

Climate Change: risks and opportunities for businesses

GETTING TO KNOW EUROPE:
RESILIENCE

Prof. Yovita Ivanova, Faculty
of Sustainable Development,
Pontifical Catholic University
of Peru (PUCP)



HELLO FROM
PERU!

Peru: rich in natural resources and biodiversity

- 84 of the 103 existing ecosystems
- 28 of the 32 climates on the planet
- Most diversity of birds, mammals, butterflies
- The second-largest portion of the Amazon rainforest
- 71% of all the tropical glaciers in the world



Strong economic performance but poverty and inequality are still a burden



High poverty/inequality and rich biodiversity/natural resources make Peru very vulnerable of climate change effects and disaster risks



AdChoices 

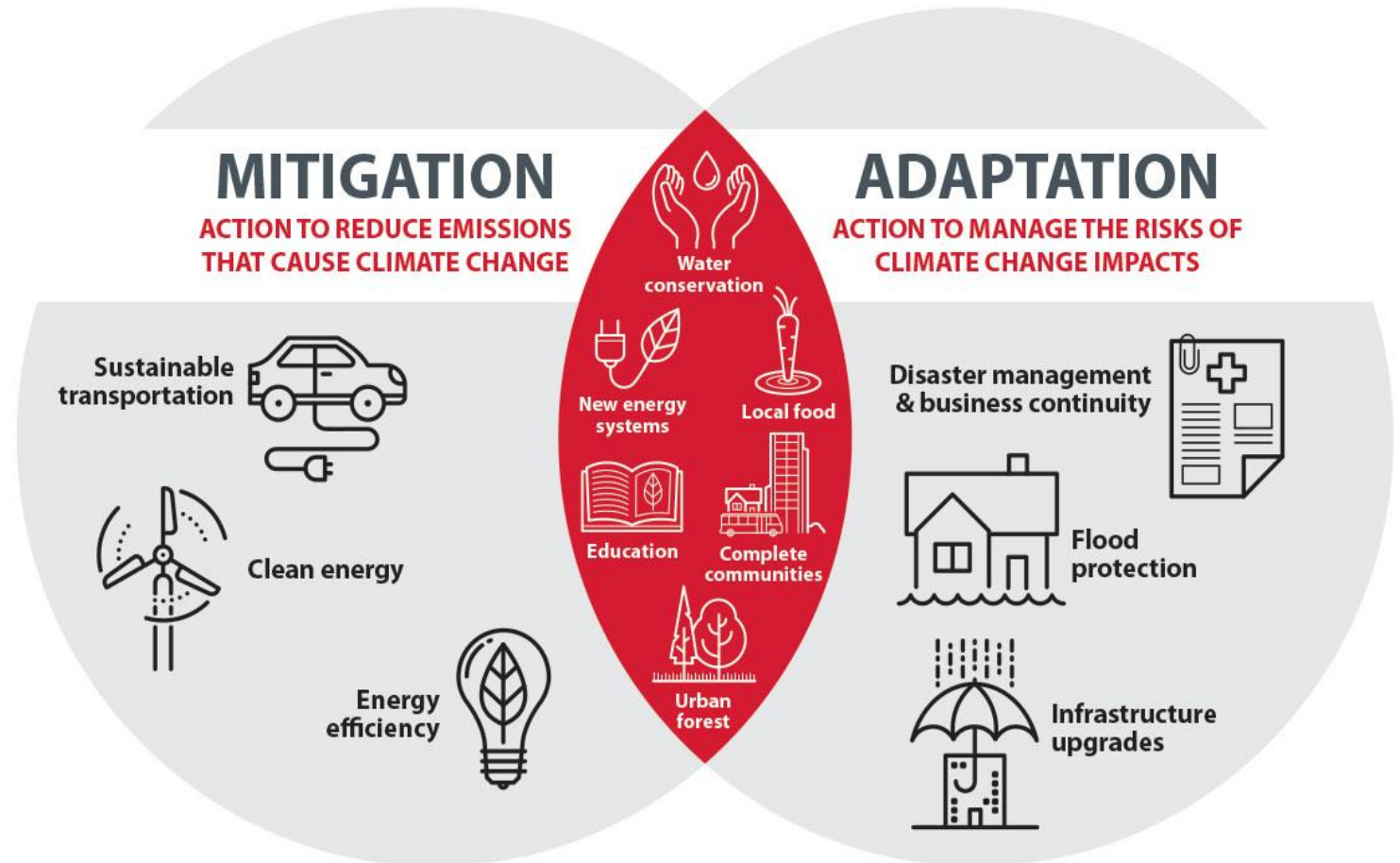
ENVIRONMENT 03/02/2014 11:24 am ET | Updated Mar 02, 2014

Peru's Quelccaya Ice Cap Is Melting, Thanks To Climate Change

Climate change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change in climate attributable directly or indirectly to human activity, and that occurs in addition to natural processes of climate variability, observed over comparable periods of time”.

