

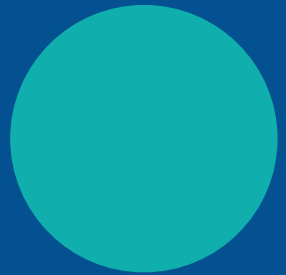
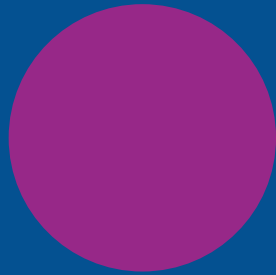


UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Cooperation Framework

Lessons, Good Practices and Opportunities Ahead



October
2025

Note: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitations of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations of country groups in the text and the tables are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of the names of firms and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of maps in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 IGO licence \(CC BY-NC IGO\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that UNDRR endorses any specific organization, products or services.

Cover photo credits (left to right, top to bottom): © NonixPhoto / Shutterstock, EU Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid – CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, UNDP / Nicolas Petit, UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe, Harmattan Toujours / Shutterstock, bpcreativesdesign / Shutterstock, Watch The World / Shutterstock, Ikechi Ugwoje / Shutterstock.

The use of the UNDRR logo is not permitted. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation below: "This translation was not created by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). UNDRR is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the authoritative edition."

Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licencing: UNDRR information products are available for non-commercial use. Requests for commercial use, rights and licencing should be submitted via: <https://www.undrr.org/contact-us>

This publication may be freely quoted but acknowledgement of the source is requested.

Citation: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), *Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Cooperation Framework: Lessons, Good Practices and Opportunities Ahead* (Geneva, UNDRR, 2025).

© 2025 UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

For additional information, please contact:

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
7bis Avenue de la Paix,
CH1211 Geneva 2,
Switzerland.

Tel: +41 22 917 89 08

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Cooperation Framework

Lessons, Good Practices and
Opportunities Ahead

October 2025

In the face of more frequent and intense disasters, planet, people and prosperity are at risk. This paper summarizes key lessons and good practices identified in the roll-out of [Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Cooperation Framework: Guidance Note on Using Climate and Disaster Risk Management to Help Build Resilience Societies](#) in 2020–2025. It will be followed by an update of the full Guidance Note, to be published in 2026, with more in-depth, step-by-step guidance for the design and implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development [Cooperation Framework](#). For the full rationale of why risk reduction is critical to efforts by the United Nations to accelerate progress towards the SDGs through Cooperation Frameworks, see the Issue Brief [Reducing Risk to Enable SDG Acceleration](#) (2025).

1

Checklist: Is the Cooperation Framework risk-informed?

Integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation in the Cooperation Framework requires a systemic and deliberate effort involving the whole United Nations Country Team (UNCT), starting from the development of the Country Analysis, to the design of the Cooperation Framework and through to its implementation and monitoring.

The checklist below does not cover all relevant steps or aspects. It is a simple tool that can be used by UNCTs and supporting partners to gain a quick understanding of entry points for integrating DRR in the development and implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

	Development	Cooperation Framework document	Implementation
National ownership	Are national DRR focal points and stakeholders (e.g. national DRR platform) engaged in the Country Analysis/risk analysis and the development of the Cooperation Framework? Are the results for the multi-dimensional risk analysis (MDRA) being shared with national authorities?	Does the Cooperation Framework refer to, and identify synergies with, national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans?	Are national DRR focal points and stakeholders engaged in the prioritization, coordination and implementation of DRR elements of the Cooperation Framework?
Integrated approaches	Does the Country Analysis include an evidence-based MDRA cutting across sectors, thematic areas, change pathways and/or Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) transitions? Is the risk analysis conducted jointly with humanitarian and peace actors in fragile and conflict settings?	Does the Cooperation Framework integrate a risk/resilience lens across multiple outcomes and outputs/ thematic areas, such as food security, infrastructure and health?	Are the Programme Management Team (PMT), results/thematic groups and government counterparts equipped to implement programmes that integrate a risk/resilience lens across sectors and that adapt integrated approaches to risk reduction to achieve the SDGs?
Leave no one behind	Does the Country Analysis, and in particular the risk analysis, consider multidimensional vulnerabilities facing at-risk groups? Have at-risk groups been consulted?	Does the Cooperation Framework Theory of Change and Results Framework, or equivalent, address multidimensional vulnerabilities facing at-risk groups? Does the Cooperation Framework promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in DRR?	Are the UNCT and relevant government counterparts equipped to monitor gender-, age- and disability-disaggregated Cooperation Framework indicators (and/or Country Programme Document (CPD) indicators) with a focus on risk and disaster impacts? Are relevant at-risk groups consulted and engaged in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework?

