

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014:



Key Messages on Climate Change Adaptation:
Focus on Nepal and South Asia



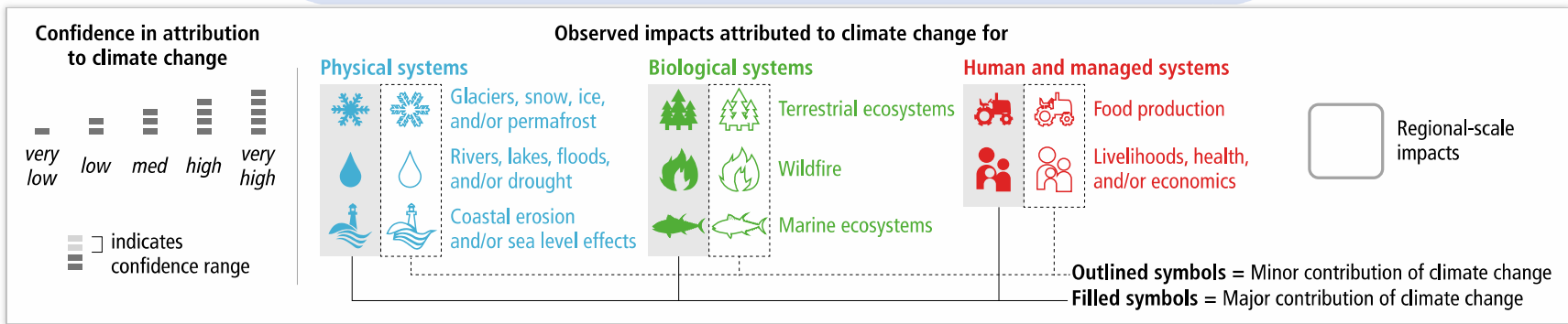
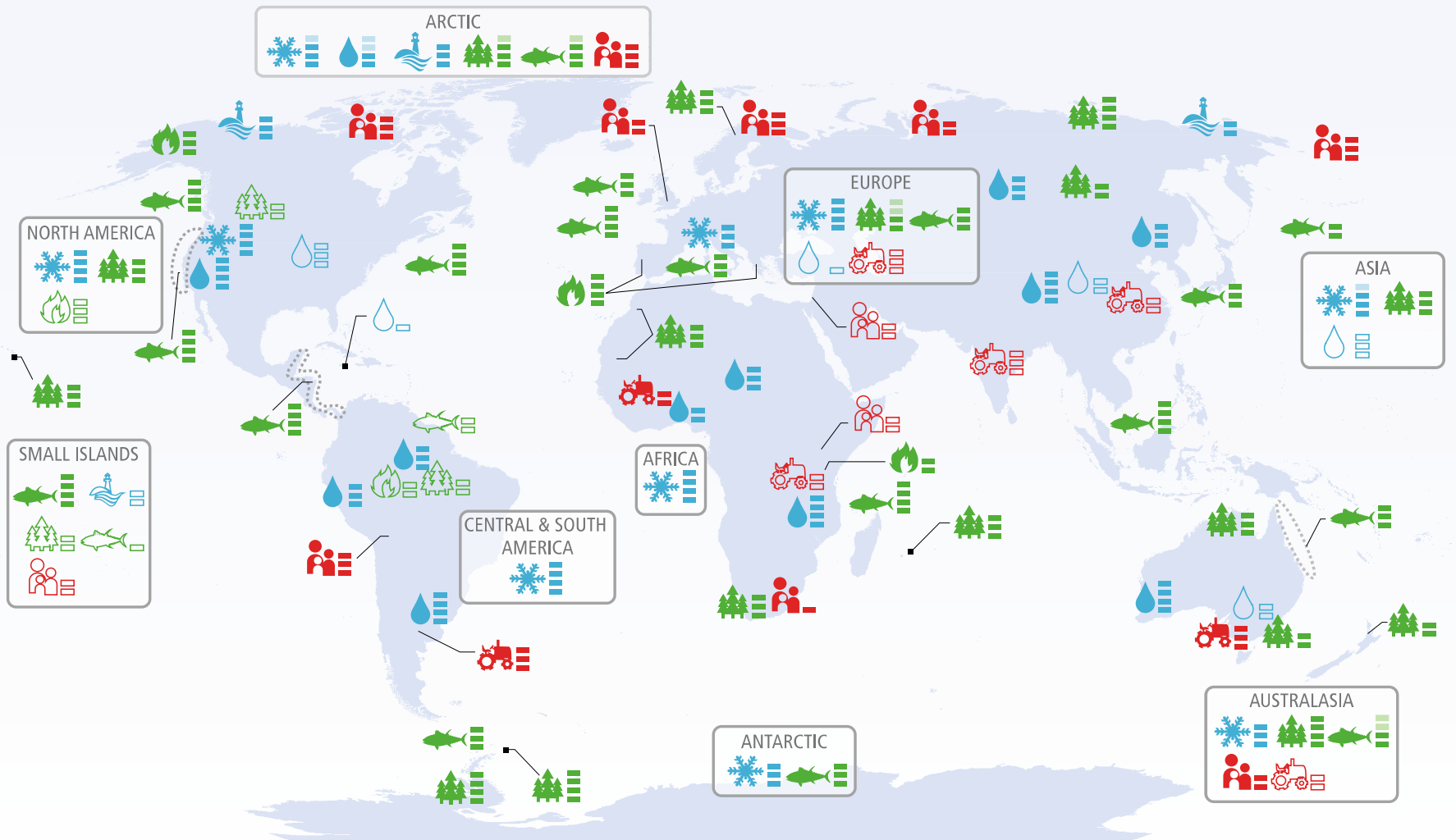
WIDESPREAD
OBSERVED IMPACTS

