



**NAP  
Global  
Network**

## **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

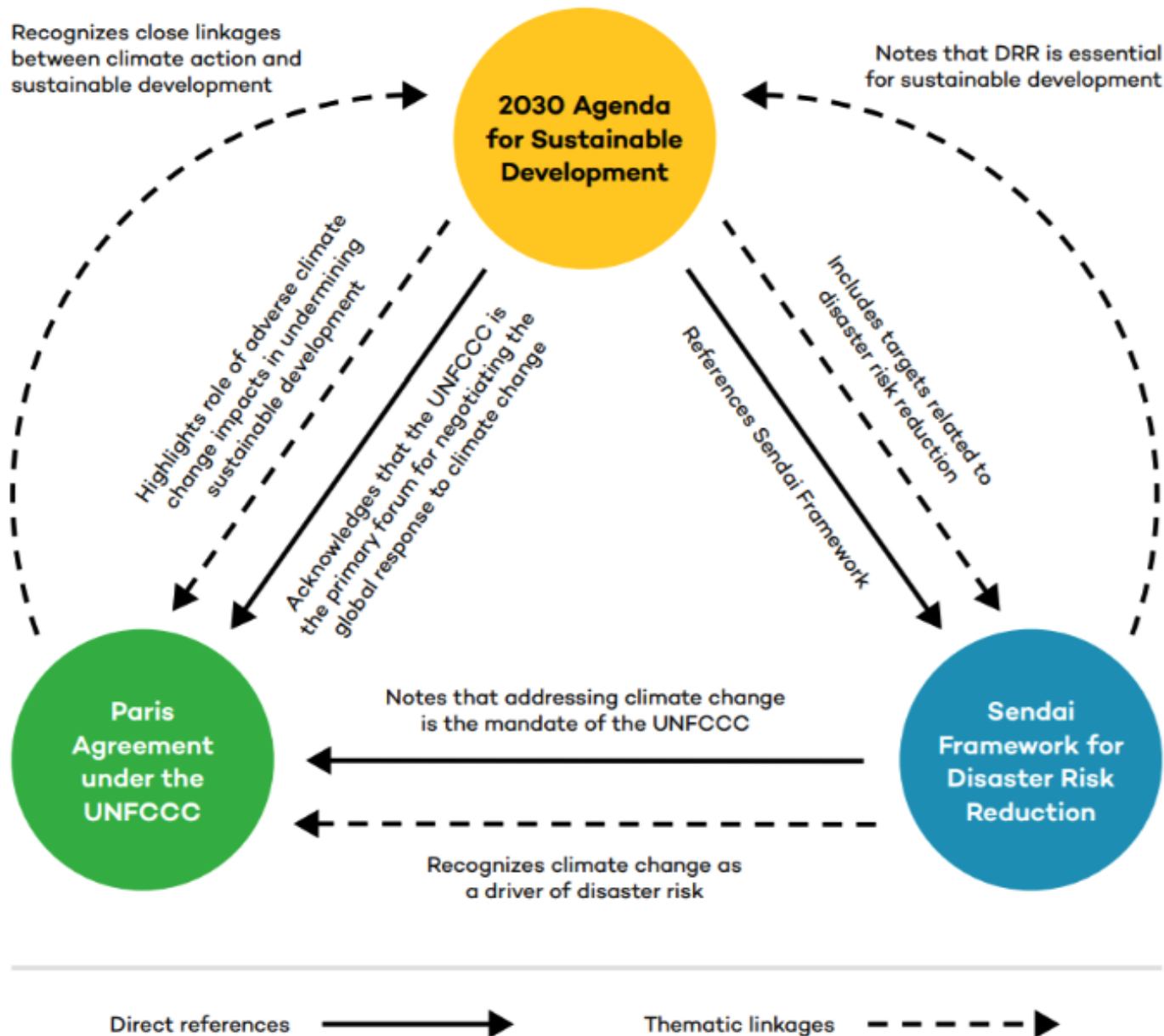
- Paris Agreement, UNFCCC
  - NDCs, NAPs
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

*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



## 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 

# 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**





## Benefits of Alignment: Adaptation, DRR and SDGs

# 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

	SDGs (Agenda 2030)	Sendai	Paris Agreement
<b>Quantitative goals or targets at global level</b>	17 global goals with several targets each. Countries may define additional national targets.	7 global targets. Countries may define additional national targets.	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).
<b>Development of global M&amp;E framework</b>	By an 'Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators', adopted by UN General Assembly.	By an 'open-ended intergovernmental expert working group' comprising experts nominated by States and supported by the UNISDR; adopted by UN General Assembly.	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&E systems (Art. 7).

