



**NAP
Global
Network**

Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development

An Introduction

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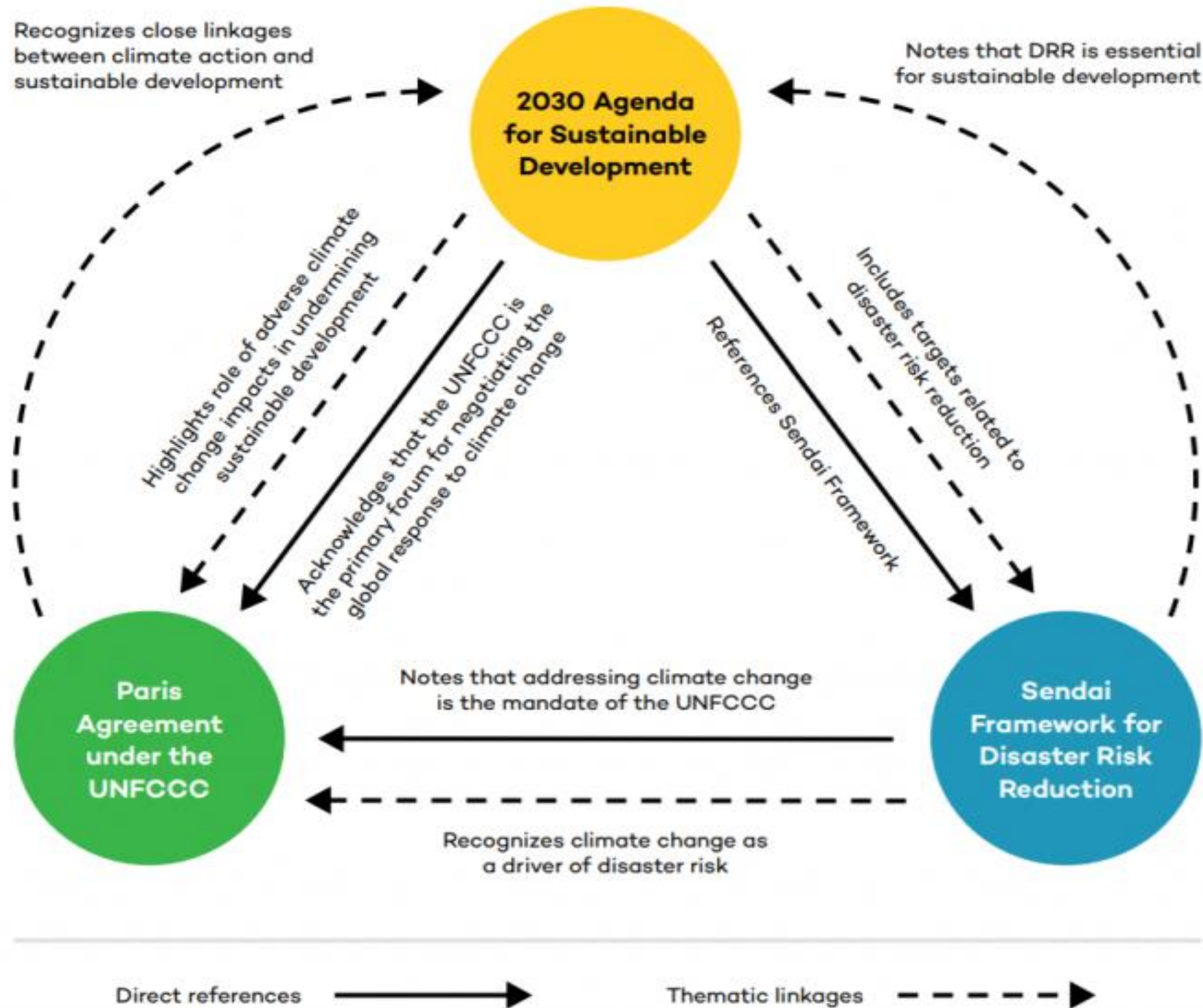



Overview of the Global Agendas

	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Paris Agreement	Sendai Framework for DRR
Purpose	Global agenda for action towards sustainable development, with 17 SDGs and associated targets	Agreement of the parties to the UNFCCC ^a on the global response to climate change, including both mitigation and adaptation	Global framework to guide multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels, as well as within and across sectors
Timeline	2015 – 2030	Adopted in 2015 and entered into force in November 2016; implementation phase technically begins in 2020, but the agreement also emphasizes the need for pre-2020 action	2015–2030
Objectives related to climate-resilient development	Climate action is the focus of goal 13 (SDG 13), which aims to combat climate change and its impacts, including by strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. In addition, other goals address climate-sensitive sectors such as water, agriculture, cities and oceans.	Among other goals, the Paris Agreement aims to “increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience” (Article 2), specifically by “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change , with a view to contributing to sustainable development” (Article 7).	The overarching goal is to “prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through...measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster , increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience ” ^b (p. 12).
Source(s)	United Nations, 2015	UNFCCC, 2015a, 2015b, 2018a	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015b



Connections Among the Global Agendas



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- **Strategies for achieving the SDGs**
 - **Nationally Determined Contributions**
 - **National Adaptation Plan Processes**
 - **National DRR Strategies**



What is Alignment?

