



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



IPCC Working Group II Scoping Meeting:
Possible Special Report on
“Extreme Events and Disasters: Managing the Risks”
Oslo, Norway • 23-26 March 2009

SCOPING PAPER – IPCC SPECIAL REPORT Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

*”Ilmastonmuutokseen sopeutumisen tukeminen
sääkatastrofien riskien hallintaa kehittämällä”*

Kirsti Jylhä, Ilmatieteen laitos

Kansallisen IPCC-työryhmän
kokous 15.4.2009



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KOKOUSRAPORTTI

IPCC:n 29. yleiskokous

Aika ja paikka: 31.8-4.9.2008 Geneve

Suomen edustajat: Petteri Taalas IL, Heikki Tuomenvirta IL,
Mervi Kultamaa UM, Paula Perälä YM

8. IPCC:n toiminta tulevaisuudessa

Norjan ehdotus (IPCC-XXIX/DOC.6) kokouksen, ja myöhemmin erikoisraportin, järjestämiseksi aiheesta "Managing the risk of extreme events to advance climate change adaptation" sai kannatusta. Myös Suomi piti kannatuspuheenvuoron, jossa toivottiin, että WMO ja sen jäsenet voisivat olla mukana valmistelussa. Monet maat toivat esille käytännön esimerkkejä äärevien sääilmiöiden aiheuttamista tuhoista ja riskien hallinta järjestelmien kehittämistarpeista. Norja huomioi kommentit ja laatii esityksen scoping meeting:in järjestämisestä Bureau:lle.



Yleistä kokouksesta

- Järjestäjinä tieteellinen ohjausryhmä ja IPCC WG II, tukena Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) ja UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction* (ISDR)
- 117 (140) kutsuttua asiantuntijaa 51 maasta:
1) ilmastotutkijoita; 2) ilmastomuutoksen vaikutusten ja sopeutumistoimien asiantuntijoita; 3) onnettomuusriskien vähentämisen asiantuntijoita
- Ensimmäinen päivä esitelmää, seuraavat vuoroin työryhmätyöskentelyä, vuoroin yleiskeskustelua raportin rakenteesta ja sisällöstä (vahva kannatus raportille)

*ISDR Terminology: Basic terms of disaster risk reduction (löytyy verkosta)
(DRR = disaster risk reduction; CCA = climate change adaptation)



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Disaster risk and poverty in a changing climate: the policy challenge

Andrew Maskrey

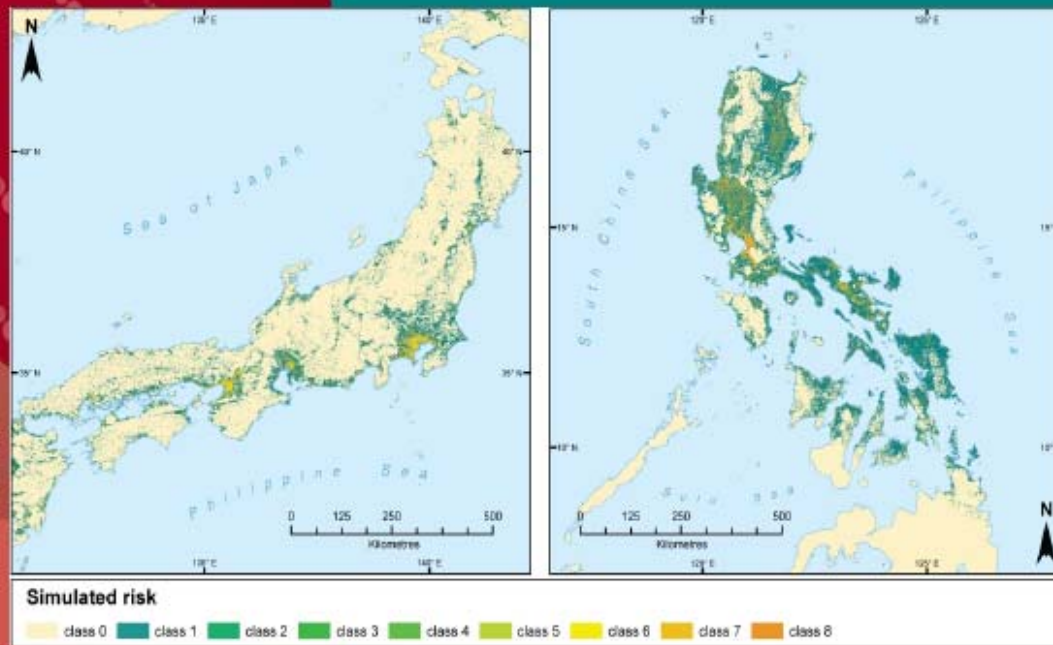
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Joint effort of UNISDR, UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, ProVention, WMO and many other partners. To be launched in Bahrain on May 11, 2009
- New model of global disaster risk for tropical cyclones, floods and landslides. Mortality risk and economic loss.
- Analysis of local level risk in 12 Asian and Latin American countries



