

# Adaptation & Beyond...



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# Climate change impact

## Increase in severity and number of disasters

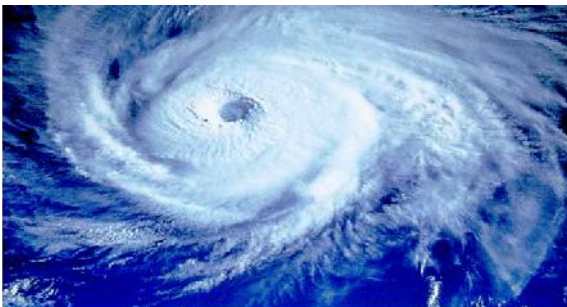
- More frequent and severe disasters such as floods, droughts, storms, hurricanes, wildfires etc
- Less access to fresh water
- Coastal erosion and salination of coastal areas due to sea-level rise
- Dry regions to get drier, and wet regions to get wetter

## Food insecurity

- Crop yields in certain regions including large proportions of Asia and Africa –impact on food system and increase of hunger risk
- Negative impact on aquaculture and fisheries

## Health

- Increased deaths, disease and injury due to disasters
- Increased malnutrition due to food shortages
- Spread of malaria; increase of cholera, diarrhea due to lack of clear water



# Some data...

- 500 weather-related disasters are now taking place each year, compared to 120 in the 1980s. **Number of floods has increased six-fold** over the same period.
- **95%** out of the total 58 million **people affected** by natural hazards in 2009 were **due to extreme weather events**.
- Climate variability is already the major cause of year-to-year **fluctuations in production** in both developed and developing countries
- In **Central and South Asia**, crop yields could fall by up to **30 per cent by 2050** as a result of climate change.
- In **South Asia**, production of **regional staples** as millet, maize and rice could **decrease by at least 10%**.
- **India** alone could lose **18 per cent** of its **rain-fed cereal production**.
- Livelihoods of **two third Indians** come from **climate-sensitive sectors** such as farming, fisheries and forestry

# Why are we concerned?

- Hitting the world's poorest and more vulnerable people first and worst, who are already experiencing climatic changes
- Devastating effect in poorest countries with limited means to cope and adapt, who have actually done the least to contribute to the problem
- Therefore, reflects and reinforces inequalities and injustice
- Inadequate support to the developing world for adaptation
- Insufficient mitigation and adaptation actions are taking us into the era of “Loss & Damage”

# A few community voices... - 1

- *“I have a thatched house near the riverbank, so every year we are badly affected by floods. In the recent years, our problems have increased. This is the reason why I have to spend most of my earnings to make my house safe. I need to repair it after every flood.”*

Nim Kumari Bohara  
Ganga River Basin,  
Bihar, India



- *“I’m one of the women farmers who are growing off-season vegetables and bananas. These crops suffer less than paddy when there is a flood or a drought. I started to grow vegetables in a kitchen garden to sell. There is no alternative other than changing our cropping patterns to reduce the risk of crop failure.”*

Lautani Tharu, Suryapatuwa village,  
Bardiya district, Nepal.

# A few community voices... - 2

- *“If the **government could build flood-protected shelters** for the community, it could save lives and assets during floods.”*

Ameme, Gulzar Mondol village,  
Faridpur district, Bangladesh



- *“If we do not **change our attitudes and practices**, it is difficult to survive in the changing conditions. We are **strengthening our social institutions** to cope with flood and drought by providing support to each other, like food and shelter for our flood-affected neighbours.”*

Muna Mukeri, 55  
Matehiya, Nepal



# Loss and Damage

- **Inadequate mitigation efforts** to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system
- **Inadequate** provision of **financial and other means** to enable adaptation
- **Adaptation efforts will be insufficient** in a rapidly changing climate (moving towards 4 or 6 degree world)
- **Slow onset processes** are an increasing **challenge** for adaptation efforts
- **Humanitarian approaches are insufficient** to address loss and damage
- There is a need for **concerted and systematic attention** under the UNFCCC to address loss and damage