Definition:

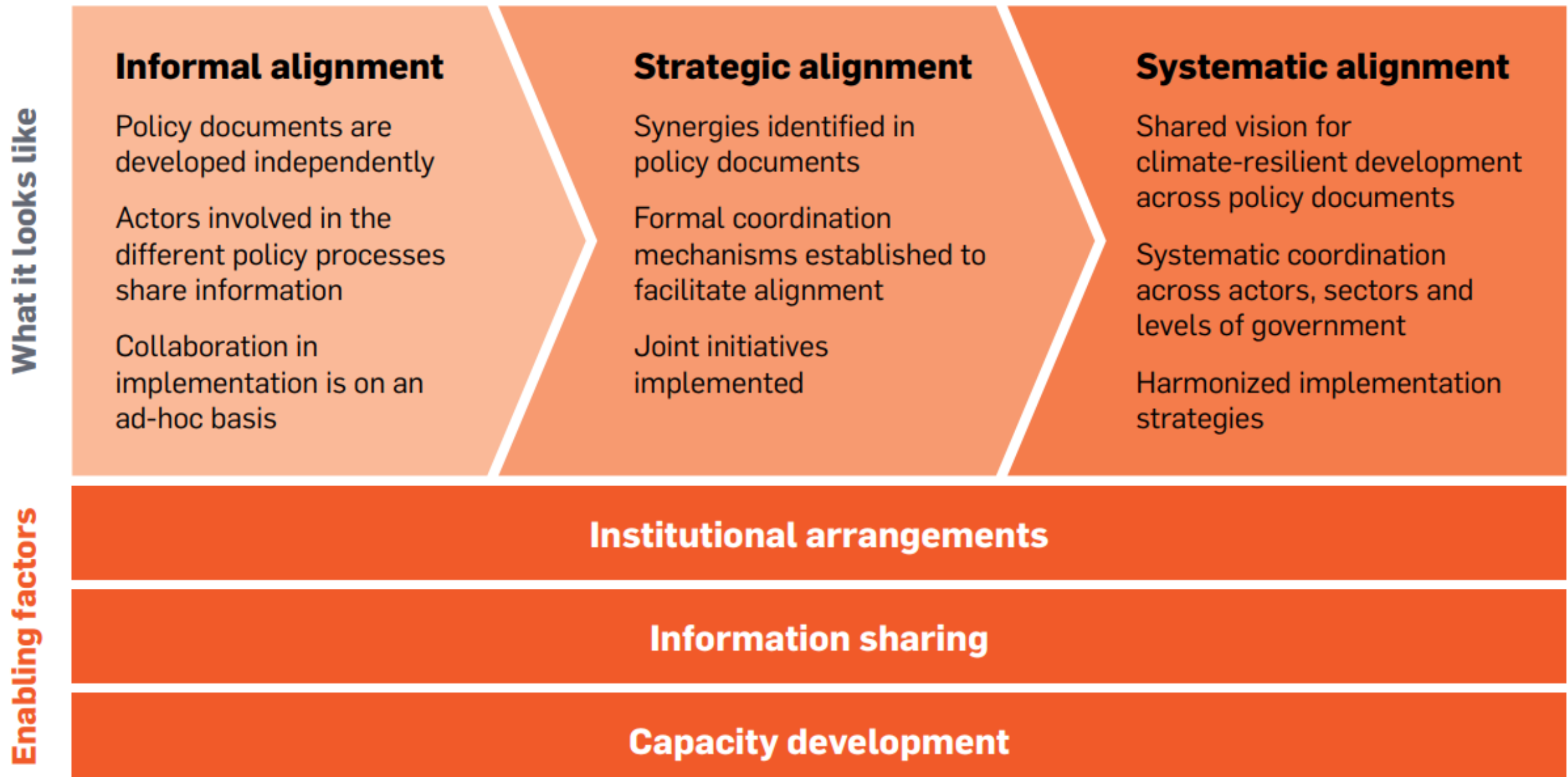
Alignment is the process of identifying synergies among policy processes with common objectives to increase efficiency and effectiveness for improved outcomes.