A CHANGING WORLD

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The water is a deep, murky green. The coral is mostly brown and white, indicating significant bleaching and mortality. A single, healthy-looking green coral polyp is visible in the center of the frame, standing out against the dead and dying coral.

WIDESPREAD OBSERVED IMPACTS

A CHANGING WORLD





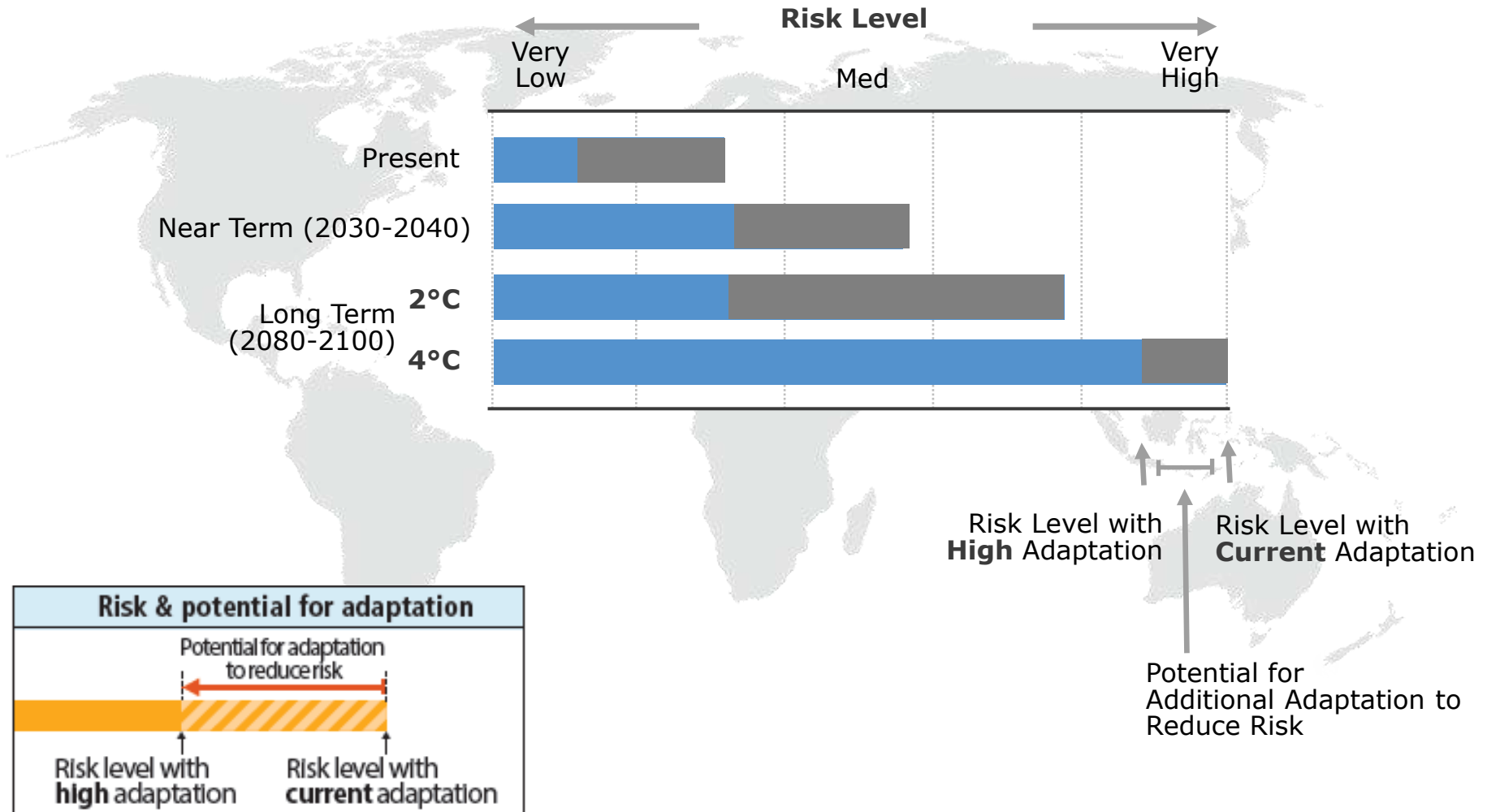
CLIMATE CHANGE

REDUCING AND MANAGING RISKS

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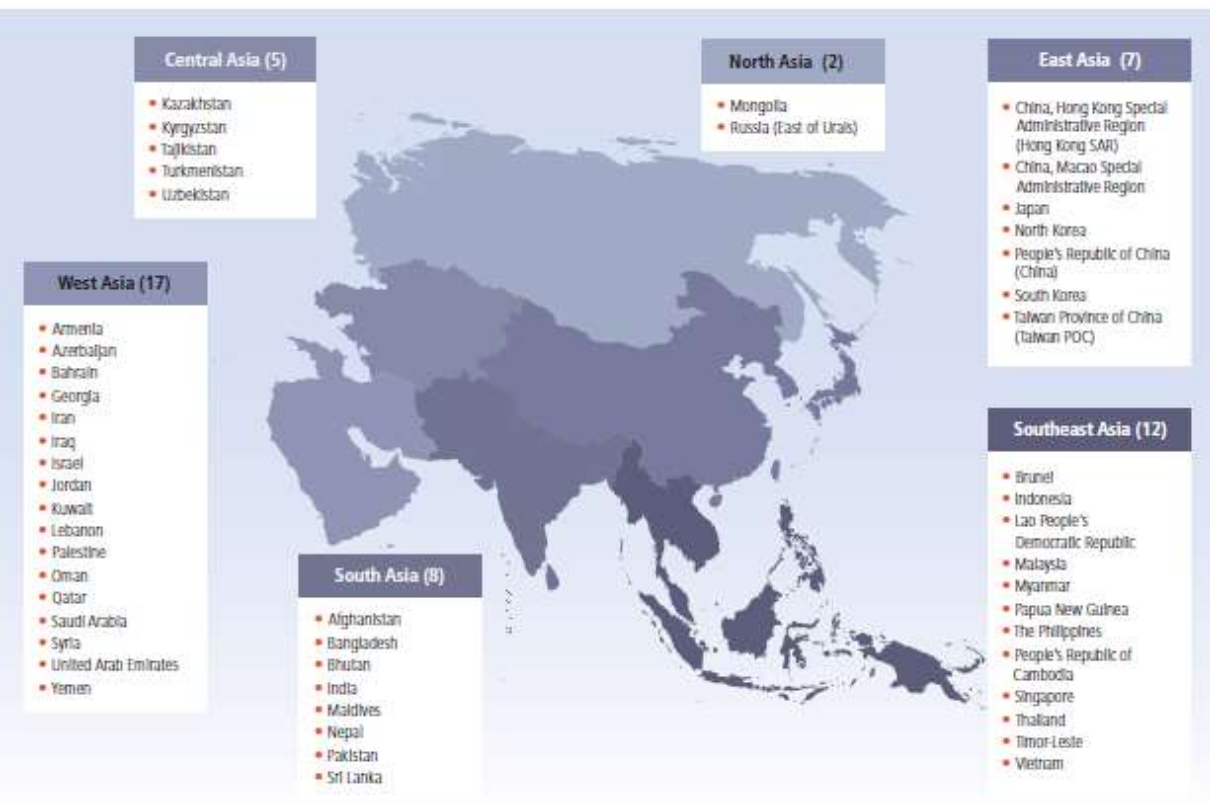