Disaster risk it's unevenly distributed.....



Japan 22.5 million people exposed annually.
Philippines 16 million are exposed annually.
Mortality risk in Philippines 17 times more than in Japan.

Tropical cyclone mortality risk is 200 times greater in low-income countries than in OECD for the same hazard exposure

South Asia, experiences approximately 15 times more economic losses with respect to the size of its GDP, than OECD countries



disaster risk is

.....magnified by climate change

Increases in weather-related hazard will magnify the unevenness of risk distribution.

1.9% of the GDP of Madagascar is at risk annually from Category 3 cyclones and 0.09% of the GDP of Japan.

If these cyclones were to increase to Category 4 storms, 3.2% of the GDP of Madagascar would be at risk but only 0.16% of the GDP of Japan.

Lessons learned on risk management and data availability

Maarten van Aalst

RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT
CLIMATE CENTRE

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Netherlands  **Red Cross**

Red Cross/ Red Crescent Climate Centre

The Climate Centre supports the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners in reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people.

The Climate Centre is based in the Netherlands but serves the whole Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement, in particular in developing countries. There is a close co-operation with the secretariat of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva.



UNFCCC Climate
Change Conference-
Poznan



1-12 December 2008
News & background
information

**Early Warning > Early
Action**

David R. Easterling

NOAA's National Climatic Data Center
Asheville, North Carolina USA

Weather and Climate Extremes: How Can We Improve Our Understanding?

PHYSICAL CLIMATE

1/2

Assuring continued capability for documenting climate system evolution

Essential climate variables are not being adequately monitored. How can we do a better job of detecting changes in essential climate variables?

Determine best models

There are now well over a dozen climate models. What models are best for what purpose? Can more reliance be placed on some models?

Improve regional projections

Climate change information particularly important for local and regional decision making. How can we provide local-scale climate change information to decision makers?



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Weather and Climate Extremes: How Can We Improve Our Understanding?

PHYSICAL CLIMATE

2/2

Understand how the climate system responds to change

Earth system feedbacks to global climate change are not generally modeled. What potentially important effects are they ignoring?

Expand emission scenarios

Global carbon emissions now exceed the highest IPCC emission scenarios of future change. What can be done to better inform policy?

Monitor and project extreme events

Extreme events have tremendous impacts, yet many kinds of events are not being accurately observed and adequately projected. How can this be addressed?

