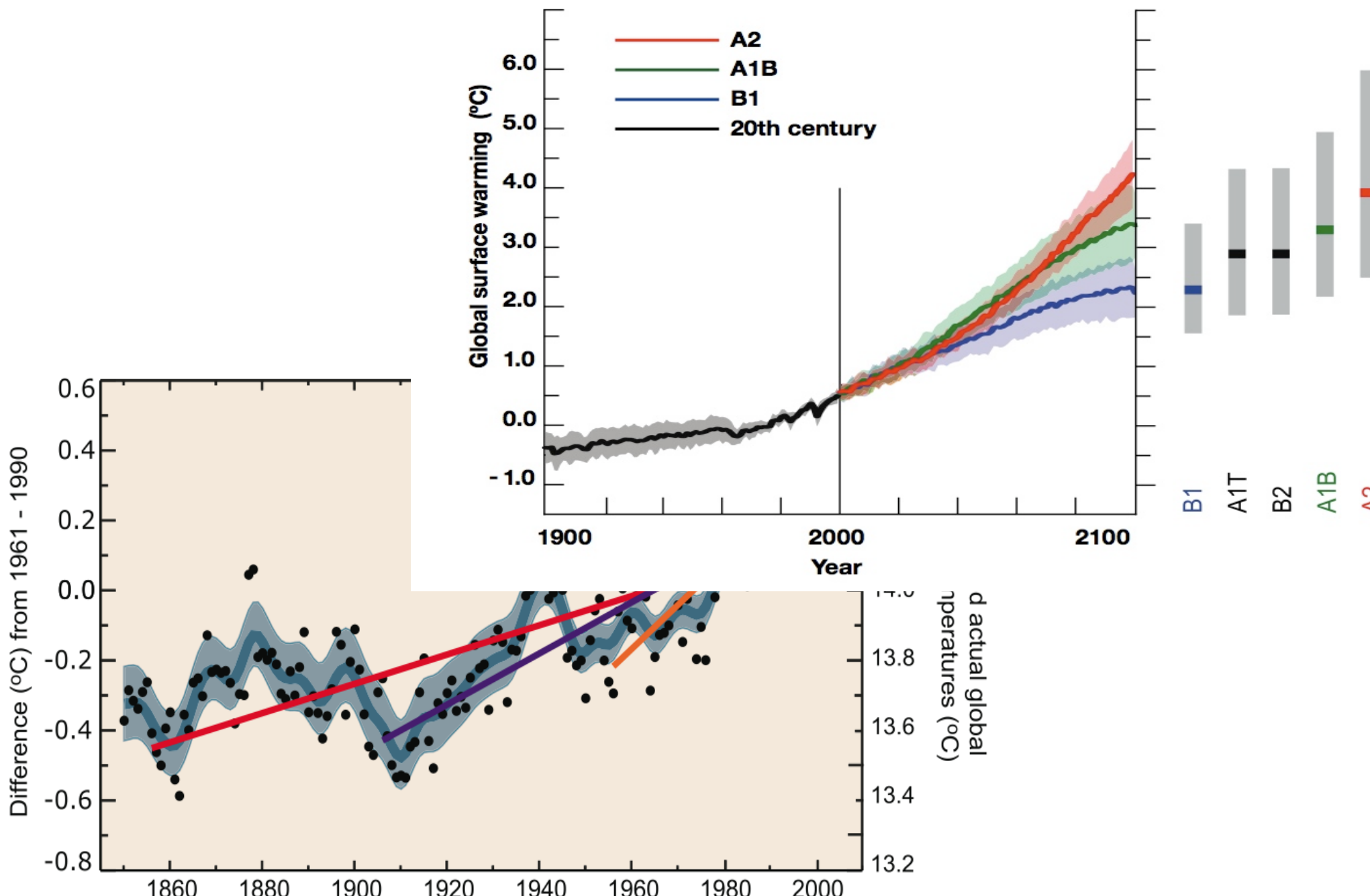


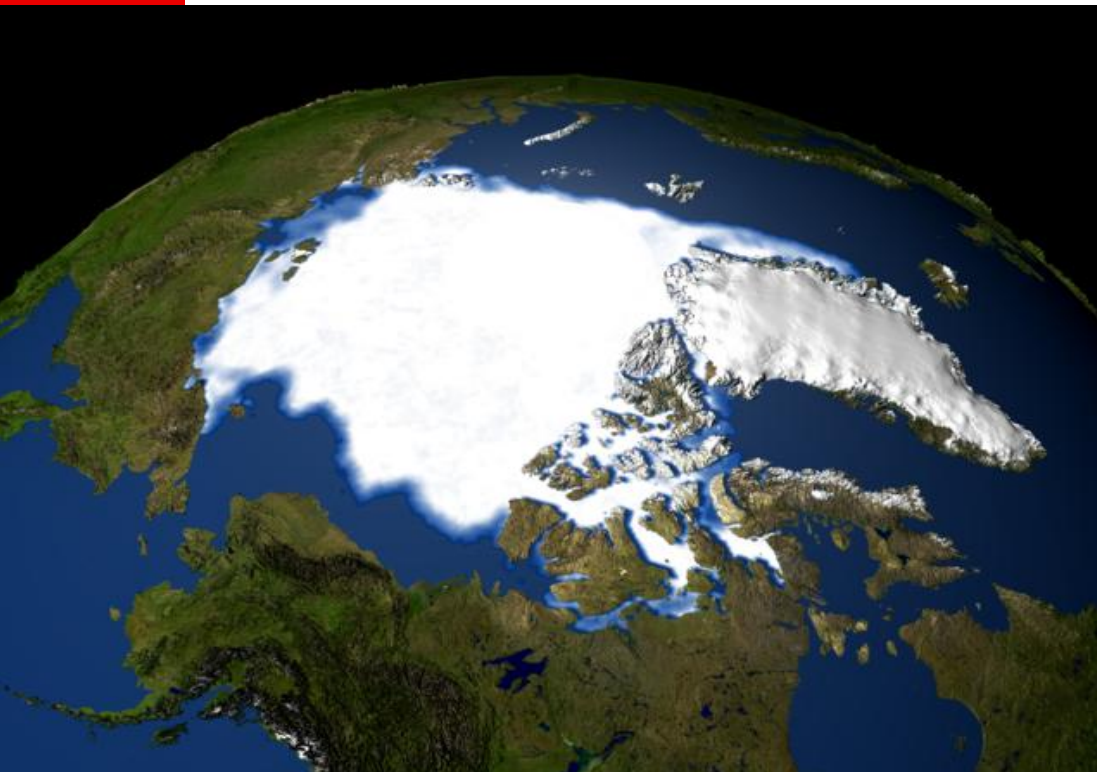
Preparing for the humanitarian consequences of Climate change

