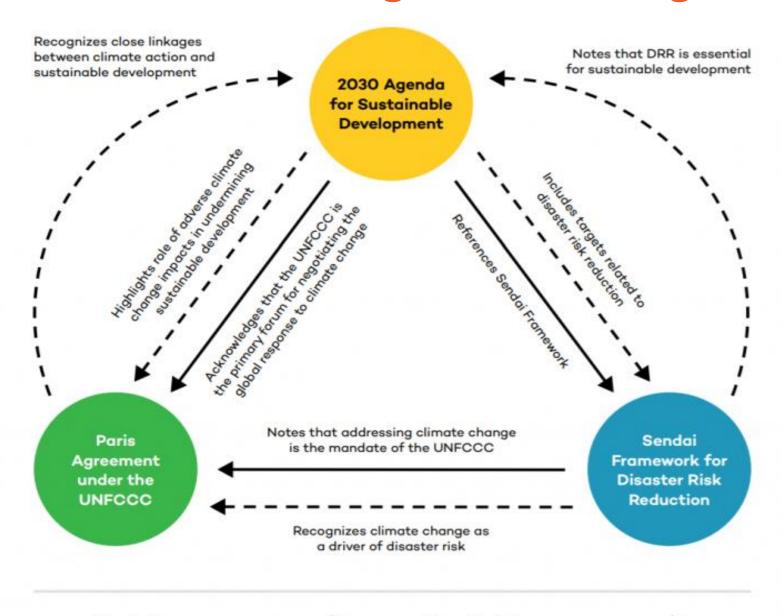


Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development

Angie Dazé, NAP Global Network October 2020



Connections Among the Global Agendas





What do we mean by alignment?

Alignment is the **process** of identifying **synergies** among policy processes with **common objectives**, for **improved outcomes**.

Alignment can increase:

- Coherence
- Efficiency
- Effectiveness



Alignment at country level

There are a number of national-level policy processes that contribute to these global agendas.

These include:

- Strategies for achieving the SDGs
- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes
- Nationally Determined
 Contributions
- National DRR strategies



Approaches to Alignment

Informal alignment

Policy documents are developed independently

Actors involved in the different policy processes share information

Collaboration in implementation is on an ad-hoc basis

Strategic alignment

Synergies identified in policy documents

Formal coordination mechanisms established to facilitate alignment

Joint initiatives implemented

Systematic alignment

Shared vision for climate-resilient development across policy documents

Systematic coordination across actors, sectors and levels of government

Harmonized implementation strategies

Institutional arrangements

Information sharing

Capacity development

Alignment can occur:

- Across agendas (e.g. aligning NAPs and national DRR strategies)
- Within an agenda (e.g. aligning NAPs and NDCs)



Common approaches across the agendas

- Multi-stakeholder approaches
- Linking national and subnational planning and action
- Inclusive approaches that recognize vulnerable groups
- Integration of gender considerations
- Ecosystem-based approaches



Country Example: Kenya

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022

- Implementation plan for the NAP and the NDC
- Seven priority areas, including disaster risk management
- Each priority area is linked to the relevant SDG indicators

NAP Coordinating Climate-Resilient Network Development

October 2019

Alignment to Advance Climate-Resilient Development

COUNTRY CASE STUDY: Kenya

This case study is part of 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 case studies explore early experiences in efforts to align national-level policy processes under these global agendas, highlighting the context-specific nature of the alignment process. This case study focusies on the efforts of the Government of Kerry at to link planning for sustainable development, climate change adaptation and disaster management.

Key Messages

- The Government of Kerys has taken significant action to align efforts under the Paris Agreement, Sendal Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This alignment is driven by the recognition that climate change is a threat to national sustainable development in Kenya, and disaster risk management is a top priority in climate change programming.
- Kenyyö national adaptation plan (NAP) 2015–2020 and nationally determined contribution (NOIC) are implemented through the National Climate Change Action Plan, 2018–2022 (NCCAP). The action plan purposefully aligns with the SIGs and disaster risk reduction agendas, demonstrating systemic alignment through a shared vision for climate-realient development. The NAP and NDC demonstrate systemic alignment of the NAP and NDC demonstrate systemic alignment because the NAP is the basis for the adaptation information in the NDC.
- Much of the adaptation, disaster risk management and SDGs alignment is through the identification of synergies in key pokley and strategy documents. Opportunities exist to enhance this alignment through improved coordination mechanisms, climate risk information sharing, harmonized financing strategies, and coordinated monitoring and evaluation systems.
- The Kenyan experience provides lessons for alignment of the three policy processes, including that NDC implementation plans offer opportunity to create synergies; multistakeholder adaptation processes offer a starting point for coordination and harmonization; and common reporting using SDG indicators can link the three policy processes.

National Adaptation Coordination Committee

- Responsible for adaptation action under the NAP and NDC
- Includes representatives from the agencies responsible for DRM and SDGs



Country Example: Sri Lanka



Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Responsible for climate change and the SDGs

National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development

- Climate change is one of the 17 policy goals
- References NAP and NDC
- DRM integrated in actions under several goals

Updates to NAP and NDC present an opportunity for improved alignment

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COUNTRY CASE STUDY: Sri Lanka

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- Sri Lanka's policy documents are already making the links between sustainable developm and disaster risk reduction.
- The iterative nature of the nationally determined contributions (NDC) and national adaptation plan (NAP) processes greates opportunities to increase alignment—upcoming updates to these policy documents represent a key entry point for better aligning the two processes in Sri Lanka.
- When policy processes are led by the same ministry—in this case, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, which is responsible for sustainable development and climate change—the process of alignment is more straightforward.
- There are considerable efficiencies that can be gained through alignment in the establishment of key systems (such as monitoring & evaluation systems) and processes, including sub-national planning processes

1. Introduction

Alignment of national-level policy processes under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) can help to increase coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in country efforts to achieve climate-resilient development (Dazé, Terton & Maass, 2018), In Sri Lanka, there are clear synergies among the policy processes related



Entry points for initiating alignment

- Development of or updates to policy documents
- Context analysis (e.g. vulnerability assessments, gender analyses)
- Stakeholder engagement
- Meetings of intergovernmental coordination mechanisms
- Development of guidance and tools
- Sub-national planning processes





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