

Action Pledges to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Name of your organization: DKKV

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Background	
Title of Action Pledge	Adaptive Risk Reduction – Enhancing Tools of Disaster Risk Reduction in the light of Climate Change
Overall objective¹	Methods and Tools, Adaptation planning and practice, Research
Activities to be undertaken and key outputs	
Action Pledge purpose	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) are interconnected thematic areas which both deal with common themes and address similar issues such as the impact of extreme weather events on vulnerable people as well as aim to reduce this vulnerability. However, both communities often still operate in parallel without sufficient exchange and collaboration.</p> <p>In this regard the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) have stressed the need to improve synergies between goals, strategies, frameworks, measures, tools, methods and funding mechanisms of DRR and CCA.</p> <p>Adaptation to recent and expected Climate Changes implies three tasks in particular: first adaptation to gradual changes, such as changes in average temperature and sealevel rise, secondly reducing and managing the risk linked to extremes weather related events, such as cyclones, floods etc. Thirdly, address the shifts of climate zones which might subject some regions to risks which previously had not been experienced.</p> <p>Effective adaptation and risk reduction need to be based on the expected changes of the hazards and the vulnerabilities of communities and regions exposed. In this regard, Climate Change information is to be translated into risk profiles and concrete options to act at different administrative levels as well as spatial and temporal scales. Challenges in terms of linking DRR and CCA encompass particularly institutional issues, problems related to risk identification and mismatches of different response strategies and measures</p>

¹ The two aspects of the objective of the NWP are: to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States to:

- * improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
- * make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.

	<p>to extreme events and creeping changes as well as in the development of validation criteria to monitor the linking of DRR and CCA.</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<p>The study focuses on specific tools and measures of DRR and their applicability for CCA. It is based on expert interviews and expert workshops (see list of experts in the annex), literature analysis and the examination of selected case studies.</p> <p>The analysis of tools takes into account the following four key areas of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 2005-2015) and its implementation progress assessment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Risk identification and understanding, 2) Reduction of underlying risk factors, 3) Disaster preparedness and emergency management, and 4) Institutional capacity and financial mechanisms. <p>Overall, the expert interviews, the literature analysis, the expert workshops and the evaluation of selected case studies give a varied picture which makes it difficult to produce a universal list of priorities for tools and methods that would cover all regions and hazards. However, it is clear that many tools and methods for DRR are also useful for, and relevant to CCA. Special priority was given to methods and tools involving risk and vulnerability assessment (risk identification and understanding), Early Warning (preparedness and emergency management), planning and social development (underlying risk factors) and tools such as national policy and legal frameworks (institutional capacities). Issues such as stockpiling and logistics were, by comparison, ranked as less important tools for enhancing CCA by the experts interviewed. Although many tools and methods are interlinked, and would have to be applied in tandem in the longer term, the research provided evidence that the following tools and methods should be seen as key areas for the development of further synergies between DRR and CCA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Early Warning b) Risk and vulnerability assessment c) Framework conditions (e.g. national platforms for DRR and CCA, improving framework documents)
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Key recommendations were developed:</p> <p>Improve exchanges (i.e. joint mechanisms for tracking lessons learned and finances) between UN agencies, international organizations, national authorities and civil society, and develop common DRR/CCA projects with the aim of coordinating information from different organizations into easily understandable, clear language for all stakeholders in countries and communities at risk;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR and CCA need to be integrated into bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to create the necessary precondition of receiving funding; • The effectiveness of Early Warning Systems should be reviewed in the light of new creeping and sudden-onset hazards linked to Climate Change. For example, the compendium “Developing Early Warning Systems: A Checklist” (an outcome of EWCIII 2006) be updated in view of CC (integrating Climate Change as a concern as well as incorporating performance measures for EWS); • Multisectoral platforms for DRR should be reinforced, and community participation should be promoted to achieve a sustainable system of interlinked DRR and CCA at a number of

	<p>different levels. For example, national DRR platforms and committees should include CC specialists, CCA experts and environmental delegates in the decision-making process, and vice versa;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National governments need to improve decision-making processes by using vulnerability and risk assessments which acknowledge CC and CCA. They should be mainstreamed into ministries, sectoral plans, policies and public investment. In addition, effective management will require DRR and CCA tools to be integrated into existing programmatic tools and methods (i.e. vulnerability & risk assessments in the context of CCA as part of environmental impact assessments and development plans); • Strengthen DRR and CCA (e.g. scenarios for vulnerability) links between rural and urban areas in terms of practices in agriculture, water sectors, etc., and in terms of reinforcement, building new infrastructures, land use and territorial and emergency planning; • The effects and impacts of Climate Change should be acknowledged in emergency and reconstruction plans as part of disaster preparedness and emergency management systems. To build adaptive capacities, local governments need to be flexible in reviewing and updating these plans on a regular basis; • Scientific communities should prepare a set of Climate Change and social development scenarios in collaboration with the national government in order to translate general Climate Change scenarios into risk profiles that can serve as a basis for policy-making on different scales;
<p>Indicators of achievement</p>	<p>Quantitative indicator is the high interest which was shown with regard to the study. It was presented at a side event at the Global Platform which was received very well with a high number of participants especially from governments.</p>