

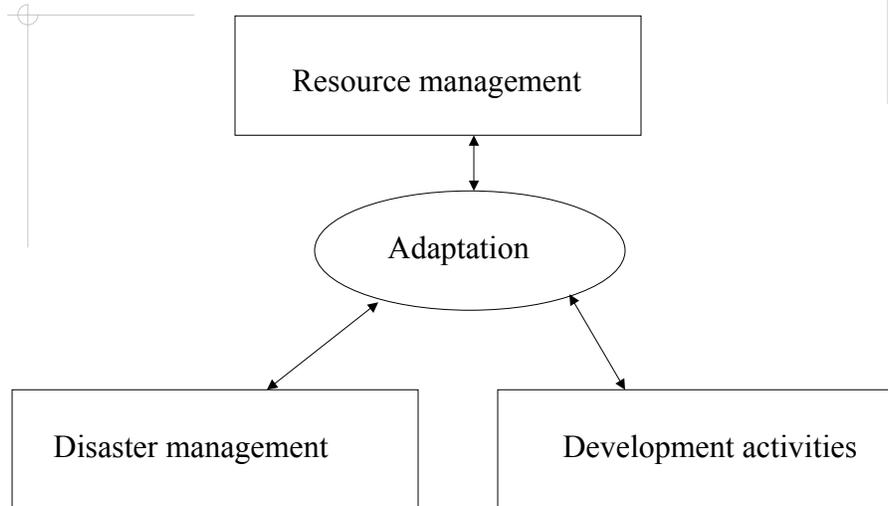
# Climate risk and adaptation: importance of local coping strategies

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## Motivation

- ◆ Why is it important to understand local coping strategies?
  - In practice adaptation is often about managing climate risk
  - Need to understand how actors perceive, evaluate and respond to risk
  - Interactions between this process at different scales
    - ◆ Spatial: local – regional – national – international
    - ◆ Institutional: individual – family – community – regions (social networks?)
    - ◆ Temporal: time horizons of interventions, relief vs. recovery
- ◆ Ultimately will go to determine adaptive capacity

In practice, where does adaptation to climate change fit in?



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## How can V&A assessment inform local coping strategies?

1. Prioritizing regions and modes of intervention:
  - What are the vulnerability hot-spots?
  - How do different risk management elements map onto vulnerability components, and how do we evaluate across these elements?
2. Evaluating current / planned local coping strategies from the viewpoint of adaptation to climate change:
  - Are anticipated project benefits at risk?
  - How (and to what extent) will the project lead to enhanced adaptive capacity?

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## Identifying the highly vulnerable districts

Combinations of dimensions of vulnerability	Most Vulnerable Districts
Hazard	<b>South 24 Parganas</b> <b>Nellore</b>
Hazard + Exposure	<b>South 24 Parganas</b> <b>Nellore</b> North 24 Parganas
Exposure + Impacts	North 24 Parganas Jagatsinghpur
Hazard + Impacts	<b>South 24 Parganas</b> <b>Nellore</b> Jagatsinghpur
Hazard + Exposure + Impacts	<b>South 24 Parganas</b> <b>Nellore</b> North 24 Parganas Jagatsinghpur

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## Risk management and vulnerability components

Hazard	Structural & non-structural measures
Exposure	Set-backs and coastal zone management
Impacts	Early warning, storm shelters, evacuation routes, insurance
Adaptive capacity	Linkage with overall developmental activities?

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## Examples of how climate change might pose a challenge for local coping strategies

- ◆ **Baseline of hazard:**
  - Decadal-scale changes, influence of ENSO on occurrence
  - How useful is the 30-year climate normal?
- ◆ **Which characteristics of the hazard will be affected by climate change?**
  - Number of events & their seasonal / spatial distribution, type of events, event characteristics?
- ◆ **What is the interaction with sea level change and changes in coastal geomorphology?**

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## Trends and variability

State	Trend(cyclone/100yr)		
	Depression	Storm	Sever Storm
WB	<b>0.884*</b>	-0.229	<b>0.313*</b>
Orissa	<b>-0.979*</b>	<b>-0.925*</b>	-0.011
AP	0.187	-0.345	<b>0.54*</b>
TN	0.0044	-0.154	0.116
Gujarat	<b>0.532*</b>	-0.074	-0.067

Note: The values with \* sign are significant at 5% level

- ◆ No long-term trends in overall cyclone incidence, however, variations by state
- ◆ Decadal scale variation in spatial patterns of incidence
- ◆ Important to consider this with regard to the baseline and hazard characteristics and associated implications for project design

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## How can the understanding and analysis of past and current local coping strategies help in adaptation to climate change?

- ◆ Developing and validating the underlying theories and conceptual frameworks for vulnerability & adaptation
  - This is an area where practice drives theory
  - We have made a start at creating an observational and empirical base, we now need to look at experiments
    - ◆ In practice this might mean pilot adaptation projects
- ◆ Cross-sectional and temporal analysis of past impacts can help in ground-truthing indicators for specific and generic adaptive capacity by looking at actual, past outcomes
  - Important, but depends critically on the availability of data
- ◆ Do we have mal-adaptation?
  - Hazard & exposure correlation

## Some final remarks on what we may be trying to measure with indicators

- ◆ Inputs, process, outcomes
  - Number of beds / 1000 people
  - Process: state of the public health system?
  - Life expectancy
- ◆ Dynamics vs. system state
  - Most of the times we measure the latter
  - Education – Adult literacy (state of the system), or relative growth rates of male vs. female literacy (dynamics of the process)?
  - Replication of system innovations
  - Measuring attributes such as salience, perception, institutional and policy preparedness

## Policy questions

- ◆ What are the limitations of local coping strategies?
  - Or, what is the coping range?
  - Limits of “autonomous” adaptation: adaptation may be neither automatic, nor successful
- ◆ How do we replicate successful or viable coping strategies?
  - Diffusion of system innovations (Amul, Grameen Bank)
- ◆ How do we create an environment in which local coping strategies will be identified, design and implemented more readily and effectively?
- ◆ How do we ensure synergies and resolve conflicts between local and regional or national processes and objectives?

## Examples

- ◆ Disaster management focus on relief:
  - How quickly can the flow of economic goods and services be restored? – recovery vs. relief
- ◆ Linkage with development planning
  - Development planning authority is usually local
  - Past central – local conflicts (CRZ regulations)
- ◆ Linkage with development issues – baselines can change rapidly and in unanticipated and non-intuitive ways
  - Growth of the Internet – problem sometimes is not the lack of information, but the ability to act. Who will act – the state, NGO’s or private enterprise?