



Evolving issues brief 2016

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Evolving issues brief: what is it?

The Evolving issues brief aims to inform the PLACARD community in a short and easy-to-read way about our progress in bridging the gaps between the CCA and DRR communities. The issues identified are described in the gap report and are at the core of the PLACARD dialogues.

The brief describes the issues and summarises how they can be bridged based on suggestions made during the PLACARD dialogues. The brief also describes new issues that may arise during future PLACARD dialogues. Additional activities to bridge CCA and DRR on these issues are proposed, and research questions are described.

The Evolving Issues Brief 2016 considers the following issues:

- terminology in CCA and DRR
- joint strategic narratives
- connecting Paris agreement and Sendai framework across governance levels
- shared assessment methods and data
- monitoring and evaluation
- nature based solutions
- finance and funding

The information on these issues is taken from the PLACARD interchange, and from events where the PLACARD team has participated and contributed:

Events organised by PLACARD or where PLACARD had an active involvement in the organisation

- First online dialogue on PreventionWeb (Nov 2015)
- European Conference on Climate Change 2015 (May 2015)
- Our Common Future Under Climate Change (Jul 2015)
- KNMI Workshop: Innovation in Climate Services (Nov 2015)



- ClimAdapt Local conference on Business: local adaptation and opportunities under climate change (Nov 2015)
- Connecting CCA & DRR Workshop – priorities and opportunities in Europe – Agenda Shaping workshop (Mar 2016)
- Understanding Risk conference (May 2016)
- Adaptation Futures Conference (May 2016)
- Open European Day (Jun 2016)
- PLACARD Narratives workshop (Jun 2016)
- Second online dialogue (Oct - Nov 2016)

Events where PLACARD participated:

- KNOW4DRR final conference (May 2015)
- European Forum for DRR (Oct 2015)
- Global Adaptation Network strategy meeting (Oct 2015)
- JPI Climate symposium: Taking stock and inspiring the future (Nov 2015)
- JPI Climate workshop – Climate data and loss data for Europe (Dec 2015)
- UNISDR Science & Technology conference (Jan 2016)

There will be three Evolving Issues Briefs completed during the PLACARD project. Subsequent versions will be published in November 2017 and November 2018. New issues that emerge as the gap report evolves will be considered in forthcoming briefs.



What's in a word?

Terminology in CCA & DRR

Terms such as vulnerability, adaptive capacity and resilience are used in both the CCA and DRR communities. Other terms used by both CCA and DRR, according to the PLACARD analysis of PreventionWeb, are disaster (risk / preparedness), risk reduction, climate change, (sustainable) development, and early warning. About 60% of the terms in CCA and DRR overlap (Figure 1). However, these words can have different meanings, depending on the context in which they are used and on the people using the words. The different meanings have resulted in misunderstandings that have affected the CCA and DRR dialogues for many years. These misunderstandings remain. This can be mainly explained because CCA and DRR communities operate in 'separate silos'. Therefore, knowledge and resource sharing are hampered and there is only little communication between these communities.

There are a number of initiatives to overcome these misunderstandings. In 2006, UNISDR carried out a consultation on CCA and DRR concepts, in order to increase mutual understanding (<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/3854?>). During the development of the IPCC SREX report (2012), the working group was also confronted with the rich quantity of terms and meanings in CCA and DRR, and a framework was drafted to illustrate the commonalities and differences in terminology.