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Assessing risk



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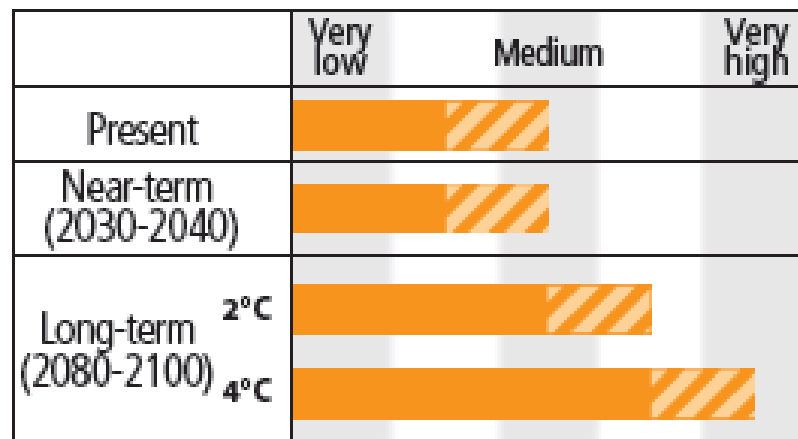
Gregory Insarov (Russian Federation),
 J. Graham Cogley (Canada),
 Akhilesh Surjan (India)

Muhammad Arshad (Pakistan),
 Shahnaz Ara Begum (Bangladesh),
 J. Graham Cogley (Canada),
 Wangxian Gao (China), Matthias Garschagen
 (Germany), Anshu Kapshe (India),
 Andrey G. Kostianoy (Russia),
 S.V.R.K. Prabhakar (India),
 Rajib Shaw (Japan), Daithi Stone
 (Ireland), Thomas J. Wilbanks (USA),

