Name and Type of Event	Adaptation and DRR: Creating a Coherent Approach to Climate Change (Organized by Norway)
Date	20 May 2013
Reporters name	
Number of Participants	

Recommendations for the Chair's Summary - Consultation on DRR and CCA 20.5.2013

- Climate change is altering the frequency and intensity of extreme events to the point that the past no longer is a good indicator for the future. HFA2 should reflect an **understanding of risk** that is informed by the evidence and findings of the IPCC-SREX report, and other scientific knowledge.
- Climate risk management should be integrated into HFA2. All relevant institutions and organizations should take the responsibility for climate change adaptation to ensure the future sustainability of their policies and actions. This should involve reducing greenhouse gases as part of holistic disaster risk reduction efforts.
- There is a need to ensure that disaster risk reduction frameworks and actors are connected and feed into the negotiations under the UNFCCC. In particular, future institutional arrangements to address loss and damage as well as the post-Kyoto agreement should take into account the Hyogo Framework for Action, HFA2, and other existing disaster risk reduction mechanisms.
- It is important that actors and institutions dealing with climate change adaptation **have contact with and consult** those responsible for disaster risk reduction on the national level, and vice versa. National legislation and institutions are fragmented and often deal with disasters and climate change separately. On the community level, many of the actors are the same in the fields of DRR and CCA. National governments are responsible for a great deal of this fragmentation that can create confusion, duplication and inefficiencies on the local level.
- There is a need for more **coherent approaches** from governments. Local actors should not have to deal with the multiplicity of agencies and demands that ultimately deal with the same issues.
- National policy **fragmentation is reflected on the global level**. There is a need to link global frameworks on the Millennium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals with the plans for HFA2. The various frameworks and processes must reinforce one another, and not operate in parallel. There is a need for integrated approaches to risk that at the same time takes into account humanitarian needs, long-term

- development and climate change adaptation. The walls between humanitarian, development and environment communities must be broken down. The question was even raised as to whether there is a need for HFA2.
- Climate information needs to be **made available to all decision-makers** and at all levels. The WMO Global Framework for Climate Services is a useful tool to this end. Investments in strengthening weather forecasting and climate services in vulnerable developing countries are crucial, and concerted efforts are needed to ensure that it reaches vulnerable people and groups. Climate information and early warning mechanisms should be made available in all local communities. There is also a need to collect more and better data at the local level, and should include local and indigenous knowledge.
- Those who have contributed the least to climate change will be hit hardest. Neither the Hyogo Framework for Action, the UNFCCC nor the MDGs have prioritized the most vulnerable people sufficiently, in particular poor and elderly people. HFA2 should put vulnerable people center-stage.
- Significant **economic value** is at risk with climate change and extreme events. Insurance mechanisms should be linked to disaster risk reduction and adaptation. Risk transfer can contribute to averting losses.
- Ultimately, there is a need for greater **efficiency and coordination** between various institutions and frameworks in the areas of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and sustainable development.