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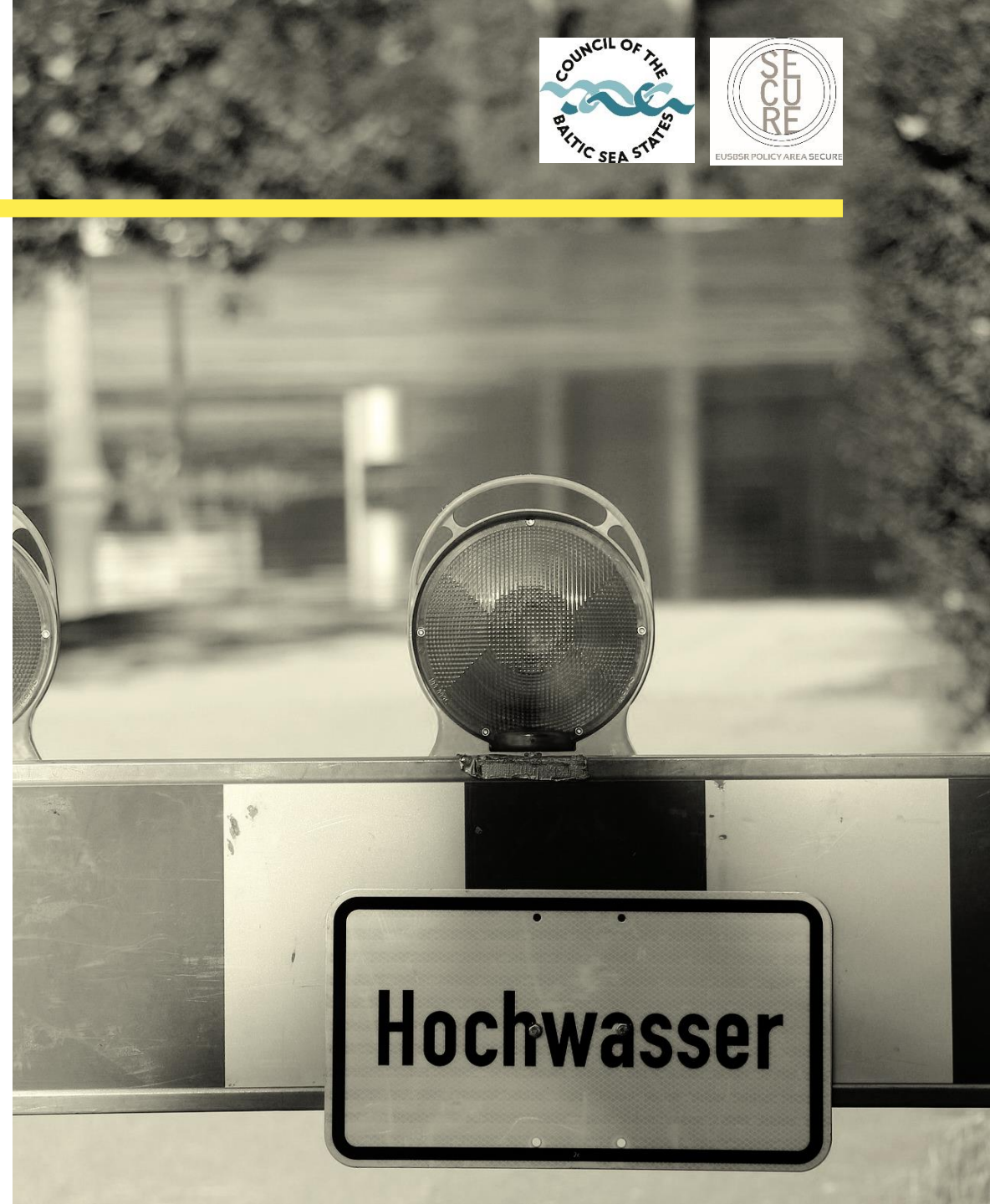
Politisk och praktisk samsyn: DRR och CCA - två sidor av samma mynt

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Seminarium för räddningstjänster m.fl. om klimatrisker och Sendairamverket
den 27 oktober 2021

LEKTIONENS INNEHÅLL

1. Skillnaderna mellan klimatanpassning (CCA) och katastrofriskreducering (DRR)
2. Likheter mellan reducering och anpassning
3. Främja synergier mellan reducering och anpassning
4. Aktörer inom reducering och anpassning
5. Medskick in för fortsatt arbete





1. SKILLNADEN MELLAN CCA OCH & DRR

CCR and DRR can be seen as synonymous risk management approaches. Still, there are conceptual differences.

