Climate Resilient Water Management

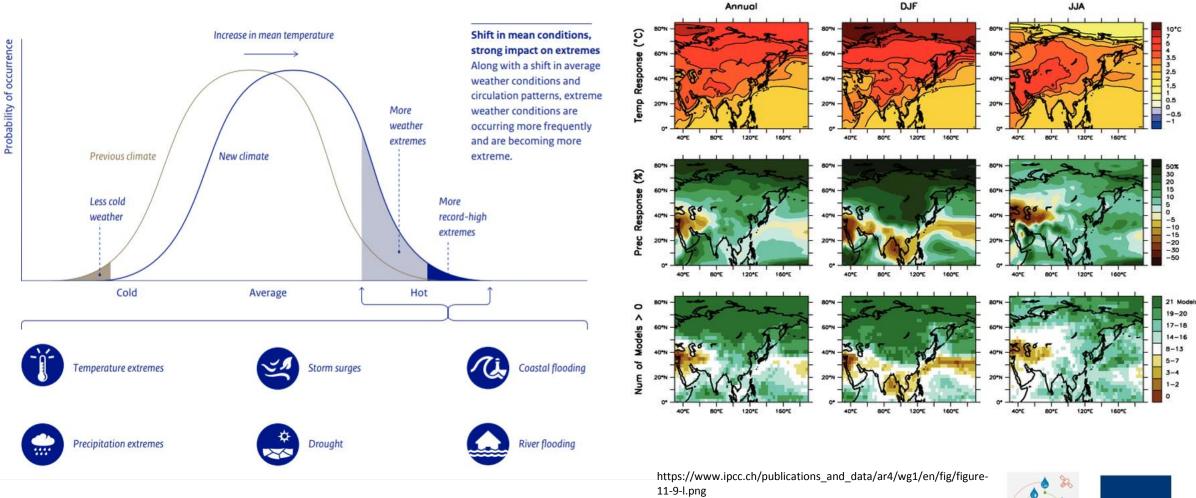


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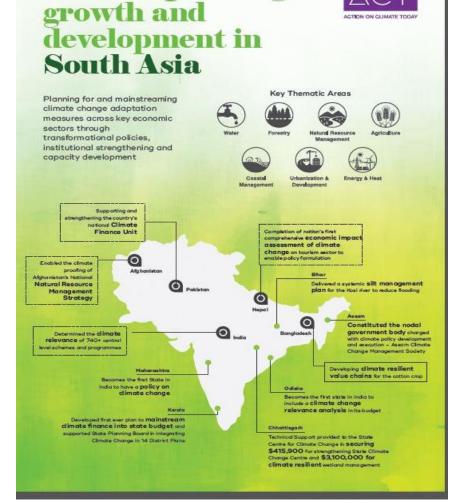
Climate Change Impact : Greater Extreme Events



Source: The Geography of Future Water Challenges



Action on Climate Today



Climate proofing

ACT Climate Proofing Growth and Development

6 Countries – Afganisthan, Pakistan, Nepal, India and Bangladesh

7 Thematic Areas – Water, Agriculture, Forests, Health, Coastal, Urban & NRM

Building capacity, upgrading systems, reforming policies & Raising Finance

Enabling Communities of Practice to act together and learn from each other

Engaging Private sector to leverage more Climate Finance



Entry points for Climate Resilient Water Management

• National and state water policies Water Resource Assessment Management of • Policies to support watershed extreme events management Water Supply Augmentation • Energy policies should not • Large water infrastructure encourage excessive • Local-level water infrastructure Integrated Flood Management groundwater abstraction Reusing municipal wastewater Reducing Flood Risk • Water laws Flood Control Measures • Agriculture policies should align Water Demand Management • Advance Flood Preparation food production to regional water resource endowments Reducing water demand Flood Rescue and Post Flood Rehabilitation • Water allocation **Drought Management** Supporting • Advance drought preparedness Water Resource Environment • Post drought rehabilitation Management





Different Approaches to CRWM

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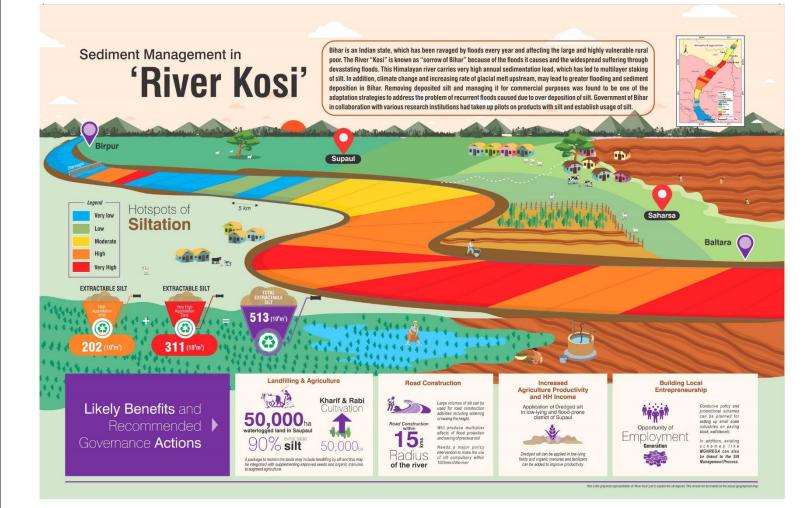
1- Using climate information in decision-making



