A CRM approach to enhance CCA-DRR synergies

CRM tools, guidance and experiences from different countries
Towards a ‘one-country one-plan’ approach

Hazard - Historical disaster impact

Vulnerability

Exposure

Integrated CCA-DRR Plan

Adaptation Goals

NDC

Hazard - Potential disaster impact

Observed changes in mean variables and Climate Change Indices

Projected changes in mean variables and Climate Change Indices (based on different emission scenarios)
The CRM Approach

- Methodologies and tools (e.g. DRR4NAPs)
- Comprehensive risk asst. & mgmt.
- Leadership Module
- Training Packages (NbS)
- CRM Checklist

Forthcoming
- Climate info for DRR planning

- Caribbean
- Arab States
- Asia
- Europe
- Africa
- To be upscaled to 50 LDCs & SIDS

- Regional policy landscape analysis (Africa)
- National policy landscape analyses (Benin, Malawi, Niger and Uganda)
- Policy Brief

Forthcoming:
- Regional policy analysis (Caribbean & Asia-Pacific)
- Good practices
Other Existing Resources
SEEKING SYNERGY BETWEEN CCA AND DRR

**Figure 1.** Common and uncommon hazards that are the focus of CCA and DRR

**THE SLOW ONSET EVENTS**
- Desertification
- Loss of biodiversity
- Ocean acidification
- Increasing temperatures
- Sea level rise
- Salinization
- Land and forest degradation
- Glacial retreat and related impacts

**INTENSIVE & EXTENSIVE NATURAL & MAN-MADE EVENTS**
- Hydrological
- Meteorological
- Climatological
- Biological
- Technological

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1. As defined by CDP decision 1/CIP16
2. As defined by the Sendai Framework for DRR
3. IPCC-SREX and IPCC Fifth Assessment Report
5. For example, migration from coastal areas due to sea level rise and settling in hilly zones susceptible to landslides would lead to an increase in landslide risk.
A joint UNDRR-GIZ publication

Contribution to the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management (TEG-CRM) under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Flexible and intended for use with existing guidelines and resources

10 Principles for a Comprehensive Approach for Risk Assessment and Planning

Examples, case studies and CRA framework which can be customized

Useful resources, especially:
- Annex 1: Case Studies
- Annex 2: Technical Resources and Guidelines

PATHWAYS TO INTEGRATING CCA AND DRR

--- STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR THE NAP PROCESS

--- BUILDING THE RISK GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

--- UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT AND RISK

--- DEVELOPING FINANCING STRATEGIES

--- SELECTING ADAPTATION MEASURES

--- IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION
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Good Practices
Example: Tonga

Joint National Action Plan 2 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (JNAP 2) 2018-2028

- Single strategy for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development Planning
- Six policy objectives and targets
- Implementation strategy for the country to achieve its vision of a Resilient Tonga by 2035.
- Aligned with the Tonga Climate Change Policy
- Covers both climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
FINAL NOTE

- Integrating climate and disaster risks into development is a process that requires a long-term outlook, political support and governance capacity.
- Lessons learned and good practices are emerging on how to best integrate DRR and CCA into development.
- Despite progress made, much remains to be done; particularly in regard to areas that are critical in the next few years:
  a) **Capacity building** for the process of developing integrated climate and disaster policies.
  b) **Breaking institutional silos** by designing a strong governance mechanism to enable the engagement and participation of relevant stakeholders from CCA, DRR and development planning.
  c) **Investing in tackling data challenges and conducting holistic risk assessments** that serve CCA, DRR and resilience planning.
  d) **Designing funding schemes** and incentivizing resilient investments.
  e) **Coordinating and monitoring implementation of CCA and DRR integration** into development.
Synergizing Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Thought Leadership Course
Thank you

www.undrr.org.crm