Climate risk assessments India

Conceptual approach and application experiences

Global Programme Risk Assessment and Management for Adaptation to Climate Change (Loss & Damage)| 30.10.2019

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Agenda

- 1. Presentation of conceptual approach
- 2. Context of application in India
- 3. Implementation of 6 step approach in India
- 4. Conclusion

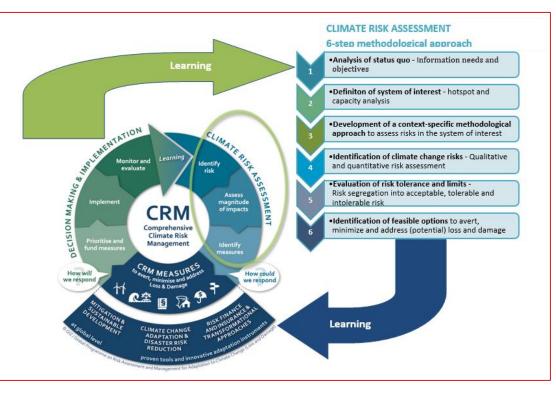
Comprehensive Climate Risk Management

Climate Risk Assessment as part of comprehensive climate risk management:

Climate risk assessment builds the foundation for successful CRM. By identifying risk, assessing the magnitude of impacts on people, assets and ecosystems CRM shows possible options for action and answers the question: **How could we respond**?

For more information, please scan:





Application experiences from India

2018: Development of Climate Risk Management Framework in India with application experience in **Tamil Nadu**

2019: Climate Risk Assessment in Himachal Pradesh

mandated by: Indo-German Environment Programme in Rural Areas

Implemented by:





INRM Consultants Private Limited

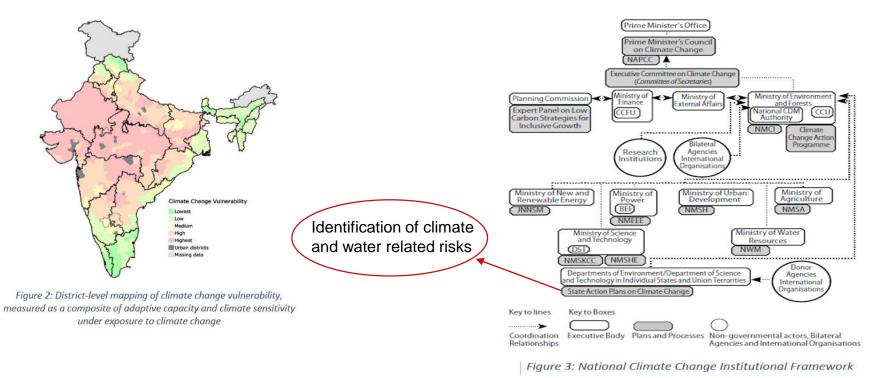






arvati Valley INDIA Agriculture Wastelands Community surveys: Forest Snow and glaciers A Banjar Water bodies Grass land/Grazing Anni Major urban area Habitations





Source: Final report on CRM framework India (2018)



- · Criteria based choice of district:
 - data availability;
 - accessibility of regions;
 - existing knowledge on climate risk and vulnerability in the region;
 - stakeholder engagement and motivation
- Presentation and discussion of selected district in stakeholder workshop ensuing support of CRA.
- Stakeholder mapping was undertaken to identify a range of actors and institutions from state-district-local levels
- Blocks of Anni and Banjar chosen for primary data collection due to high vulnerability in agricultural sector



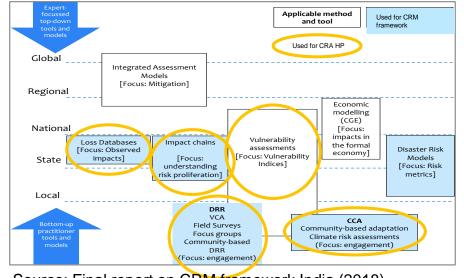
Source: Draft Report on Integrated Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (2019)

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Context specific methodological approach

