CRM TASP

Understanding and addressing climate risk: Lessons from the Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM TASP)

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Outline

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- Context
- Process
- Assessments - Example of DR
- Reflections, lessons learnt

Context: Climate Risk Management Technical Assistance Support Project (CRM TASP)

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Purpose: Identify priority climate-related risks and risk management options to inform relevant national programming and policy decisions

Audience: National governments, UNDP Cos

Timeframe: 23 months (Jan 2010 – Dec 2011) (+almost 1 year extension)

Budget: 7 countries, therefore $222,871 per country

Process: Participatory, country-driven/owned, evidence-based

Deliverable: 25-30 page country reports

Where: Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Kenya, Niger, Uganda

Context: Operational principles

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1. **Build on what is already there**
   → Mind existing research and assessments; Link with other ongoing initiatives

2. **Focus the analysis**
   → To be useful -(sector, region, social group, etc.)

3. **Embed CRM in development context**

4. **Link DRR & CCA**

Context: Operational principles

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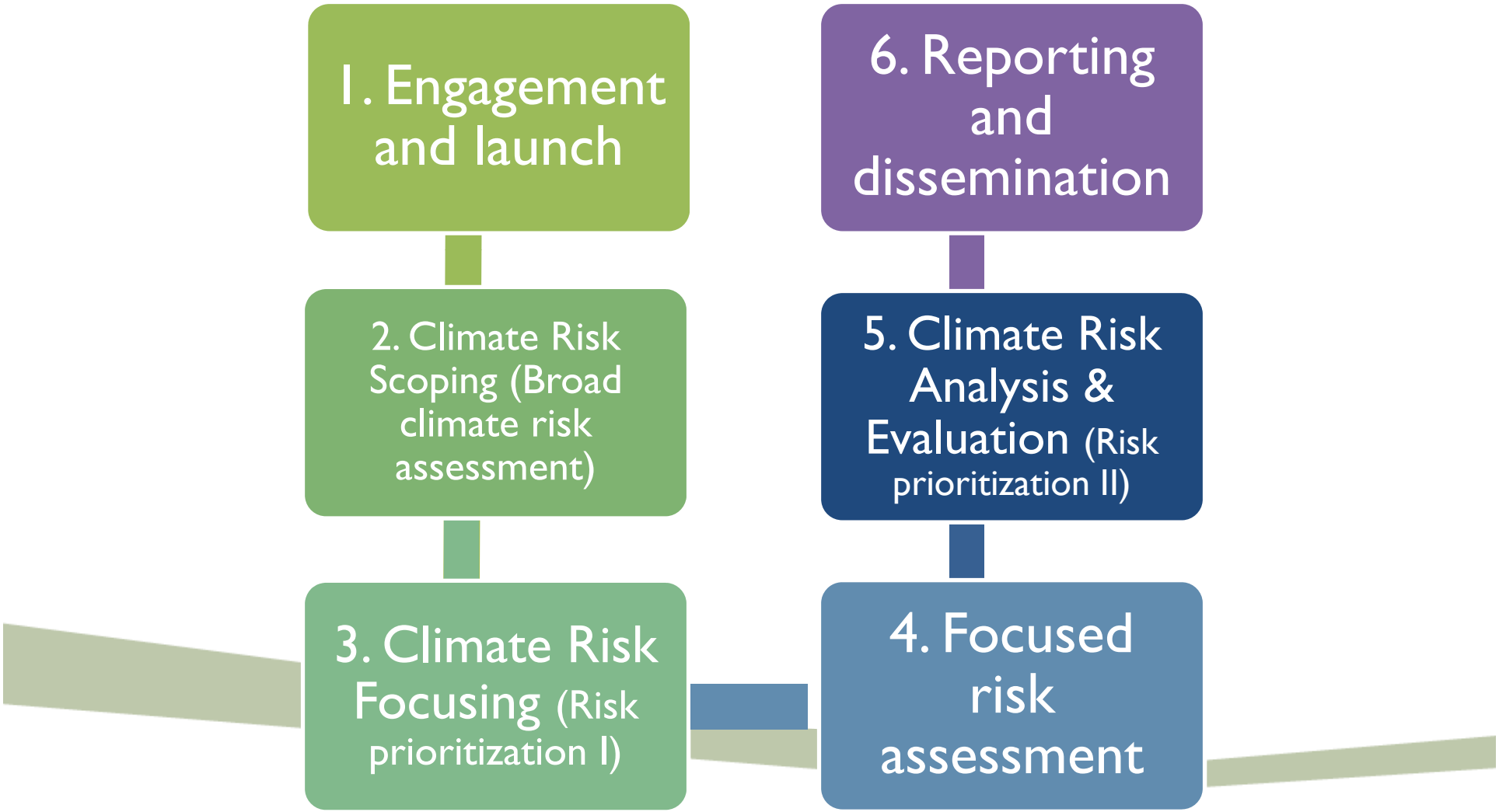
5. **Combine top-down & bottom-up approaches**
6. **Combine quantitative & qualitative methods**
7. **Process is as important as results**

