



Integrated Climate Risk Management – Reducing Risks-Securing Development

Rajeev Issar

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

CV-CC – complexity and uncertainty

- RISKS becoming multi-dimensional and inter-connected
- “Multipliers” of socio-economic stress by magnifying drivers of vulnerability, increasing exposure and exacerbating hazards
- Re-defining frequency, magnitude and pattern of climatic risks
- Greater uncertainty about local level manifestations -- “natural” variability impacts varying from event to event
- ‘Small-scale’ climatic events casting a longer-term impact
- Potential tipping point scenario(s) -- increasing exposure

Today’s extremes likely to be tomorrow’s “normal” while tomorrow’s extremes stretch imagination and challenge capacity

CRM - methodology and approach

Climate analysis on three time-scales

Identify climatic risks and impacts

Assess institutional, policy and capacity deficits

Generate evidence-based convergence 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

CRM Assessments – examples and findings

- **Uganda:** focus on 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, land, soil and water management, soil and 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
 - iv. CRM mainstreaming in agriculture development planning

Integrated CRM Framework --

Build evidence-base for CRM -- strengthen climate monitoring and analysis through capacity building of national hydro-met agencies

Conduct climate risk assessments to identify overall risk profile and potential DRR-CCA interventions for climate-sensitive development sectors

Mainstream CRM into national, sectoral and sub-national development planning as well as in community livelihoods

Facilitate DRR-CCA-development convergence frameworks

Build institutional, sectoral, community risk reduction and adaptive capacity

Implement CRM measures to reduce risks, protect development & livelihoods

Span policy, institutional, sectoral, national/sub-national and community landscape



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Integrated Climate Risk Management

- CRM as ‘enabler of development’ -- build risk reduction and adaptive capacity (DRR-CCA), ensure sustainable development and reduce vulnerabilities
- Address national and local manifestations of climatic risks and impacts – institutional, policy, capacity development as well as programmatic responses
- Coherence and coordination across:
 - i. *Geographical scales*: community to global
 - ii. *Time scales*: seasonal, inter-seasonal, inter-annual and decadal
 - iii. *Climate sensitive sectors*: water, agriculture, eco-systems...
 - iv. *Development concerns*: poverty, urbanization, environment, land-use management, CZM, development planning, governance
 - v. *Stakeholder groups*: private sector, civil society, financial



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP's Global DRR/CRM Portfolio --

- Engaging on DRR/CCA/CRM programmatic interventions on a continuing basis in 80-90 countries
- Increasing convergence of DRR-CCA in UNDP programming
- Lead agency for GEF projects
- In 2012, UNDP's DRR portfolio (incl. CRM-CCA) expenditure was US\$198m
- Supported development of disaster/climate loss and damage databases in 60 countries
- Potential entry points for enhanced climate services incorporating international scientific input/expertise on DRR, CCA and CRM-related issues



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Integrated CRM – key needs and priorities

- Integrate risk over short and long-term time horizons – to strengthen linkages between present-day concerns with potential future shifts in climatic trends
- Analytical climate assessment of future/emerging risks – current DRR/CCA projects designed by understanding of existing risks
- National/sub-national level disaggregated assessment/analysis
- Expand timeframe of climate assessments to account for risk accumulation – 5 to 10 years
- Linkages with regional and global technical/research institutions for climate monitoring and analysis – technical capacity/tools
- Institute in-country hydro-met/sectoral capacity

CRM – key needs and priorities

- Apply a development perspective to risk management – risk management can be a powerful tool for development by preventing setbacks and unleashing opportunities
- Connect to national/sub-national development needs/priorities and community livelihoods -- to be relevant and sustainable
- Disaster and climate risk assessments – ‘risk’ complementarities
- Vertical and horizontal convergence – operational and technical
- “Perfect” vs “Good enough” -- “no regrets”/”do good” strategies to maximize positive outcomes for communities

Our ability to address existing climatic risks and impacts today will determine our ability to manage them when the climate averages would

have stabilized in future



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Thank You



www.undp.org/cpr

rajeev.issar@undp.org