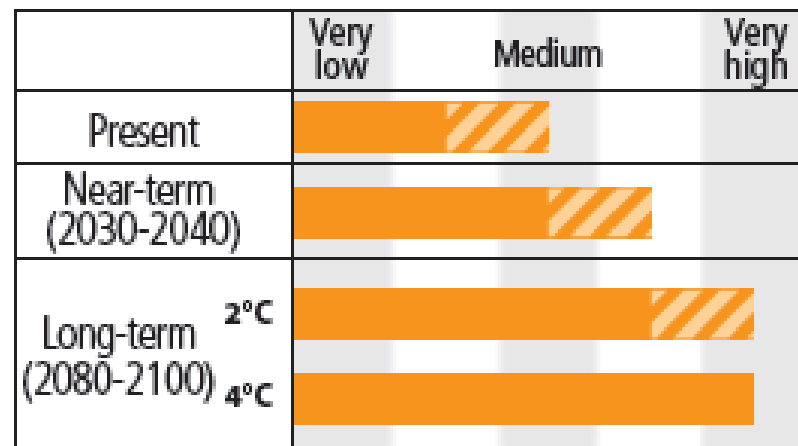
n)

Key Risks in Asia

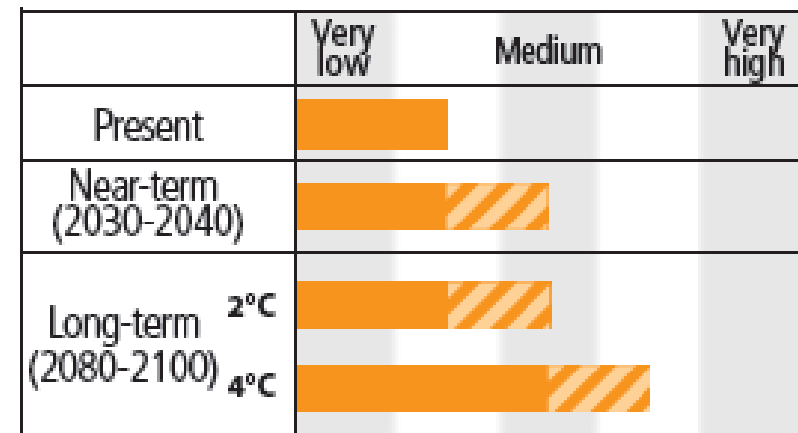
Increased coastal, riverine and urban flooding leading to widespread damage to infrastructure and settlements in Asia (medium confidence)



Increased risk of heat-related mortality (high confidence)



Increased risk of drought-related water and food shortage causing malnutrition (high confidence)