Disaster management and climate change

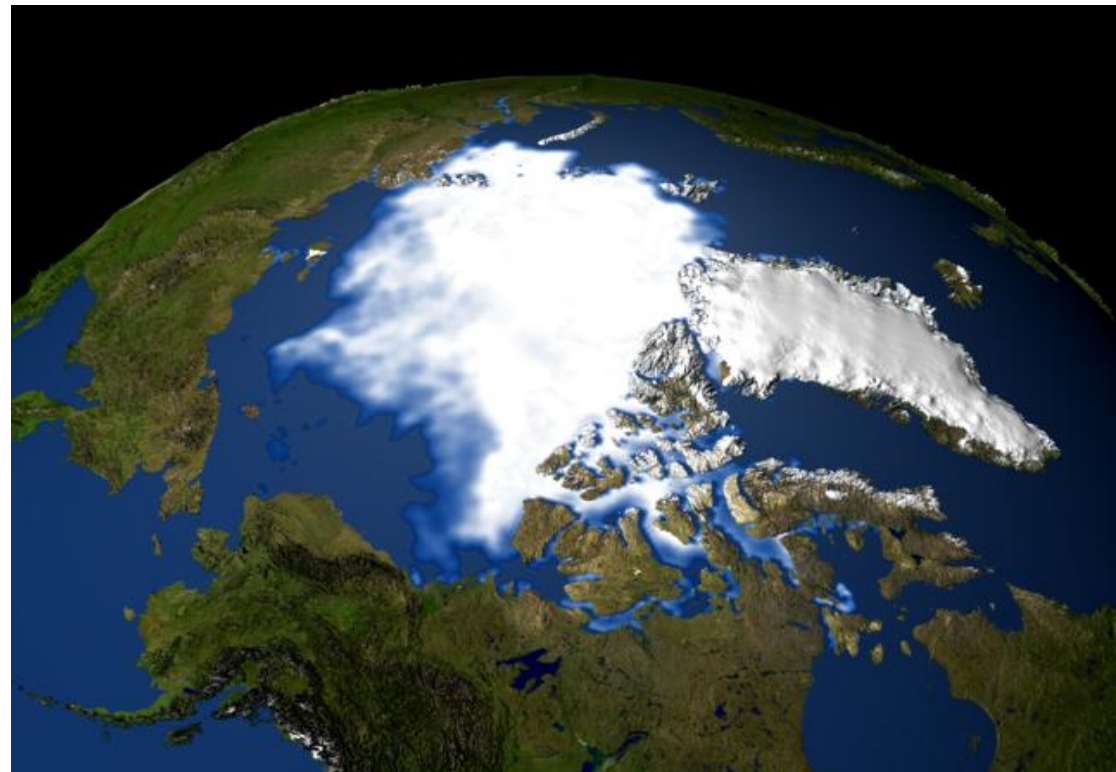
Climate change a few years ago not a topic for most of the actors in the humanitarian community, because:

- Environmental connotation
- New issue, no infrastructure to absorb it
- Other urgent issues (conflicts, HIV/AIDS)
- Difficult to translate the climate uncertainties into concrete action



