

Module 03

Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

FACILITATOR'S NOTES

*This module is part of the learning package on the **Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**, the whole of which can be accessed here:*
<https://www.undrr.org/publication/integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-un-sustainable>

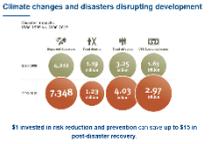
Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Learning Module: Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework		
Time and Method	Content	Note
<p>Dialogue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 1</p> 	<p>Welcome the participants to the training.</p> <p>Invite the participants to introduce themselves by name and agency – if in person, by going around the room; if online, by having participants write their info in the chatbox.</p> <p>Tell the participants that the workshop will take approximately 100 minutes, and that the objective is to orient the participants on why the Cooperation Framework should be risk-responsive, and what steps they can take to ensure that it is.</p>	<p>This workshop has been developed for use <u>after</u> the Common Country Analysis has been drafted and the prioritization of catalytic development solutions to be supported through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework have been shortlisted. It is assumed that the participants are familiar with and involved in the overall Cooperation Framework design processes, so these are only briefly recapped.</p> <p>There are two possible outputs from this training, depending on the chosen group work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Priority risk management measures for the catalytic development solutions/ priority areas of development Draft risk-informed indicators for the catalytic development solutions <p>See the notes on slide 21 for guidance on which group work is appropriate for your participant group.</p> <p>This training refers to the Cooperation Framework Companion Guidance in using the term “catalytic development solutions”. You may find that the UNCT call the catalytic development solutions by other terms, such as “strategic priority area” or “strategic courses of action”. It is recommended to check this in advance, and use their preferred term for “catalytic development solutions” throughout this presentation.</p> <p>If catalytic development solutions have not yet been shortlisted but you would still like to give this training, use priority development areas from the country’s national development vision/strategy instead.</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

<p>Monologue</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 2</p> 	<p>Show the participants the graphic of disaster impacts (from The Human Cost of Disasters: An Overview of the Last 20 years, 2020).</p> <p>Explain that data from the last 20 years show a sharp increase in the number of recorded disaster events, the number of affected people, and economic losses from disasters, compared to the previous 20-year period.</p> <p>State that much of the difference between 1980-1990 is explained by a rise in climate-related disasters. Mention that 2019 was the second warmest year on record. Explain that within 1.5°C and 2°C warming, increasing temperatures will cause significant health, ecosystem and socioeconomic effects. Based on current NDCs, the climate system is heading towards 2.9°C to 3.4°C warming.</p> <p>Emphasise that while disaster management agencies have succeeded in saving many lives from disasters, a global temperature increase of 3 degrees Celsius would cause dramatic further changes that can render many national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation entirely obsolete.</p> <p>Point out that the figures on the slide are high, but do not even include the human cost of disasters triggered by biological hazards like locusts or epidemics, or technological disasters - only natural hazards. Ask the participants to imagine what a comprehensive figure for 2020 alone would be, considering the highly active hurricane/cyclone seasons, COVID-19, intercontinental desert locust swarming, and technological disasters such as the Beirut explosion.</p> <p>Emphasise that the impacts of disasters and climate change erode the sustainability of development achievements. Continue by saying that risk-blind economic activity drives build-up of systemic risks across</p>	<p>If you would like to go into detail on how climate and disaster impacts affect the different dimensions of development, you can find additional slides on how the impacts of natural, biological, technological and slow-onset climate change-related hazards affect SDG progress in the "Toolbox - Illustrations and handouts to help climate- and risk-inform Cooperation Framework discussions" module.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p>sectors - and that when these systemic risks are realized, impacts slow or even reverse progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>Point out that response and recovery is more expensive than doing risk reduction or adaptation right in the first place.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 3</p> 	<p>Continue by saying that supporting country governments is central not only to support national development, but also to fulfil the UN commitment to the principle of Leaving No-One Behind.</p> <p>State that hazards and climate change do not affect everyone equally – and never have. Regions and communities affected by climate variability, natural and biological hazards today have often lived with their impacts for decades or centuries. This will have helped develop community risk management capacities, but will also have negatively affected poverty and well-being on an inter-generational timescale.</p> <p>Point out that climate and disaster risks do not exist in a vacuum – they exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, other risks and can be exacerbated by instability and shocks.</p> <p>Round off by pointing out that the disproportionate impact of disasters and climate change on the poorest can also be seen at the country level – data from the last 20 years show that while low income countries experience smaller disaster losses in absolute numbers than richer countries, the proportion of GDP lost is much larger.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 4</p>	<p>State that because of the threats climate change and disasters pose to sustaining development and reducing poverty and inequality, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are vital strategies for achievement of the SDGs. This is recognised in the 2030 Agenda through the harmonization of the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change</p>	<p>Make sure that the participants have received a link to or have paper copies of the <i>Guidance Note</i> printed for the workshop room in advance of the training. If you are</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework



