Alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework

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Overview of Session

- Presentation on linkages between three international agendas: climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development
- Small group exercise and reporting back to plenary
- Summary and conclusion
Alignment of International Agendas

- Paris Agreement, UNFCCC
- NDCs, NAPs
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Development efforts must be resilient to the impacts of climate change and related disaster risks in order to be sustainable.

Alignment involves looking at the different agendas with common objectives and finding synergies.
Connections in the texts of the global agendas

- Recognizes close linkages between climate action and sustainable development.
- Notes that DRR is essential for sustainable development.
- Highlights role of adverse climate change impacts in undermining sustainable development.
- Acknowledges that the UNFCCC is the primary forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.
- Includes targets related to disaster risk reduction.
- References Sendai Framework.
- Notes that addressing climate change is the mandate of the UNFCCC.
- Recognizes climate change as a driver of disaster risk.

Direct references

Thematic linkages
Country-level commitments under the three international agendas

- **Strategies for achieving the SDGs**, which identify country-specific targets and indicators, and outline actions plans to achieve them

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**, which communicate individual countries’ contributions to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement

- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes**, which are national processes to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and develop strategies to address them

- **National DRR strategies**, which outline national strategies that include targets, indicators and time frames; and are aligned with the recommendations of the Sendai Framework
Alignment at the Country Level: Adaptation, DRR and SDGs

- Alignment in the climate change agenda
  - NAP processes and NDCs
- Alignment across international agendas
  - NAPs/NDCs and national DRR strategies
  - NAPs/NDCs processes and SDGs
Challenges

**Institutional**: Policy processes led by different government departments or ministries

**Support**: Different funders with different agendas and expected results

**Resources**: Available human, financial and technological resources

**Coordination fatigue**
Improved adaption outcomes through efficiency and coherence across international agendas

- **Increased access to resources** - Prioritization of actions that meet objectives of the three international agendas

- **Sharing of climate risk data and information** - Climate vulnerability and risk assessments, and data on observed and projected climate change can inform DRR and SDG activities

- **Efficient consultation processes** – using existing planning and consultation mechanisms; combining stakeholder engagement processes
M&E: Adaptation, DRR and SDGs

- **Harmonized reporting** - M&E of adaptation can draw on SDG and DRR reporting; indicators and support received
- **Consistent reporting** – consistent information is reported
- **Combined M&E information/data platforms** – efficiency in meeting multiple reporting requirements
## Comparison of the monitoring frameworks of the three Agreements

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<tr>
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<th>SDGs (Agenda 2030)</th>
<th>Sendai</th>
<th>Paris Agreement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantitative goals or targets at global level</strong></td>
<td>17 global goals with several targets each. Countries may define additional national targets.</td>
<td>7 global targets. Countries may define additional national targets.</td>
<td>For mitigation (well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to 1.5°C). The global goal on adaptation is qualitative. Countries define their own targets (NDCs).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Development of global M&amp;E framework</strong></td>
<td>By an ‘Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators’, adopted by UN General Assembly.</td>
<td>By an ‘open-ended intergovernmental expert working group’ comprising experts nominated by States and supported by the UNISDR; adopted by UN General Assembly.</td>
<td>Details of the Global Stocktake are still being negotiated (Art. 14). ‘Modalities, procedures and guidelines’ for national reporting under the transparency framework (Art. 13) and details of the Adaptation Communications (Art. 7) are still to be agreed upon by the COP; Parties may develop country-specific adaptation M&amp;E systems (Art. 7).</td>
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Source: GIZ, 2017. CC Policy Brief. Synergies in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework
## NAP Contributes to the SDGs

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<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>SDG TARGETS</th>
<th>NAP</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.b</td>
<td>Create sound policy frameworks to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</td>
<td>Creating policy frameworks to support investments for CCA and resilience</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices</td>
<td>Mainstreaming CCA in agriculture and prioritizing agriculture adaptation options in development to increase food security</td>
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<td>3.d</td>
<td>Strengthen the capacity of all countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national &amp; global health risks</td>
<td>Getting a better understanding of health impacts of CC and building capacities to address these risks through NAP</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development</td>
<td>Engaging primary, secondary and higher education institutions to build capacities on CCA</td>
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<td>5.c</td>
<td>Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</td>
<td>Promoting gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies with regards to CCA</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
<td>Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation</td>
<td>Promoting innovation and engagement of private sector in CCA planning</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
<td>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</td>
<td>Strengthening institutional capacity for CCA coordination incl. M&amp; E and stakeholder inclusion</td>
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Source: UNDP NAP-Ag Programme
Synergies between SDGs and SFDRR Indicators

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<th>SDG indicators of Goal 13</th>
<th>SFDRR indicators (selection)</th>
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<td><strong>Shared indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. (SDG 13.1.1/SFDRR A1 &amp; B1)</td>
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<td>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework. (SDG 13.1.2/SFDRR E1)</td>
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<td>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies. (SDG 13.1.3/SFDRR E2)</td>
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<td><strong>Related indicators</strong></td>
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<td>Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt. (13.2.1)</td>
<td>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies. (E1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized amount of US dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment. (13.a.1)</td>
<td>Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions. (F1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of LDCs and SIDS that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, for mechanisms for raising capacities. (13.b.1)</td>
<td>Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries. (F7)</td>
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Source: GIZ, 2017. CC Policy Brief. Synergies in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework
**M&E: Shared information platforms**

**SDG indicators** may be proxy indicators for reporting on adaptation progress in the agriculture sector, especially when tracked against weather events:

- Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
- Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

For list of SDG indicators see: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents?11803Official-List-of-Proposed-SDG-Indicators.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents?11803Official-List-of-Proposed-SDG-Indicators.pdf)
Recommendations for alignment

1. Consider the integration of SDG and Sendai indicators into country-specific adaptation M&E systems

2. Consider information from country-specific adaptation M&E systems for national reporting on SDGs and SFDRR

3. Look beyond SDG 13 (Climate action)

4. Utilize the political visibility of the SDGs to advance adaptation M&E

5. Foster coherence, avoid substitution

6. Utilize SDG and SFDRR information sources for the Global Stock take

7. Consider joint stakeholder engagement

8. Ensure that DRR and SDG officials are part of adaptation process
Discussion questions:

1. Is there potential alignment between the agriculture actions in NAPs/NDCs and other international processes? What is the alignment or linkage?
   
   *On the flip chart, identify agriculture actions from your NAP/NDC/Action Plan and note potential alignment with SDGs or DRR.*

2. What NAP/NDC processes could be used to encourage linkages between the three international agendas? Can you provide examples?
   
   *For example: planning, M&E, financing, information sharing, institutional arrangements, capacity development*