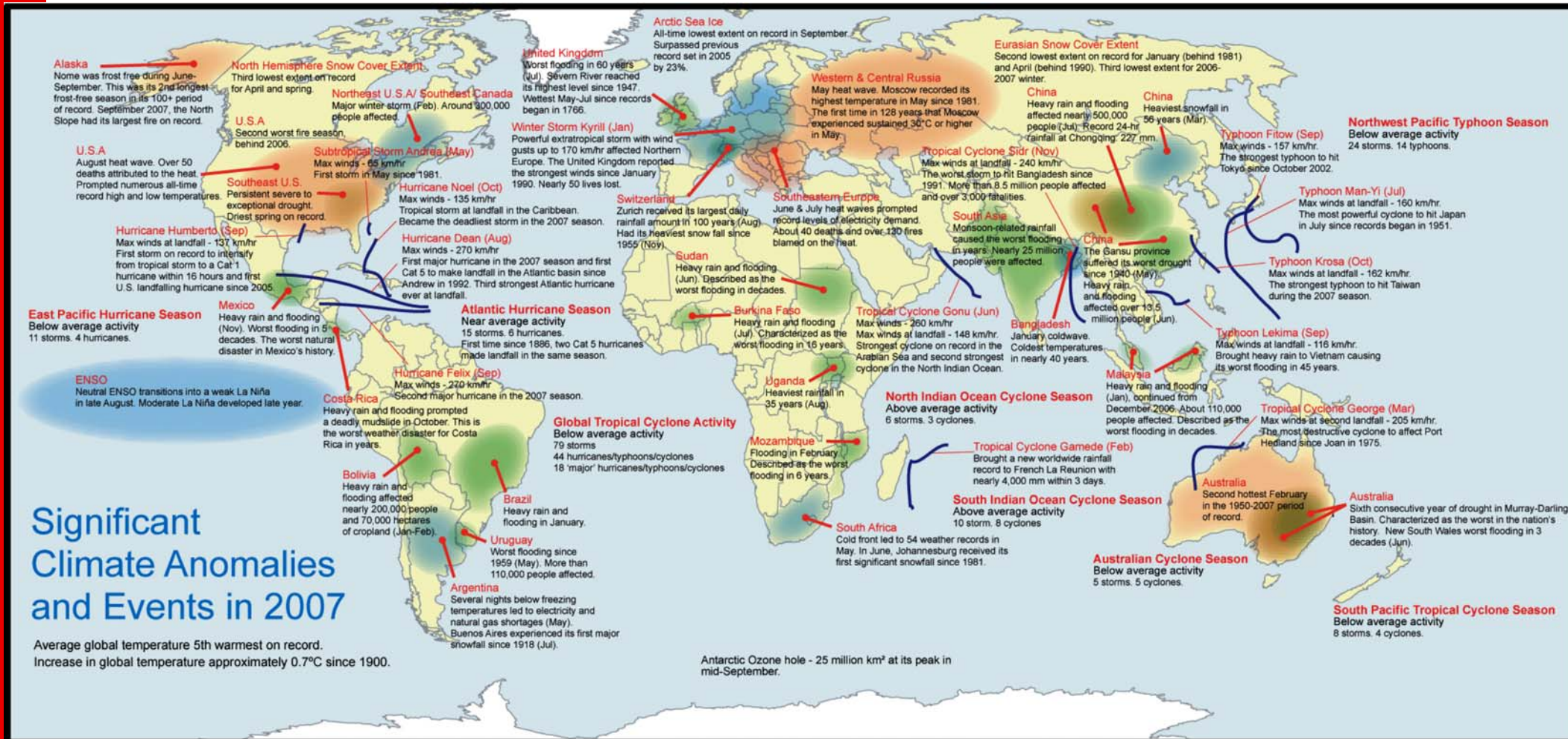


1979



2003

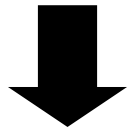
Key impacts: more extremes



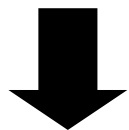
Significant Climate Anomalies and Events in 2007

Average global temperature 5th warmest on record. Increase in global temperature approximately 0.7°C since 1900.

Climate change



- sea level rise
- heavier rainfall, more floods
- more droughts
- more heatwaves
- more intense hurricanes
- spread of diseases like malaria, dengue