	Development	Cooperation Framework document	Implementation
Data, digital and innovation	<p>Does the Country Analysis tap into risk data from a broad range of relevant data sources?</p> <p>Are risk projections used to explore alternative futures and inform foresight?</p>	<p>Is foresight used to develop risk-informed change pathways, considering both short-term and long-term risks created by proposed development interventions in the Cooperation Framework?</p>	<p>How are digital tools used to support continuous risk monitoring?</p>
Risk monitoring/adaptive governance	<p>Are the findings of the risk analysis used to inform a light monitoring approach (e.g. horizon scanning)?</p>	<p>Does the Cooperation Framework include provisions for continued risk monitoring throughout the implementation of the Cooperation Framework?</p>	<p>Do the Joint Steering Committee of the Cooperation Framework with government (or equivalent), PMT, Results Groups and/or other relevant groups have DRR and risk monitoring on their meeting agendas?</p> <p>Do the relevant bodies have sufficient capacity to undertake regular risk monitoring?</p>
Leadership, governance and coordination	<p>Are the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) and the UNCT engaged in integrating risk/resilience in the development of the Country Analysis and the Cooperation Framework?</p> <p>Has the UNCT mapped out relevant entities that can provide support, such as issue-based coalitions, peer support groups, and individual entities with climate and DRR expertise?</p>	<p>Does the Cooperation Framework clearly indicate who is responsible for implementing DRR and climate change adaptation, and for mainstreaming and monitoring risk across the Cooperation Framework?</p>	<p>Does the RC/UNCT convene regular dialogues around DRR/risk with relevant stakeholders including government, donors, civil society and the private sector?</p> <p>Do the Cooperation Framework national coordination arrangements connect with the national DRR platform, or equivalent?</p>
Financing and funding for DRR	<p>Does the Country Analysis include an assessment of funding streams for DRR/ climate change adaptation gaps and strategies to address them?</p>	<p>Does the Cooperation Framework reference resource mobilization for DRR/climate change adaptation?</p> <p>Does the Cooperation Framework integrate a risk lens in SDG financing-related outputs?</p> <p>In fragile and conflict contexts, are there provisions for anticipatory finance or crisis modifiers?</p>	<p>Is the UNCT exploring relevant funding opportunities including the Joint SDG Fund, climate finance, and collaboration with the private sector and multilateral development banks (MDBs)?</p>

2

Good practices

The following good practices and lessons have been collected in collaboration with the United Nations DRR Focal Points Group and the United Nations Development Coordination Office (DCO). They highlight how UNCTs have integrated DRR and multidimensional risk in Cooperation Framework development, design and implementation.



a) Multidimensional risk analysis

In over a dozen countries, UNCTs undertook joint, data-driven MDRA, supported by UNDRR. This approach combines analysis of hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities with scenario-building and foresight, aiming to inform the Cooperation Framework and strengthen long-term resilience planning.

UNCTs identify jointly cascading risks across sectors and SDG transitions, and apply foresight to analyse interdependencies and develop risk scenarios applied against Cooperation Framework priorities and the [key SDG transition areas adopted by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group in 2024](#).





Key lessons

- A robust, data-driven MDRA with clear risk projections serves as an effective tool for prioritizing risk reduction efforts and directing Cooperation Frameworks towards minimizing the vulnerabilities of at-risk groups, ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Risk analysis and Cooperation Framework interventions must consider a broad range of both short-term and long-term risks, including those created or exacerbated by climate change.
- Data-driven risk analysis can strengthen and complement horizon scanning and foresight.
- Gender is a fundamental dimension of vulnerability and resilience, interacting with other factors to determine differential impacts and capacities.
- Technical backstopping is essential: Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCOs) need hands-on support to develop MDRA, not just guidance notes.
- Follow-up planning and budgeting must be built in, otherwise risk analyses remain stand-alone products.
- In-person multi-stakeholder workshops improve the quality and relevance of analytical outputs and foster a shared ownership of the findings.
- A secondary-data approach keeps costs low and speeds replication.
- Linking to SDG transitions makes results relevant for planning, policy and investment.

Examples:

- [Multidimensional Risk Analysis: Lessons learned](#)
- [Guatemala Country Analysis](#)
- [Panama Country Analysis](#)

Tools:

- MDRA: [Step-by-Step for Cooperation Framework](#)
- Online training: [UNDRR and United Nations Institute for Training and Research \(UNITAR\) training on risk analysis for Cooperation Frameworks and Humanitarian Programme Cycles](#)



b) Integrating DRR in the Cooperation Framework Theory of Change and Results Framework



