REAP Target 1 Workplan

This live workplan to achieve Target 1 of REAP builds on the recommendations of the REAP State of Play 2022, as well as the global frameworks and initiatives such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Early Warnings for All Initiative. It sets out the changes that REAP wants to see in countries reviewing and integrating their crisis/disaster risk management and climate adaptation laws, policies and plans, with associated activities and milestones, to further the Partnership’s progress towards achieving Target 1. The activities laid out in this workplan aim to capitalise on the incredible breadth and depth of expertise across the Partnership and to utilise REAP’s role as a convener and catalyser of action across an unprecedented diversity of partners and stakeholders.

50 countries have reviewed and integrated their crisis/disaster risk management and climate adaptation laws, policies and/or plans to ensure that they reduce climate change impacts and exposure on people and the environment.

1 billion more people are covered by financing and delivery mechanisms connected to effective early action plans, ensuring they can act ahead of predicted disasters and crises.

$500 million invested in early warning system infrastructure and institutions to target early action in ‘last/first mile’ communities, building on existing initiatives.

1 billion more people are covered by new or improved early warning systems, including heatwave early warning, connected to longer-term risk management systems, and supported by effective risk communication and public stakeholder dialogue to prompt informed action.
The changes we want to see over the long-term – up to 2025 and beyond – are:

1. **There is increased support to countries for integrated CCA and DRR strategies, plans and legislation.** An increasing number of countries integrate risk-informed approaches and anticipatory action elements into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); and climate information and adaptation goals into national and sub-national crisis/disaster risk reduction strategies. The enhanced coherence between the climate change adaptation (CCA) plans and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, plans and legislation leads to efficient use of resources and capacities.

2. **Capacities of governments, national authorities and stakeholders are strengthened and access to resources enhanced through comprehensive risk management approaches, including through peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and capacity building support from partners.** Countries exchange good practices, lessons learnt and experiences on the process of integrating their CCA plans and DRR strategies and plans, and benefit from targeted technical assistance and workshops from relevant international, regional and national partners. Technical knowledge and expertise on climate and non-climate related risks is increased, and governments are able to undertake more risk-informed decision making.

3. **Coherence and synergy exist across sectors at the regional, national (and sub-national) levels.** Integration of risk-informed approaches and technical knowledge and exchange are promoted and facilitated vertically and horizontally. Policy synergy at the national level is translated into implementation in sectors, and at the local level.
The table below sets out the priority actions the partnership wishes to undertake in order to set the pathway towards achieving Target 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rationale and Milestones</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1: There is increased support to countries for integrated CCA and DRR strategies, plans and legislation</strong></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Convene national level consultations and discussions with REAP partners</td>
<td>Engaging with the national authorities and stakeholders is key to ensure that governments are on board and promote the dialogue on integrating DRR and CCA strategies, plans and legislation. This will also help to gain understanding on the current status of the country’s disaster risk policies and system, financial resources for CCA and DRR, and their capacities needed for implementation. The T1 WG will organise consultations with governments to identify gaps, opportunities and challenges faced. To support the conversations with the governments, the T1 WG will also convene partners in the countries to enhance coordination for supporting governments with integrating the DRR and CCA strategies. 2024 update: ongoing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Provide mapping of countries where support is needed</td>
<td>As REAP welcomes more partners, a mapping exercise of support to countries on DRR strategies, plans or policies, NAPs, integrated plans/CRM and other enabling processes will assist in identifying opportunities for enhanced coordination among partners at national level. The T1 WG will continue the WWW mapping exercise and also conduct a gap analysis to identify which countries are still lacking support using criteria such as countries with fragile contexts and high vulnerability to climate disasters. Existing sources of information, including official reporting by governments (e.g. NAPs, Sendai Framework and SDG reports) will be leveraged to strengthen the mapping. 2024 update: mapping exercise is ongoing with 66 countries currently covered</td>
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<td><strong>2: Capacities of governments, national authorities and stakeholders are strengthened and access to resources</strong></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Facilitate exchange and learning</td>
<td>Exchanging lessons learnt, good practices and local and national level experiences on how to best integrate CCA and DRR strategies would increase the capacities of governments to develop integrated climate and disaster policies. REAP will facilitate learning and knowledge sharing based on evidence, good practices and lessons learnt on CRM by convening partner countries to discuss their experiences, challenges faced and recommendations for other countries on developing CRM plans.</td>
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enhanced through comprehensive risk management approaches, including through peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and capacity building support from partners

2.2 Support capacity building workshops with a focus on LDCs and SIDS

2024 update: lessons from the Maldives, Uganda and Trinidad and Tobago have been shared at WG meetings. Greater engagement of governments will be prioritised by the group in 2024.

In addition to activity 2.1 and related to SoP Recommendation 2, REAP partners can support key stakeholders from interested countries to update or develop CRM plans through capacity building workshops and technical guidance to operationalise the plans and link them to mechanisms such as contingency funds and social protection mechanisms. This activity can also be linked to the Leadership Module on CRM being co-led by UNDRR and the UN Staff College.

2024 update: the Thought Leadership Course on CRM has been finalised and supports CRM workshops and training sessions being carried out around the world.

2.3 Support training on the use of partners’ existing tools, resources and databases

Training on the use of data, tools and resources could help to encourage governments to make more informed decisions for policymaking.

REAP can promote and support training on the use of existing guidance, technical resources and tools that partners have developed.

2024 update: a Menu of CRM resources has been compiled and will be shared with government partners

2.4 Undertake advocacy and outreach activities to promote messages on CRM

Advocate for and promote integrated risk management and planning at relevant global and regional events, building on the momentum that events and discussions around global initiatives bring to raise awareness and ensure that our messages are represented in statements, policy documents, strategies and guidance.

These activities can include, in addition to the workshops mentioned in 3.1, promoting key messages around CRM on social media, participating in side-events or dialogues around CRM at global events.
## 3: Coherence and synergy exist across sectors at the regional, national (and subnational) levels

### 3.1 Organise consultations with regional bodies

A coherent approach existing at national and regional levels requires coordination between national and sub-national levels to strategically align resources and efforts. As per State of Play 2022 Recommendation 1.1, REAP can convene regional actors and organise policy dialogues and consultations to exchange good practices, lessons learnt and facilitate discussions with actors at the national and subnational levels.

2024 update: specific opportunities to be identified

### 3.2 Coherent policy basis for EW4All

Promoting integrated planning and management at the global level can reduce fragmentation and increase coordination between different relevant initiatives. Related to the Early Warnings for All initiative, REAP can support countries selected for the pilot phase with establishing the policy frameworks and to actively participate in coordination activities.

2024 update: Target 1 to feature in the Statement of Collaboration between REAP and EW4All

### 3.2 Organise/support dialogues and capacity building workshops with stakeholders across relevant sectors

An integrated, multi-sectoral approach can further promote synergies and bring together stakeholders from institutions that are not always included in the dialogues, such as sectoral ministries on agriculture, urban planning, transport, and energy. One of the entry points identified in the Working Group is the New Urban Agenda, a roadmap for sustainable urban development which includes strengthening resilience in cities to reduce the risk and impact of disasters through better urban planning, quality infrastructure and local responses. Engaging with the stakeholders involved, the WG can host a policy dialogue and a capacity building workshop on incorporating DRR and CCA into urban and territorial development and planning processes to promote cooperation and coordination across sectors.

2024 update: Thematic approaches to CRM (health, food systems, urban resilience, etc.) are under development being led by UNDRR