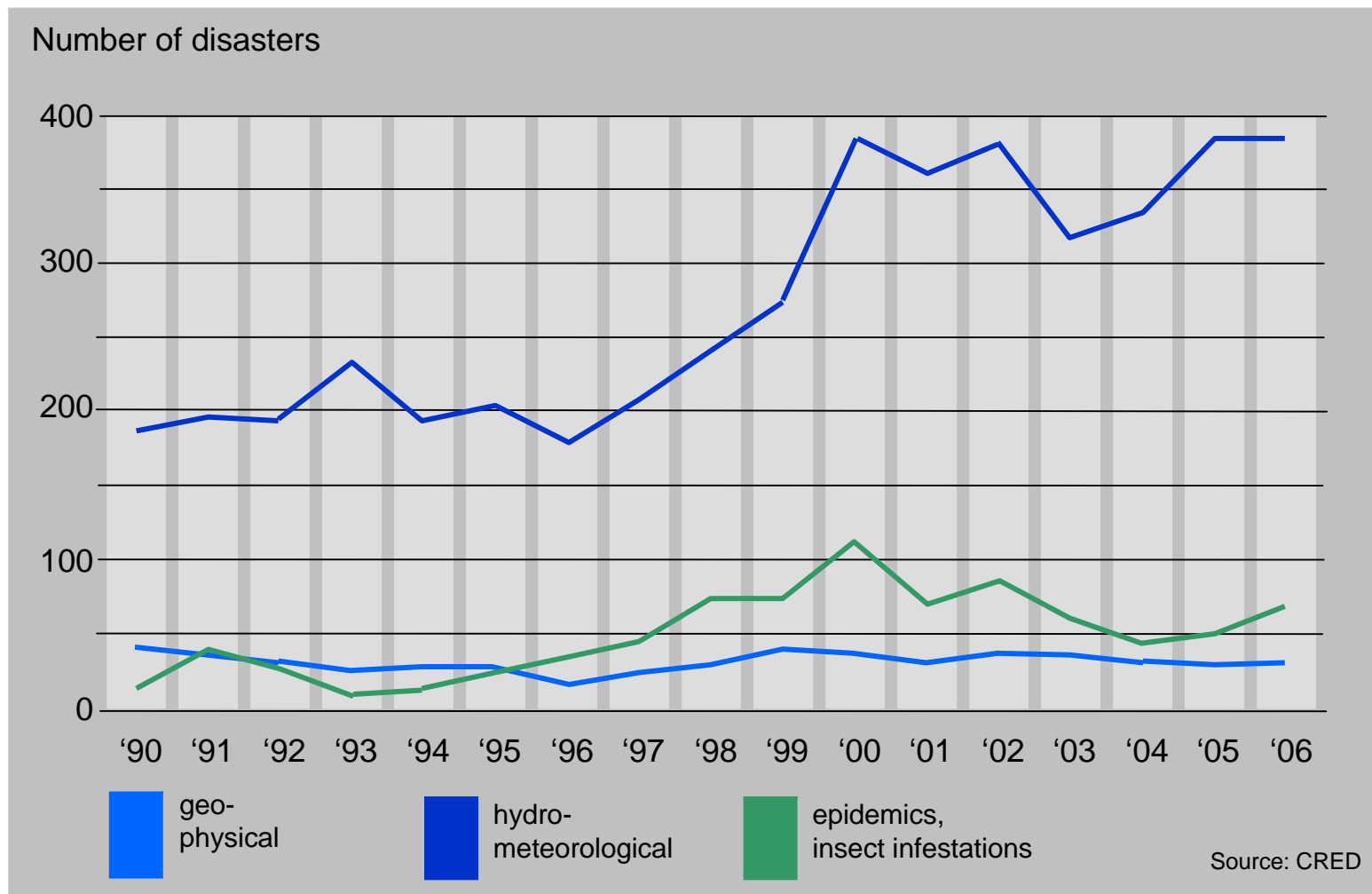


more humanitarian impacts

... and the poorest countries and people are most affected....



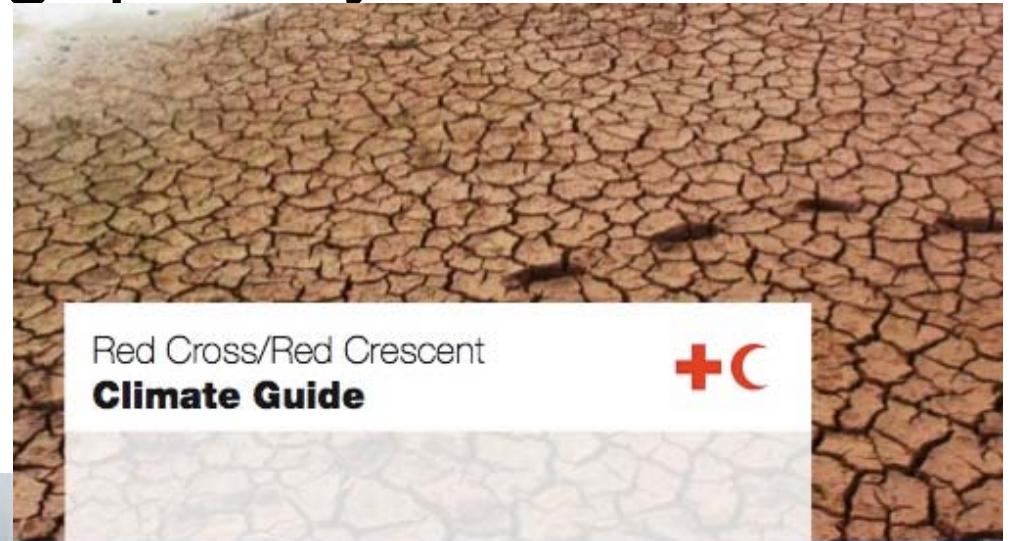
Backdrop: increase in *weather related* disasters





