

United Nations Development Programme



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Building Community Resilience In a Changing Climate - A Climate Risk Management Perspective

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CC – complexity and uncertainty

- CV-CC adding new and intractable dimensions to the problem of risk
- Redefining and accentuating hazard, vulnerability and risk profiles – newer risks and widening impacts
- Increasing incidence, altered patterns, frequency, magnitude and geographical spread of climatic hazards
- Interplay of primary and secondary hazards – close cause and effect relationship
- In a sense “everybody lives downstream” – territorial complexity, linking of causal factors, scale, impacts, “ripple effects” and risk sensitivity



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CC – complexity and uncertainty

- Greater uncertainty about the local level manifestations
-- “natural” variability impacts varying from event to event
- Past climate no more a good guide for future climate
- Increase in climate extremes and year-to-year variations
-- today’s extremes likely to be tomorrow’s “normal” weather while tomorrow’s extremes likely to stretch our imagination and challenge capacity
- Potential tipping point scenario(s) due to high and increasing exposure and vulnerability, low capacity and climatic extremes



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Climate Risk Management

- CRM as a ‘development strategy’ – protect development by managing climatic risks, vulnerabilities and impacts
- Address local manifestations of climatic risks as well as global/regional measures – interventions contextual
- Requires coherence and coordination across:
 - i. *Geographical scales*: community to global
 - ii. *Time scales*: seasonal, inter-annual and decadal
 - iii. *Climate sensitive sectors*: water, agriculture, eco-systems
 - iv. *Development concerns*: poverty reduction, urbanization, environment management, CZM, development planning
 - v. *Stakeholder groups*: private sector, civil society, financial institutions, technical and research organizations etc.

CRM - methodology and approach



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Climate
analysis
on three
time-
scales

Identify
climatic
risks
and
impacts

Assess
institio-
nal,
policy
and
capacity
deficits

Generate
evidence-
based
converge
nce on
CRM

Decision
analysis
support
to policy
and
decision-
makers

Identify and implement comprehensive risk reduction and adaptation interventions for CRM at national, sectoral and community level



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CRM Assessments – examples and findings

- **Uganda:** Assessment focus on overall risk profile and impact on coffee crop –
 - i. Contributes 3% of GDP, over 40% of export revenue which exceeds health budget and military spending
 - ii. Increasing temperatures, precipitation in a short timespan and shift in rainy season -- likely to be lost in 30-70 years
 - iii. CRM interventions like environment, soil, water and land management, agronomic practices, governance, NAPA, strengthen climate monitoring and analysis
- **India:** Assessment focus on agriculture as a sector –
 - i. Loss from traditional disasters to be to the tune of US\$10b
 - ii. Climate sensitivity impacts likely to be US\$50b over 20 years
 - iii. CRM based agricultural planning being undertaken



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Key Messages - Integrated CRM Framework

- Focus on current and future risks and impacts/sensitivity
- Analyze 'risk' and 'vulnerability' from a risk management and development perspective -- exploring inter-linkages
- Community livelihoods and socio-economic development focus to CRM
- Building vertical and horizontal coordination across sectors and stakeholders
- Strike a new balance between risk reduction and risk transfer -- coherent mechanisms for risk management including financial instruments



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Key Messages --

- Disaggregated studies to identify trends at sub-global levels and develop 'usable' climate products/assessments through enhanced climate monitoring and analysis
- Expand timeframe of climate assessments to account for risk accumulation – 5 to 10 years
- Integrated 'end-to-end' CRM systems
- Dissemination of climate risk information to decision-makers and communities
- Policy frameworks for DRR-CCA convergence

Our ability to address existing climatic risks and impacts will determine our ability to manage the same when the climate averages would have stabilized in future



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Thank You



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