Climate Risk Assessment and Management : Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission and Regional Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems



Presentation Overview



1. Introduction to Tamil Nadu Climate Change agenda

2. **RIMES Project Approach**

3. Activities at TN SPC





Tamil Nadu: basic facts



- 11th largest State in India
- Area: 13,00582 sq. km.
- Population: 67.86 million
- Coastline 992 km
- Mountains: 784 km
- GDP/capita: \$ 1642
- Annual RF: 945 mm
- Contribution of Agriculture To GDP: 18 %
- Dependence on Agriculture: 42% of population



Tamil Nadu CCA



- State articulates climate concerns in its 12th Plan document committing to inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient growth.
- State Action Plan for Climate Change documents State's Vulnerability and Risks associated with Climate Change
- State Climate Change Cell mooted with information feed to Revenue Administration Disaster Management and Mitigation; Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pubic health and Energy Departments
- RIMES collaboration to provide template and methodology

XII FYP plan features



Vision to accelerate growth in Agriculture:

122,00,000 people remain poor in Tamil Nadu

Decline in share of Agriculture to GDP, even though number dependent on Agriculture 42%

Structural shift towards the Tertiary Sector, exacerbates problems of Rural Poverty

Agriculture projected to grow at 5 % (up from 4% in the previous two Plan periods). Focus on Small and Marginal Farmers

TN SPC and RIMES Collaboration

Integration of **Climate Risk Management** (CRM) into **Development Planning** process

A collaborative on going effort between the TN State Planning Commission and **Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems for Africa and Asia** (begun 2011 with UNESCAP support).

- RIMES provides early warning on weather related events and decision support systems for contingency planning.
- ✓ TN SPC has the mandate to provide recommendations on development planning to TN on all sectors of the economy
- CRM adopted into Tamil Nadu's XIIth FYP (2012-2017) and follow on CRM programs.

RIMES CRA methodology

- Traditional Risk Assessment Methodologies underestimated climate risks since focused on assessing a part of direct impacts, not factoring in indirect and cascading impacts on over all economy
- Traditional Risk Assessment Methodologies mostly focused on assessing high impact of extreme events and by and large ignored impact of low impact and high frequency events
- RIMES Risk Assessment methodology addressed these short comings.

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4493



ct and high frequency risk



te is sensitive rent crops?



Source: Dinamalar,2011

nrairupu in Virudhunagar district

er, November 2011 impacted the flowering stage ture in March 10 to 24, 2012 affected these tender down)