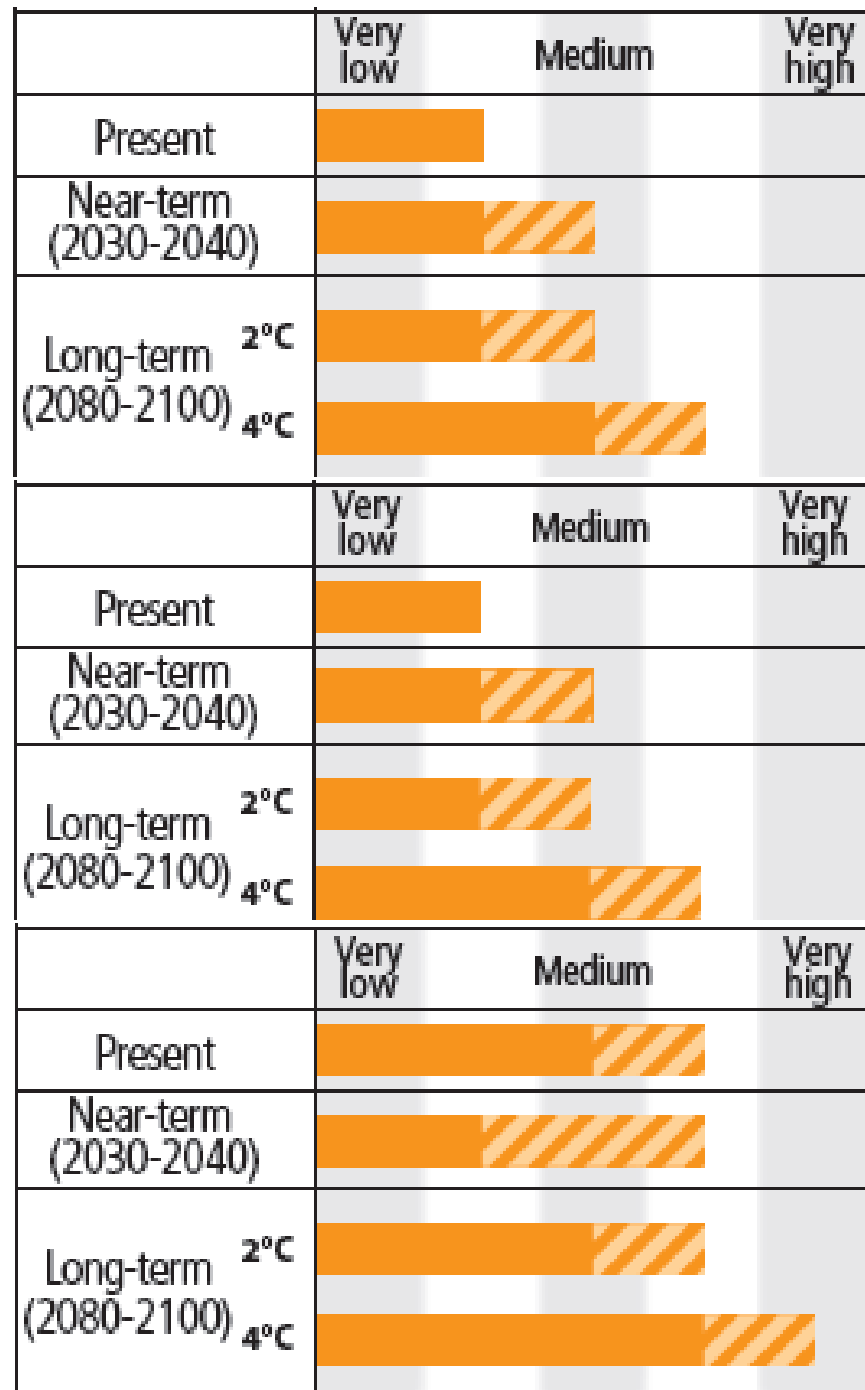


Key Risks in Asia

Increased risk of flood-related deaths, injuries, infectious diseases and mental disorders (medium confidence)

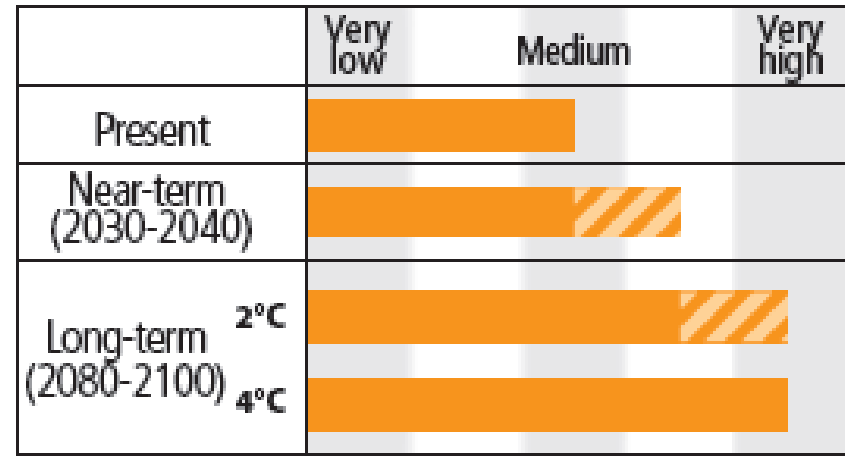
Increased risk of water and vector-borne diseases (medium confidence)

Exacerbated poverty, inequalities and new vulnerabilities (high confidence)