and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This includes the use of common indicators on reduction of deaths, injury, missing people, and economic loss and damage for the SDG and Sendai results frameworks.

Explain that in light of the significant impact of climate change and disasters on people, planet, prosperity and peace, the UN system has decided to prioritize the design of risk-informed Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. The number of risk-informed Cooperation Frameworks are tracked through monitoring and reporting on the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience.

Inform the participants that a *Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* has therefore been developed by the global UN Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point Group in 2020, with input from UNCTs from all regions.

Explain that the *Guidance Note* suggests actions to take at each stage of the Cooperation Framework cycle to ensure a climate and disaster risk-informed approach.

Note that the steps described in *Guidance Note* mirror the steps in the UN DCO *Companion Package* for the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and supplements the *UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*.

Note that in addition to the step-by-step checklist and guidance, the *Guidance Note* also contains brief explainers on key terminology, interdisciplinary risk management, linkages with different UN agendas, and guidance on climate and disaster risk and impact to and from each

facilitating the workshop online, paste the link in the chatbox at this point in time.

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p>SDG area, including impacts and risks related to outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics.</p> <p>Explain that the rest of the session will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go through some of the key actions the UNCT can take to make sure their Cooperation Framework is climate and disaster risk responsive; • Show examples of climate and disaster-risk sensitive indicators; and • Do a small exercise to explore how their Cooperation Framework can integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. 	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 5</p> 	<p>Ask the participants to recall that one of the first steps in the Cooperation Framework design phase is to prioritize development solutions that can have a catalytic effect on the country's development.</p> <p>Click once to show the text.</p> <p>Tell the participants that when formulating catalytic development solutions, UNCTs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check climate and disaster risks identified in Common Country Analysis • Cross-reference against National Adaptation Plan, national climate change adaptation strategies and National DRR strategy <p>Continue by saying that UNCTs should prioritize catalytic development solutions which...</p>	

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacities of those left furthest behind or of multiple sectors • Enhance integration of climate, disaster and health risk management • Enable all-of-society approach • Support development of inclusive, multi-hazard early warning systems • Are in line with the United Nations System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action and the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience 	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>3 minutes</p> <p>Slide 6</p> 	<p>Ask the participants to recall that the next step in the Cooperation Framework design phase, the recommendation is to develop theories of change for the prioritized development solutions.</p> <p>Tell the participants that to ensure that the theories of change are risk-informed, they should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize a process which enables analysis of the causal relationships between development, climate change and disaster risks, such as problem trees or herringbone analysis. These methods are described in the Cooperation Framework Companion Package and consolidated annexes. <p>Suggest that it is important to involve climate and disaster risk stakeholders in developing the change pathways for all the prioritized development solutions. These stakeholders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal points for DRR, Climate Change and International Health Regulations 	