Key lessons

- Since 2020, UNCTs have been increasingly integrating a risk lens across outcomes and sectors in Cooperation Frameworks, as opposed to viewing DRR only as a sectoral intervention.
 - Risk reduction is essential to accelerate progress towards the SDGs and can only be achieved through integrated approaches. Addressing multidimensional risk requires the identification of leverage points that can generate systems change, beyond individual sectors and siloes.
 - All potential Cooperation Framework interventions should be reviewed in light of how they contribute to reducing risk and vulnerability and enabling long-term resilience pathways. Stress-testing the Cooperation Framework against multiple risk and/or foresight scenarios can help to identify blind spots.
 - While most Cooperation Frameworks reference DRR, climate change adaptation and/or resilience-building in the Theory of Change, a more comprehensive approach requires a higher degree of detail, for example through the highlighting of specific at-risk groups identified in the Country Analysis, and the integration of a risk lens across outcomes, outputs and corresponding indicators.
- The [Philippines Cooperation Framework 2024–2028](#) integrates multidimensional risk in the Theory of Change, highlighting specific at-risk groups:
 - “Multidimensional shocks arising from natural (e.g., typhoons), biological (e.g., pandemic, transboundary animal diseases), and climate-related hazards pose risks to the country’s food security. In this regard, targeted investments in sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems with particular focus on agricultural value chains, rural finance, productive infrastructure, technological transformation, digitalization and development of green and blue economy.”
 - “Special attention needs to be given to those living in poverty, remote locations and areas prone to conflicts and disasters, as well as vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. ... Investment in a comprehensive, gender- and shock-responsive and adaptive social protection system, comprising social insurance, social benefits, active labour-market policies including sustainable livelihoods, would prevent the vulnerable groups from regressing into poverty and loss of human potential.”

Good practices: Cooperation Framework indicators that integrate risk/resilience			
	SDG transition or cross-cutting area	Indicator	Cooperation Framework
Output level: SDG transitions	Food systems	% of family farms adopting soil-moisture early warning advice	El Salvador 2022–2026 (Ind. 2.1)
		Number of marginalized farmers accessing resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds adapted to local climate conditions and rainwater harvesting systems	Namibia 2025–2029 (Ind. 3.2)
	Energy systems	Installed capacity of community mini-hydro in disaster-prone villages (kW)	Guatemala 2020–2025 (Ind. 3.1.2)
	Digitalization	% of public services delivered through the national resilient e-gov cloud	Djibouti 2025–2030 (Ind. 4.1.2)
	Social protection and jobs	% of informal workers registered in shock-responsive social insurance	El Salvador 2022–2026 (Ind. 2.3)
	Education	% of teachers trained on climate- and disaster-resilient pedagogy	Djibouti 2025–2030 (Ind. 2.3.1)
	Climate change/ pollution/ biodiversity	Hectares of high-risk watershed under ecosystem restoration	Guatemala 2020–2025 (Ind. 1.4.6)
Output level: Cross-cutting	Understanding multidimensional risk	Number of communes with digitalized climate-risk data portals	Cameroon 2022–2026 (Ind. 4.2.1)
		Number of innovative digital platforms and reports for risk-informed policymaking	Armenia 2021–2025 (Output 5.3)
		Number of institutions with strengthened scientific and analytical capacities applying scientific knowledge and technological know-how into DRR and climate change adaptation practices	Azerbaijan 2021–2025 (Output 3.1.1.4)
	Disaster risk governance	Adoption of a national DRR strategy in line with the Sendai Framework ¹	El Salvador 2022–2026
		% of local authorities with local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (SDG indicator 11.b.1)	Bosnia 2021–2025
	Inclusion and Participation in DRR	Number of mechanisms and tools (incl. single social registry) for targeting vulnerable beneficiaries of social protection programmes improved	Côte d'Ivoire 2021–2025 (Ind. 4.6.2)
		Number of communities covered by Disaster Risk Management (DRM) frameworks and gender-responsive DRR/adaptation plans with financing and coordination mechanisms	Armenia 2021–2025 (Output 5.3)

¹ This indicator is included in the menu of 64 indicators of the SDG Output Indicator Framework and is aligned with SDG indicator 13.1.2.

Good practices: Cooperation Framework indicators that integrate risk/resilience			
	SDG transition or cross-cutting area	Indicator	Cooperation Framework
	Financing for DRR and resilience	% of farmers with climate-risk insurance under public-private scheme	Georgia 2021–2025 (Ind. 1.3.2)
	Early warning, anticipatory action	% of households covered by the digital early warning SMS system Number of health institutions with Hospital Safety Index modules including contingency plans	Guatemala 2022–2026 Armenia 2021–2025 (Output 5.3)
	Awareness-raising, risk communication, knowledge-sharing and capacity development	% of teachers trained on climate- and disaster-resilient pedagogy	Djibouti 2025–2030 (Ind. 2.3.1)