# Types of Loss & Damage

There are four distinct types of loss and damage:

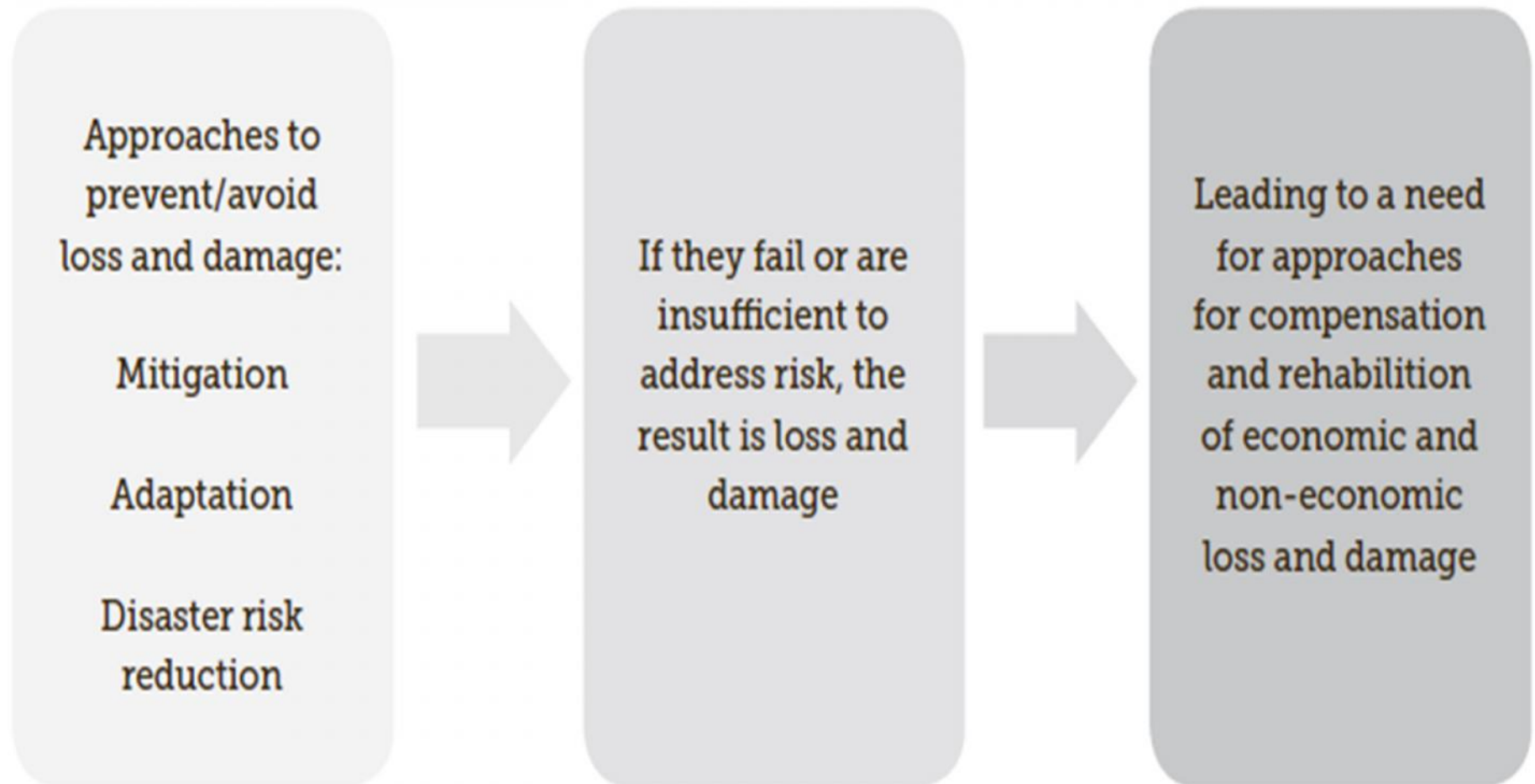
1. Loss and damage that can be **addressed through** insurance or other **risk-transfer mechanisms**
2. Economic loss and damage from extreme events and slow-onset processes **not covered through risk-transfer mechanisms**
3. Economic losses that are **difficult to quantify**, such as lost opportunities for sustainable development
4. **Non-economic losses** such as loss of biodiversity, territory, ecosystems, cultural heritage, values, local and indigenous knowledge etc