Process: CRM Process
6 Steps



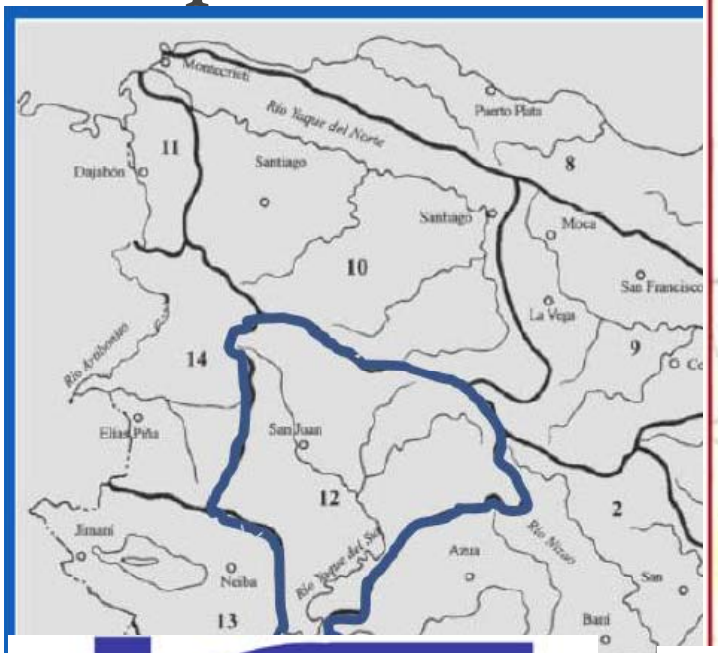
Process: Toolkit

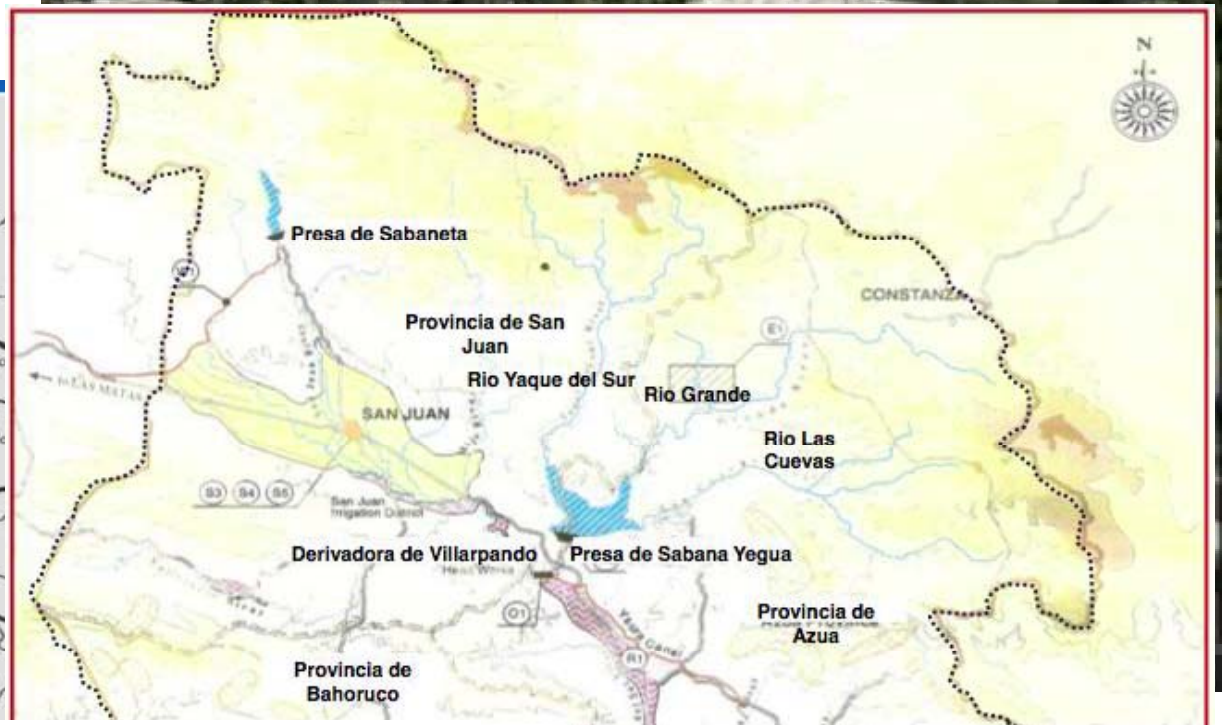
- Community-based Risk Screening Tool– Adaptation and Livelihoods (**CRiSTAL**)
- Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analayis (**CVCA**)
- Participatory Scenario Development (**PSD**)
- Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (**DSSAT**)
- Other **modelling**
  - Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) system
  - SWAT (Soil and Water Assessment Tool)
- Statistical analysis
- National Adaptive Capacity (**NAC**) Framework