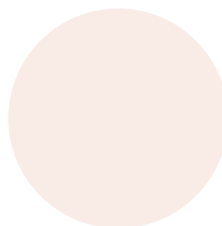
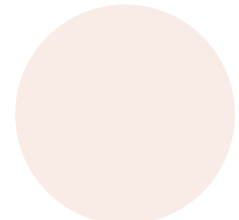
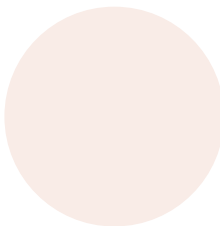


c) Implementation of the Cooperation Framework



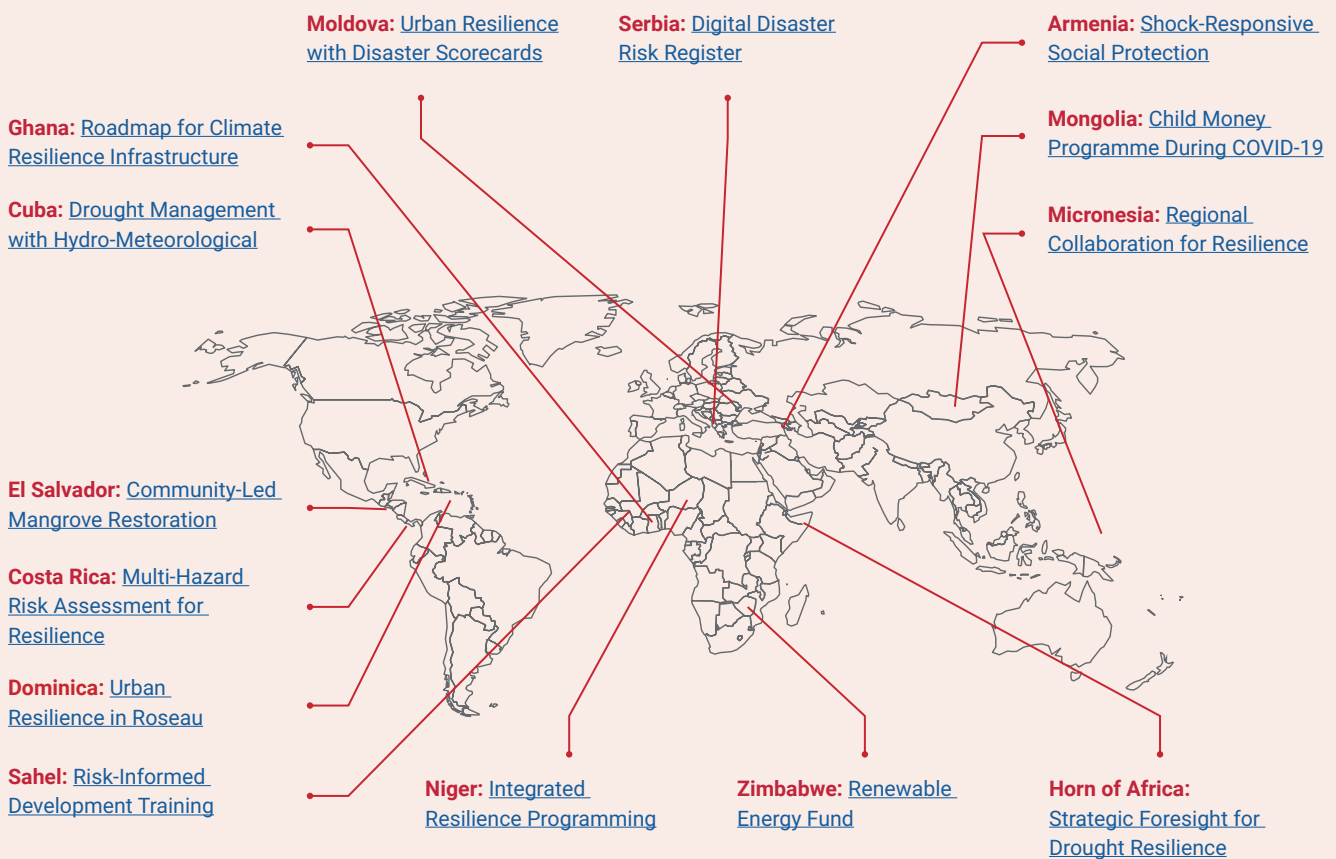
Key lessons

- The integration of DRR and climate change adaptation must be carried through to implementation. This requires the alignment of joint work plans, joint programmes and individual entities' CPDs.
- While many UNCTs adopt an integrated and systems-thinking approach to risk analysis and Cooperation Framework design, enabling risk-informed systems change through its implementation requires new partnership models – including with international financial institutions (IFIs) and the private sector – and new ways of working, breaking siloes across sectors and systems.
- Risk-informed decision-making involves ensuring that trade-offs between competing policy objectives are carefully weighed and that synergies are maximized, e.g. through mandatory risk assessments across the stages of development planning; inter-agency and multi-stakeholder task forces on key nexus issues/transitions (food–energy–nature–displacement); disclosure of disaster and climate risks across investments; and other policy coherence tools.
- Climate and disaster risk management efforts must be inclusive of all, including women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, by addressing the needs and building the capacities of those most in need and at risk, in a way that responds to their specific challenges and vulnerabilities and reduces inequalities (SDG 10). Good practices on inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation demonstrate how UNCTs can do this in practice.