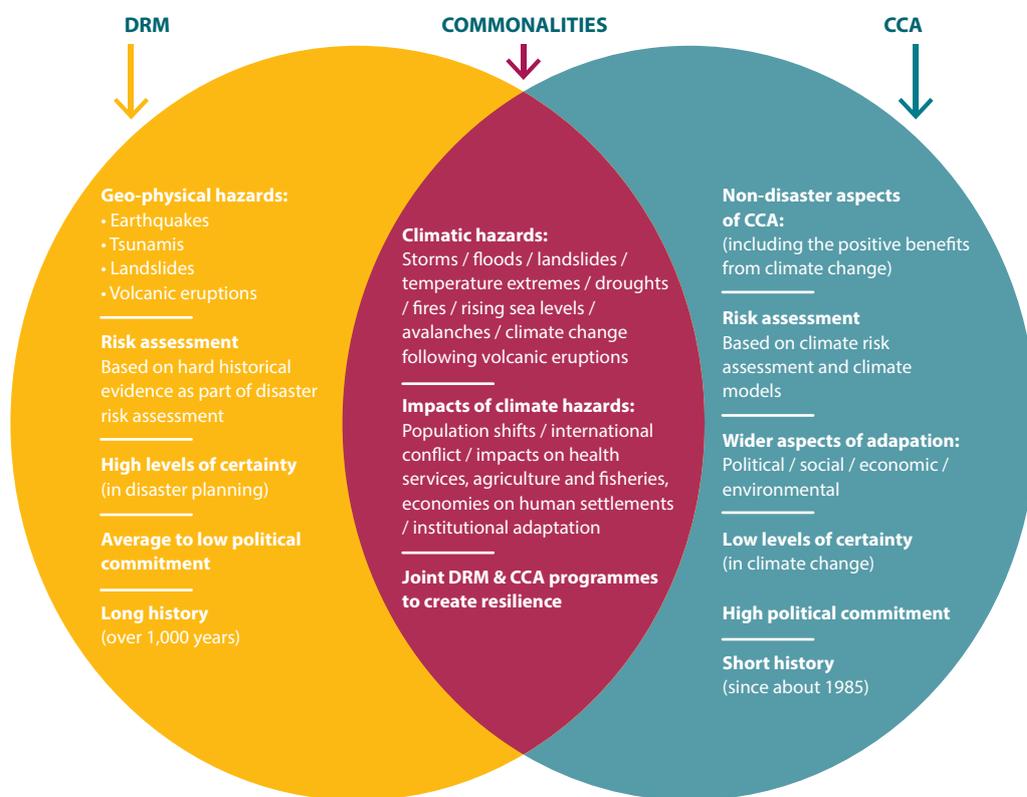
It is an enormous challenge to agree on a single set of terms and definitions that is accepted by both the CCA and DRR communities. To overcome this challenge, in September 2015 the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working group of the Sendai Framework began an intensive process to develop a set of terms for the national implementation of the Sendai Framework. Final recommendations on the terminology for DRR were published following the third and final meeting in November 2016 (http://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportadvanceuneditedversion.pdf). There are additional difficulties related to the translation of terms to national languages and changes in definitions over time. During the online dialogue of November 2015, other methods were identified to deal with terminology issues, including a large role for knowledge brokering to address terminology issues. Furthermore, the dialogue group suggested making use of pragmatic and easy to understand frameworks, such as the UNISDR scorecard. In addition, the Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto was considered to be a good starting point to bridge terminology issues and to find a basis for joint action. Knowledge brokerage could further help to increase efficiency and avoid repetition through sharing documents, help to make better use of available resources and to learn from each other.



There are some obstacles to collaboration, for example, resources that are stored in unconnected databases (Preventionweb vs. ClimateAdapt), licensed resources that are not open data, use of different keywords and the different interpretation of the same terms. REEEP, the international multilateral partnership for renewable energy and energy efficiency, aims to solve these obstacles by using ClimateTagger to connect CCA resources with DRR resources through use of a standard tagging system with a common glossary.

PLACARD is aware of these terminology issues and acknowledges that the PLACARD dialogues should include methods to overcome mismatches of terms. Furthermore, PLACARD is making an overview of the complex landscape of CCA and DRR and will assist the community in navigating to the various knowledge hubs. The dialogues are in particular aimed to foster transfer between the different knowledge hubs.

Figure 1: Terms and meanings in CCA and DRR: commonalities and differences.



Action points

A research question came up during the PLACARD Connecting CCA & DRR Workshop in March 2016 (agenda shaping event). What methods can be used in practice to overcome terminology mismatch between CCA and DRR as well as between local vs. national and global level?