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government and people living in climate change/disaster-affected areas • Civil society and volunteer organizations • Institutions with expertise on climate, disaster and health risks and their impacts <p>Emphasise that it is important for the theories of change to make a sober risk assessment of how climate change and known hazards can affect change and sustainability of outcomes before and after 2030.</p> <p>Emphasise that in the context of the climate emergency and the COVID-19 pandemic, we must recognise that years of development gains can be wiped out by new or accumulating disaster and climate risks.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 7</p> 	<p>Transition by telling participants that once they have an idea of how climate change and disaster risk can affect the catalytic development solutions, a risk-responsive Cooperation Framework integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the change pathway of each.</p> <p>Explain to the participants that while climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures look different in different sectors, most measures can be said to fall into a few broad categories shown on the slide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate and disaster risk information systems and services</i>, which range from disaster statistics and analysis capacities to weather forecasting, climate change modelling and epidemiological analysis; • <i>Risk-proofing the built environment</i>, including resilient design, construction and retrofitting; 	

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature-based solutions</i>, which include solutions that help protect, sustainably manage and restore ecosystems; • <i>Awareness-raising, knowledge-sharing and capacity development</i>, critical measures to ensure that stakeholders from across the whole of society can contribute to manage risks; • <i>Risk transfer mechanisms</i>, such as shock-responsive social protection and insurance; • And <i>risk-sensitive governance</i>, which regulates how climate and disaster risks should be managed in different sectors and who is accountable. <p>When triggered by observed changes to the hazard, <i>early warning systems and anticipatory action</i> help minimize the impact; while good <i>preparedness enables efficient response and transition into resilient recovery</i>. Often, several types of interventions are packaged together to target particular vulnerable <i>communities</i> and key <i>private sector stakeholders</i>.</p> <p>Point out that by integrating the appropriate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in an envisioned pathway, you effectively pull a “lever of change” that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) strengthens risk management capacity, and (b) reduces risks threatening the sustainability of the development outcome you are trying to achieve. 	
<p>Monologue 10 minutes</p>	<p>Tell the participants that you will look at a fictional case to show how complex risk management can be integrated in different areas of socioeconomic development.</p>	

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Slides 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, and
15

Managing systemic risk through multiple sectors



Managing systemic risk through multiple sectors



Managing systemic risk through multiple sectors



Managing systemic risk through multiple sectors



Managing systemic risk through multiple sectors



Explain that you will look at the case of the fictional coastal delta city Drecca-Susdev, which was developed for the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Risk Reduction.

Explain that Drecca-Susdev is imagined as a coastal delta city facing

- seasonal flood risk,
- cyclonic wind and storm surge, and
- potentially seismic and tsunami risk.

The city faces a future of sea-level rise and increased weather extremes due to climate change, coupled with the

- socioeconomic challenges of rapid population growth,
- increased exposure and vulnerability, building and construction, energy needs, risk of environmental pollution, and
- pressures on waste management, water and food resources, transport and communications systems.

Explain that in this setting, climate and disaster risks can be managed and sustainable development protected through:

(Click once for every new point to reveal text.)

- **Multi-source energy systems** with resilient hardware, drawing on renewable sources such as water and solar power;
- **Residential buildings** built on safe land, according to updated building codes, with water and sanitation, and with access to health, welfare, and education facilities and fire and emergency services – connected by walking and cycling route networks and

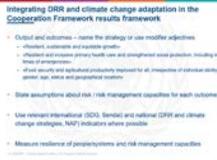
Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

