

Please note: this key sheet is an extension of the key sheet: *Risk profiles climate change and extreme weather* dd. June 2013.

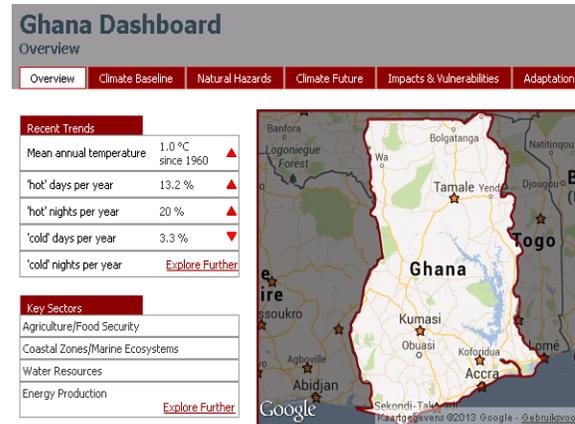
Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: Links to country-specific risk profiles

Why risk profiles?

Embassies and the departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) have been requested to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in their programmes. A lot of information on risks in specific countries is already out there. This key sheet aims to support the embassies and the MFA departments by providing sources to relevant country specific information. It presents an inventory of sources with information on climate change and DRR – or risk profiles – in the 15 partner countries. This sheet includes links to relevant risk profiles as well as a selection of three sites that we recommend to start with.

Climate Change and DRR

Climate change exacerbates disaster risks. Through changes to the global climate patterns and cycles, it can increase the frequency and intensity of natural hazards (e.g. of floods and hurricanes). Climate change can also be a main driver of slow-onset hazards such as droughts. Moreover, climate change can increase the vulnerability of people to hazards and reduce their ability to cope with them, as additional stress is placed on their livelihoods. This relation between climate change and DRR is increasingly recognized in the international policy arena. As climate change is expected to increase the risks for hydro-meteorological hazards in many countries, the Netherlands will need to focus increasingly on disaster risks within, for instance, its water and food security programming. The Netherlands has a clear added value in this regard because of its expertise in water management.



What is Disaster Risk Reduction?

In this profile we use the following definitions:

- A **disaster** occurs if a hazard affects a community or society in a way that it exceeds the coping capacity of the community to deal with the hazard. Disaster risks can be reduced through systematic efforts to decrease exposure to hazards, to reduce vulnerability of potentially affected communities and to increase their coping capacities.
- **Hazards** can be natural or technological, based on their origins. This key sheet focuses on risks resulting from natural hazards. There are three types of natural hazards: Geological hazards (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity); hydro-meteorological hazards (e.g. floods, cyclones, droughts, extreme temperatures) and biological hazards (e.g. outbreaks of epidemic diseases, extensive infestations).
- **DRR** involves the consideration of risks resulting from natural hazards in institutional structures as well as national and sectoral policies. It implies the design of disaster reduction and management programmes at national level. At project level, disaster-related consequences of potential individual development projects should be assessed and considered for the project design.

Which types of risk profiles are available?

There is no unambiguous definition of risk profiles. The interpretation by various organizations providing risk profiles differs according to their objectives. While some provide country-specific information on climate change and disaster risks, others focus on either of the two concepts. As a consequence, it is necessary to distinguish three types of risk profiles in this key sheet:

- **Combined profiles: Climate Change and DRR**
Combined profiles give a country-specific overview of the disaster risks resulting from all three types of natural hazards. They also provide specific information on climate change risks. The profiles also present information on national efforts to reduce disaster risks and to adapt to climate change.
- **DRR profiles**
DRR profiles focus on disaster risks occurring from different types of natural hazards and potentially on the country's efforts to mainstream DRR into their policies and legislative framework.
- **Climate Change Risk profiles**
These risk profiles focus those disaster risks that are influenced by climate change only. Some of them also provide information on national strategies for climate change adaptation.

How to use the risk profiles?

The DSU inventory revealed that various organizations provide country-specific information on disaster risks. How the information of the risk profiles will be used determines to a great extent which source is most adequate. The level of detail differs; some risk profiles regard provinces or a country, whereas the related problems are relevant at supra-national or at local level. The exposure of a city, for example, is very much different than that of surrounding rural areas. These local differences should have been addressed in the risk profiles, but this is not always the case. Therefore it is difficult to advise on which risk profile is the most suitable. Different sources are complementary and serve different purposes.

What information is available?

- Table 1 presents the availability of the Combined profiles on climate change and DRR per partner country: symbols indicate that all Combined profiles focus on climate change and disaster



risks as well as on national efforts for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

- Table 2 gives a selection of relevant websites with Combined profiles including a short annotation.
- Table 3 presents the availability of the DRR profiles per partner country: symbols indicate whether the profiles focus on disaster risks only or also on national efforts for disaster risk reduction.
- Table 4 gives a selection of relevant websites with DRR profiles including a short annotation.
- Table 5 presents the availability of the Climate Change Risk profiles per partner country: symbols indicate whether the profiles focus on climate change risks only or also on national efforts for climate change adaptation.
- Table 6 gives a selection of relevant websites with Climate Change Risk profiles including a short annotation.

Where to start?