Reducing risk to enable SDG transitions

The following good practices, available in full on the [United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience multimedia page](#), were collected through a call for good practices on reducing risk to accelerate the SDGs in 2024–2025. They show how UNCTs have supported governments in adopting integrated and innovative approaches that use risk reduction as an entry point to achieve and accelerate sustainable development across key transition areas such as food systems, digitalization, and jobs and social protection. Together with the [mapping of policy solutions across the SDG transitions](#), the good practices can serve as inspiration for UNCTs in designing joint interventions across multiple SDGs and Cooperation Framework outputs.



Good practices – Reducing risk to accelerate sustainable development. These good practices were collected by the UN DRR Focal Points Group in 2024–2025 and reflect innovative, integrated and joined-up approaches to risk reduction across sectors and systems, supported by the United Nations and partners.

Inter-agency collaboration on DRR and climate change adaptation

Other good practices reflecting strong inter-agency collaboration on DRR and climate change adaptation – collected by DCO, UNDRR, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) Partnership – include the following:

Good practice	Themes
Demand-driven cooperation helps build resilience to disaster- and climate-related impacts in Asia and the Pacific.	Early warning, regional collaboration, disaster displacement, risk analytics
Interagency cooperation on climate change and resilience fosters better understanding of and preparedness for climate change in the Latin American and the Caribbean region.	Regional collaboration, climate and disaster risk analytics, climate advocacy, gender mainstreaming, policy coherence
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment in Armenia: Advancing coherence between climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas: Lessons and Opportunities.	Recovery, green economy, humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) nexus
Visionary RC leadership for comprehensive risk management is supporting resilience building in Bangladesh.	HDP nexus, anticipatory action, DRR financing, early warning
Integrated approaches to addressing disaster, climate and environmental risks enable impactful UN support to building resilience in Tajikistan.	National platform for DRR, national DRR strategy, early warning, preparedness
United In the Face of Disaster: Nepal Navigates Climate Risks.	Data, early warning, climate advocacy, climate and DRR financing, DRR mainstreaming
Weathering the storm: Building Resilience in the Philippines.	Preparedness, early warning, recovery
Supporting national priorities for leadership in climate action: The UN Resident Coordinator system in support of the COP27 Presidency of Egypt.	Climate advocacy, climate finance
In Somalia, the Cooperation Framework and Humanitarian Response Plans incorporate a nexus approach integrating risk reduction through joint risk analysis and collective outcomes.	HDP nexus, risk analysis
The Employment-Intensive Investment Programme in Afghanistan enabled economic recovery and long-term livelihood sustainability, modelling a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach.	Resilient recovery, HDP nexus
Bolstering Preparedness and Risk Reduction in Mongolia: CADRI Partnership's Support for the Land of the Eternal Blue Sky.	Early warning, preparedness, DRR mainstreaming
The European Union, UNDP and UNDRR, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme, have launched a four year initiative backed by a €4 million grant under the European Union Caribbean Resilient Programme. The project will support governments, communities and the private sector to prepare for and recover from disasters.	Private sector and civil society engagement, early warning, resilient recovery, regional collaboration
Good practice examples and contributions to implementing the Sendai Gender Action Plan.	Gender equality and women's empowerment, DRR mainstreaming, resilient recovery, HDP nexus



d) Leadership, governance and coordination of the Cooperation Framework



Key lessons

- The building of national capacity, and alignment with government-led processes, plans and coordination structures, must guide UNCT efforts to reduce multidimensional risk through the Cooperation Framework.
- Traditionally, DRR has often been viewed as a sector and dealt with primarily by one United Nations entity or one Results Group under the Cooperation Framework. However, in order to risk-inform SDG transitions, broader engagement is needed as part of the terms of reference (ToR) of the UNCT, PMT and other inter-agency groups.
- Continuous dialogue is needed across different sectors and domains (e.g. food systems, energy and digital connectivity) to build a shared understanding of risk and vulnerability.
- Cross-cutting inter-agency DRR/risk management groups can play an important role, particularly when risk management objectives are not easily addressed through existing UNCT structures owing to limited capacity.
- Caution should be taken to ensure that DRR-focused groups do not reduce the sense of engagement and ownership of PMT and other results groups in mainstreaming comprehensive risk management across programmes.
- The RC can play an active role in facilitating UNCT and national discussions on risk, in engaging political leadership, and in highlighting potential value judgments, synergies and trade-offs required to risk-inform policies and planning.
- The RCO can play a key role in supporting the UNCT in mainstreaming DRR in the development and implementation of the Cooperation Framework. In some countries, dedicated DRR advisers in RCOs facilitate integrated approaches.