Adaptation¹

The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

Incremental adaptation Adaptation actions where the central aim is to maintain the essence and integrity of a system or process at a given scale.²

Transformational adaptation Adaptation that changes the fundamental attributes of a system in response to climate and its effects.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Denotes both a policy goal or objective, and the strategic and instrumental measures employed for anticipating future disaster risk; reducing existing exposure, hazard, or vulnerability; and improving resilience.

IPCC (2014). "[Glossary](#)" (PDF). Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

1. SKILLNADEN MELLAN CCA & DRR



FOKUS



URSPRUNG

Table 1.1 Objective and main differences between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

CCA	DRR
Common objective	
Both CCA and DRR address prevention and reduction of risks of disasters by reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience of societies.	
Main differences	
Focus mainly on future and addressing uncertainty and new risks — CCA addresses climate change and climate variability, including changes in climate extremes, and focuses on reducing risks of present and future climate change.	Focus on present and addressing existing risks — DRR focuses on reducing risks based on previous experience and knowledge of the past, considers as stationary the probability of occurrence of extremes, and does not systematically consider climate change as a driver of risk.
Addressing mainly weather- and climate-related hazards — CCA addresses weather-related hazards (e.g. storm, heavy precipitation), climate-related hazards (e.g. heat wave, drought), and hydrological hazards (e.g. flood), which are sub-sets of the hazards covered by DRR.	Addressing all hazard types — DRR covers all hazard types including geophysical (e.g. earthquake, mass movement, volcanic activity, landslide, avalanche), hydro-meteorological (e.g. storm, extreme temperature, flood, wave action), climatological (e.g. drought, wildfire), biological (e.g. disease, insect infestation), and technological (e.g. oil and toxic spills, and industrial accidents).
In addition:	
Longer time scale — CCA also addresses impacts of slow onset changes (e.g. average temperature rise, sea level rise, drought, ice melting and loss of biodiversity).	
Origin and culture in scientific theory — CCA has been developed as the progress of understanding the threat of climate change has increased.	Origin and culture in humanitarian assistance and civil protection — in general DRR has a longer history and originated from civil protection and humanitarian action following disaster events.
Mainly actors in environment ministries and agencies — CCA is developed and managed mainly from governmental departments, ministries, and scientific institutions responsible for environment and climate.	Mainly actors in civil protection ministries and agencies — DRR is developed and managed mainly from governmental departments, ministries and agencies responsible for civil protection, national security, emergency management and humanitarian assistance.