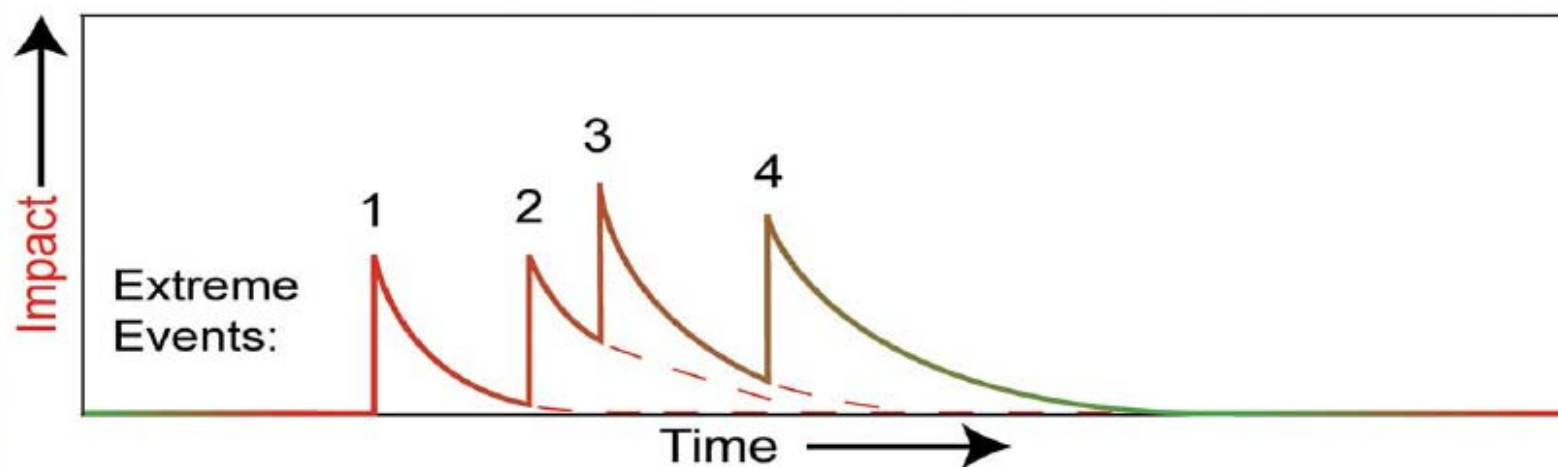
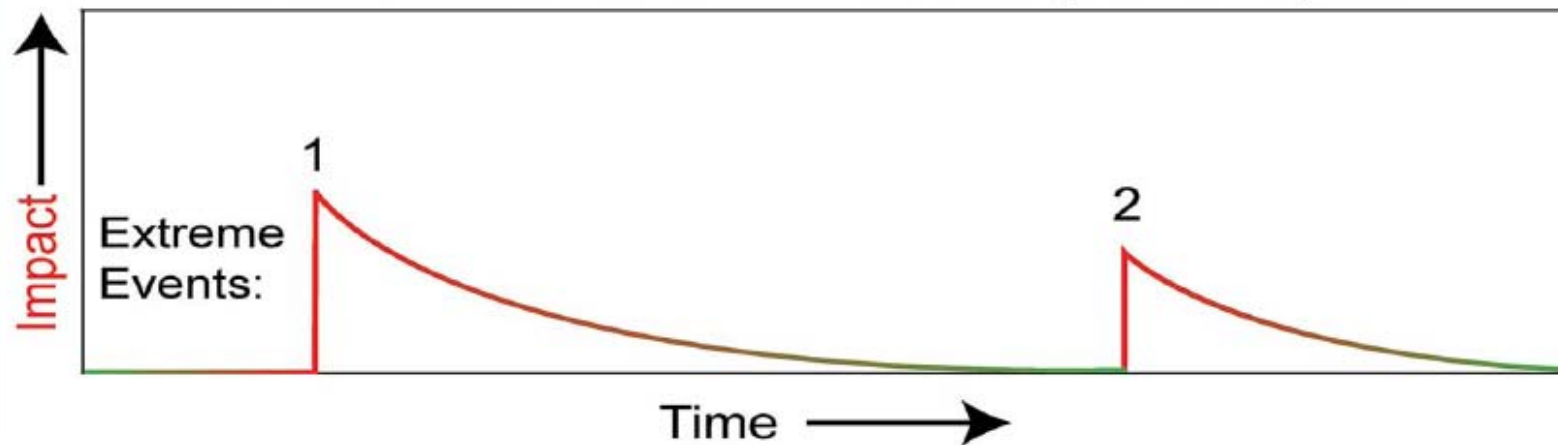