DRR advisers in RCOs facilitate integrated approaches

- **Bangladesh:** A DRR/nexus specialist in the RCO supported a nationally led process for uniting stakeholders around the 'Collective Outcome' relating to DRR and climate change adaptation.
- **Kenya:** A DRR and multidimensional resilience adviser – based in the SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Secretariat/ RCO – supports the UNCT in accelerating joint action and joint funding for multidimensional resilience, including climate adaptation and the HDP nexus.
- **Lao People's Democratic Republic:** A United Nations Volunteer, funded by UNDRR and based in the RCO, supports the resilience output in the Cooperation Framework (2022–2026) and joint project implementation, including on early warning.
- **Madagascar:** UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNDRR pooled funds for a DRR and recovery adviser in the RCO, who supported the national platform on DRR and the United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risks.
- **Tajikistan:** UNDRR staff based in the RCO focus on Early Warnings for All (EW4All) and the Sendai Framework, as well as on integrating DRR in Cooperation Framework implementation.
- **Zimbabwe:** A DRR and resilience coordination officer, based in the RCO and funded by UNDP, provides technical advice to the RC, the UNCT and its programming structures, and relevant government institutions, on risk-informed programming.

Cross-cutting DRR teams promote DRR mainstreaming across the Cooperation Framework

- **The United Nations Disaster Risk Management Team (UNDRMT) in Uganda:** The UNDRMT is a supportive body of the UNCT responsible for preparing and coordinating emergency preparedness and response activities, as well as long-term plans for DRR and resilience-building among United Nations agencies. It is also responsible for government capacity-building in these areas.
- **Costa Rica:** Based on a co-creation exercise with United Nations organizations operating in Costa Rica, led by the RC, the resilience of people, communities, institutions and the territory has been made a strategic priority of the [United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027](#). The Results Group for this priority is co-chaired by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNDP, and links to the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE), the inter-agency coordination group on DRM chaired by UNDP. United Nations organizations in Costa Rica are adopting an integrated approach to looking at climate and disaster risks and place importance on being attentive to the particular vulnerabilities of certain groups such as migrant populations, people with disabilities and Indigenous groups.

UNCTs supporting governments to strengthen DRR coordination

- In many countries, UNCTs support governments to coordinate DRR through national DRR platforms. Examples include the [Comoros](#), [Tajikistan](#) and [Turkmenistan](#).
- In [Bangladesh](#), the RC co-chairs – jointly with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief – the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), a coordination mechanism between government agencies and international partners comprising the humanitarian clusters, aligning emergency responses with national DRM strategies.
- In [Rwanda](#), DRR is integrated in the ToR of the Cooperation Framework Joint Steering Committee: “Roles and responsibilities of the One UN Joint Steering Committee ... 3. Serve as a forum to discuss national policies, strategies, and UN agenda pertaining to the achievement of international commitments of Rwanda such as (1) Agenda 2030; (2) Addis Ababa Action Agenda; (3) Paris Agreement on Climate Change; (4) Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk [Reduction].”





e) Risk monitoring and adaptive governance

Key lessons

- Continued risk monitoring is needed – not just at the start of the Cooperation Framework design process.
- The risk analysis in the Country Analysis can be a living document, and can be used as a starting point to inform a wider joint understanding of risk across stakeholder groups, with donors and governments, etc.
- Adaptive management of the Cooperation Framework requires more flexible funding modalities and dialogue with donors on how to strengthen the use of anticipatory action, crisis modifiers and similar instruments that enhance flexibility in the face of disasters and crises.

In recent years, an increasing number of UNCTs have integrated a stronger focus on continuous risk monitoring to enable adaptive governance of the Cooperation Framework. These include the following:

- **Ethiopia (2020–2025)**: The findings of a UNDRR-supported multidimensional risk analysis for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and the Cooperation Framework informed a quarterly horizon scan exercise led by the RCO. The results of the in-depth and comprehensive risk analyses were used to complement and examine the findings of the horizon scan monitoring approach.
- **Kyrgyzstan (2023–2027)**: [Risk Spotlights](#) supported by UNDRR have enabled annual updates of the risk analysis under the Country Analysis.
- **Namibia (2025–2029)**: Continuous risk monitoring through climate change adaptation updates informs updated interventions.
- **Republic of Moldova (2023–2027)**: “The UNSDCF formulation process identified multidimensional threats that may impact the development trajectory of the Republic of Moldova. ... The risks mentioned above will be managed through a solid inter-agency risk management plan (IARMP), which will be reviewed and updated periodically. The IARMP will be developed and approved by the UNCT. The Results Groups, informed by the climate change adaptation findings, will monitor the risks and opportunities envisaged in the IARMP in relation to results and targets. These will be further discussed at the Joint Steering Committee as part of the joint annual performance review, with subsequent updating of the IARMP. In addition, the annual climate change adaptation update will provide the foundation for the UNSDCF Result Groups to review the validity of the Theory of Change in relation to the assumption and risks. The work of the thematic and technical groups and the Joint Steering Committee will also allow identifying emerging risks and opportunities.”
- **Rwanda (2025–2029)**: The Cooperation Framework summarizes the key risks from the Country Analysis that will be monitored to guide Cooperation Framework implementation.