HOT

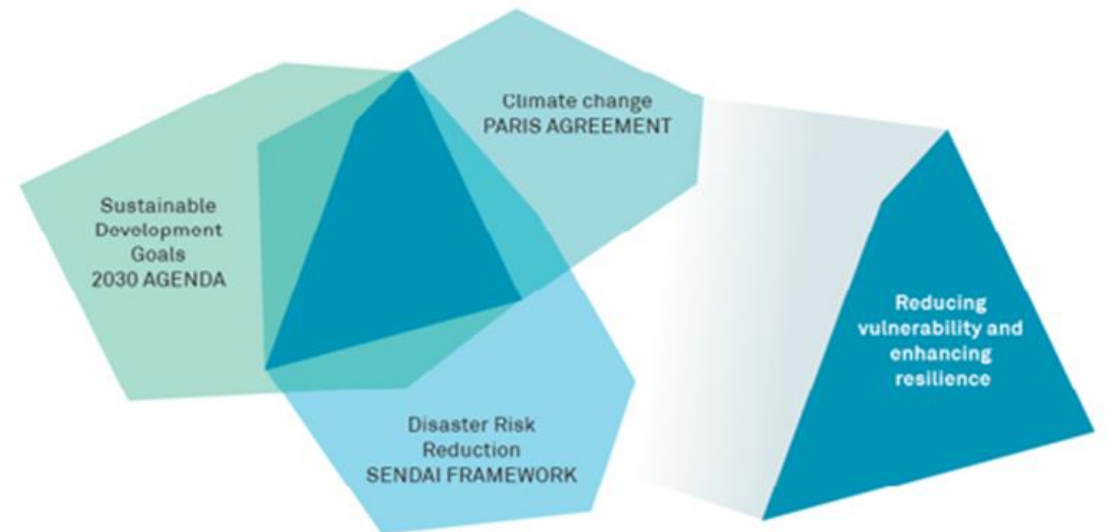
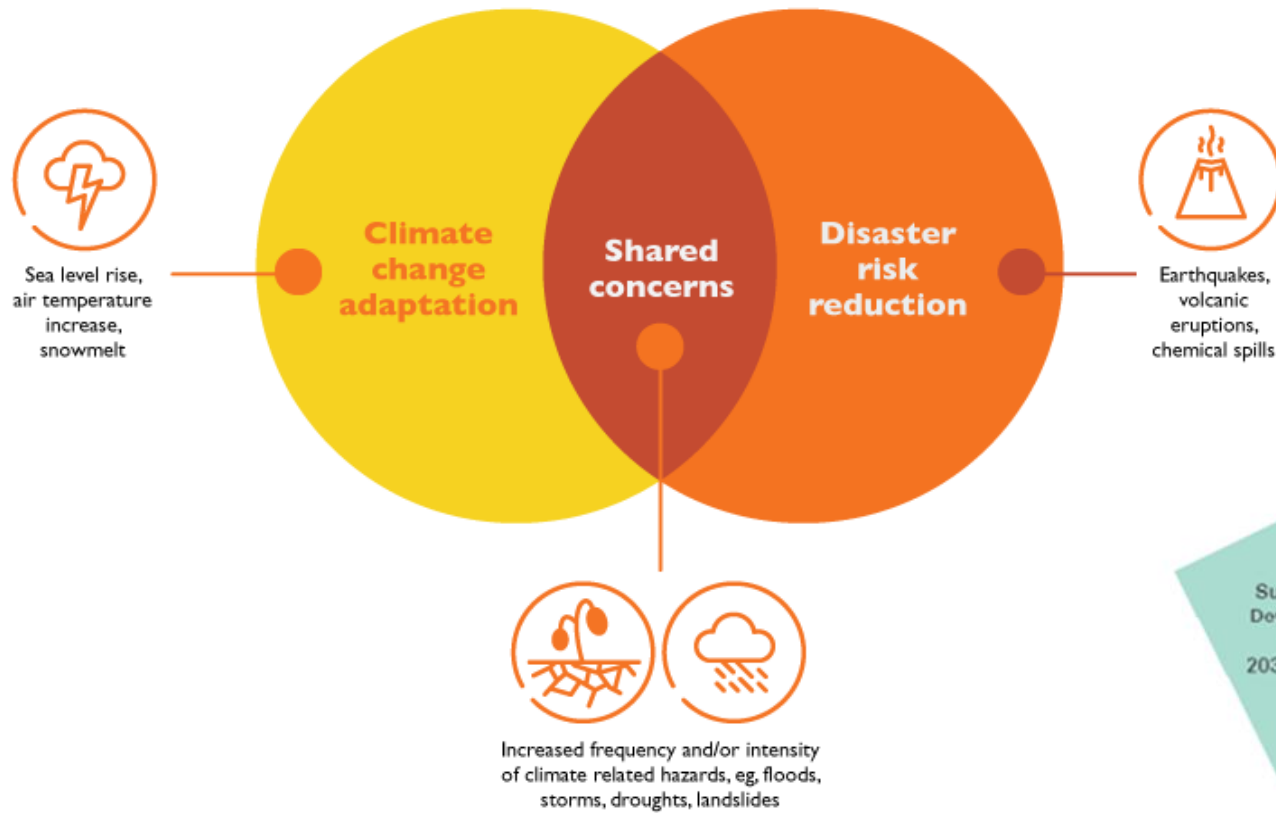


AKTÖRER

Table from "Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Europe – enhancing the coherence of the knowledge base, policies and practices" European Environment Agency (EEA), Report No. 15, 2017

2. LIKHETER

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction



A black and white photograph of a flooded area. In the foreground, there is a road signpost partially submerged in water. The signpost has a triangular warning sign with a wavy line and a rectangular sign below it that says "100m". The background shows a line of trees and a small building in the distance. The water is turbulent and reflects the sky.