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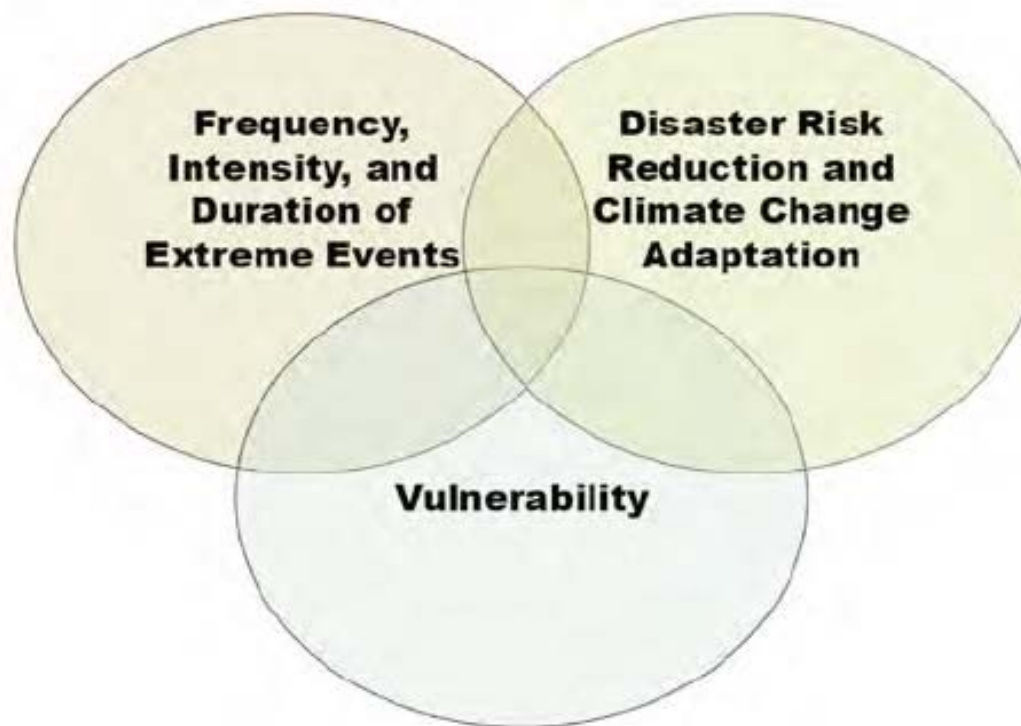
Multiple and Compound Extreme Events