f) Funding and financing DRR through the Cooperation Framework²



Key lessons

- Analysis of United Nations humanitarian appeals suggests that at least 55 per cent of crises are somewhat predictable, and more can be done to fund actions that would help prevent and reduce the impacts of the compounding effect of multidimensional risks.
- Funding and financing gaps for long-term risk reduction remain, particularly in humanitarian and crisis settings.
- UNCT strategies to fund DRR in the Cooperation Framework should be linked to, and aligned with, wider UNCT support to government to [finance DRR through the Integrated National Financing Framework](#).
- There are untapped opportunities in terms of advocating for the adaptation of climate funds so that disbursements can fund DRR and climate change adaptation in humanitarian and crisis settings. UNCTs and DRR experts need to become more 'literate' in climate finance, learning from EW4All and other initiatives that have successfully mobilized funds.
- The [Funding Compact](#) includes commitments for both donors and United Nations entities to strengthen pooled funding and reduce competition and fragmentation in the funding of the United Nations system. This presents an opportunity for UNCTs to reduce fragmentation and enhance joint programming on DRR, building on good practices.
- Private and philanthropic funding has historically engaged in humanitarian response and, over the years, has been slowly expanding into other aspects of DRR, notably though safety nets and micro-insurance, early warning systems, and technology for weather and climate observation.

Collaboration with IFIs and MDBs

- The [Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure](#) (Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, UNDRR, UNDP, Caribbean Disaster Management Agency, ARISE, European Investment Bank and African Union) funds a UNDP-led project entitled [Strengthening Critical Infrastructure Resilience in the Dominican Republic and Haiti](#). The project will equip infrastructure professionals from Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti with the skills to assess and enhance the resilience of schools and water systems against a range of hazards. Additionally, a regional deployment mechanism will be established to facilitate rapid post-disaster assessments and coordinated reconstruction efforts, bolstering preparedness and recovery across the Caribbean.

² These lessons were derived from inter-agency reviews and studies, including [Financing Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian and Crisis Settings](#) (UNDRR, 2023); [Mapping of Capacities to Risk-inform Humanitarian Action](#) (UNDRR, 2022, conducted by the UN DRR Focal Points Group); [Funding Sources for Mainstreaming Environment and DRR in Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements Programming](#) (Shelter Cluster, 2025); and [Analysing gaps in the humanitarian and disaster risk financing landscape](#) (ODI and Start Network, 2019).

- In 2025, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) approved the [first-ever single-country project in Togo within the GCF portfolio](#). This milestone project, valued at UD\$27 million, will enhance the country's preparedness for climate change and disaster risks by establishing a fit-for-purpose Climate Information and Early Warning System, directly and indirectly benefiting 9.3 million people across Togo. [The project is supported by West African Development Bank, the Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems \(CREWS\) Initiative, and EW4All partners.](#)
- In Bangladesh, [the UNCT jointly supported the government to develop a DRR financing strategy](#), in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and ADB. The collaboration between the United Nations and IFIs was vital for effectively understanding how multidimensional risks can interact.
- ADB, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNDP have [launched an initiative](#) that will help to create an insurance market for small and medium-sized enterprises in Fiji that are increasingly threatened by extreme weather driven by climate change.

United Nations Human Security Trust Fund

- The joint IOM and UNDRR programme [Promoting a Human Security Approach to Disaster Displacement, Environmental Migration, and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean Region](#), covering the period 2024–2025, aims to promote adequate protection against multiple threats for disaster-displaced persons, environmental migrants and vulnerable communities in the Caribbean region.

Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Anticipatory Action Pilot Programme

- The Philippines was part of the [CERF Anticipatory Action Pilot Programme](#), implemented by WFP, UNICEF, IOM, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The programme brings together community knowledge, technology, digitalization and logistics, in a single formula.

Joint SDG Fund: Programmes advancing DRR and climate change adaptation

- Timor-Leste: [Strengthening National Food Systems and Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP)
- Maldives: [Strengthening National and Subnational Capacity for Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Maldives](#) (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UNDP)
- Belize: [Belize Inclusive Resilience in Safe and SMART Spaces](#) (UNDRR and UN Women)

Climate finance

- In 2025, the GCF launched support for the [Multi-country Project Advancing EW4All](#), aiming to strengthen resilience in seven countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Chad, Cambodia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji and Somalia).
- In 2025, the Uganda Policy Dialogue Series on Financing for Development was launched with the [first dialogue on climate financing](#), co-led by the Office of the Prime Minister and the RCO. The dialogue brought together senior government officials, development partners including the United Nations, civil society, and private-sector representatives, to identify new strategies to address the gap in climate investment.

