Making Risk Insurance Approaches more effectual in the Hindu-Kush Himalayan Region



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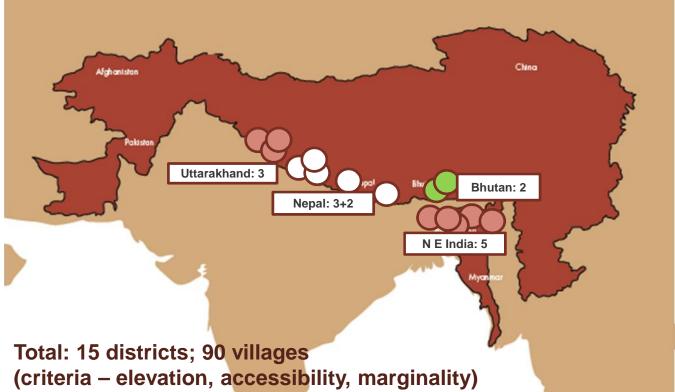
Kathmandu, Nepal

3rd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum Incheon, Republic of Korea

Assessing Adaptive Capacities - Participatory assessments



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Elevation range: 50-3,500 m

6 IFAD Projects: Bhutan: AMEPP

India: Aajeevika, MRDS & NERCORMP

Nepal: WUPAP & LFLP

Survey districts

Bhutan
Pemagatshel
Trashi Yangste

India
Uttarakhand
Almora
Bageshwar
Tehri

NE India
W Garo Hills
E Garo Hills
Ri Bhoi
Karbi Anglong
Ukhrul

Nepal (Mid-west) Humla Bajhang Dailekh (West & East) Tanahu Terathum

Bridging the Information Gap: Consultative policy engagement process



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Adaptation Learning Highways:

Process framework for facilitating:

A horizontal and vertical exchange of information and knowledge to strengthen

- informed decision making
- making local governance more responsive; and
- to contribute to effective local adaptive strategies formulation

<u>Community-Scientists</u> Interface Forum (CSIF)

- •Knowledge exchange
- •Identification of promising adaptive mechanisms
- •Designing participatory M&E framework
- •Result sharing, dissemination and upscaling framework

State/Regional Consultative Workshop for formulating adaptive strategies

- •Share findings, concerns and learning
- •Policy action recommendations
- •Formulation of policy support for upscaling



C2C Knowledge Exchange Forum (C2C KEF)

- •Knowledge exchange
- •Peer verification (acceptance)
- •Peer assessment
- •Gap identification and need assessment (support services required)



Forum for exchange and interaction with local decision and policy makers
(FIP)

- •Share issues, concerns and gaps in support system
- •Identify means to make system more responsive •Identify existing programmes and institutional mechanisms that can respond to community concerns •Identify policy action



Implemented in India and Nepal

Identifying vulnerable communities: Sensitivity to exposures (% villages reporting high hazards)



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Exposure	Uttarakhand			Nepal				Bhutan		NE India					
	Tehri	Bageshwor	Almora	Bajhang	Humla	Dailekh	Tanahu	Terhathum	Pemagatshel	Yangtse	West Garo Hills	East Garo Hills	Ri-Bhoi	Karbi Anglong	Ukhrul
Hot	***	**	**				*				*	**	***	***	**
Rain		*							*	**	**		**	**	***
Dry	***	***	**	***	***	***	***	***		**	**	***	***	***	***
Hail						**	*	*	*	**	*		***		
Storm						***	*	*	***	**	*		***		
Pest	***	**		*		***		**			***	***	***	* *	
S/E	3/3	1/4	0/2	1/2	1/1	3/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	0/4	1/6	2/3	5/6	2/4	2/3

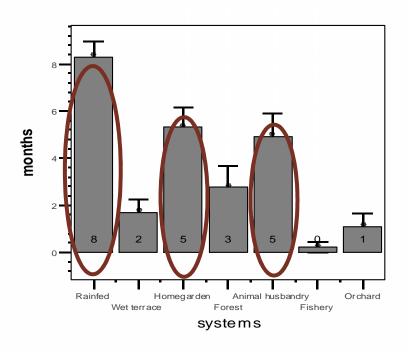
Notations: * <33%, ** 33-66%, ***>66% of surveyed villages (= indicates degree of sensitivity to the exposure)

Reality Check Support Systems for food & income (dependencies)

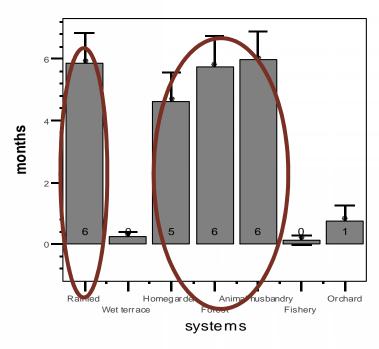


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Food resource availability (months)



Income resources availability (months)



Rainfed agriculture, homegardens, animal husbandry & forests critical support systems for rural communities in the mountains,

despite the strong policy focus on irrigated systems and plantations.