PLACARD outputs

- Blog: [Enhancing learning, communication & knowledge – sharing by design](#)
- Visual: [Visualising a harmonised language for CCA & DRR](#)
- Workshop: [Connecting CCA & DRR – priorities & opportunities in Europe](#)



Narratives for preparedness & prevention

Narratives are storylines with a purpose, for example with the aim of convincing an audience to act on climate change and disasters. CCA and DRR actors make use of narratives to motivate the different stakeholders to take preparedness and preventative actions. Narratives are used by public officers, politicians, businesses and as well as citizens, consumers, colleagues and partner organisations. Within PLACARD, we analysed if the CCA and DRR communities use comparable narratives and which narratives were successful. We also examined how joint strategic narratives could be developed. This analysis was carried out through a literature study, a workshop dialogue during the PLACARD Agenda Shaping event in Brussels (March 2016), a focus group of experts held back-to-back to the Resilient Cities conference, and a questionnaire among city officers during the Resilient Cities conference (in Bonn, 8–10 June 2015).

It became clear that CCA and DRR make use of both climate change and disaster narratives to achieve attention and resources. For example, in the Netherlands, adaptation to climate change has been used to increase a sense of urgency in developing a new national programme on flood protection, while the climate change community made use of current extreme weather events to create a window of opportunity to put climate change onto policy agendas. Meanwhile, the DRR community made use of climate change narratives to gain access to project funding. In other words, both communities referred to climate change and disasters in the narratives they were using.

In some of the studied cases, we concluded that referring to climate change and disasters could also be counterproductive, for instance because it could be assumed that climate change mitigation could be regarded as a solution to weather-related disasters. In addition, using a climate change narrative which featured a disastrous and overwhelming force could be risky because politicians might misuse the narrative to justify their inaction or explain their failure. Finally, using extreme weather events to provide “visible evidence” of a changing climate and thus justifying adaptation measures could backfire – if the extreme weather events do not occur for a period of time due to natural climate variability, people may begin to doubt the usefulness of the adaptation measures.



Acting for resilience was found to be a joint narrative that both CCA and DRR use. It is a narrative used frequently when dealing with businesses, policymakers and citizens. This joint narrative was understood by both communities and had a positive connotation that triggered innovation and proactive behaviour. The task of PLACARD is to continue to make both CCA and DRR communities understand resilience as “bouncing forward” instead “bouncing back” after the occurrence of climate-related weather extremes.

PLACARD also aimed to find successful narratives, narratives which have successfully motivated people to act in the intended way. The success of narratives depends on various factors including the cognition of the recipient, their interests, values, culture and experience, heuristics and trust. It was also suggested that successful narratives included local and or practical knowledge. The findings characterising successful narratives for specific target groups will be included in a narratives taxonomy we are developing. Some narratives have already been identified.

Narratives used by the private sector include interest related aspects such as:

- With low-levels of spending, we can decrease risks and save money
- Measures for DRR and CCA can have multiple purposes and can create jobs
- Climate change and disaster risks will affect the business continuity
- Climate change and disasters affect the quality of our products
- We can connect with other sectors – climate change offers new business opportunities and business models

Value-related narratives:

- Be a frontrunner
- How amazing will we look when we innovate?
- How will people regard us if things go wrong?
- Our customers are safe with us because we deal with climate change and disasters
- Our investors are safe with us because we deal with climate change and disasters
- It is a policy task to make our environment climate-proof

Narratives used by policymakers include interest-related aspects, such as:

- Even if the scope of climate change and related weather extremes is smaller than expected, those measures will pay off (“no-regrets” narrative)
- It will increase resilience, help the economy and increase quality of life
- Climate change and associated risks affect the labour market



Others used narratives which included value-related aspects:

- Sustainability is important, therefore we deal with climate change and disasters
- We do our best to protect you, to provide security

The questionnaire carried out by PLACARD among urban policymakers which explored the main narratives on resilience, revealed that the main motivation was to increase safety and resilience as well as to improve the quality of life in the city.

