

Checklist: How to incorporate climate risks into the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)

This checklist summarizes the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) (2023) report titled [Strengthening risk analysis for humanitarian planning: Integrating disaster and climate risk in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle](#) and [the IASC Climate Crisis Roadmap](#) (2024). Please read the document for more detailed information and useful tools and examples for the HPC process.

1. Needs Assessment and Analysis (HNO Development)

- Risk Analysis:** Identify climate-related hazards, their likelihood, and potential impacts on populations, systems, and services.
- Multi-Hazard Approach:** Use the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) to analyze interconnected and cascading climate risks.
- Scenario Building:** Develop the most likely scenarios for climate risks, detailing their impact on humanitarian conditions and needs.

2. Strategic Planning (HRP Development)

- Define Strategic Objectives:** Include objectives focused on addressing climate risks, such as reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience.
- Formulate Specific Objectives:** Tailor sector-specific objectives to mitigate the impact of climate risks (e.g., disaster risk reduction, preparedness measures).
- Align Response Plans:** Ensure response activities address the anticipated impacts of climate risks outlined in the scenarios.

3. Resource Mobilization

- Advocacy for funding:**
 - Advocate for multi-year, flexible funding for climate-related disasters.
 - Advocate to scale up collective use of pre-arranged finance, including through the Country Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) and CERF, for anticipating and responding swiftly to climate-related shocks.

- **Prioritize funding for climate-related action:** Prioritize funding for climate-proofing infrastructures and programme as well as anticipatory actions which benefit most vulnerable populations.

4. Implementation and Monitoring

- **Monitor Climate Risks:** Use indicators to track the impact of climate risks and adapt response plans accordingly.
- **Usage of Forecast and Early Warning (EW) information:** Use current climate hazards, short-term forecasts to facilitate operational discussions to help partners adapt their response.
- **Support Locally-led climate actions:** Support local actors and organizations in leading climate action and preparedness efforts.

5. Operational Review

- **Evaluate Effectiveness:** Assess the impact of climate risk interventions and identify gaps in preparedness and response.
- **Update Risk Analysis:** Revise scenarios and response plans based on lessons learned and evolving climate conditions.