The DSU suggests to start the search for risk profiles with the **Combined profiles** presented in Table 1 and 2, as they provide extensive information for a large number of countries on climate change and DRR. If you are particularly interested in climate change risks, the DSU recommends to continue the search with the following selection of the links provided in Table 6:

- **UNDP Climate Change country profiles:**
<http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/>
- **Adaptation Learning Mechanism country profiles:**
<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/country-profiles>
- **World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal:**
<http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm>

Combined profiles:

Climate Change and DRR

Table 1: Combined profiles per partner country

Partner countries	WB – CRACP	Prevention–web	DRM
Afghanistan		O	
Bangladesh	O	O	O
Benin		O	
Burundi		O	
Ethiopia	O	O	O
Ghana	O	O	O
Indonesia	O	O	O
Kenya	O	O	
Mali	O	O	O
Mozambique	O	O	O
Palestinian T.		O	
Rwanda		O	
South Sudan	O	O	
Uganda		O	
Yemen	O	O	O

O = Information on climate change and disaster risks as well as on national efforts for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

Table 2: Websites of Combined profiles

World Bank Climate Risk Adaptation Country Profiles (CRACP)

The World Bank profiles provide a common platform to access, synthesize, and analyze the most relevant data and information for DRR and climate change adaptation.
http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile

Preventionweb

PreventionWeb is a project of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The website provides wide-ranging and clear country specific information on disaster risks and DRR government policies, but also on CCA.
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/>

Disaster Risk Management programmes (DRM)

In the context of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, nationally-owned comprehensive disaster risk management programmes for DRR and climate change adaptation have been developed. They summarize disaster risks, set priorities for the Hyogo Framework for Action and climate resilience, and formulate strategies to integrate the selected approach in policies and programmes.
<https://www.gfdr.org/CountryPrograms>

Disaster Risk Reduction profiles

Table 3: DRR profiles per partner country

Partner countries	VLF CP	Cordaid	EM-DAT	GRID
Afghanistan	O	※	※	※
Bangladesh		※	※	※
Benin	O		※	※
Burundi	O	※	※	※
Ethiopia	O	※	※	※
Ghana			※	※
Indonesia		※	※	※
Kenya	O	※	※	※
Mali	O		※	※
Mozambique			※	※
Palestinian T.			※	※
Rwanda			※	※
South Sudan		※	※	※
Uganda	O	※	※	※
Yemen			※	※

※ = Information on disaster risks

O = Information on disaster risks as well as on national efforts for disaster risk reduction

Table 4: Websites of DRR profiles

Views from the Frontline (VLF) Country Reports

The country reports provided by Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction review the progress towards the implementation of DRR at the local level, based on surveys with various relevant actors.
<http://www.globalnetwork-dr.org/views-from-the-frontline/vfl-national-reports.html>

Cordaid disaster risk mappings and analyses

These risk mappings contain facts and information on man-related hazards and conflicts, natural hazards, vulnerability, and government capacity.
<http://www.cordaid.org/en/publications/?tag=risk-analysis>

EMDAT International Disaster database

EMDAT contains essential core data on the occurrence and effects of over 18,000 mass disasters in the world from 1900 to present. It provides country-specific lists.
<http://www.emdat.be/country-profile>

Global Risk Data Platform (GRID)

Preview GRID is a platform to share and visualize spatial data information on global risk from natural hazards. Users can visualise, download or extract data on past hazardous events, human & economical hazard exposure and risk from natural hazards.
<http://preview.grid.unep.ch/index.php?preview=home&lang=eng>

Climate Change Risk profiles

Table 5: Climate Change Risk profiles per partner country

Partner countries	UNDP	ALM	WB – CCKP	NAPA	SIDA
Afghanistan	※	○	※	○	
Bangladesh		○	※	○	○
Benin	※	○	※	○	
Burundi		○	※	○	
Ethiopia	※	○	※	○	○
Ghana	※	○	※		
Indonesia		○	※		○
Kenya	※	○	※		
Mali	※	○	※	○	○
Mozambique	※	○	※	○	○
Palestinian T.			※		
Rwanda		○	※	○	○
South Sudan			※		
Uganda	※	○	※	○	○
Yemen	※	○	※	○	

※ = Information on climate change risks

○ = Information on climate change risks as well as on national efforts for climate change adaptation

Table 6: Websites of Climate Change Risk profiles

UNDP Climate Change country profiles

The profiles contain country reports with detailed information on observed and projected climates as well as the respective datasets.

<http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/>

Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) country profiles

The Adaptation Learning Mechanism country profiles contain national information on how individual countries are addressing climate change adaptation including national communications, climate change scenarios, impact assessments, and relevant strategies.

<http://www.adaptationlearning.net/country-profiles>

World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP)

The World Bank knowledge portal contains detailed country information on climate-related issues, hydro – meteorological hazards and vulnerabilities. The knowledge portal consists of spatially referenced data visualized on a Google Maps interface which can be used interactively.

<http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm>

National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPAs)

NAPAs help countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change.

http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/submitted_napas/items/4585.php

SIDA country policy briefs

The SIDA country policy briefs summarise the key issues pertaining to environment and climate change related to poverty reduction and economic development in a country.

http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/?page_id=15

Box 1: More detailed information

The DSU has prepared a background document to this key sheet which provides: detailed information on the results of the inventory of risk profiles; advice on how to use the risk profiles; and general information on DRR: <http://www.eia.nl/en/our-work/dsu-advisory-reports>

Dutch Sustainability Unit (DSU)

The DSU supports embassies in Dutch partner countries and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs by offering quick access to appropriate expertise in the field of sustainable development. Support is provided on demand. The DSU's focus of support is environment and climate, especially aimed at water and food security programmes. However, if required this scope may be broadened to all aspects of sustainable development.

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On our website you can find more information on the DSU and on environmental assessment and related themes in developing countries. www.eia.nl/dsu