 <p>The diagrams show a city layout with various infrastructure elements like roads, buildings, and green spaces, illustrating how different sectors (transport, waste, food, water) are interconnected and managed to reduce systemic risk.</p>	<p>surrounded by “green infrastructure”: gardens and trees cooling the city;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient transport networks, communications and infrastructure – elevated and built to withstand extreme weather events and sea-level rise; flexible public transport and communications systems designed on the basis of comprehensive risk assessments – including cyber-risk – and with redundancy; • Waste management and environmental protection systems that treat storm water-run off and human and industrial refuse before release; maximize recycling; and manage solid waste throughout the city; • Risk reduction measures for flood, landslides and sea inundation, including revegetation/engineering to stabilize landslide-prone areas; smaller dams; zoning that prevents risk-blind development on flood plains and coastal foreshore; ecosystem-based risk reduction on floodplains and the coastal foreshore; and mechanical barriers to reduce impact from flood waters or storm surges; • Risk-sensitive food supply systems, including cultivation of flood-resilient crops on the flood plains; urban agriculture on balconies and rooftops; flow-of-river dams; and resilient food supply chains supported by resilient transport and communications systems; • Resilient water supply systems, with small dams increasing drought resilience, flood-proofed potable water systems, pumps and water treatment plants, and water reuse/recycling facilities 	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p>with back-up energy sources; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning systems for flood and landslide based on weather forecasts, rainfall records, and monitoring of upstream river levels – coupled with controlled dam releases, flood gate/levee opening and closing, and evacuation response if necessary; early warning systems for seas storms/hurricanes/tsunami based on weather forecasts, seismic systems and other global monitoring, coupled with evacuation and use of mechanical barriers when needed. 	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 16</p> 	<p>Remind the participants that once they have identified climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction elements to include in the Cooperation Framework, it's important to ensure that they are reflected in the results framework.</p> <p>Click once.</p> <p>Tell participants that this begins with reflecting climate and disaster risk management in the output and outcomes statements. This can be done by explicitly naming Climate Change Adaptation or DRR as a strategy in the statement, <u>or</u> by using modifier adjectives.</p> <p>Click three times to show three examples of modifier adjectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Resilient, sustainable and equitable growth” • “Resilient and inclusive primary health care and strengthened social protection, including in times of emergencies” • “Food security and agricultural productivity improved for all, irrespective of individual ability, gender, age, status and geographical location” 	

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p>Continue by saying that a second entry point is by clearly stating assumptions about climate and disaster risks and risk management capacities for each outcome.</p> <p>Point out that the third entry point is to use relevant international and national indicators where possible. Explain that this includes Sustainable Development Goal indicators and indicators from the Sendai Framework on DRR, as well as indicators from national documents like the National Adaptation Plan or national DRR or climate change strategies.</p> <p>Emphasise that most critically, the results framework should use indicators that measure (a) the resilience of people/systems and (b) risk management capacities.</p> <p>Tell the participants that you will show some examples.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slides 17, 18 and 19</p> 	<p>Tell the participants that what they see on this slide (17) are examples of outcome and output indicators that measure the resilience of people and systems to hazards, disasters and climate change over time, including changes when shocks occur.</p> <p>Emphasise that the extent of economic loss, youth unemployment and the number of people benefitting from resilient urban infrastructure will not only tell us something about the capacity of the economy, people and communities to withstand potential shocks, but that geographic disaggregation of data collection will help show which parts of the country where climate and disaster resilience is weaker.</p> <p>Click to the next slide.</p>	<p>Move slowly through these three slides – the participants will half listen to you and half read. Wait a beat before clicking through to each new slide, to give them some time to read a little after you have stopped talking.</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p>Tell the participants that you have now added indicators that measure the progress of interventions with positive impacts on capacities and which reduce use of negative coping capacities.</p> <p>Click to the next slide.</p> <p>Tell the participants that the final examples added are examples of how indicators can be climate and disaster risk-responsive without focusing solely on DRR or climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Ask the participants to note that, as recommended by the Cooperation Framework Companion Package, many of these indicators are straight SDG indicators or slightly adjusted SDG indicators.</p> <p>Tell the participants that if they want to look at these examples later, they will find them on page 37 of the <i>Guidance Note</i>, and that they can also find other sample indicators on pages 30-34.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>1 minute</p> <p>Slide 20</p> 	<p>Tell the participants that the group will now do an exercise to explore how the Cooperation Framework can be made risk-responsive.</p>	
<p>Monologue</p> <p>3 minutes</p>	<p>When proceeding with this slide, use either option A or B) from below, depending on where the UNCT is in their Cooperation Framework development process:</p>	<p>Prior to the training, edit the slide based on the instructions for either group work option A or B.</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Slide 21



Option A – for use where catalytic development solutions for the Cooperation Framework have been identified or shortlisted, but theories of change not yet been developed:

Tell the participants that they will be divided into five* groups, and that they will get 20 minutes to discuss and 3 minutes to present. Tell the participants who will be in each group.

