

Parallel session 2

Group 2.A: Coordinating national CCIV assessments and national risk assessments for disaster risk reduction



Summary of main findings of the EEA Report No 15/2017

- National Risk Assessments (NRAs) are basic instruments to inform Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and can play a role in developing Adaptation plans
- Risk metrics can enhanced CCA/DRR coherence (e.g. common understanding)
- Further enhanced by explicitly dealing with climate change in NRAs
- Applied time horizon of 5 years in most countries
 - excluding long-term impacts of climate change and slow socio-economic developments
- Longer horizons (up to 100 years) in few countries for some risks
 - e.g. long-term investment in UK & soon in the Netherlands

EEA Report | No 15/2017

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Europe

Enhancing coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices

ISSN 1977-8449



Summary of main findings of the EEA Report No 15/2017

- NRAs support governments in building national resilience and assess the need to build additional resilience in national infrastructure assets
- NRAs are a necessary – not sufficient for risk trend analysis
 - time horizon used for NRAs is too short to directly inform long-term investments with respect to climate risks
- Few NRAs have been developed to define risk tolerance levels and to undertake hazard mapping
 - joint knowledge base for CCA/DRR helps identifying tipping points where climate change can lead to exceeding such levels
- NRA processes have provided useful background information for broader planning to improve the resilience of all sectors
 - e.g. longer term assessment of the potential effects of climate change, which is beginning to feed slowly into national adaptation planning and building regulations

Summary of main findings of the CCIVA report - NRAs

- European countries covered by EU Civil Protection Mechanism (EUCPM) regularly prepare National Risk Assessments (NRAs)
 - Climate- and weather-related risks are of critical relevance in most NRAs
- NRAs should reinforce their attention on the impacts of climate change on disaster risks
 - Consider climate projections and longer time periods – reflect a changing risk landscape
 - Potential for improving coherence between CCIVAs and NRAs (e.g. common scenarios, assessment approaches and risk metrics)
 - Approaches/methods for NRAs can feed into further CCIVAs development
 - NRAs as effective base for CCA and DRR (e.g. contribute to a broader risk understanding and give hints on tolerance thresholds)
- New EUCPM proposal stresses
 - *'prevention plans need to include also longer-term prevention efforts, looking at the overall adaptation to the increasing impacts of climate change'*

Questions to address in this Group

- **What can CCIV assessments and National Risk Assessments (NRAs) learn from each other, and how can they be better coordinated?**
- **What support could be provided by the EU?**