**Planer för
hantering av
översvämningssrisk**

**Klimatanpassnings-
strategier (CCA)**

**Beredskapsplaner och
insatsplaner**

**Strategier för
fysisk planering**

Resiliensstrategier

**Katastrofriskreduceringsplaner
(DRR)**

**Strategier för hållbar
utveckling**

3. FRÄMJA SYNERGIER!

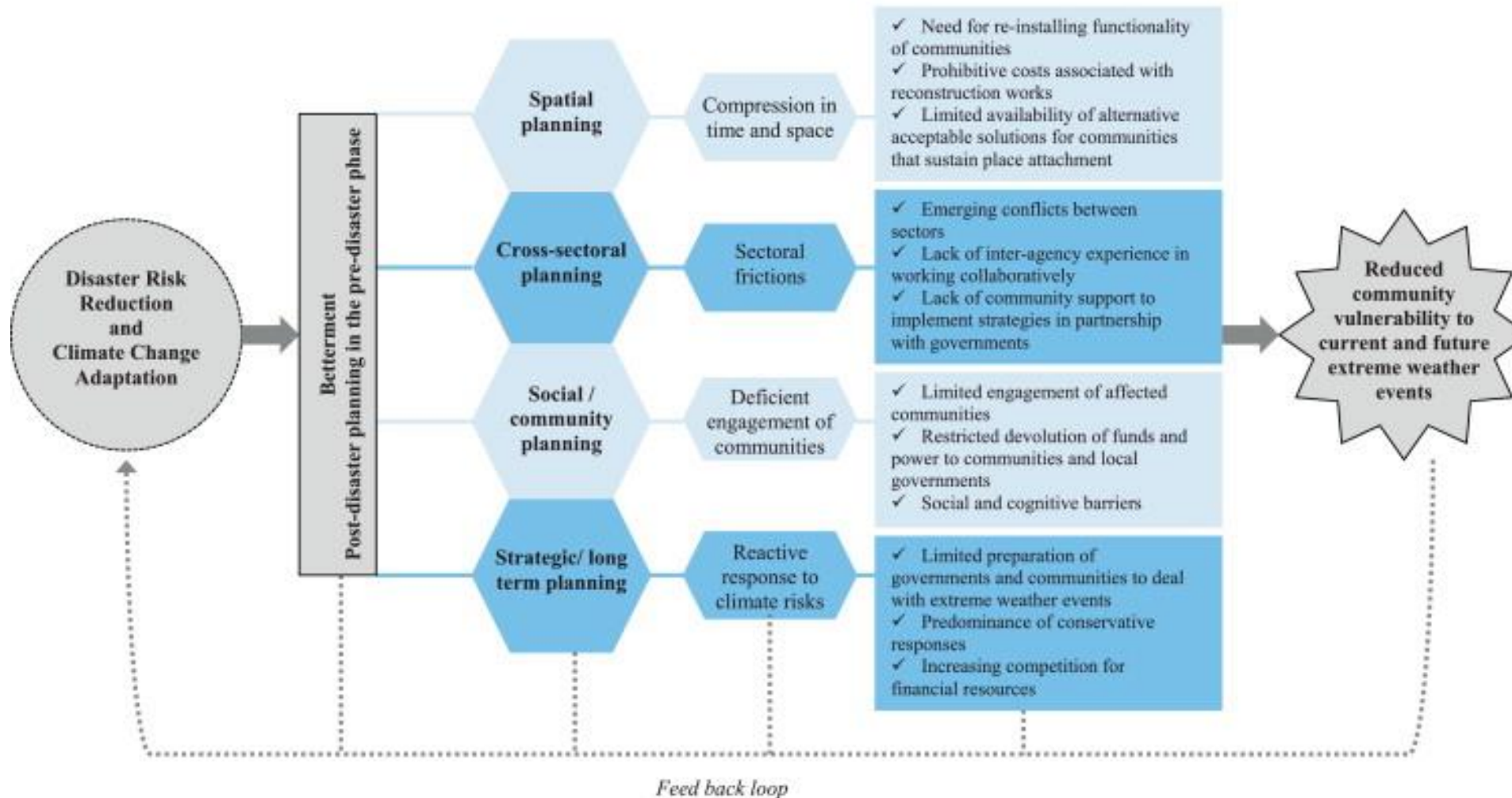
Devising strategies


Maximising synergies

Proposed enablers

Addressing known constraints

Planning outcomes





Vilka bör delta i arbetet att utföra riskbedömningar och CCA- och DRR-strategier och planer?

Vilka besitter kunskap och hur kompletterar dom varandra?

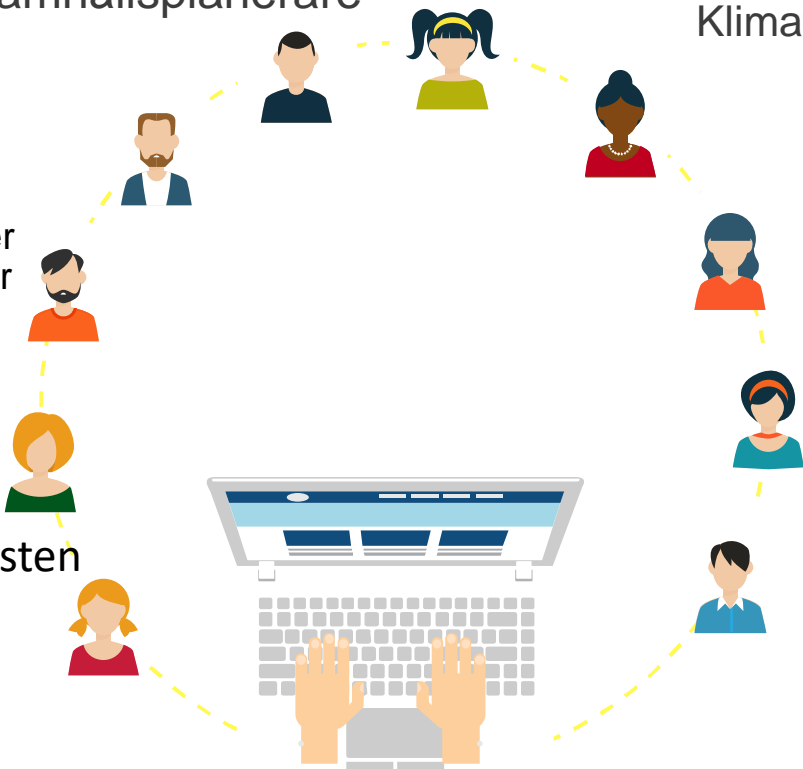
4. AKTÖRER

Stads-
samhällsplanerare

Politiker och
beslutsfattare

Risk- och
områdesexperter
från myndigheter

Räddningstjänsten



Civilsamhället och
marknadsaktörer

Klimatforskare

???

???





5. ATT FUNDERA PÅ

- Vilka aktörer/sektorer involveras i arbetet med CCA och DRR? Vilka sektorer bör involveras? Hur kan dessa aktörer och sektorer samarbeta?
- Vad finns för praktiska exemplen på CCA- och DRR-åtgärder från ditt län/ din kommun/ din organisation? Vem är ansvarig för dessa åtgärder? Vilken kunskap behövs för dessa åtgärder? Vilka goda exempel kan spridas
- Vilka behov förväntar vi oss att andra aktörer uppfyller? Hur framför vi det behovet?

Tack!

CASCADE

**COMMUNITY SAFETY ACTION FOR
SUPPORTING CLIMATE ADAPTATION**

