



Key Conclusions on 'Reinforcing Civil Protection Capabilities into multi-hazard Risk Assessment under Climate Change'

RECIPE 3rd WORKSHOP

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2021 Wildfires & Floods in Europe

- ❑ *The Mediterranean region is currently experiencing its worst heatwave in decades.*
- ❑ *The 2021 forest fire season has witnessed one of the largest UCPM deployment in Europe in the last ten years.*
- ❑ *The 2021 summer perhaps offers a glimpse into what future summers might be like.*
- ❑ *In 2021 the number of fires in Europe greatly exceeded the average for previous years*
- ❑ *Heavy rainfall led to severe flooding particularly in the German states North Rhine-Westphalia, Luxembourg, Belgium & Netherlands (12-15 July).*



Climate Change as a major driver of Disaster Risks

- ❑ *Heat waves, forest fires, floods will be more and more frequent in the near future due to climate change.*
- ❑ *IPCC report confirmed that changes in climate are the underlying causes of the **prolonged droughts and record-breaking heatwaves** that fuel the wildfires and increase the flood risk across EU.*
- ❑ *IPCC has also raised awareness about the likelihood of prolonged and more frequent extreme weather events.*
- ❑ *In the EU, reported economic losses from weather extremes are on average already EUR 12 billion per year.*



Key Challenges

- ❑ **Multi –hazard Risk assessment and mapping constitute the basis of the natural and man-made risk prevention and mitigation strategies/policies.**
- ❑ **The Commission (DG ECHO) supports MS to carry out national risk assessment and management planning to address their natural and man - made disasters under the art. 6 of the UCPM Decision No 1313/2013/EU (EU Decision No 2019/420).**
- ❑ **In 2010, the COM issued the SWD on Risk Assessment and mapping guidelines for disaster management introducing the multi-hazard scenarios for risk evaluation [EN \(europa.eu\)](#)**
- ❑ **In 2019, the COM issued Reporting Guidelines on Disaster Risk Management Art. 6(1)d of Decision No 1313/2013/EU (EU Decision No 2019/420) strengthening more the multi-hazard risk assessment approach.**



Key Challenges

- ❑ **The multi-hazard risk concept is a relatively new area of natural risk governance. There are only a few multi –risk models.**
- ❑ **The experience of the practitioners (e.g. National Civil Protection Authorities) on how to use these models is limited.**
- ❑ **A multi-hazard risk assessment, is a preventive tool for risk evaluation and mapping to help policymakers to develop evidence-based national disaster risk reduction (DRR) frameworks.**



Key challenges

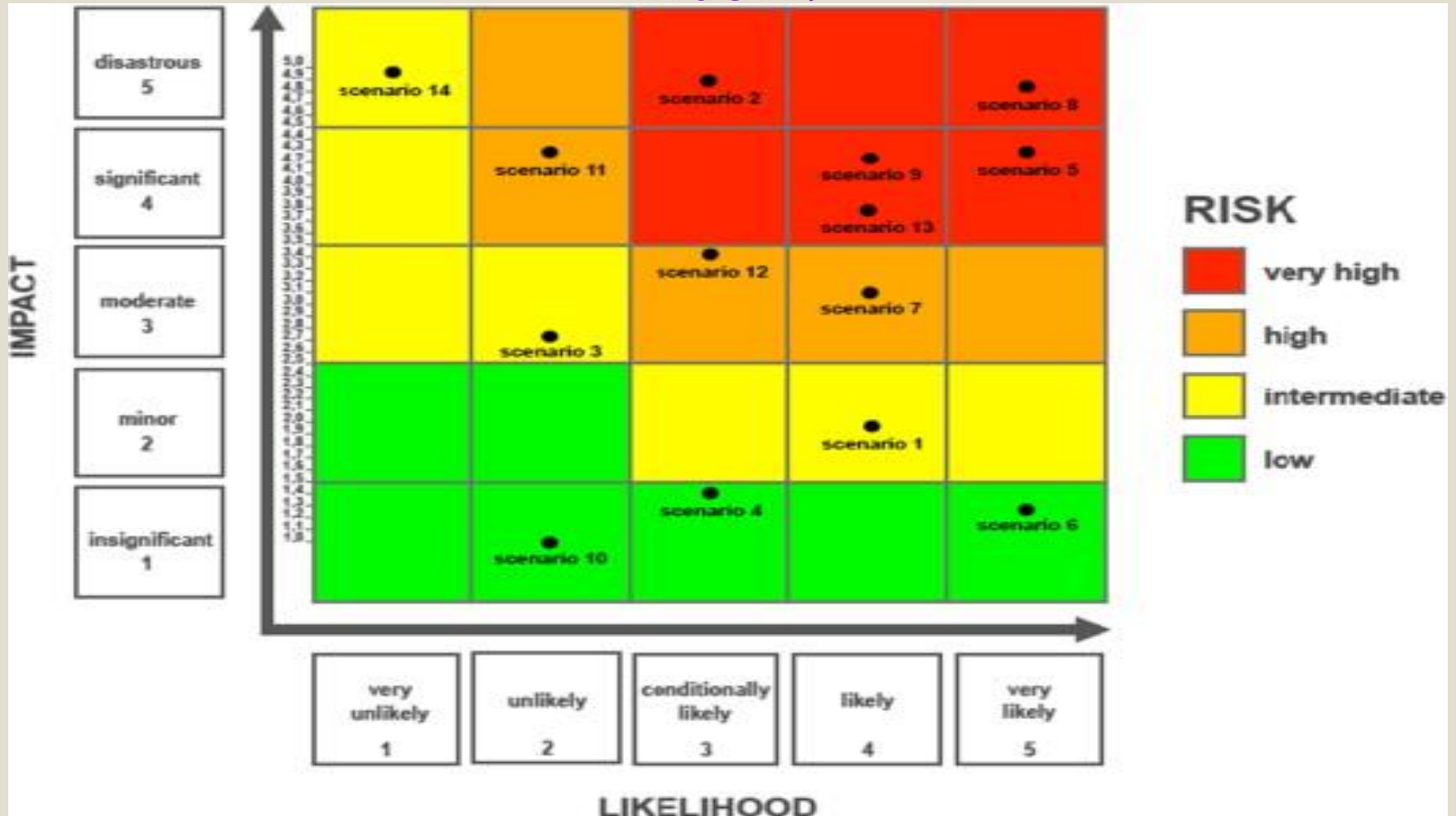
- ❑ **It is a useful Decision Support Tool:**
 - **Understand the distribution of losses in different sectors and compare risk scenarios with each other**
 - **Prepare and plan for a multi-type disaster in a region, and optimize the allocation of resources.**
 - **Communicate multi-type risk parameters to different stakeholders &**
 - **Develop comprehensive DRR strategies**
- ❑ **These tools can influence the perceptions of stakeholders in terms of the probabilities of hazards and their impacts.**