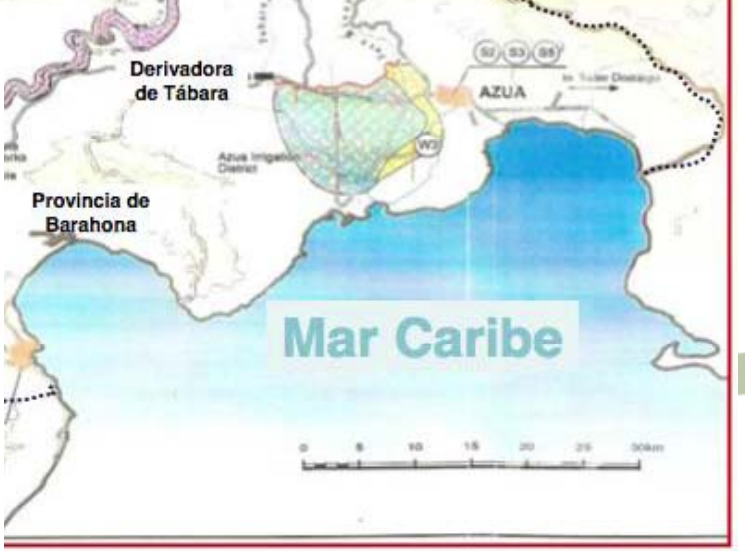
Example: the 7 assessments

- **Dominican Republic**: Water and agriculture in Yaque del Sur Basin (SE)
- **Honduras**: Smallholder agriculture
- **Peru**: Agriculture in Junin and Piura regions
- **Nicaragua**: Health (diarrhoeal disease, dengue, leptospirosis)
- **Kenya**: Malaria in the Western Highlands
- **Niger**: Wetland (La Mare de Tabalak – NE, Sahelian zone)
- **Uganda**: Agriculture in Rakai (SW, savannah woodland) and Kapchorwa (E, Mt. Elgon, mountainous forest) Districts

Example: Dominican Republic 1







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Example: Dominican Republic 2

- **Local consultations:** Development aspirations; hazards, impacts, coping
- **Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP)**: Water deficit to increase
- **DSSAT**: Crops will require more water or experience important reductions
- **PSD workshop**: Risk management options

Example: Dominican Republic 3

- **Upper watershed**: Small water reservoirs, reforestation, agroforestry systems, niche markets
- **Lower watershed**: change to more climate-resilient crops; increase efficiency of irrigation systems; climate-proof access roads
- **Entire basin**: Payment for ecosystem services; improved monitoring, processing and accessibility of climate data, increase water storage capacity

Lessons learnt

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1. Climate risk assessments are **political**

- Actors have their own agendas
- Results implications for investment and spending decisions
- Creates winners and losers

2. Stakeholder **engagement** and coordination are critical but costly

- Multitude of relevant stakeholders – requires coordination among actors from different sectors, disciplines, decision making levels
- Benefits from wide-engagement
- Increase impact, uptake

3. Useful **recommendations** are **concrete** and **actionable**, but may not appear to be novel

- Concrete needed as consultation fatigue, too many research studies with no implementation
- Resemble development measures

Lessons learnt

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4. **Capacity building** must be a priority
- Technical capacity constraints, data gaps
- Technical backstopping, trainings on tools, methods to researchers + decision makers

5. **Research methods** should be **combined** to fit the context
- Methods have limitations
- Quali – participatory processes + Quant - models

6. Mainstreaming **gender** requires dedicated resources
- Usually just considered in surface
- Need technical and financial resources

7. **Communication** and outreach should be **planned and continuous**
- Producing risk assessment as important as communicating them
- Communication is more than just reports and presentations!

Thank you for your attention / Gracias por su atención

http://www.iisd.org/adaptation/

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