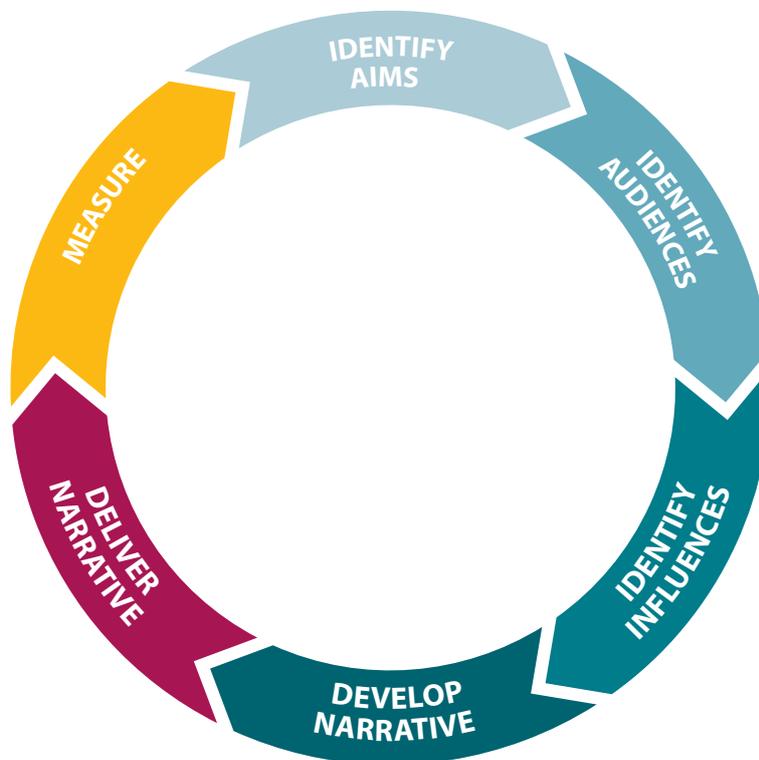
Narratives used by scientists include:

- Climate change adaptation and disaster prevention have tangible pay-offs on the long-term. Better spatial planning, investment decisions and civil protection are needed.
- Risks will increase but the uncertainty is large. Our models need to be updated and research funding is needed

Narrative used by Meteorological offices and civil protection agencies:

- We need to translate climate change and risk information, particularly at to the local level, e.g. by using local GIS, indicating local climate impacts
- The media has a role to play in early warning systems
- Impact-based forecasts will decrease uncertainty – acting in vain versus failing to act

Figure 2: Step-wise process to develop narratives. Bushell et al. 2016.



In the questionnaire, it became clear that local authorities were the most trusted actor to disseminate information and data to citizens about preparedness and prevention measures. Policymakers mainly trusted information coming from local operative authorities and scientists.

In a next step, PLACARD intends to explore the use of strategic narratives as a soft governance tool. Narratives and communication can affect people's behaviour if well-designed.

During the expert meeting, it was shown through historical examples that narratives could change quickly over time. Furthermore, other experiences illustrated that narratives could differ geographically. The close linkage to place and time may call into question the feasibility of part of the taxonomy of narratives – given the geographical and cultural differences, a joint narrative might lead to different practices or preferences in different locations. A tool to develop possible joint narratives was explored by 'the Circle of Narratives' (Bushell et al. 2016). Narratives can be developed by a step-wise process.

Action points

A suggestion was made during the expert workshop in Bonn to further clarify if PLACARD should provide narratives or should PLACARD empower people to develop and use their own? This will be further explored in follow-up activities. This suggestion was transformed into a research question: what methods are available to empower people to develop and use narratives successfully?

PLACARD outputs

- Blog: [Do narratives improve CCA & DRR?](#)
- Blog: [Telling stories to help increase resilience](#)



Connecting the Paris Agreement & Sendai framework across governance levels

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the EU Adaptation Strategy and the UNFCCC Paris Agreement (PA) recognise the importance of linking CCA to DRR, as well as the need to implement policies in synergy and full coordination across the EU and Member States. Connecting the PA and Sendai Framework implies an actual collaboration between these global agreements across governance levels. The agreements express the need to bring DRR and CCA policies closer together based on the scientific evidence that disasters are, at least in part, related to climate change. Simultaneously, the policy areas need to be mainstreamed into overall economic policy to ensure wider awareness and holistic approaches. Integrating CCA and DRR could also reduce the need for multiple reporting responsibilities for the many global frameworks. According to the PLACARD consortium, both global agreements should be closely connected in order to succeed.