- Decision during stakeholder inception meeting and refined during steps 1 and 2
- forward looking, detailed climate scenario-based risk analysis
- · Both top-down and bottom-up approaches
- Focus on rural livelihoods (agricultural land and related earnings, demography, and standard of living) and infrastructure (roads, hospitals, and education facilities)
- Consideration of entire risk continuum: From drought, extreme heat, and water stress, with related impacts on crops up to floods and landslides



Source: Final report on CRM framework India (2018)

qualitative and / or quantitative assessment

Pradesh Heavy Rain Fall Cyclonic storm Cloud Bursts Lack of natural Location in low No. of Engineered Building Legend: buffer, e.g., lying area (cyclone Material and Construction Storm Strong Heavy and flood prone) Climatic driver mangroves rain fall surge winds Flash Floods Landslides Absence of Building Code and its effects Non-engineered building materials & construction Soil Erosion Construction in Socio-economic and Exposed/Risk Prone Region Floods High population environmental sensitivity factors density Unplanned construction Damage to Crops Houses Damage to House Damage to Public Analysed direct Property/Infrastructure and Death toll destroyed or impact damaged Lack of financial support Lack of (insurance, safety net, financial State Disaster Management Authority Indirect impacts etc.) resources Increased crime Extra work to Fund collection Migration Informal **Reduce Consumption** Failure of road Sell Assets and Loss of Flora and Loss of crop Migration Borrowing rate increase income through borrowing Expenditure communication Fauna diversity Amenities from different sources ۲ Impact on evacuation Outbreak of diseases Psychosocial Stress/ Absenteeism/ drop-out Incidence of Increase Loss of Health Impact of children from school livelihood poverty Poverty Human casualties Traumatisation/ psycho-social Stress

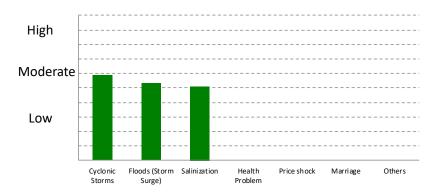
Impact chain developed for Kullu District, Himachal

Impact chain developed for Tamil Nadu

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Risk perception for Tamil Nadu as evaluated from household responses



Consideration of other (non-climatic) risks

Categorization of current risk management

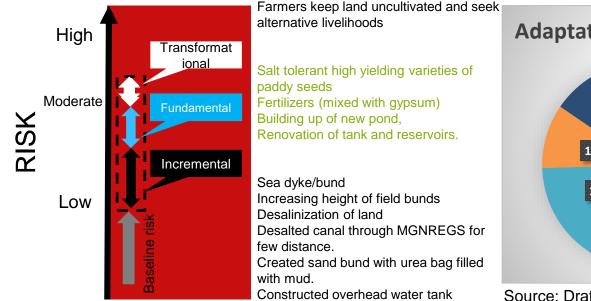
- Acceptance: personal savings and loans are sufficient to cope with and respond to disasters (up to 20% of annual household income)
- Tolerance:
 - Reduction in expenses
 - · Earnings from alternative sources of income
 - Selling of assets
 - Switching from crops to livestock
- Intolerance:
 - Reduction of annual income of households by more than 80%
 - Duration interruption / Unavailability of critical infrastructures (dynamic in time)

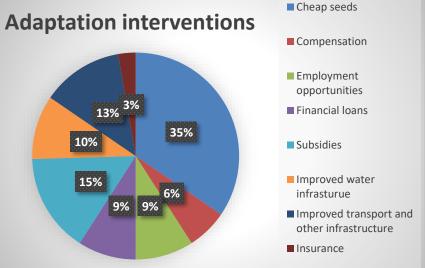
Source: Final report on CRM framework India (2018)



Risk and options space in Tamil Nadu as identified from household responses (farm level)

Community expectations for government support in climate adaptation, Kullu district





Source: Draft Report on Integrated Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (2019)

Source: Reinhard Mechler (2019) Page 10 | 22 Jan. 2019 | Titel of the presentation

Today

Conclusions

- Importance of
 - · Comprehensive approach tailored to scope of assessment,
 - Combination of methods, especially when secondary data is not sufficient
 - Inclusion of population's perspective / perceptions
 - Coverage of entire risk spectrum (slow onset to extreme weather events)
- · Challenge to consider economic and non-economic losses and damages in the same assessment
- Challenge of resource intensiveness



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