Extreme Events and Recovery of a System





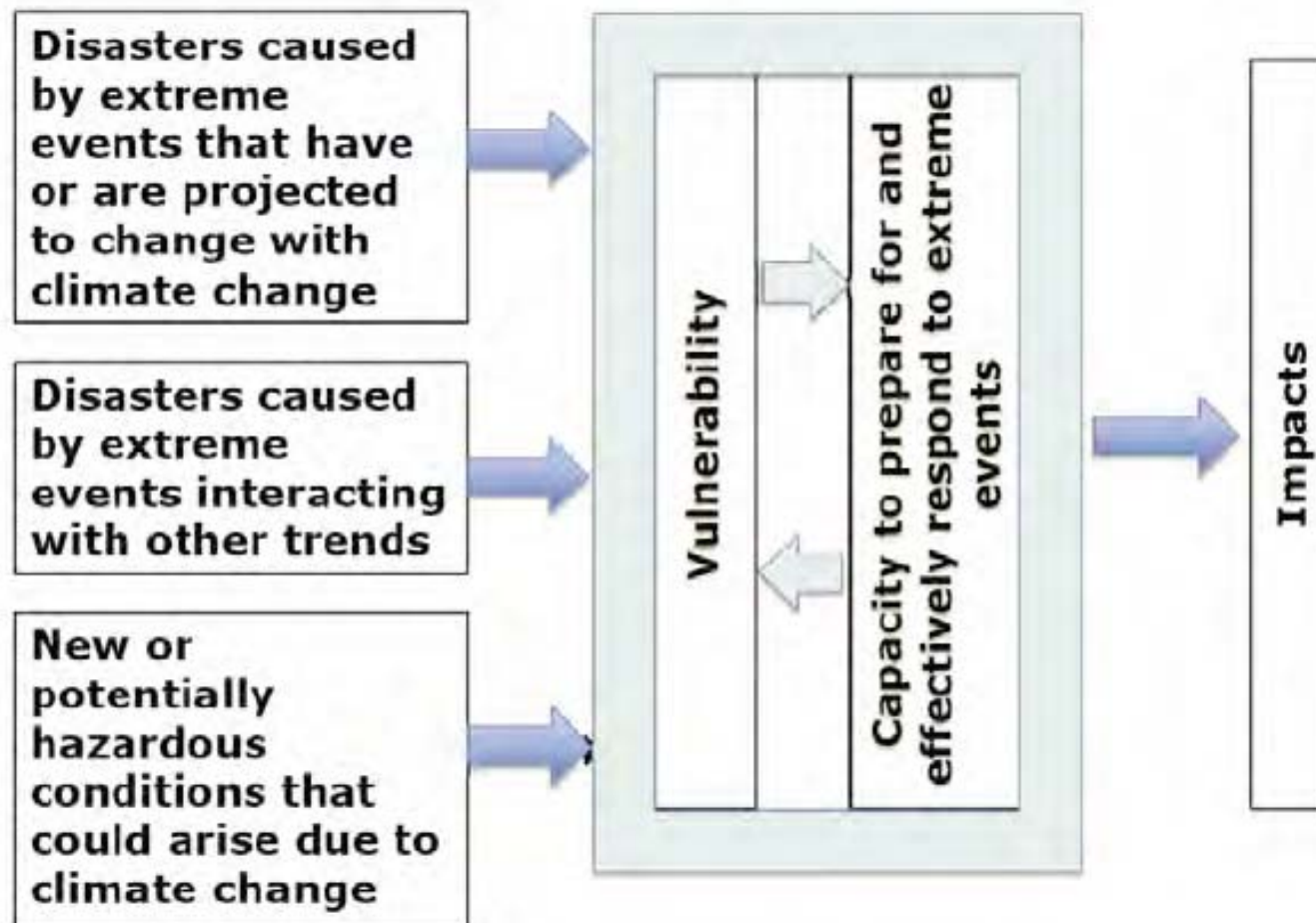
Erikoisraportin rakenteesta ja sisällöstä (1/3)



Pääpaino kolmen ”joukon” leikkauksessa



Erikoisraportin rakenteesta ja sisällöstä (2/3)





Erikoisraportin rakenteesta ja sisällöstä (3/3)

- 1. Climate change: new dimensions in disaster risk, exposure, vulnerability, and resilience*
- 2. Determinants of risks: exposure and vulnerability*
- 3. Changes in climate extremes and their impacts on the natural physical environment*
- 4. Changes in impacts of climate extremes: human systems and ecosystems*
- 5. Managing the risks from climate extremes at the local level*
- 6. Managing the risks from climate extremes at the national level*
- 7. Managing the risks: international level and integration across scales*
- 8. Toward a sustainable and resilient future*
- 9. Case studies*



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THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE IPCC, ANTALYA, TURKEY, 21 - 23 APRIL 2009

 Letter of invitation to Focal Points and Ministries for Foreign Affairs

 Letter of invitation to International and other Organizations



Documents for the 30th Session of the IPCC

<http://www.ipcc.ch/meetings/session30.htm>

 IPCC-XXX/Doc. 14 - Scoping Paper - IPCC Special Report Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disaster to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

Jos päätös erikoisraportista tehdään =>

- 30.6.2009 mennessä kutsu esittää johtokirjoittajia
- Raportin hyväksyntä v. 2011 loppupuoliskolla