The Sendai Framework is important because it underpins the system of monitoring and demonstrates the requirements of uniform reporting obligations by signatory states. The reporting is linked to clear and ambitious targets such as to “significantly reduce the numbers of dead and injured as well as national economic losses caused by natural disasters during the period 2020–2030 compared to figures from previous decades” (Sendai Framework).

In order to achieve these goals, the harmonisation of indicators and alignment of the stages of implementation in terms of timing and organisation is crucial. The national civil protection agencies play an important role in the Sendai Framework, while the environment agencies are in charge of climate adaptation. PLACARD recommends that plans for both types of institutions should be aligned and be mutually reinforcing.

Another challenge from the connection between the PA and Sendai Framework is the implementation gap between national policies and local practices. The PLACARD dialogues clarified that local people understand climate change, disasters and poverty in a more holistic way and could help to develop more resilient answers. They do not separate climate resilience from disaster or conflict resilience. According to the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction, resilient systems are more inclusive, diverse and continually learning and evolving.



In the past year, PLACARD has identified several ways to improve collaboration between the global frameworks and across governance levels:

- Integrating CCA and DRR at the local level by having local practice as a starting point. At this level, language and terms can be bridged more easily. Can local collaboration develop guidance that can be scaled up? These local experiences should be paralleled with improved two-way communication flow between national and international policymakers, learning from it and involving local communities in strategic planning to be able to understand the overall objectives.
- Ideally, CCA and DRR should be integrated into a single department, and jointly develop a policy plan. At this moment, the rigid sectoral structure hampers local authorities ability to solve issues such as finance.
- Organising meetings to bring CCA and DRR together to discuss the strategy for a specific risk area, and to debate how to jointly approach it.
- Using the national meteorological institutes as the link between the CCA and DRR communities because they are independently connected to both.
- Using foresight methods to increase awareness of overlapping futures' perspectives and joint strategies.
- Enhance capacity building at local, regional and national levels to ensure that policymakers and other organisations understand the differences and commonalities between the Paris and Sendai Agreements, and how they can work together to create solutions for all of them. Ideas for improving the synergies include supporting partnership and implementation initiatives, developing strategies that leverage each other, sharing risk information, developing knowledge on risks and risk assessment, and aligning tools and metrics to assess progress. Such metrics should be both quantitative and qualitative, recognizing that quantifying adaptation and resilience is not always possible or practical in complex situations.

Action points

PLACARD will support the collaboration between the global agreements in the coming years by exploring good local practices, assisting policy processes in aligning implementation, and by carrying out assessments on integrated CCA and DRR to further ongoing implementation of the agreements. During the PLACARD agenda shaping event, the following research question was brought to the discussion table: what governance models are useful to align the implementation of global agreements?



Monitoring & evaluation

Both for the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework, a set of indicators will be developed to enable a standardised system of reporting. PLACARD can play a role in supporting the integration of both systems. During one of the PLACARD workshops, we explored how climate services could play a role in the development of indicators. To be useful for both CCA and DRR reporting, climate services should connect the different types of climate and disaster-related data. To enable that connection, the various agencies that are host related data need to collaborate, and share and interpret data according to the user needs.

Some countries still need to set-up a system to systematically gather data on the ground. Citizen science could play a role in collecting part of this data.

Action points

Effort is needed to standardise or harmonise the different data types. The Copernicus project could play a role in this standardisation. During the PLACARD agenda shaping event, the following research question was mentioned: How can progress in DRR and CCA be monitored by using the same set of indicators?

