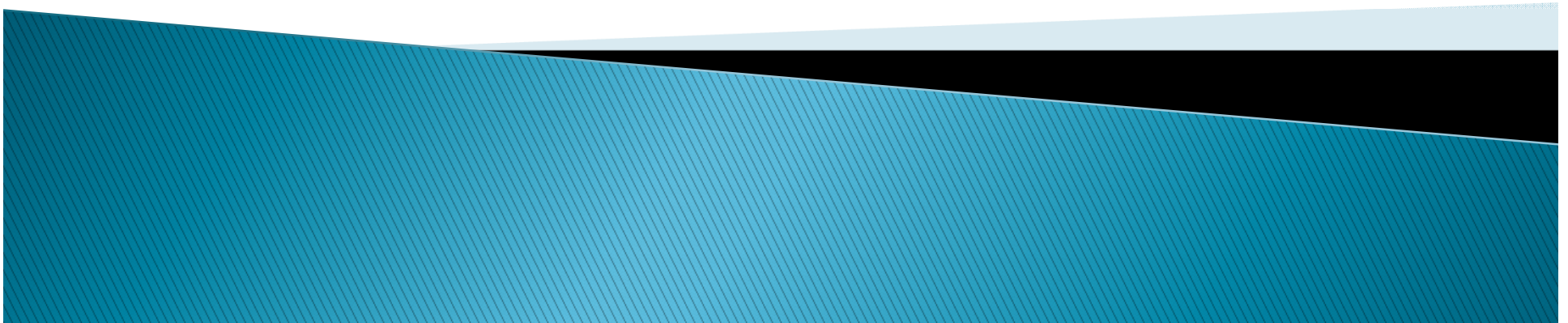


Climate Change and Water Security in South Asia (Data Sharing)

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The Observed Reality

- ▶ Climate change is evident from the observations of increase in global average air and ocean temperatures, precipitation and extreme rainfall, widespread melting of snow and ice, storms/storm surges/coastal flooding and rising global mean sea level, as recorded in the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC



The new reality

- ▶ There is observational evidence of an increase in intense tropical cyclone activity in the North Atlantic since about 1970, and suggestions of increased intense tropical cyclone activity in some other regions where concerns over data quality are greater.



Challenges

- ▶ Hydro-met Disaster will have higher frequency, higher intensity with high uncertainties
- ▶ Likelihood of more trans boundaries disasters
- ▶ Disaster size will de capacitate system & governance laid down for Disaster management
- ▶ To cope and adopt with new scenario of extreme events may require regional and sub regional support/programme/system/projects/laws



The reality contd.....

- ▶ water resources is coming under increasing pressure in the region due to the changing climate.
- ▶ The climate affects the demand for water as well as the supply and quality.
- ▶ climate change will enhance competition for water use for a wide range of economic, social and environmental applications



- ▶ The challenge would be much more in coming years when the demand curve would shift upwards with relatively inelastic supply (demand growth rate would be higher than the supply growth rate) due to increase demand of agricultural , infrastructure development, uneconomic use, high population pressures etc



Data sharing

- ▶ Data sharing for what – EWS for floods
- ▶ Shared by which agencies
- ▶ What type of data are to be shared
- ▶ Protocol for data sharing
- ▶ Hydrological data
- ▶ Met-data
- ▶ Do we have data sharing network across the region– common boundaries
- ▶ Pakistan –Afghanistan, India, Nepal , Bangladesh,



Way forward

- ▶ For reducing uncertainties we have to have Flood, Tsunami, cyclone forecasting, Tsunami system in place,
- ▶ Role of regional Institutions / intergovernmental bodies / treaties / associations / UN bodies are required to redefine its mandate to address present scenario
- ▶ Implementation of Thimphu statement on climate change 2010 SAARC
- ▶ Integration of CC, DRR & Development – SDMC



We may need to agree for HOW ?

- ▶ Shifting our action form visible to invisible
 - ▶ Move ahead from national to sub regional and regional for meaningful cooperation
 - ▶ Create a regional mechanism for sharing knowledge of all the regional and sub regional
 - ▶ Policy advocacy at the head of the state level
 - ▶ SAARC could be a lead in galvanizing sincerity of various stakeholders
 - ▶ System of taking stocks on the agreed actions
 - ▶ Regional resources – fund/expertise/capacity be built with national/sub national and community levels
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