

Linking Climate Change Negotiations with Disaster Risk Reduction

Roundtable no. and title: 2 Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and Risk Management Practices: Critical Elements for Adaptation to Climate Change

Main points of discussion:

DRR and Climate change adaptation come from very different perspectives (Humanitarian and environment) but with a strong common base. Current focus of discussion is on mitigation with regards to CC and focus on humanitarian relief within disaster management. DRR often neglected. Important that policymakers and negotiators in DRR and CCA can meet on common ground.

Many national settings have much more pressing issues than CC-risks on the agenda like land issues, livelihood e.g.

National level policymakers and negotiators needs to be well informed with regards to DRR and climate risks

CC mitigation is clearly defined but adaptation not. This is needed on the negotiation process towards Copenhagen. Financing in future need to address these two together.

Building bridges between different local, national, regional and international institutions and promote awareness on both CCA and DRR.

Urgent needs for national plans for adaptation, involving all relevant sectors, with a focus on development needs.

Units to account for adaptation actions like with mitigation measures is most probably not possible, but guiding principles and elements of an adaptation framework are needed to measure progress in strengthening resilience

Outcome of Poznan and Copenhagen could be to create flexible international adaptation funds available for different settings and scenarios. At national level government should then prioritize in which areas they would like to focus, when utilizing the funds. DRR can be one focus.

Main challenges:

In the CC-negotiations adaptation is still marginal compared to mitigation. Determine how relevant is DRR to adaptation.

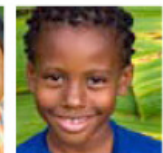
Capacity building to use existing climate science and early warning for operational risk reduction purposes is urgent

How insurance conditions can be a catalyst to improve DRR.

Essential that Government officials working with DRR take part in the CC-negotiations.

Local demand for modelling threats by disseminating cc-science to community level.





Establishment of or strengthening national committees that should be working together on CCA and DRR issues and support CC negotiations internationally.

Suggested action points for a roadmap on further streamlining of DRR and CCA towards COP-15 – including appointment of drafting group to formulate each action point in further detail.

- 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)

Group 2

PRIORITIZED LIST OF ISSUES FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS ON DAY 2

Use DRR to Promote Adaptation

How the Climate Change negotiators can use DRR to promote their message

International guiding framework for integrating CCA and DRR

DRR communities need to understand CCA

Need to have cross border information sharing for CC negotiators

Better capacity building, communication and dissemination of climate science

Better modelling capacities at local level

Segregations of different line ministries at national level which makes CC negotiations difficult and not representative for national context.

Climate change committees isolated and not functioning

Fragmentations of local and national plans need to be avoided.

How to strategize the CCA and DRR approach

