

6th meeting of the EFDRR

8 October 2015, France

Working Group

DRR and CCA



EFDRR

Working Group

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

**Dag Olav Hogvold,
Chief Analyst Analysis and Research
DSB, Norway**



WCDRR: Outcomes of the WS on Disaster and Climate Risk: Accelerating National and Local Initiatives

- Highlighted that climate change poses risks to sustainable development and to increasing losses associated with disaster impacts;
- Emphasised that climate change is altering the face of disaster risk and adding complexity to disaster risk management;
- Remarked that building resilient and sustainable societies means addressing both climate and disaster risks, and integrating these risks, as well as potential opportunities, into development planning and budgeting.
- Recommended that action has to be taken at local level to address disaster risk; therefore risk management is more effective when tailored to local contexts. DRM should be planned and implemented with a multi-stakeholder approach that brings in expertise from all sectors including private sector and civil society.



UNISDR Approach to DRR and CCA

- Aims at promoting coherence and mutual reinforcement within the disaster risk reduction and climate change agendas, including global, national, and local commitments to build climate resilience, foster collaboration for effective action and efficient implementation towards achievement of global targets on risk reduction and on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Recognizes that risk in urban areas is amplified by climate change impacts, and a lack of resilient infrastructure and services, comprehensive risk-sensitive development planning and local resources for risk management. Therefore, actions taken to build resilience and enable sustainable development that is aligned with risk-sensitive urban growth can accelerate climate change adaptation, reduce vulnerability and increase local capacity for disaster risk reduction.



Towards COP 21...

- Ensuring Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 supports linkages and harmonization of international agreements towards sustainable development and climate resilience.
- Introducing disaster risk reduction tools and initiatives that support climate resilience with particular focus on DRR integration in national climate adaptation processes and plans (NAPs), early warning systems and climate risk data.



Contribution provided by the EFDRR WG on CCA & DRR

WG contributes to the development of Good Practices on Integration of CCA & DRR, developed by UNISDR, by sharing knowledge and good practices implemented at the local level in Europe

Case studies from:

- Mayors Adapt Initiative (Germany, Munich (2015), Sweden, Växjö (2015), The Netherlands, Nijmegen (2014), Germany, Stuttgart (2014), Spain, Madrid (2014))
- France-La Rochelle
- Italy – Genova, Venice
- Sweden – Karlstad
- Norway – Troms



Mayors Adapt Initiative Case studies from:

- Germany, Munich (2015), Sweden, Växjö (2015), The Netherlands, Nijmegen (2014), Germany, Stuttgart (2014), Spain, Madrid (2014)
<http://mayors-adapt.eu/materials/case-studies/>

Structure of case studies:

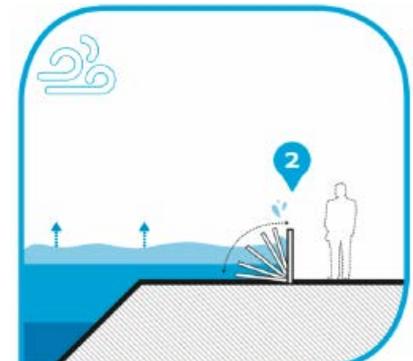
- Highlight the climate vulnerabilities outlined in the City Profile Factsheet, compiled when signing up to Mayors Adapt
- Present concrete actions on adaptation:
 - Identifies the challenges the city faced with regard to the impacts of climate change.
 - Describes the adaptation measures the city has undertaken to meet the challenges and presents the solutions.
 - Displays some additional information, such as stakeholder participation, success and limiting factors as well as costs and benefits. A contact person is provided.

France, La Rochelle

Following the Xynthia windstorm in 2010, resulting in number of floods on the Atlantic coast, killing 47 people and causing damage estimated at 2.5 billion Euros, a flood prevention action program was set up.

The strategy was based on principles of resilience, awareness of communities on climate change and disaster risk, and durability of adaptation measures.

- Initiatives to raise public awareness;
- Urban planning designed to take into consideration cultural heritage and collective memory;
- Engineering working based on communities understanding and aimed at public spaces protection;
- Interventions included technical measures for the protection of public areas and for adaptation of buildings;
- The urban planning project is part of global strategy for the area which bonds State services and local actors together for a period of 6 years.



Italy, Genova

Genova Municipality was hit by major deadly flash floods in 2010, 2011, and twice in 2014, making undisputable that the level of risk in the area has become unacceptable, certainly due to a combination of increased exposure, vulnerability and hazard. A comprehensive mitigation strategy has been developed:

- Implementation of initiatives to raise public awareness;
- Fostering self-protection and personal initiative;
- Development of easily implementable technical mitigation measures;
- Incentives for the changes in destination of use of vulnerable buildings and facilities;
- Improvement of the Early Warning System;
- Development of structural mitigation measures to reduce water flow upstream of the city



Elevated air openings at the underground parking in floodable area



waterproof shutters

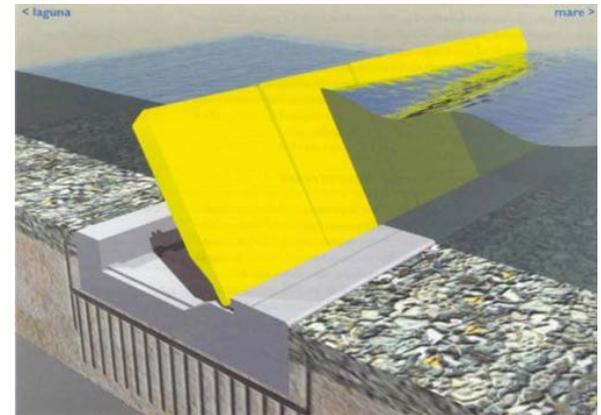


Bisagno River main diversion design

Italy, Venice

The City of Venice represents a unique case, as it is able to cope with the risks arising from the complex and fragile environmental context where it is located, ensuring the protection of unique features and immense cultural heritage assets, while remaining a lively city, able to accommodate both residents and millions of visitors. The DRR strategy is based on:

- Implementation of initiatives to raise public awareness and to actively engage citizens in DRR activities;
- Development of Early Warning System directly linked to all public and private services, allowing for immediate adoption of necessary measures to continue normal life.
- Implementation of structural measures to defend the city against floods such as the mobile tidal barrier system (MOSE).



Mobile gates at the three sea-inlets



Bulkhead protecting shop entrance

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Troms, Norway



Sweden, Karlstad

- Flood Mitigation Plan was developed in 2010. It contains information about climate change, previous floods and new risks regarding climate change. Community engagement is part of the development work. Ex “Flood Risk Walks”.
- Guidelines regarding urban planning and all risk levels are calculated with climate change factor.
- Energy efficient heating/cooling solutions as part of policies for climate and environment, to reduce CO2 and to protect the environment.
- Climate Change Adaptation Plan and a Green Infrastructure Plan under development that takes climate change adaptation into consideration.
- City of Karlstad also works with green-blue storm water management, where green-blue solutions are developed to both reduce disaster risks and to mitigate climate change.



A levee to protect the general hospital is being built in year 2016-2018



Nursing home with green roofs and roofs with refecation.



GIS hazard map. Nursing homes as green dots and brown areas as high risk of urban heating.

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Final Remarks

Resilience starts at the local level

Key common elements to success are:

- Sharing information and knowledge on risk exposure and potential impact to human life and all of society;
- Ensuring active engagement of all stakeholders from the beginning, with identification of priority needs, definition of coping strategies, and definition of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders;
- Developing a comprehensive approach towards DRR; and
- Ensuring reliable resources to make the strategy sustainable in the long term.