State that each group will be assigned an area of the country's development and that their task is to identify three types of risk management measures – levers of change – that could enhance the resilience of development outcomes in this area.

Go through who is in which group and which area of development they will work with. You should choose areas of development that mirror the catalytic development solutions that have been identified/shortlisted for the new Cooperation Framework. If these are not yet ready and you would still like to run this training, choose areas of development from the country's development vision/strategy.

Tell the participants that they can use the *Guidance Note* as a reference point – especially pages 30-34 (the levers of change), page 42-47 (the appendix on outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics) and page 50-67 (the appendix on risks to, risks from, and risk management measures for each SDG).

Ask the participants to present their three chosen risk management measures on a poster (if in person) or slide (if online), with the area of development as the title.

* Depending on the number of participants

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

	<p><u>Option B – for use where catalytic development solutions for the Cooperation Framework have been identified and theories of change for these solutions have been developed:</u></p> <p>Tell the participants that they will be divided into five* groups, and that they will get 20 minutes to discuss and 3 minutes to present. Tell the participants who will be in each group.</p> <p>State that each group will be assigned one of the strategic development solutions the UNCT has chosen for the Cooperation Framework, and that their task is to brainstorm two risk-sensitive indicators for this development solution.</p> <p>Go through who is in which group and development solution they will work on.</p> <p>Tell the participants that they can use the <i>Guidance Note</i> as a reference point – especially pages 30-34 (the levers of change), page 42-47 and page 50-67 (the appendix on risks to, risks from, and risk management measures for each SDG, including the most relevant SDG indicators).</p> <p>Ask the participants to present their two proposed indicators on a poster (if in person) or slide (if online), with the name of the development solution as the title.</p>	
<p>Group work 35 minutes</p>	<p>Allow the participants to work in the groups for 20 minutes. Check in on the groups in the beginning to see that they have understood the task; alert them when there is five minutes left.</p> <p>Ask the groups to present in turn once you have reconvened. Remind them to keep the presentations short and sweet.</p>	<p>Make sure that the participants have the instructions available during the group work. If you are doing the training in person, leave the instructions on the projector throughout; if you are doing the training online, post the instructions in the main chat box (and</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

		<p>consider going into each virtual break-out room to repost it).</p> <p>Make sure that the participants have access to the <i>Guidance Note</i> – share it before the training, or share the link in the chatbox (if training is online) or hardcopy (if training is in-person) during this section.</p> <p>https://unsdg.un.org/resources/integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-un-sustainable</p>
<p>Monologue</p> <p>5 minutes</p> <p>Slide 22</p> 	<p>Conclude by going through the points on the slide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and disaster risks can <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect all sectors and interact with different vulnerabilities • Be generated, increased or reduced by development choices • Be managed with institutional and community risk management capacities • All sectors are affected by and must handle climate and disaster risks –good risk governance, data, and management capacities are vital • Developing capacities for climate and disaster risk management in key sectors builds systems resilience and sustains development outcomes. 	<p>If you have an RCO staff member or another Cooperation Framework process focal point present in the workshop, give them a heads up about the last question – let them know you will take suggestions from a couple of participants and then pass the floor to him/her to comment and provide more information on the Cooperation Framework process.</p>

Module 03 – Designing a climate and disaster risk-responsive UN Sustainable Development Framework

part of the learning package on the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

This module is part of the learning package on the **Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**, the whole of which can be accessed here:

<https://www.undrr.org/publication/integrating-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-un-sustainable>

For orientations and training queries on the Guidance Note, contact your UNDRR Regional Office:

UNDRR Regional Office for Africa: UNDRR-Africa@un.org

UNDRR Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific: UNDRR-AP@un.org

UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas & the Caribbean: UNDRR-ROAMC@un.org

UNDRR Regional Office for Arab States: UNDRR-ArabStates@un.org

UNDRR Regional Office for Europe & Central Asia: UNDRR-Europe@un.org

Or the UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute UNDRR-Incheon@un.org