Alignment can increase:

- **Coherence**
- **Efficiency**
- **Effectiveness**



The Alignment Continuum

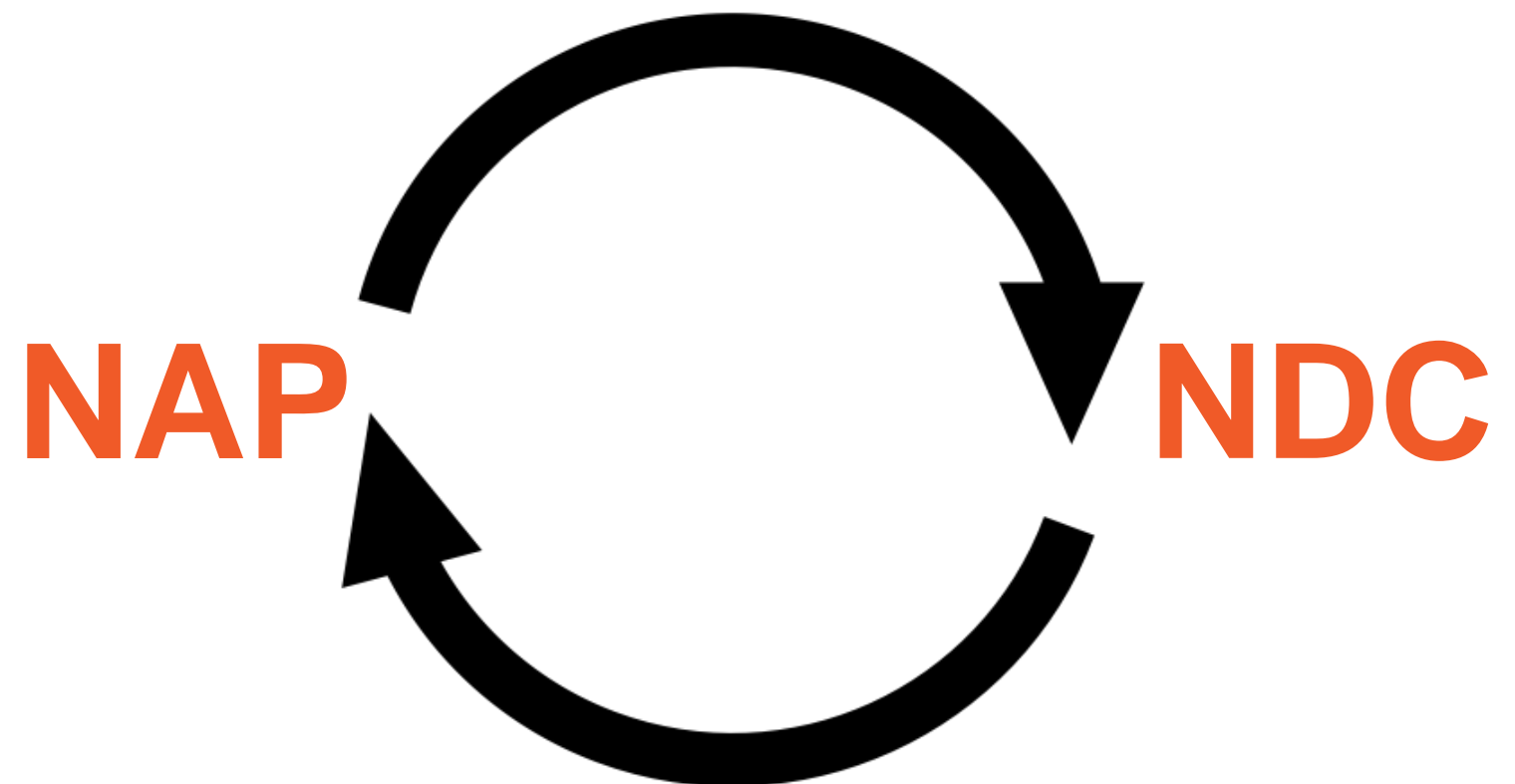


Alignment at Country-Level

- **Political will**, in terms of the motivation and willingness of different actors
- **Power dynamics** within governments
- The **human, financial and technological resources** available to enable alignment
- **Government capacities**, including knowledge of climate-resilient development and skills to facilitate coordination
- The specific **focus and content** of the different policy processes
- The **legal status** of country-related commitments under global agreements (legally binding versus voluntary)



An Entry Point for Alignment



Key Messages

- **Alignment of country-level policy processes** under the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework **can help to advance climate-resilient development.**
- At the global level, these **agendas share objectives to strengthen resilience, build adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability** to climate change and disasters, creating a strong rationale for alignment.
- **Alignment can increase coherence, efficiency and effectiveness** in country policy processes for improved outcomes.
- **Progress on alignment may follow a continuum from informal to systematic.**





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