Building Climate Resilience



Climate Emergency, Urban Opportunity

How national governments can secure economic prosperity and avert climate catastrophe by transforming cities



Low-carbon measures in cities could support the equivalent of:



87 MILLION JOBS

IN 2030 (MOSTLY IN THE
BUILDINGS SECTOR)



45 MILLION JOBS

IN 2050 (MOSTLY IN THE
TRANSPORT SECTOR)

10% MORE PEOPLE LIVING
AND WORKING IN AN AREA



**=US\$182 PER
PERSON/YEAR**

<https://urbantransitions.global/urban-opportunity/>



GLOBAL
COMMISSION ON
ADAPTATION

#AdaptOurWorld

**ADAPT NOW: A GLOBAL CALL FOR
LEADERSHIP ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE**

https://cdn.gca.org/assets/2019-09/GlobalCommission_Report_FINAL.pdf

Private Sector Engagement to Address Climate Change





Regulations on single-use plastics



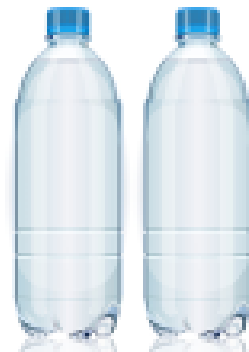
Progressive tax

Objective: to disincentivize the use of plastic bags



Prohibition

Objective: To restrict the use of plastic products



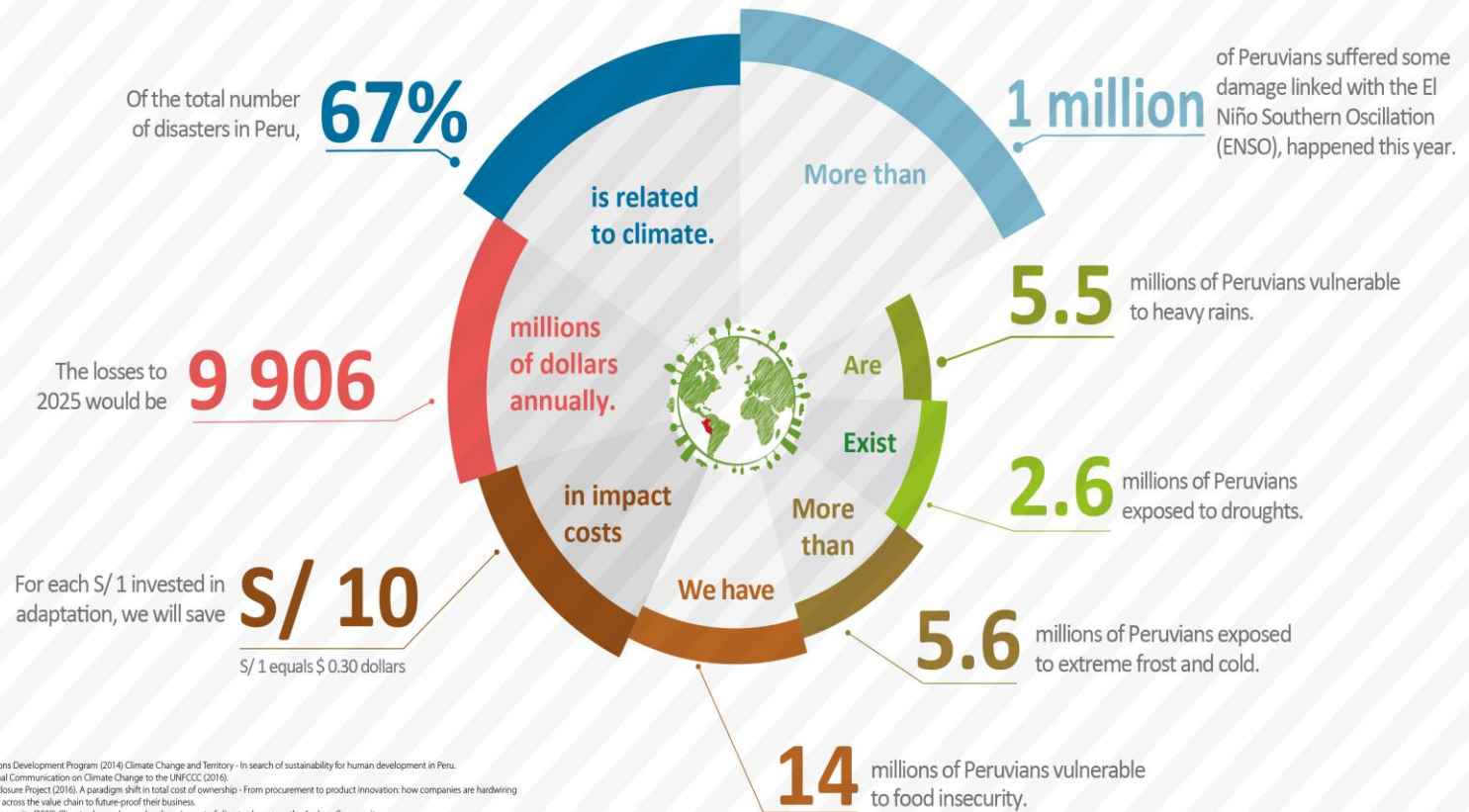
Obligation % PET

Objective: to promote the fabrication of plastic bottles from recycled materials

CC impacts are direct and immediate

- Costal areas: sea level rise and extreme storms
- Glaciers: melting
- Rainforest: burning
- El Niño: flooding

