



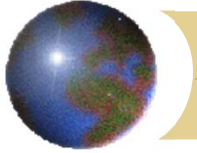
# A Climate Risk Management Approach for Latin America – Experiences from National Case Studies

United Nations Development Programme  
International Institute for Sustainable Development  
23 July, 2012

**iisd** International Institute for Sustainable Development  
Institut international du développement durable

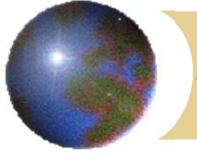


*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



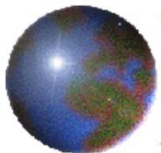
## *Climate Risk Management*

- ✦ Integrate risk over short and longer time-scales
- ✦ Identify and assess climatic risks and impacts on climate-sensitive socio-economic development sectors and the overall risk profile
- ✦ Stakeholder-driven assessment -- engage national hydro-met agencies and vulnerable communities as participants and beneficiaries
- ✦ Generate evidence-based convergence on CRM options -- focus on 'impacts' going beyond quantified/quantifiable physical losses
- ✦ Harmonize DRR-CCA to address climatic risks and impacts
- ✦ Integrate climate variability and change into development process
- ✦ CRM as a 'development strategy' – support institutional, policy, capacity development and programmatic responses

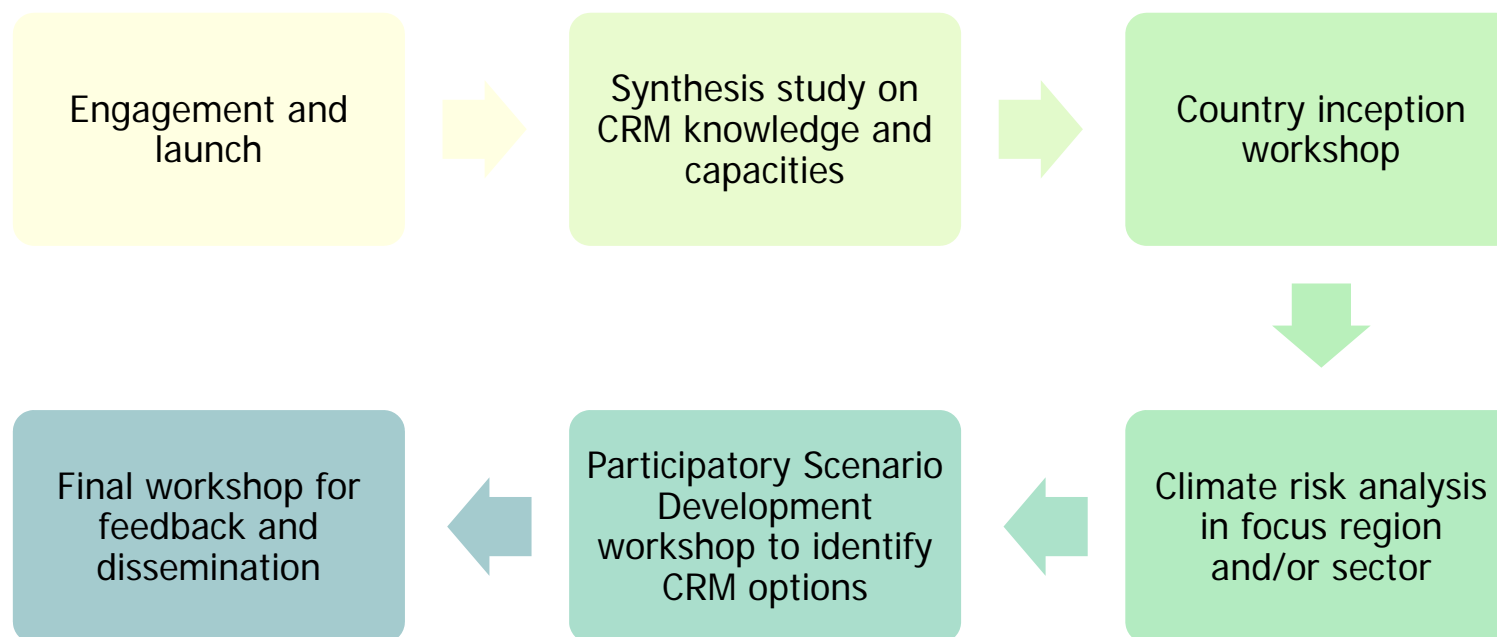


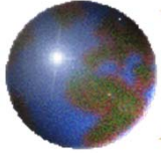
## *CRM-TASP Project*

- ✦ **Climate Analysis** – assess climate data/information on three time-scales viz. historical, observable trends and projected scenario
- ✦ **Identify climatic risks and impacts** – establish actual and potential impacts of climate variability and change on key socio-economic sectors
- ✦ **Decision analysis and support** – facilitate decision-making on CRM options by identifying sectors, geographic areas and priorities
- ✦ **Institutional, policy and capacity assessment** – address governance, policy and capacity deficits through stakeholder analysis/research
- ✦ **Prioritize CRM interventions** – link risk reduction and adaptation to environment and NRM, health, agriculture, water sectors and their sectoral development plans



# CRM TASP process

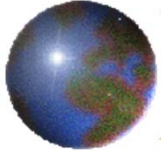




## *Honduras: Agriculture*

- ✦ **Risks:** Increased water scarcity, decreasing crop yields and higher variation, destruction of crucial infrastructure
- ✦ **CRM solutions** for smallholder agriculture:
  1. Strengthen local governance and social organization
  2. Territorial planning and land titles
  3. Protect water resources and manage its use efficiently
  4. Soil management and crop diversification
  5. Access to credit and insurance
  6. Climate-proof infrastructure
  7. Collection, processing and accessibility of climate data

