

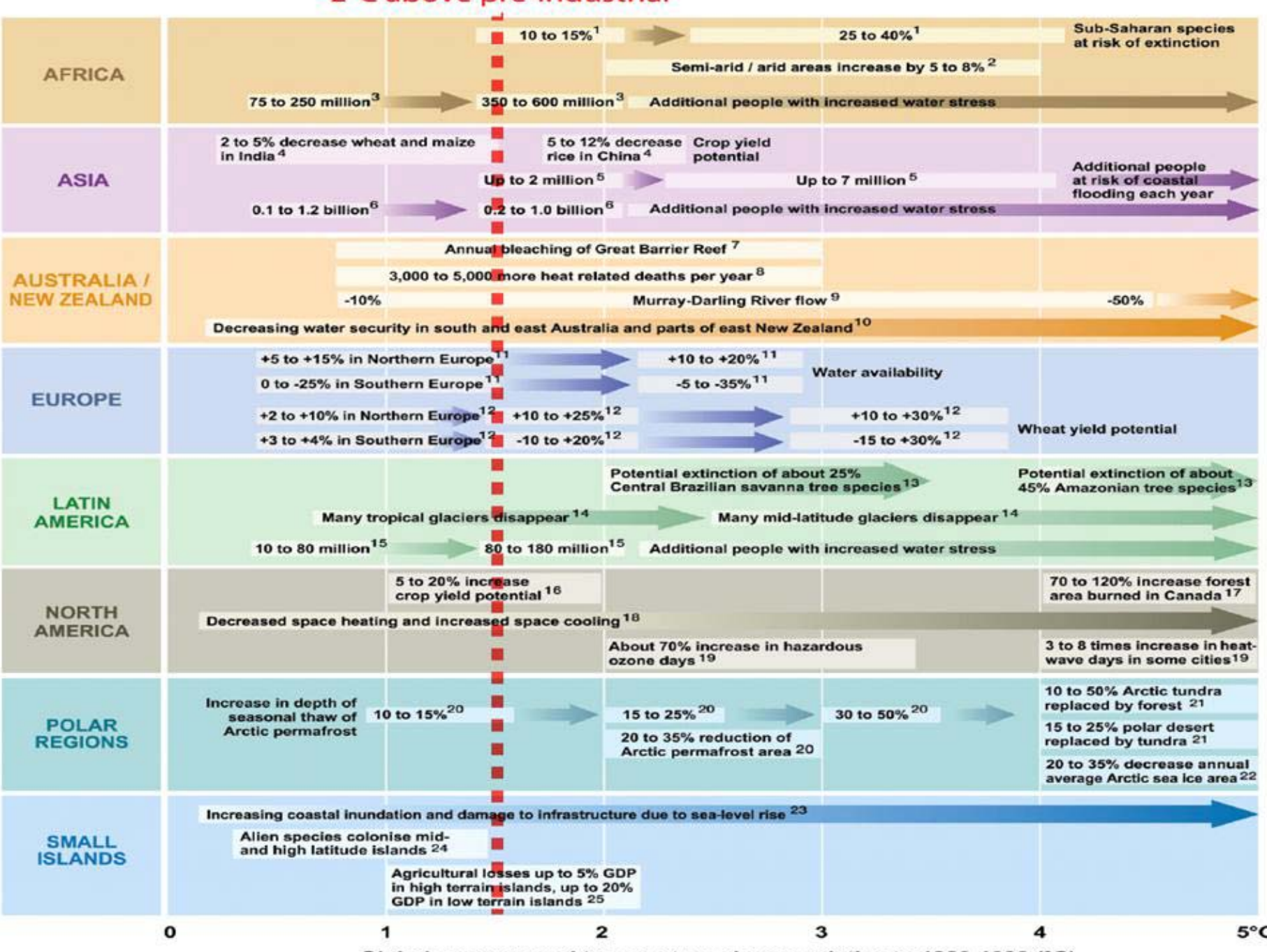


Framework for Action on Adaptation

The role of risk management in adapting to climate change

EU views

AWG-LCA Workshop
Poznan, 4 December 2008





How the EU sees risk management

- **It involves:**
 - Mitigation of emissions
 - A range of approaches that are context specific and need to be responsive to change
 - Identification and assessment of risk
 - Planning and preparing for risk
- **It requires:**
 - Enabling environments
 - Broad stakeholder-participation
 - Capacity to plan and to implement risk reduction strategies
 - Access to Information and resources



The EU supports a range of risk management approaches

- Observation, satellites, data and early warning systems – e.g. EU support to GCOS, ADPC, CCCCC; Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (200 million Euro)
- Disaster Risk Reduction policy and planning – e.g. DRR in the 10th EDF (180 million Euro), EU Global Climate Change Alliance (60 million Euro) prioritizes support to LDC/SIDS
- Risk sharing and reducing vulnerability – Social protection, environmental management, livelihood diversification → bilateral development programmes and NGOs
- Disaster preparedness - e.g. DIPECHO programme (120 million Euro)



What is the role of insurance in risk sharing?

- Useful risk management tool
- One component of risk management
- Not applicable everywhere and context specific
- Promote private sector responses



Don't reinvent the wheel - the role of the UNFCCC

- Strengthen links between the Hyogo Framework for Action and the UNFCCC to support the:
 - Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and adaptation into country level planning
 - Sharing of experience, knowledge and enable synergies
- Utilise existing networks and institutions
- UNFCCC should facilitate :
 - Information exchange
 - coordination and cooperation
- UNFCCC should raise the political profile



The Framework for Action on Adaptation will promote...

- **Integration** of adaptation actions into national and sectoral planning processes
- **Knowledge, information** and **capacity building** for implementation of adaptation actions
- **Risk management** approaches
- Enhancing **technologies** for adaptation
- Provision of **adequate and predictable financial flows** to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable
- **Mobilisation and cooperation** of relevant organisations
- **Follow up** on effectiveness of adaptation action