# What is required to address L&D?

- A comprehensive framework with following elements:
  - facilitate risk reduction and other risk management measures that can **prevent** and **avoid** loss and damage
  - provide for **redress** in the case of loss and damage that is **not prevented** or is **unavoidable** by developing an international mechanism
  - **co-ordination** between the various components at regional and global levels

# Continuum of loss and damage



# Decision in Doha on L&D-1

- *Decides to establish, at its nineteenth session, institutional arrangements, such as an **international mechanism**, including functions and modalities, elaborated in accordance with the role of the Convention as defined in paragraph 5 above, to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;*

# Decision in Doha on L&D-2

Work programme on loss and damage for implementation:

- (a) An **expert meeting to consider future needs**, including capacity needs associated with possible approaches to address **slow onset events**, and to prepare a report for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-ninth session;
- (b) Preparation of a **technical paper on non-economic losses**;
- (c) Preparation of a **technical paper** on gaps in existing **institutional arrangements** within and outside of the Convention to address loss and damage, including those related to slow onset events;

# Decision in Doha on L&D-3

## Further work on:

### (a) Enhancing the understanding of:

- (i) The risk of slow onset events, and approaches to address them;
- (ii) Non-economic losses and damages;
- (iii) Impact on most vulnerable and the approaches to address loss and damage
- (iv) Identify and develop appropriate approaches to address slow onset events and extreme weather events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools.
- (v) Approaches to address impacts to be integrated into climate-resilient development processes;
- (vi) How impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility;

# Decision in Doha on L&D-4

## Further work on:

- (b) Strengthening and supporting the **collection and management of relevant data**, including gender-disaggregated data, for assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (c) **Enhancing coordination, synergies and linkages** among various organizations, institutions and frameworks, to enable the development and support of approaches to address loss and damage, including slow onset events and comprehensive climate risk management strategies, including risk transfer tools;
- (d) **Strengthening and promoting regional collaboration, centres and networks** on strategies and approaches, including to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset events, including through risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer initiatives;
- (e) Enhanced **capacity-building** at the national and regional levels to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (f) **Strengthening institutional arrangements** at the national, regional and international levels to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;;

# What next on L&D?

- Reiterate the need for the international mechanism and define its role and modalities
- Mobilize support of governments and civil society on setting up of international mechanism
- Engage and contribute to the work programme on non-economic loss, slow onset and other aspects to generate knowledge

# ActionAid's approach to build resilience



# ActionAid's Human Rights Based Approach



# Key components for building resilience - 1

- A different way of thinking and planning that promotes flexibility, environmental sustainability and long term perspective (including Loss & Damage)
- Women led vulnerability analysis and community driven processes
- Securing and promoting basic rights, particularly social protection measures
- Communities' ownership and control over natural resources
- Advancing women's rights and promoting leadership through fighting patriarchy and dismantling power structures
- Bridging scientific and local knowledge
- Capacity building of communities and local authorities



# Key components for building resilience - 2

- Developing risk reduction plans and build resilient systems.
- Integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and food security
- Mobilising and empowering communities, particularly women and their leaders, civil society organisations and networks
- Solidarity across scales and geography
- Building and promoting alternatives / models
- Reviewing and advocating for community centric policies, budgets and practices of governments, international agencies and donors to enhance their resilience



# Thank You

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report