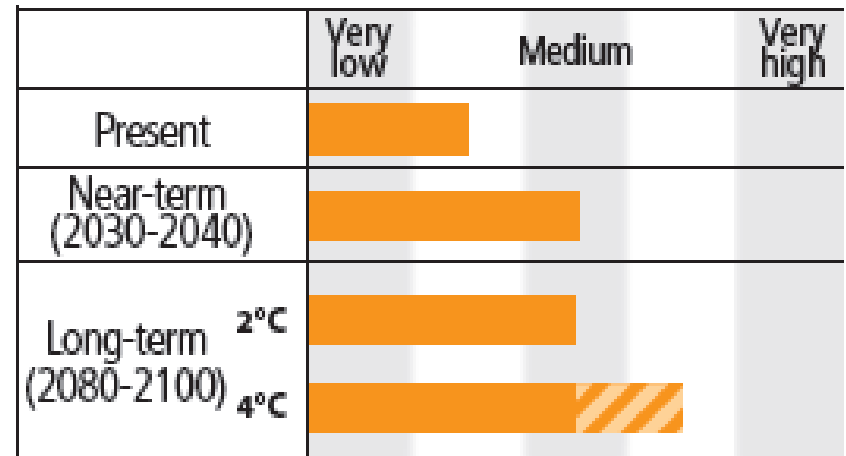


Key Risks in Asia

Coral reef decline in Asia (high confidence)



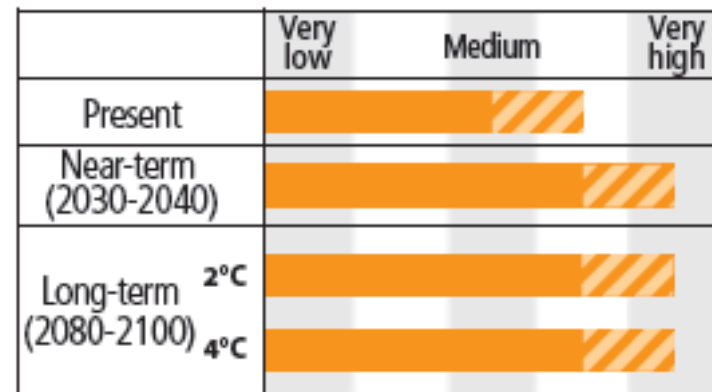
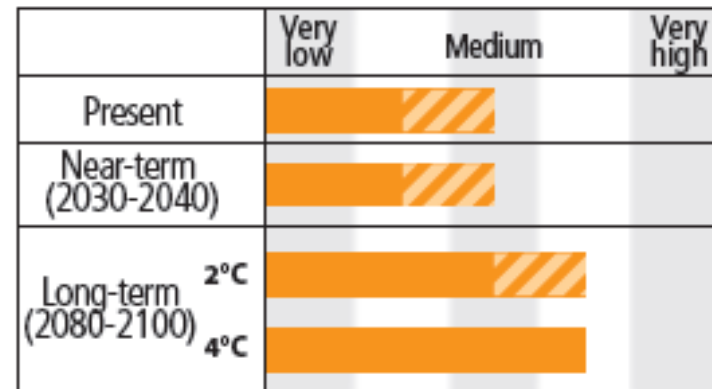
Mountain-top extinctions in Asia (high confidence)



Key Risks in Asia

Increased risk of crop failure and lower crop production could lead to food insecurity in Asia (medium confidence)

Water shortage in arid areas of Asia (medium confidence)



KEY CONCLUSIONS: IPCC-WG2

Chapter 24, Asia

- ❑ Water scarcity is expected to be a major challenge for most of the region due to increased water demand and lack of good management (*medium confidence*)
- ❑ There is *low confidence* in future precipitation projections at a sub-regional scale and thus in future freshwater availability in most parts of Asia.
- ❑ Integrated water management strategies could help adapt to climate change, including developing water saving technologies, increasing water productivity, and water reuse.