Community responses: Coping & Adaptive mechanisms



Responses	Uttarakhand	NE India
Coping mechanisms	 Cropping delayed 15 days – 1 month Sown seeds covered with litter, FYM Replanting alternative crops : Rice – pulses, soya, sesame, coarse grains (mandua/ragi) or madira (fodder) Mandua –ginger, soya, urad (pulse), potato, or madira 	 Cropping delayed 15 days Seeds dibbled (deep sown); seeds soaked, broadcast Pest control Use of Pomelo (citrus) peals, Samsneng, Magvit, So-ik, jarman, I-upo, bamboo shoot extract Flash floods Bamboo matting mesh to avoid siltation of fields

Community responses: Adaptive mechanisms



Responses	Uttarakhand	NE India
Adaptive (Crops & Livestock)	•Crop replacements Wheat – ginger, tumeric, mustard Maize – cauliflower, peas, soya, vegetable climbers Cereals – potato Groundnut – ginger Cereals – horticulture •New opportunities (due to warmer weather): Groundnut, beans Peas, cauliflower (after potato harvest – additional income) •Livestock: reduced numbers, smaller ruminants	 Hang crab carcass against rice bug Cropping season shift or early harvests Use of dwarf or early maturing varieties Banana intercropping with areca and litchi (diversification) Crop replacements Sesame, soyabeans, rice beans, cowpea Varietal replacements: Rice -Sapa, Methungia, Amosa, Chuibok, Soksu, Naka Millet – Alika Systems shift – WRC to shifting cultivation Increased NTFP dependency Livestock: piggery, poultry, goats
Adaptive (Occupational shifts)	Non-farm (carpentry, masonry) Wage earning Migration	Non-farm (sand mining, weaving) Seasonal wage earning (mines, plantations, road building) MGREGA

Assessing adaptive capacities: Correlating responses with resource base & Support System Index



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Higher the provisioning services less the need for responses to shocks/ exposures

More diverse the 'portfolios' – more effective the risk management

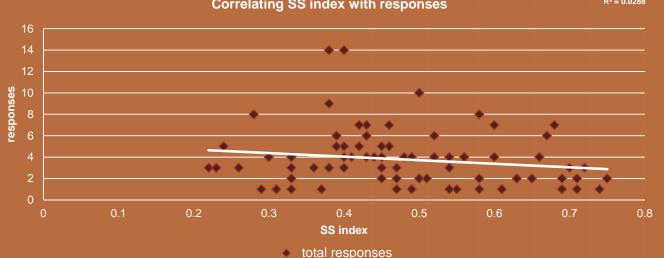
Correlating SS index with responses

Linear (total responses)

total responses

y = -3.3358x + 5.3804 R² = 0.0288

High diversity increases resilience



The need for financial risk management approaches......





Limitations of Current Risk Insurance.....



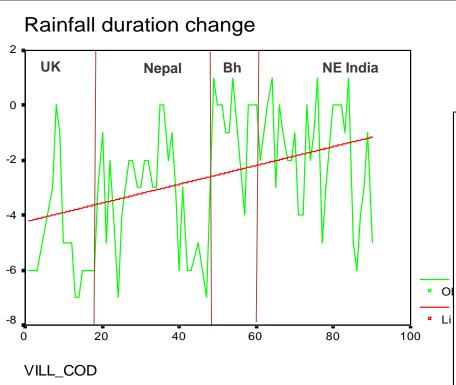
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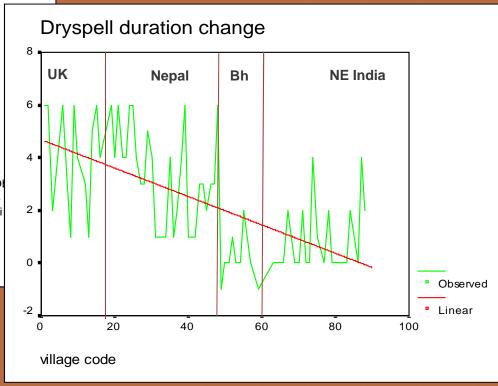
Crop Insurance or Index-based weather insurance

- Poor promotional efforts, inadequate awareness (serious information gap)
- Access limited not enough agencies, premium often unaffordable
- Non-coverage of remote, "difficult" and marginal areas
- Ignorant of mountain attributes, specificities
- Inadequate understanding of 'non-conventional' areas, absence of instruments or packages tailored to mountain specific needs

Index-based insurance: Challenges - High variations, diverse micro-climates







Making Risk Insurance Approaches more effectual.....



 Participatory weather monitoring – increase weather monitoring network

 Link to Met database and forecasts (weather index)

 Tap ICT for promoting 'Climate services' & risk aversion



Improved Access to Information Uttarakhand, India

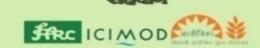


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सामुदायिक सूचना केन्द्र राजगढ़ी

सप्तऋषि कृषि स्वावत सद्दकारिया राजनदी विकासस्वण्ड - नौगाँव, जनपद उत्तरकाशी उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश



November 25, 2011

सरकार की योजनाएं (Government Schemes)

ऋण व बीमा योजनावे (Credit & Insurance)

तकलीकीय सेवाएं (Technical Services)

बाजार से सम्बन्धी जानकारी (Market)

जन अधिकार (Right)

इनपुट सप्तायर (Input Suppliers)

रोजमार व स्वरोजमार (Income Generation)

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सामुदायिक सुवना केन्द्र ध्येय

- ग्रामोपयोगी सूचना का प्रशावी प्रसार करना।
- स्थानीय संसाधनों के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए तकनीकी एवं जानकारी का
- लोंगों को आम नामरिक के अधिकारो एवं कर्तत्थों के प्रति जागरूक करना।







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- •Information on government/bank/insurance schemes and programmes
- •Guidelines for application; forms, contact details
- •At SHG Federation offices in pilot sites
- •Online www.infodev.in/
- Sustainability: Advertisements from agencies

Making Risk Insurance Approaches effectual.....



- Improve promotional efforts, bridge information gap
- Increase agencies, harness community institutions (SHG Federations)
- Make premiums affordable: group insurance, microinsurance
- Tailored instruments for 'non-conventional' areas expand portfolios to cover multiple systems
- Specific instruments for mountain areas tailored to mountain specific needs

Thank you