June 2002: Launch of the RC climate centre

Capacitybuilding: priority 1,2 and 3



Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up

Climate risks included in vulnerability and capacity assessments



Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up
2. Addressing the consequences: integrating climate change in programmes

Nicaragua, 2003-05

Climate change and disaster preparedness



Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up
2. Addressing the consequences: integrating climate change in programmes
3. Raising awareness



Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up
2. Addressing the consequences: integrating climate change in programmes
3. Raising awareness
4. Establishing and enhancing partnerships

Partnerships: HIER in the Netherlands



Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up
2. Addressing the consequences: integrating climate change in programmes
3. Raising awareness
4. Establishing and enhancing partnerships
5. International advocacy: shaping the global response to climate change

Bali, December 2007



Towards COP 15 in Copenhagen:

- More information needed about the costs of adaptation: (some initiatives already taken, requires some bright brains and some funding)
- More ideas needed for ways to mobilise additional resources for climate adaptation and climate risk reduction (idem: brains and some funding needed)
- Programmes, ideas and evidence on how the most vulnerable people can be protected against the impacts of climate change (massive capacity building and funding needed!! to ensure participatory processes of all relevant actors)

Six components of good climate-risk management:

1. Climate risk assessment: assessing priorities, and planning follow-up
2. Addressing the consequences: integrating climate change in programmes
3. Raising awareness
4. Establishing and enhancing partnerships
5. International advocacy: shaping the global response to climate change
6. Documenting and sharing experiences and information

Bali, December 2007

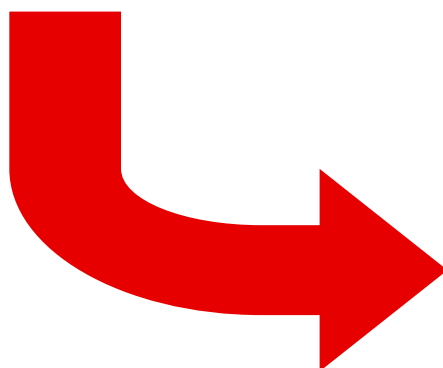
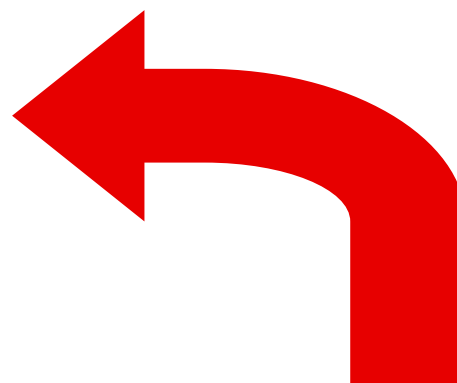


First conclusions

- Climate risk reduction is a key entry point for cooperation between the humanitarian, development and environmental communities
- This is necessary and possible at ALL levels (international, national, local and community level)
- Climate change related events could be the trigger for change.
- Climate risk reduction strategies and programmes have to be embedded in and beneficial to ongoing programmes.



Global
Long term
Scientific, complex
Environmental



Local
Here-and-now
Operational, simple
Humanitarian



Climate change

Mitigation

(reducing the **causes** of climate change)
dominantly about **energy**
(fossil fuels)

Examples:

Renewable energy
Technological innovations
for utilities
Carbon capture and sequestration
Energy saving measures
And a **few** other options

Adaptation

(reducing the **impacts** of climate change)
dominantly about **development**
and **disaster risk reduction**
(in developing countries related to the **MDGs**)

Examples:

Early warning systems
Water harvesting systems
Malaria reduction campaigns
'Cool building' codes
Agricultural adjustments
Building dykes
Insurance
Cyclone/flood shelters
and a **million** other adaptation options

'Win-win' is possible, but limited

Like tree planting against storm surges
landslides and erosion
Renewable energy for development, etc.