PLACARD outputs

- Blog: [Fostering dialogue and learning on M&E of CCA and DRR policies](#)
- Webinar: [Monitoring & evaluation to enhance adaptation and reduce disaster risk](#)



Shared assessment methods & shared data

Could both CCA and DRR use the same assessment methods? That is the question that the PLACARD consortium is exploring through the PLACARD dialogues. Both communities make use of assessment methods but we have concluded that in CCA, the assessment methods are based on models and aimed at forecasting risks, while in DRR, the assessment methods make use of historical data and go back to observations and records from centuries ago. Furthermore, CCA mainly works on understanding long timescales, while DRR mostly works on an understanding of short timescales. Based on these findings, it was concluded that there was a need to understand future global and regional 'megatrends', and how they could influence current and future climate-related risks and vulnerabilities at both regional and local levels. In particular, we need to understand technological changes, for example, techniques such as dyke improvements or new building materials, which could be critical and have relative implications for sensitivity, direct and indirect exposure, and through changes in adaptive capacity.

Another fundamental difference between CCA and DRR is the issue of certainty. It is assumed that climate assessment methods are not able to assess risks with a specific certainty level, while disaster assessment methods can. However, it has been observed that for climate change, politicians have attempted to attach a level of certainty to the assessment results. There is a growing demand for multi-scale integrated and operational climate risk assessments to inform climate change adaptation strategies, identify hotspot regions and sectors, and monitor and evaluation measures using interdisciplinary approaches – including methods, tools, indicators and decision criteria. Local government commitments, strong stakeholder involvement and co-production of knowledge in reducing disaster risks and their further implications, for example, on cultural heritage, are considered key aspects in this regard.

The assessment methods play a role in the insurance and re-insurance sectors, which develop economic instruments that complement existing policy and contribute to a successful policy mix. Assessing economic impacts and climate adaptation may provide benefits for policymaking. Nevertheless, it was stressed in the PLACARD processes and workshops that tools and knowledge limitations should not be overlooked, and that models should be used to advise decision-makers. Decision-makers should make use of the outcomes of the tools. Current gaps in the methods are caused by:



- the mismatch of information produced by scientists and the needs from practitioners and policymakers,
- the lack of data on physical infrastructure assets and economic commodities;
- inefficiency in overall data sharing;
- lack of enhanced involvement of the business and private sector.

PLACARD has been engaged in a discussion on loss data. Loss data includes figures about human indicators – the number of dead, injured, evacuated, and affected people; economic losses; socio-economic data on population, income and land use in affected regions; as well as information on indirect losses, for example, business and transport interruption. It may also include data on expenditures on disaster risk reduction and emergency management, which would be preferable. Loss data is crucial to increase the knowledge and understanding of disasters and climate change. It is useful to develop and validate loss models for risk analysis and decision-making, however loss data is still limited, difficult to access, or incomplete.

Under the Sendai Framework, it is desirable that European Union member states make use of data classifications and indicators that are comparable across the continent, and that transboundary events are well documented. It would also be useful for damage indicators to be easily accessible and linked to other data such as hazard intensities. Loss data should be regularly collected and also digitised for historical events. There is a need to develop a common methodology to index losses and provide information on data quality. Data from research projects should be archived and – if possible – regularly updated by dedicated national data centres in addition to a European data centre funded by research funding organisations. Data should be publicly available, and include a meta-data search engine to facilitate data accessibility. Data gaps should be systematically closed through targeted and tailored data collection efforts.

During one of the PLACARD workshops, we identified barriers for joint assessment methods and shared data, as well as ways to overcome them. First, the commercialisation of data provision was considered a barrier. European member states could play a role in adjusting legislation and regulations, in order to secure open access data. Second, synergies between different policy fields should be identified and a joint progress monitoring and data collecting system should be developed. Third, the institutions in charge of data collection, processing and quality control as well as data storage and provision should be mandated, along with clear definitions, standards and procedures to be established to support these institutions in data collection. Fourth, there is a need to develop rules on data sharing and open accessibility. Fifth, there is a need to set up annual user meetings organised by the statistical offices to tailor data and methods to the new user requirements. Finally, there is also a need to increase users' analytical skills to extract knowledge from the data.