Joint programmes

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, UNDP and FAO have launched phase II of the [DRR for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina Joint Programme](#), which is funded by Switzerland.
- The [Climate Risk Insurance and Resilience Programme](#) (UNCDF, UNDRR and United Nations University (UNU)) is a multi-year global initiative aimed at promoting climate and DRR financing at the local, sectoral and national levels, ensuring that communities and local institutions in Small Island Developing States, least developed countries and other climate-vulnerable countries are financially better prepared and more resilient against climate risks.

Private sector

- In El Salvador, the coastal Barra de Santiago has lost 60 per cent of its mangroves in 50 years. The [Green Life Insurance](#) initiative, led by insurance company Davivienda Seguros and the [ARISE network](#), channels part of each policy premium into community restoration. With technical support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and permits from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, residents – led by the women’s association AMBAS – have restored 8 ha and planted 26,200 mangroves, sequestering 1,892 metric tons of CO₂ and improving habitats across the 11,500-ha Ramsar site.

Resource mobilization for DRR through the Cooperation Framework

- In Egypt, the Cooperation Framework (2023–2027) emphasizes resource mobilization for DRR, climate adaptation and resilience-building through disaster insurance schemes and climate-related funds. In 2024, [the Egypt UNCT mobilized 98 per cent of its targeted level of funding](#) for the Cooperation Framework outcome on environmental sustainability and climate resilience, compared to 89 per cent for the Cooperation Framework as a whole.

3 Guidance, training and support

Guidance and training

- [*Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Cooperation Framework: Guidance Note on Using Climate and Disaster Risk Management to Help Build Resilient Societies*](#) (UNDRR, 2020)
- [*Issue Brief: Reducing Risk to Enable SDG Acceleration*](#) (UNDRR, 2025)
- [*Executive Summary: UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*](#) (UNSDG, 2021)
- [*Multidimensional Risk Analysis – Step-by-Step*](#) (UNDRR, 2025)
- [*Risk Analysis Courses*](#) (UNITAR/UNDRR)
- [*Funding Sources for Mainstreaming Environment and DRR in Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements Programming*](#) (Global Shelter Cluster/UNDRR, 2025)
- [*Integrated National Financing Frameworks for DRR*](#) (UNDESA/UNDRR, 2024)
- [*Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management*](#) (UNDRR)
- [*Risk-Informed Development: A Strategy Tool for Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Development*](#) (UNDP, 2021)
- [*Strategic foresight and scenario planning for risk-informed development: Stage five of risk-informed development*](#) (GNDR)
- [*Sendai Gender Action Plan*](#)
- [*Governance challenges for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation convergence in agriculture: Guidance for analysis*](#) (FAO, 2019)

Support for integrating DRR and climate change adaptation in the design of the Cooperation Framework

- Peer support groups and issue-based coalitions:
 - [*Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change*](#) (Europe/Central Asia)
 - [*Issue-based Coalition on Building Resilience*](#) (Asia-Pacific)

- [Issue-based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience](#) (Americas/Caribbean)
- [Issue-based Coalition on Fostering Climate Action, Resilience and Food Systems \(OIBC4\)](#) (Africa)
- [Issue-based Coalition on Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Pollution](#) (Arab States)
- [CADRI Partnership](#)
- UNDRR Bright/Light/Brilliant support for MDRA
 - **Light:** This option involves a substantive review of an advanced draft of the Country Analysis, with partners requested to provide inputs and sources.
 - **Bright:** Where time and resources do not allow for a joint risk analysis exercise, consider a brief review of the Country Analysis draft and consolidation of risk information in an accessible format to highlight priority hazards and information gaps (see, e.g. UNDRR [Risk Spotlight](#)).
 - **Brilliant:** To strengthen the level of shared ownership and collective intelligence, conduct a joint, evidence-based analysis exercise to develop a robust MDRA section of the Country Analysis to inform the Cooperation Framework Theory of Change, prioritization and work planning. This is the recommended option in cases of a completely new Country Analysis and when there are significant changes in the overall situation.

More tools, resources and good practices are available on the [United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience multimedia page](#).



Acknowledgements

This collection of good practices has been developed by UNDRR with inputs from the UN DRR Focal Points Group, which includes CTBTO, DPPA, FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNCCD, UNDESA, UNDCO, UNDESA, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNITAR, UN OCHA, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UNOHRLLS, UNOOSA, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNSSC, UNU, UNV, UNWTO, UPU, WFP, WHO, WIPO, WMO, World Bank, UN WOMEN and WTO.

UNDRR coordinates efforts to integrate DRR in the Cooperation Framework, through the [*United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience*](#), and is guided by Member States, who called on the United Nations system to integrate DRR in Cooperation Frameworks in December 2024 through United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/226.

UNDRR would like to acknowledge its major core donors for their support: Sweden, Norway, Japan, Switzerland and Finland, as well as other core contributors, including the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, China, the Philippines, Israel and France. However, the views expressed in this publication are the author's alone and are not necessarily the views of the donors.