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

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

Source: UNDP NAP-Ag Programme

# Synergies between SDGs and SFDRR Indicators

SDG indicators of Goal 13		SFDRR indicators (selection)	
Shared indicators			
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. (SDG 13.1.1/SFDRR A1 & B1)			
Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework. (SDG 13.1.2/SFDRR E1)			
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies. (SDG 13.1.3/SFDRR E2)			
Related indicators			
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)		Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies. (E1)	
Mobilized amount of US dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment. (13.a.1)		Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions. (F1)	
Number of LDCs and SIDS that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, for mechanisms for raising capacities. (13.b.1)		Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries. (F7)	

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>



# 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



## This policy brief ...

Opportunities and limits of connecting the monitoring of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are explored. The policy brief provides recommendations for complementary national and global monitoring and reporting towards their objectives in regard to adaptation to climate change.

## Monitoring the national implementation of Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework offers synergies by enhancing complementarity

In 2015, three major international agreements with high relevance for climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development were adopted. Each includes provisions to regularly monitor progress towards achieving its objectives. They also acknowledge the interconnectiveness of their policy domains. As their global monitoring frameworks are taking shape and countries begin to develop respective national monitoring and reporting systems, opportunities arise to exploit synergies and foster coherent implementation.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, data sources, indicators and institutional arrangements may be shared to reduce the reporting burden, particularly for least developed countries. Several countries like Cambodia, the Philippines and Finland are already exploring the linkages between monitoring adaptation progress and SDG achievements. Nevertheless, being closely related but also distinct, the specific content of the three agreements and the subsequent differences in their monitoring provisions need to be considered. For example, under the Paris Agreement countries are setting nationally determined contributions (NDCs) whose achievement cannot be monitored by the narrow set of global SDG indicators on climate. Also, the Sendai Framework does not only deal with climate-related hazards, so its indicators have to measure progress with respect to a broader set of risks. Hence, countries should seek opportunities to connect the monitoring of the three agreements without expecting they could substitute each other.

## Adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development are closely linked

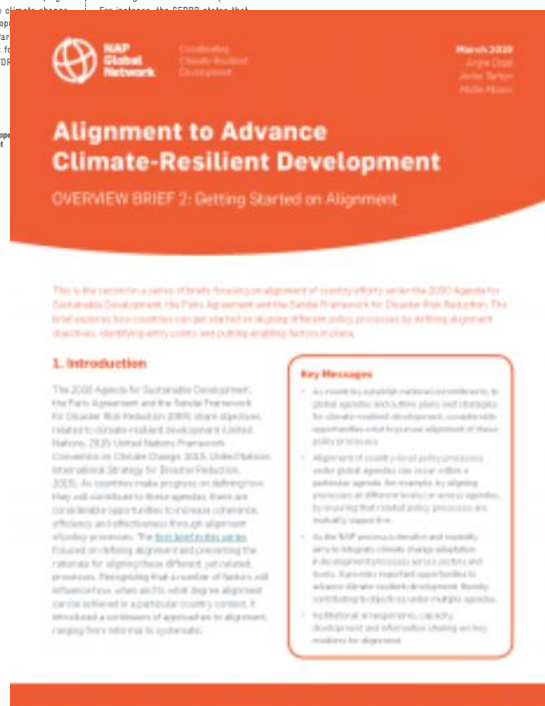
Three important agreements shaping the global response to climate change and sustainable development adopted in 2015: the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

Agenda 2030 including the SDGs. Each of them acknowledges the interconnections between addressing climate change, disaster risk reduction, and achieving sustainable development.

Excerpt from the GEF/UNEP Policy Brief

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On behalf of  
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This is the second in a series of briefs focusing on alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The brief explores how countries can get started on aligning different policy processes by defining alignment objectives, identifying entry points and creating enabling factors in place.

## 1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) share objectives related to climate-resilient development. Indeed, Nations' 2030 United Nations Programme, Convention on Climate Change, 2015, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2015). As countries make progress on delivering them, they will contribute to these agendas. There are considerable opportunities for increased coherence, efficiency and effectiveness through alignment of policy processes. The [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (SFDRR) focuses on defining alignment and connecting the outcomes for addressing climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Recognizing that a number of factors will influence how, when and to what degree alignment efforts will be implemented in a particular country context, it introduced a continuum of approaches to alignment, ranging from no link to operational.

## Key Messages

- As countries implement national commitments to global agendas and outline plans and strategies for climate-resilient development, considerable opportunities exist to ensure alignment of these policy processes.
- Alignment of country-level policy processes under global agendas can occur within a particular agenda (for example by aligning processes at different levels) or across agendas. Ensuring that related policy processes are mutually reinforcing.
- To the SDG process, coherence and rapidly serve to integrate climate change adaptation and development processes across sectors and levels. It provides important opportunities for advancing disaster risk reduction, thereby contributing to progress under multiple agendas.
- Institutional arrangements, capacity development and information sharing are key enablers for alignment.

# Small Group Exercise: Adaptation and linkages with DRR and SDGs

## 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*







# NAP Global Network

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