Key Challenges

- ❑ **An effective DRR strategy / its implementation demand not only a comprehensive risk assessment scheme, but also an appropriate communication mechanism on risks (its underlying drivers) to all involved stakeholders**
- ❑ **'risk governance' needs to focus on the role of the various stakeholders' participation and communication into multi risk assessment models.**
- ❑ **More attention to new and emerging risks due to CC**
- ❑ **More research is needed to develop models, methodologies and gather data to allow for a quantitative risk estimation.**
- ❑ **Take actions to facilitate and share the knowledge and results of scientific research and best practices.**

How many different scenarios can fit in a risk matrix





Challenges + Opportunities

❑ EU Climate Change Adaptation strategy

- **Develop a comprehensive climate-related risk monitoring and reporting information system in the various sectors (e.g. forest, water, agricultural, urban ecosystems)**
- **Support the deployment of NBS (nature-based solutions) to reduce the natural and climate-related risk**
- **Mainstreaming of adaptation and mitigation considerations in land management plans incl. the CAP strategic plans 2023-2027.**

❑ EU Forestry Strategy

- **Support SFM for climate adaptation & forest resilience against natural and climate related risks.**
- **COM puts forward a new legislative proposal on EU Forest Observation/ Reporting/ Data Collection to ensure an EU coordinated forest monitoring, data collection and reporting system.**



Challenges + Opportunities

- ❑ **EU Biodiversity strategy**
 - **Prevention & reduction of natural & climate –related risks**
 - **Protection of all EU's remaining primary and old-growth forests.**
 - **Ensure that the EU is sufficiently equipped to prevent and respond to major forest fires**
- ❑ **EU Farm to fork strategy**
 - **Development of a contingency plan for food security and food supply**
 - **It included the establishment of a common EU food crisis response mechanism (food security risk assessment, monitoring etc.)**



Challenges + Opportunities

☐ **EU Financial Instruments**

- ✓ **Resilience + Recovery Facility**
- ✓ **Just Transition Mechanism + REACT EU**
- ✓ **Cohesion Fund 2021-2027 – Policy Objective 2**
- ✓ **CAP Strategic Plans 2023-2027**
- ✓ **Horizon Europe 2021-2027**
- ✓ **LIFE 2021-2024**



DG ECHO Risk Prevention Tools

Guidelines on Risk Assessment – Monitoring Tools

- Guidelines for reporting under Art.6 (2019)
- JRC methodological recommendations (2019)
- **Pan-European forest fire risk assessment (by the end 2021)**
- ***EFFIS, EFAS + Copernicus EMS***

Financial support

- Direct grants to national CP authorities
- P&P multi-country projects

**New
calls in
2022**

Expertise

Peer review/Advisory mission
Knowledge Network & EU Risk Data Hub

Thank You for Your Attention

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