

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: A Common Agenda

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2nd meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)

10-12 October 2011, Skopje

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Europe contributions in 2011:



Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe: a review of risk governance, 2011 Report; SOURCE: UNISDR - EUR; COE; EUR-OPA

International Workshop - Governance of Climate-Related Risks in Europe: the Need for Policy Oriented Research 8–9 September 2011





Working Together: Saving Tomorrow Today



28 November - 9 December 2011

COP 17/CMP 7 Durban, South Africa 28 November- 9 December 2011



Key messages

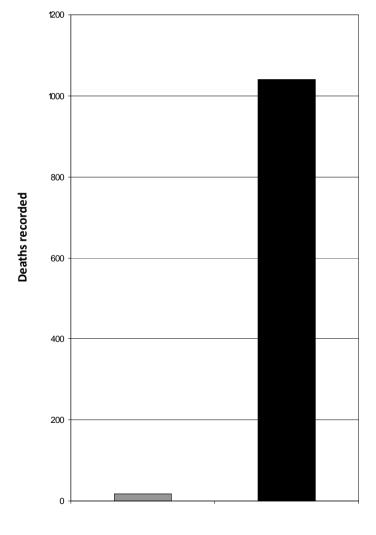


Disaster risk reduction is the first line of defense against the negative impacts of climate change.

- 1. Immediate action is required to implement the Cancun Adaptation Framework, starting with scaled-up disaster risk reduction in vulnerable countries such as those in Africa.
- 2. Existing activities—especially those that reduce vulnerability to natural hazards—can be up-scaled in order to build adaptive capacity within countries.

Access to accurate information on risk to disasters is a prerequisite for climate change

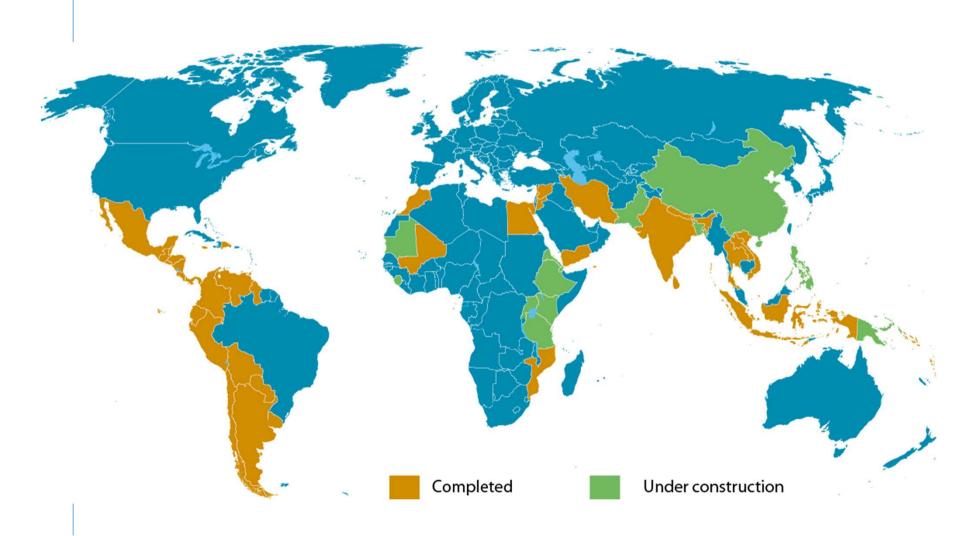
adaptation planning.



Drought impacts in Mozambique (1990 – 2009): Comparison of EM-DAT and Mozambique's national disaster loss database



Countries with national disaster loss databases (as of September 2011).



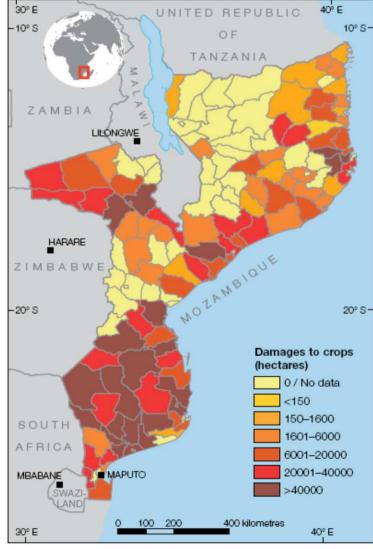
Precise identification of risks within

countries.

drought impacts in

Mozambique

Regionally disaggregated



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Climate change adaptation financing should be guided by understanding of effective development investment that reduces disaster risk.

- 1. Addressing the risk of natural hazards in national and local development investments is a cost effective no-regrets manner to upscale the financing of climate change adaptation.
- 2. Effectiveness of adaptation financing can be further enhanced by measuring the cost-benefit of investments along with the understanding of the institutional and fiscal environment that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable.



UNISDR views...



... related to the work programme on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries:

- □ Parties should commit to developing disaster loss databases to record current and past climate impacts to set a baseline against which future impacts of climate change, especially in developing countries.
- ☐ Parties should adopt methodology for assessing "vulnerability" to natural hazards as integral part of assessing impacts of climate change.



... on the Cancun Adaptation Framework and Adaptation Committee:

- Include activities that contribute to strengthening capacities in countries with high levels of vulnerability in addressing natural hazard risk and adapting to climate change extreme events.
- Priority should be given to activities set out by the ISDR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Sessions. In this context, the secretariats of the UNFCCC and UNISDR are encouraged to ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction experts in all relevant workshops and expert meetings.
- ☐ The composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee should reflect disaster risk reduction expertise, with a focus on know-how that exists in developing countries and regional organizations.
- ☐ The Parties should establish a mechanism to formalize the integration of disaster risk reduction experts to assist the Adaptation Committee in its proposed functions.



... on national adaptation planning:

- □ The Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG) support of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) should incorporate disaster risk reduction tools and expertise.
- ☐ Parties should agree to implement adaptation through existing institutions, policy frames and mechanisms, including those at the regional level.
- □ Parties can enhance efforts to monitor adaptation progress based upon the Hyogo Framework for Action monitor.



Opportunities to engage on DRR in Durban

UNISDR is contributing to:

- Two Policy Briefs on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (Loss & Damages and Africa)
- Three Side-Events:
 - 1. Main Side Event on Adaptation will focus on DRR (UNFCCC, UNISDR, UNICEF, WFP, UNHABITAT, UNU)
 - 2. Side event on Loss and Damages (UNFCCC, UNISDR, UNU)
 - 3. Side event on Community Resilience (IFRC, UNISDR, UNICEF)
- African Union Round Table on DRR at the African Pavilion (AUC, Regional Economic Commissions, UNISDR, ACMAD)



How can HFA and NP Focal points support the process:

- 1. Provide input to climate change focal points on DRR.
- 2. Suggest to CCA focal points areas of focus:
 - Support the use of the databases within the UNFCCC process, through the loss and damage work programme, the Adaptation Committee, and Green Climate Fund, as appropriate;
 - b) Establish national disaster loss databases
 - c) Continue supporting the establishment of these databases in developing countries (donor countries).
- 3. Any national reporting mechanism for CCA should be build upon the existing reporting progress monitoring the HFA: Expand upon the HFA Monitor. Desired outcome: synergies across ministries and integration of national DRR, CCA and development policies.



Establishing the EU "Clearinghouse Mechanism"

- provide access to key data sources on climate change (including spatial maps)
- extensive library of adaptation measures, national and subnational adaptation strategies and best practices
- a web-tool to guide policy-makers in the development of national or sub-national adaptation strategies/plans
- 1st prototype was delivered end of April; will be followed by evaluation and further development phase
- Operational in March 2012



Thank you

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