Impact of climate change on Peru



Sources:
*United Nations Development Program (2014) Climate Change and Territory - In search of sustainability for human development in Peru.
*Third National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC (2016).
*Carbon Disclosure Project (2016). A paradigm shift in total cost of ownership - From procurement to product innovation: how companies are hardwiring sustainability across the value chain to future-proof their business.
*Andean Community (2008) Climate change has no borders - Impact of climate change on the Andean Community.
*Emergency Bulletin of the National Emergency Operations Center - Peru (2017)

Climate change affects rural communities and...

- One-third of Peru's population is engaged in agricultural activities
- Over 70% of Peru's farmlands depend on rainfall
- The consequences of drought are already apparent in the Amazon-wildfires
- Climate migrants (Florida Keys and Peru)



"The climate has become unpredictable. It rains less and very irregularly. My yield has decreased and I have more pest and disease problems",

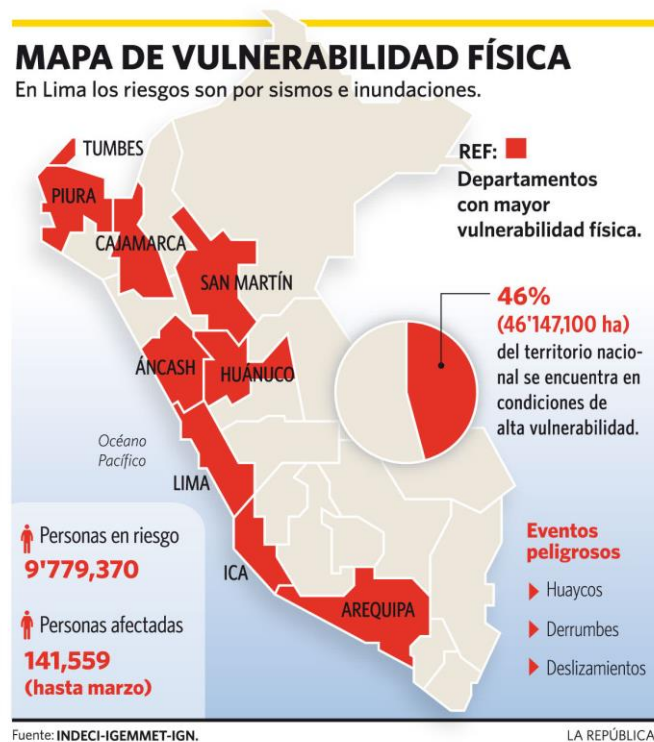
Testimony of Ricardo Torres, cacao producer,
Pucallpa

...urban areas

- Rising air temperatures create heavy rainfall, which in turn cause flooding
- In recent years, Peru is experiencing rainfall amounts up to 30 times their normal amount
- Lima, like Miami is the second most vulnerable to flooding city
- 89% of Peru's transportation infrastructure is vulnerable to CC (green bonds)



What do Peru and Florida have in common: high costal areas CC vulnerability



Fighting Climate Change - Building Resilience The El Niño (EN) Story



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qdg-mVa7AIA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EFNt3Z7U5sl>

	1982-83 El Niño	1997-98 El Niño	2017 El Niño Costero
Population	512 deaths, 1.27 million affected	366 deaths, 0.53 million affected	114 deaths, 1.08 million affected
Transportation	2,600 km of roads, 51 bridges	3,136 km of roads, 370 bridges	4,931 km of roads, 881 bridges (489 total destroyed)
Housing	98,000 homes destroyed; 111,000 damaged	48,563 homes destroyed; 108,000 damaged	38,728 collapsed, 372,020 damaged, 27,635 rendered uninhabitable
Education	875 schools damaged	2,873 schools damaged	2,150 schools damaged
Health	260 health posts damaged	580 health posts damaged	726 health posts damaged
Total Losses in US\$	3.28 billion (in 1998 USD)	3.5 billion (in 1998 USD)	-3 to 9 billion (in 2017 USD)



How business
have been
affected?

The role of businesses in relief-recovery-reconstruction



1. Information and data provision
2. Logistic efforts
3. Supplies distribution : shelter, food sanitation and medicine.
4. Building capacities and skills

Challenges for businesses



Government
bureaucracy



Poor
coordination



Lack of
damage and
needs data

What can be done?

The El Niño (EN) represents an opportunity to further build multi-hazard resilience during and following reconstruction and recovery



International cooperation in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)



Areas of work



Drought and Fire Risk



**Water Resource
Management and
Hydro-Climatic
Disasters**



Weather and Climate



**Ecosystem
Management**

Lessons learned



Ensure that your proposals are a part of a multisectoral vision for reconstruction



Prioritize long-term before short term initiatives



Reconstruction & Recovery vs. Resilience



Focus on people

THANK YOU

YOVITA IVANOVA

YIVANOVA@PUCP.PE