

*Adressing Challenges and sharing lessons*  
*7. – 8. November 2013, Vienna*  
*Axel Rottländer*



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EFDRR

Working Group

**Disaster Risk Reduction  
and Climate Change Adaptation**



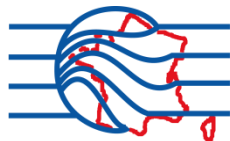
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*„Reducing Disaster Risk must be part and parcel of any climate change adaptation plan and strategy“*

*(Kristalina Georgieva, ECHO)*

*„DRR and CCA are one of the most fundamental challenges for territorial development in Europe“*

*(Connie Hedegaard, DG Climate Action)*



Association Française  
pour la Prévention des  
Catastrophes Naturelles  
(AFPCN)



## Members

- German Committee for Disaster Reduction (DKKV)
- Association Française pour la Prévention de Catastrophes Naturelles (AFPCN)
- Institute of Meteorology and Water Management (IMGW), Poland
- Norwegian Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DSB)

## Contributors

- Council of Europe (EUR-OPA)
- DG Climate Action
- UNISDR

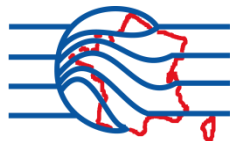


# How does Europe link DRR and CCA?

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# General Challenges and Gaps

Different scales:  
Spatial, Temporal, Functional



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- Spatial: CCA analysed on global scale/ DRR on regional and local level
- Temporal: CCA addresses long term perspective/ DRR addresses existing risks
- Functional: Different types of knowledge and information (e.g. social economic data)

## *Addressing the Challenges*

### SPATIAL

- Exchange and integration of different spatial scales e. g. adaption plans including DRR for local level.
- Harmonisation with national and regional adaption strategies

# *Addressing the Challenges*

## TEMPORAL

- Establishment of longer term assistance
- Development of relevant institutional structures to link DRR and CCA



# *Addressing the Challenges*

## FUNCTIONAL

- Availability of social economic census data
- Incorporation of local knowledge

## *Addressing the Challenges*

### ORGANISATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Improved cooperation between different actors (e.g. Ministries, NP's, etc.)
- Long term and flexible funding opportunities
- Identification of differences between governmental and non-governmental strategies.

## Results of the survey

- 24 Countries responded to the questionnaire.
- 19 Countries reported that they have DRR&CCA on their agenda
- Vulnerability assessments in different sectors.
- Different ways/ tools linking DRR & CCA

## Natural Disasters in Europe

- Floods, Forest Fires and precipitation are the most relevant CC impacts in Europe.
  
- SREX report: increase of warm days and nights

## What is the knowledge base?

- 9 countries use methodologies to take CC into account
- 14 countries assessed vulnerability to CC
  - Assessments vary re scope and content
  - Covering specific sectors and regions only
  - Assessments done by various stakeholders (NGOs, research groups, etc.)

- Databases have been developed in 14 countries
- More structured and unified data collection is needed (e.g. CLIMATE ADAPT)
- 5 expressed interest to use DesInventar as standardized methodology for data collection

## Drivers

- Legal and institutional framework
- Political awareness and resources

## Obstacles

- Lack of legal foundation and political will
- Lack of financial, material and human resources
- Different cultures of DRR and CCA communities

## Recommendations

1. Member countries should continue to strengthen the link between CCA and DRR, integrating CCA into DRR policies, plans and actions, and vice versa.
2. In order to facilitate a framework for DRR *and* CCA, the post 2015 framework could be based on four key priorities for strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability.
3. The post 2015 HFA (HFA2) shall include concrete hands-on principles for implementation of CCA measures.
4. The UNISDR should serve as a resource for coordinating CCA efforts across sectors and agencies.



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# Thank you for your attention!