- Devastating floods in Odisha a persistent challenge, warning time currently is around 8 hours, a longer warning period was Governments primary ask
- Entry point is disaster management and information however focus is towards making flood plan management and reservoir management climate aware if not climate proofed.



2- Connecting the dots - Innovative Entry Points

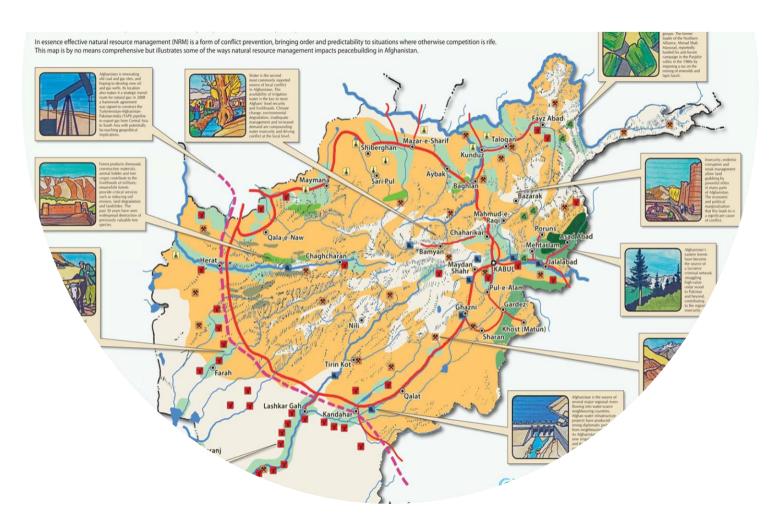


 Devastating floods in Bihar is a major challenge, crop & livelihood losses, along wit damage to property and life was the pressing need to be addressed. Politically Silt is major issue for the state.

 Entry point is sediment management, offering solution to a critical need while addressing climate proofing of flood management and agriculture management.



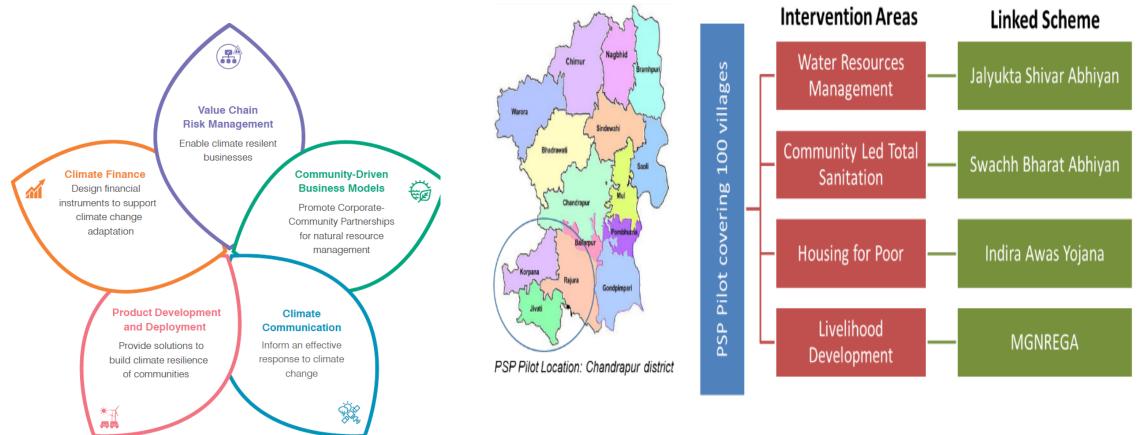
3- Protect and Increase the Buffer- Innovative entry point



- Amidst security concerns climate proofing water resource management was at the rock bottom of the priorities in Afghanistan
- Approaching the issue of climate proofing water resource management could be achieved through enhancing the thematic area to natural resource management, focusing on increasing the buffer resulting in Government now allocating funds



4. Enhance the support base - Engaging Private Sector



Extending the PPP model to Climate Resilience building projects



Conclusions – A Framework to Summarize

- Simple framework to identify entry points for climate resilient water Management
- Solutions may exist outside of the "water box"
- Not all solutions are technological working on policy and enabling environments can be transformative
- Innovative entry point is a key to the success
- Increasing the cadre' of supporters is critical