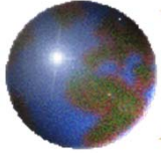




## *Nicaragua: Health*

- ✦ **Risks:** Disease prevalence closely related to rainfall and extreme events; climate change increases stress through water scarcity
- ✦ CRM **solutions** for the health sector:
  1. Universal and secure access to water and sanitation
  2. Water conservation, flood controls and reforestation
  3. Expanded coverage of health services
  4. Awareness-raising campaigns
  5. Increased support for community disaster committees
  6. Climate and health monitoring and early warning systems.
- ✦ High importance of other sectors (e.g. agriculture)

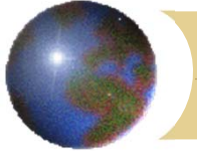




## *Peru: Agriculture*

- ✦ **Risks:** Reduction and variability in yields due to multiple hazards, temperature increase and glacier retreat in Junin and Piura
- ✦ CRM **solutions** for agriculture in the two focus regions:
  1. Agricultural practices and ancestral knowledge around water and irrigation; organic fertilizers; crop diversification; topographical planning
  2. Irrigation, reservoirs, groundwater use and reforestation
  3. Access to finance, insurance and markets
  4. Improved collection, processing and access to data and information on climate hazards and risks
  5. Livelihoods diversification away from agriculture

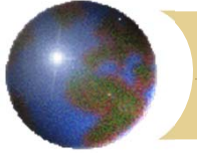




## *Issues and Challenges*

- ✦ Methodological –
  - i. Focus on sudden onset events, slow, creeping hazards and climate processes like glacial melt etc.
  - ii. Not enough attention to small and medium scale events
  - iii. Attribution to climate related hazards
  - iv. Comparability and inter-operability of datasets
  - v. Hard-wiring L&D data into national development processes
- ✦ Institutional –
  - i. Ensure engagement of sector-specific agencies
  - ii. Involve planning, finance and statistical departments/agencies
  - iii. Host institution for L&D data-sets (national, state or NGO)
- ✦ Capacity – at national and sub-national level to manage/analyze data
- ✦ ‘Sensitivity’ – making data-sets publicly available





## *Way Ahead*

- ✦ Harmonize approaches in capturing losses and damages
- ✦ Develop systems to capture L&D from slow onset disasters including climate ‘impacts’
- ✦ Coherence with disaster/climate risk assessments as well as PDNAs
- ✦ Develop institutional architecture - global, regional, national and sub-national levels – institutional linkages
- ✦ Mainstreaming with development planning process
- ✦ Prioritizing resource allocation for risk management
- ✦ Sustained capacity support at national and sub-national levels to capture and analyze L&D data