PLACARD could assist the loss data process by helping to create a platform for exchange among insurance companies and other relevant organisations in order to develop rules and procedures, and to support the institutional strengthening on collecting loss data. PLACARD could also play a role in improving science communication to policymakers and practitioners. Further activities to bridge these issues were discussed during the PLACARD loss data workshops:



- Identify and communicate best-practice examples on data collection and sharing, including related legislation and governance.
- Compare and adjust methods for data aggregation and indexing – normalization – that account for the non-linearity and regionalisation of economic processes. For example, inside and outside of hazard-prone areas.
- Develop methods to access and assimilate different open-source and crowd sourced data, and create useful applications.
- Develop methods for better monitoring of exposure to natural hazards.
- Enhance efforts to develop, validate, transfer and compare different impact / loss models in different environments.
- Compile a systematic overview of the uncertainties of risk assessments, for example, flood risk assessments. and identify large sources of uncertainty and ways to reduce them.
- Enhance interactions between different research fields, for example, increase understanding and usability of hydrologic parameters in economic models.
- Create innovative ways to interact with policymakers.
- Support national and European platforms on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation such as EFDRR, DKKV, PLACARD, Copernicus, so that interaction between science, industry and policy is further facilitated.

PLACARD outputs

- Policy brief: [How can foresight help to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards?](#)
- Visual: [What might the future look like?](#)
- Workshop: [Using foresight in public to public partnerships – reflections from ERA-LEARN training](#)
- Workshop: [PLACARD Foresight workshop – reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards](#)

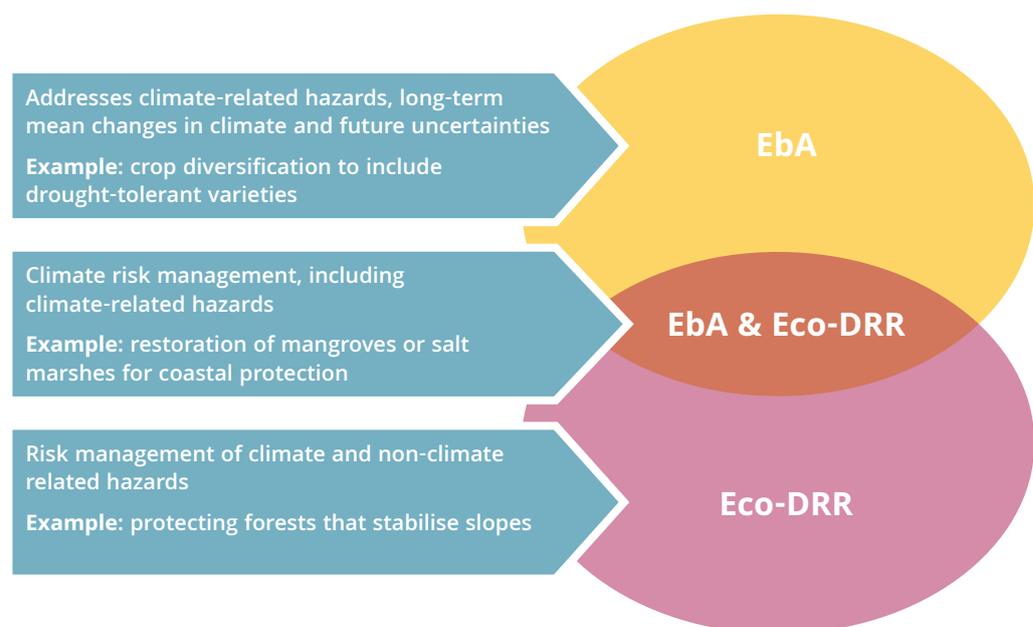


Nature based solutions

Nature-based solutions (NBS), also referred to as ecosystem based adaptation (EbA), are intensively promoted by the European Commission as a way to deal with climate change. Nature has the potential to buffer the impact of climate change. Nature-based solutions are defined as: “the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk and adapt to the consequences of climate change, with the aim of achieving sustainable and resilient development.” In the disaster risk reduction community, this approach is called Eco-DRR.

Nature-based solutions could be an area to promote collaboration between CCA and DRR as it is a complementary strategy for both communities, and should be jointly approached in order to avoid sub-optimal responses to climate hazards. The two approaches – EbA and Eco-DRR – overlap in several topics (see Figure 3), such as climate risk management of storms, floods, drought, landslides and fires. It is in particular these types of climate hazards that would benefit from further collaboration.