Adaptation is already occurring

- 
- Combining Traditional and Scientific Knowledge
 - Adapting Communications Infrastructure
 - Coastal & Water Management
 - Environmental Protection & Land Planning
 - Disaster Risk Management
 - Municipal-Level Actions
 - Adapting Energy & Public Infrastructure
 - Development Planning
 - Early Warning Systems
 - Mangrove Reforestation
 - Water Resources Management
 - Disaster Risk Management
 - Basic Public Health
 - Livelihood Diversification
 - Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
 - Water Resources Management
 - Resilient Crop Varieties
 - Planning for Sea-Level Rise
 - Planning for Reduced Water Availability
 - International Cooperation
 - Marine Spatial Planning

Effective risk management and adaptation are tailored to local and regional needs and circumstances

- Changes in climate extremes vary across regions
- Each region has unique vulnerabilities and exposure to hazards
- Effective risk management and adaptation address the factors contributing to exposure and vulnerability



Source: IPCC, 2012

ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Chapter 24, Asia: Coverage of Information

| Sector | Topics/issues | North Asia | | East Asia | | Southeast Asia | | South Asia | | Central Asia | | West Asia | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|----|-----------|----|----------------|----|------------|----|--------------|----|-----------|----|
| | | O = Observed impacts, P = Projected Impacts | O | P | O | P | O | P | O | P | O | P | |
| Freshwater resources | Major river runoff | / | x | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x | |
| | Water supply | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Terrestrial and inland water systems | Phenology and growth rates | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | Distributions of species and biomes | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | |
| | Permafrost | / | / | / | / | / | x | / | / | / | / | x | |
| | Inland waters | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Coastal systems and low-lying areas | Coral reefs | NR | NR | / | / | / | / | / | / | NR | NR | / | / |
| | Other coastal ecosystems | x | x | / | / | x | x | x | x | NR | NR | x | x |
| | Arctic coast erosion | / | / | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Food production systems and food security | Rice yield | x | x | / | / | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | / |
| | Wheat yield | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | / | x | x | / | / |
| | Corn yield | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Other crops (e.g., barley, potato) | x | x | / | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | / | / |
| | Vegetables | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Fruits | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Livestock | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Fisheries and aquaculture production | x | / | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Farming area | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | / | x | / | x | x |
| | Water demand for irrigation | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | x |
| Pest and disease occurrence | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | |
| Human settlements, industry, and infrastructure | Floodplains | x | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x |
| | Coastal areas | x | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | NR | NR | x | x |
| | Population and assets | x | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x |
| | Industry and Infrastructure | x | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x |
| Human health, security, livelihoods, and poverty | Health effects of floods | x | x | x | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Health effects of heat | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Health effects of drought | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Water-borne diseases | x | x | x | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Vector-borne diseases | x | x | x | x | / | x | / | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Livelihoods and poverty | x | x | / | x | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Economic valuation | x | x | x | x | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x |

Box 24-1 | What's New on Asia in AR5?

- There is improved country coverage on observed and future impacts of climate change.
- There is an increase in the number of studies reflecting advances in research tools (e.g., more use of remote sensing and modeling of impacts), with an evaluation of detection and attribution where feasible.
- More conclusions have confidence statements, while confidence levels have changed in both directions since AR4.

Box 24-1 | What's New on Asia in AR5?

- Expanded coverage of issues—for example, discussion of the Himalayas has been expanded to cover observed and projected impacts (Box 3-2), including those on tourism (see Section 10.6.2); livelihood assets such as water and food (Sections 9.3.3.1, 13.3.1.1, 18.5.3, 19.6.3); poverty (Section 13.3.2.3); culture (Section 12.3.2); flood risks (Sections 18.3.1.1, 24.2.1); health risks (Section 24.4.6.2); and ecosystems (Section 24.4.2.2).