

- Group 1: Action Points
- Chair: Anne-Birgitte Albrechtsen –
Head of Department Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, Denmark

Action points unified DRR and CCA: Making the case

- GFDRR brochure making case for CCA/DRR linkage – joint endeavour, talking about the broader context of development and crisis management
- Joint letter WB/UN senior management :
to field staff
to ministers

on imperative to harmonize of DRR and adaptation with 2009 specific actions including Global Platform and COP-15 preparation.

- Donors and board members will push for the letter to be issued.

Action points for harmonizing DRR and CCA: Advocacy/Education

- Joint educational sessions for
 - National negotiators; participants in climate change adaptation_workshops.
 - participants in Poznan WG on risk.Contact members immediately post-Poznan (latest by January)
 - Board of CDM Adaptation Fund

Implementing harmonized DRR/CCA

- Pilot programme on climate resilience to be designed to integrate DRR. (DFID to influence this process)

- Group 2: Action Points
- Chair: Madeleen Helmer –
IFRC Climate Centre

- Invest at all levels in the policy dialogue between the DRR and CCA actors, use the Global Platform in June to take stock of progress
- In support of the policy dialogue develop plans to enhance bridging the knowledge gap between CC and DR , focussing on the mobilisation of regional knowledge centres
- Next opportunity for the DRR and CCA community to meet (after Poznan): back to back to the IPCC scoping study meeting in Norway (February)

Roundtable 3

“Development of Climate Related Information in Support of Climate Change Adaptation and DRR”

Chairs:

***Maryam Golnaraghi
Frank Sperling***

Challenges and Issues

- **Purposes of climate information** - Awareness building (e.g. identifying the scope of the problem)? Policy and strategic support (e.g. policy, strategic and regulatory frameworks for managing risks)? Enabling action (e.g. sector specific investments, operational planning and management)?
- **What sectors are at risk to climate?** Identification and segmentation of the at-risk sectors? What are their decision framework (temporal and spatial scales, etc)? What are the specific needs for climate information:
- **Sector and activity specific information needs to understand risk** – What climate parameters matter? What time horizons are important? What resolution is required? What are the right information formats?
- **Development of systematic linkage between providers and users** of climate information to guide climate product and service development and delivery – What cooperation mechanisms would work at international, regional, national levels, at public and private sector level?
- **Stakeholders? (Users) technical capacities in utilizing climate information** – What is the ability of the stakeholder to incorporate climate information into decision-making processes?
- **Scientific and technical capacities** in delivery of climate products and services operationally to various stakeholders– Need to understand the limits of science and associated uncertainties. What is possible? What is not?
- **Operational dissemination of climate products and services** (based on needs of different sectors) – What are the right mechanisms to ensure that the stakeholders are reached effectively?
- **Enabling environment** – What are the necessary conditions, dialogue processes and capacity development needs to allow stakeholders to utilize climate information systematically and a major input into decision-making?
- **Institutional and Infrastructural capacity development** at relevant levels to enable systematic provision of climate products and service – What are the requirements for observation networks and data, Data policy issues, Forecast and projection tools, Technical training and know-how, Computational and information management systems, Product development and dissemination to target sectors? What are existing capacities and are they sufficient for delivery of climate products and services operationally? need for integrated risk analysis tools to support decision making?

Conclusion of discussion

APPROACH:

- Climate risk management should take into account managing risks at all time frames which addresses climate variability and change; need for immediate actions to cope and adapt to current climate risks, guided by climate information
- Status of Climate information:
 - for international policy negotiations already available: coordinated scientific research and assessments facilitated through UN(e.g., WMO and IPCC)
 - Need for tailored climate products and services, which address thematic and sector specific (public and private) information needs for strategic and operational sectoral planning, operations and project levels
 - Need for segmentation of sectors and understanding of their needs and requirements for climate products and service for decision support
- Recognition of need for strengthening the existing and establishment of new formalized dialogue mechanism between climate information providers and sectoral users
- Climate information should be driven by development concerns
- Government accountability is needed for ensuring availability of climate information is a public good
- Utilization of new probabilistic risk assessment tools for scenario analysis to support decisions – climate information is one input.

Conclusion of discussion

CLIMATE PRODUCTS

- Need to develop “tailored” data, forecast and projection products based on sector requirements driven by development issues rather than scientific issues
 - Need for cross-institutional linkages through dialogue, forums and feedback mechanisms that bring together sectors with providers at national, regional and global levels,
 - Understand needs and requirements (content, dissemination) as well as new demands for information
 - The format and communication of Climate information need to be harmonized and conveyed to the targeted stakeholders
- Need for operational capacity and infrastructure development for provision of climate products and services to serve national and sectoral needs
 - Meteorological, hydrological and climate Observation networks and data
 - Data policy issues
 - Climate Forecast and projection tools
 - Technical training and know-how
 - standards
 - Computational and information management systems
 - Product development and dissemination to target sectors
- Need to understand and link with local knowledge systems
- Build on current initiatives by the UN (WMO) for coordination of global, regional and national technical capacities
 - through climate science community, global climate processing centers, Regional climate centers, National Meteorological services) to facilitate climate information for sectoral planning at national level.

Priorities for Action

- Through COP Negotiation:

At the country level, ensure that negotiation preparations are guided by the following principal issues:

- Future adaptation work should be based on a comprehensive framework addressing current and future climate risks
- Disaster Risk Reduction is recognized as an essential element of adaptation, undertaken today
- Governments to commit to sustainable investment in climate information (data, forecasts, analysis) as a critical public good and that this information is available and supports development needs at the national level; as well as on-going scientific progress
- Recognition of need for strengthening the existing and establishment of new formalized dialogue and feedback mechanism between climate information providers and sectoral users and decision-makers

Priorities for Action

- Through strengthened cooperation among scientific and development and disaster community
 - Establish standard tools, methodologies and climate information to support development decisions
 - Ensure practical relevance of tools , and information standard sthrough the explicit engagement of stakeholders and recognition of implementation and needs(engagement of techncial, sectoral experts, agents in the process)
- Through Regional/National Cooperation
 - Improve sectoral planning through establishment of dialogue and provision of targeted climate products and services building on existing national and regional projects and programmes(e.g., Central America, Southeastern Europe, Africa, etc)
 - Need for feedback on lesson learnt from different regions

- Group 4: Action Points
- Chair: Margaret Arnold –
Provention

- Identify COP negotiators who can communicate that DRR and CCA must be viewed with a social and human rights lens /Provention, RC/RC CCC, NGOs
- Lobby for access for non state actors to adaptation funds /Provention, RC/RC CCC, NGOs
- Dissemination of:
 - national level risk assessment tools (e.g. CAPRA) /GFDRR
 - guides on community level risk assessments and CCA (Provention CRA toolkit) /Provention

- Group 5: Financing Action Points
- Chair: Jenty Kirch-Wood - OCHA

- **Commission synthesis of existing studies of current funding landscape (AF, GFDRR, bilateral sectoral assistance, private investment). South-South consultation groups, as part of GFDRR process, make specific recommendations on how to improve linkages, including drawing on lessons from GFDRR for AF, and submit draft at next global platform.**
- **Based on existing DRR knowledge of vulnerability (not hazard) mapping, (i) *prioritise* most vulnerable countries for a guaranteed ring-fenced sub-fund – in addition to ODA and other adaptation funds, and (ii) *prioritise* proactive outreach by donor community for DRR capacity building.**
- **Review NAPAs from a DRR perspective for fast track to funding, and champion national adaptation plans that successfully incorporate DRR.**