Figure 3: linkages between EbA and Eco-DRR (Doswald & Estreslla, 2015)



During the PLACARD dialogue, it was stated that NBS are implicitly people-centred since the management of land, water and living resources is a matter of societal choices. To foster NBS, there are several methods to set up a dialogue on social choices and to help to implement the solutions.

Several European cities have explored and put into practice nature-based solutions, and have been confronted with some challenges. For instance, it was claimed that NBS provide co-benefits, but policymakers and other stakeholders could not find evidence for this claim. In the promotion of NBS, the advantages were primarily emphasised, but cities had indicated potential disadvantages, such as increased prices of land and houses, and increased frequency of certain diseases due to the increase human-nature interactions, for example, Lyme disease. Furthermore, nature could also collapse due to climate change or disasters, and consequently lose its preventive functions. An additional challenge is putting the scientific concepts of NBS into practice. A deficit in translating scientific expertise to practice was also uncovered.

The integration between CCA and DRR needs to be accelerated on the topic of NBS. In particular, local practices have to play a role, and local perceptions and knowledge are of crucial importance in every stage of the process. The lack of funding is the main obstruction to the implementation of NBS, and without funding, regions and municipalities are not compelled to spend local funding. The most used approach to attract funding is to demonstrate the benefits of NBS to different sectors and how it could collectively save money. Alternative financing mechanisms we found: environmental tax reform (ETR), environmental tax federalism, payments for ecosystem services (PES), public procurements and concessions, large-scale investment programs, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and biodiversity in climate change funding.

It is important to design financial and economic schemes to engage with those who benefit most from the preservation of ecosystem services. It was also highlighted that it takes time before NBS had an impact. Overall, NBS has political agreement and long-term support.

Action points

PLACARD could help to bring NBS in CCA and DRR further in the next years through:

- Bringing together evidence and developing a joint, pragmatic method to monitor impacts.
- Identifying and developing new mechanisms for science-policy interfaces to support the translation of scientific knowledge into CCA and DRR NBS practices.
- Assist the integration of NBS into governance and development plans.
- Facilitating dialogue and collaboration across sectors and institutions to the solve current challenges of NBS.
- Developing a knowledge basis on financial support and funding accessible by the CCA and DRR communities.



During the PLACARD discussions at Adaptation Futures, the following research questions were mentioned:

- How to monitor the impact of NBS?
- What ecosystems can collapse as a consequence of climate change or disasters? And how should this understanding be included in the development of NBS?

PLACARD outputs

- Policy brief: [Exploring the potential of ecosystem-based approaches](#)
- Conference: [Discussing ecosystem-based solutions for CCA & DRR at Adaptation Futures 2016](#)



Finance & funding

Finance and funding has been identified by the CCA and DRR communities as a relevant topic for harmonisation between the two groups. There are different funding streams that could be used for both CCA and DRR, and which would help to implement the global frameworks.

Currently, a large proportion of funding is directed towards climate change; however, several DRR actors have succeeded in gaining access to this funding by connecting with the CCA community. Nevertheless, because of the large fragmentation of funding options, there is a risk of sub-optimal use and overlapping investments. It would therefore be useful if PLACARD could contribute to development of an overview of the financing architecture for CCA and DRR, identifying who provides and receives funding, and promoting the discussion between funding agencies in order to put specific DRR and CCA criteria into proposal requirements.

There is also a question related to the lack of guidance to encourage financial coherence. The development of methods such as forecast-based financing, which can be used by public and private sectors that aim to invest in large projects in high risk areas, is another area which warrants investigation.

Action points

During the PLACARD agenda shaping workshop in March 2016, the following research question was identified: What mechanisms or governance models can be used to foster financial coherence between DRR and CCA?

PLACARD outputs

- Workshop: [Connecting CCA & DRR – priorities & opportunities in Europe](#)



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PLACARD interchange – PLAtform for Climate Adaptation and Risk reDuction – is a hub for dialogue, knowledge exchange and collaboration between the climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) communities.

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