 10 strategies and 51 actions

Theme	Broad Outcome
1. Governance	Increased transparency, accountability and effective decisions at all levels, supported by an appropriate institutional framework and mechanisms for systematic and coordinated Disaster Risk Management
2. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management in National Planning and Budgeting	National, sectoral and corporate plans and national budget allocation explicitly reflect integrated Disaster Risk Management considerations
3. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction	Well prepared communities to all hazards, minimising their vulnerability and increasing resilience
4. Strengthening Disaster Management	Effective and rapid recovery of communities from disasters, assisted by effective and well coordinated disaster management systems
5. Information, Information Systems, Knowledge Management	Timely availability of, and access to, accurate information on hazards for decision making by stakeholders at all levels
6. Capacity Development	Institutional and individual capacity improved to make informed decisions to reduce risks and better manage disaster.
7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	DRM programme responsive to key emerging issues and streamlined DRM status reporting at the national and international levels

Provisional Costing

Theme	Indicative Costs US\$
1. Governance	116,800
2. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management in National Planning and Budgeting	42,200
3. Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction	210,988
4. Strengthening Disaster Management	173,960
5. Information, Information Systems, Knowledge Management	1,301,120
6. Capacity Development	274,840
7. Monitoring and Evaluation	42,400
8. Programme Management Unit	1,215,500
TOTAL	3,777,808

Lessons learnt (3)...Regional Partners

- Need for a clear conceptual framework to guide the NAP process – not a 'suck and see' approach
- Common understanding and common language amongst partners
- Long term and continued engagement – suitability of short term consultants questionable
- Regional backstopping in key technical areas:
 - technical hazard risk understanding & assessment
 - disaster as a development issue and economic assessment
 - interphase between economic planning and budgetary process & DRR&DM - mainstreaming
- Ongoing engagement of NTF
- Regional collaborators play mentoring role – NTF feedback
- NTF having ownership of the entire process, including final endorsement

Lessons learnt (4)...development partners & countries

- Regional leaders declarations provide political authority to undertake joint missions
 - Pacific Plan and Forum Communiques
- International Commitment on Aid Effectiveness
 - provides moral authority for donor partnership
- Issues with country driven process – a new culture
- True partnership – is this a dream
- Personality matters.....

Conclusion (1) - national

- **Power of economics in advocacy – even partial**
- **Long term and sustainable adaptation will require:**
 - **a change in mindset learning new 'tricks'**
 - **thinking of connectivity & linkages**
 - **thinking outside the box**
- **Building on existing processes**
- **Interdepartmental buy-in and ongoing National Task Force engagement**
- **Staged and participatory approach for local ownership**

Conclusion (2) – regional organisations

- **Thinking laterally & holistically**
 - **outcome (cf input) driven strategies**
 - **putting aside organisational 'interests'**
- **Long term engagement by regional partners and relationship building**
- **New role of regional organisations**
 - **Technical backstoppers & Decision-support systems/ processes**
 - **Guide rather than implementers**
 - **Mentoring**
- **Establish Technical working group for technical (scientific & economic) backstopping**

Conclusion (s) - international

- **UNFCCC Secretariat role to help lay the foundation**
 - **Put countries in drivers' seat**
 - put high priority on laying solid foundation - mainstreaming
 - NSDS linked thematic NAP; sectoral plans reflecting DRM
 - Strategically develop people focused Decision-support system
 - **Establish Pacific Regional Climate Change / Risk Reduction and Risk Management Facility**
 - bringing together different international instruments and facilities
 - **Establish national information system linked to regional system – Pacific Plan**
 - **Develop new type of integrated training programs**
 - – new breed of planners, economists, scientists