



NDYS in Action, Newsletter

Natural Disaster Youth Summit Monthly News

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The VOICE of YOUTH is NEEDED!

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Topics
Climate Change and disaster reduction
Raising costs for projects is inevitable.

Raising costs for projects is inevitable



Almost every day a think-tank or a non-governmental organisation releases a new price tag for mitigating or adapting to the impact of climate change in poor countries.

The World Development Report 2010, the World Bank's flagship annual report, put the cost of mitigation in developing countries as high as US\$400 billion a year for the next 20 years, noting that adaptation investments could average \$75 billion a year from 2010 to 2050.

Can money make global warming go away?

What financing mechanisms and funding are available right now for adaptation and mitigation in developing countries? Here is a guide, based on a list prepared by the World Bank report, and the World Economic and Social Survey (WESS), published annually by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs.

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) - a 178-member international financing body that helps developing countries fund projects and programmes to protect the global environment - as of December 2008, US\$352 million of the \$1.03 billion for mitigation had been committed to projects.

Sustainable Forest Management - this special GEF programme has \$154 million available for land use, land-use change and forestry projects.

Sustainable Priority on Adaptation (SPA) - the GEF Trust Fund's pilot programme on adaptation - the entire \$90 million available has been allocated.

Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF Adaptation), operated by GEF - as of December 2008, \$68 million of the available \$90 million had been allocated to 15 projects.

Least Developed Countries' Fund, operated by GEF - \$172 million (including pledges); as of December 2008, \$91.8 million has been available for adaptation projects.

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Adaptation Fund - as of October 2008, \$91.3 million was available for adaptation projects. Billions of dollars have been pledged.

Bilateral:

Cool Earth Partnership (Japan) - this \$10 billion facility, set up by the Japanese government, provides grants and loans for adaptation and mitigation projects and is available until 2012. It has up to \$2 billion for improving access to clean energy, and \$8 billion in preferential interest rate loans for mitigation projects.

Climate and Forest Initiative (CFI) (Norway) - a \$2.2 billion Norwegian government fund, available until 2012, which provides grants for mitigation projects; it has pledged \$102 million to the Amazon Fund, an NGO that will use the money to help conserve the rainforests of the Amazon River Basin.

International Window of the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF-IW) (United Kingdom) - money from this fund, established by the UK government, is available until 2010. It hopes to allocate most of the \$1.18 billion available via the World Bank Climate Investment Fund, set up in 2008 to help developing countries implement mitigation and adaptation projects.

Amazon Fund (Brazil) - so far only Norway has pledged \$102 million to this fund, which is supposed to have about \$1 billion. Donations will be administered by the National Development Bank of Brazil.

International Climate initiative (ICI) (Germany) - this \$764 million fund, established by the German government, hopes to raise 10 percent of its allowances from the Emission Trading Scheme of the European Union, under which energy-intensive companies can buy and sell permits allowing them to emit carbon dioxide.

The International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) (Australia) - the fund set up by the Australian government hopes to provide grants from its pool of \$129 million for mitigation projects until 2011. As of November 2008, \$50 million had been allocated.

UN Development Programme - Spain Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund, Environment and Climate Change thematic window - this \$90 million initiative will provide grants for mitigation and adaptation projects until 2010.

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) - this \$76 million fund created by the European Commission provides grants to the most vulnerable countries, such as small islands, for adaptation and mitigation projects.

Multilateral:

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - a \$385 million facility established by the World Bank to provide grants and loans for mitigation projects until 2020. It has committed \$160 million so far.

The Carbon Partnership Facility, also set up by the World Bank - has \$500 million available for mitigation projects, of which \$140 million has been committed.

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) - a donor-funded facility for adaptation projects administered by the World Bank - has received only \$15 million of \$83 million pledged.

UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) - a facility of more than \$52 million for mitigation projects; it has approved six initiatives worth almost \$30 million to date. Source: www.irinnews.org

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Topics

Climate Change and disaster reduction

Natural disasters displace more people than conflicts.

Natural disasters displace more people than conflicts

Climate related natural disasters like droughts, hurricanes and floods forced 20 million people - slightly less than the population of Australia - out of their homes in 2008 alone said a new study, making a strong case for regularly monitoring displacement in the context of climate change. A total of 36 million people were displaced worldwide by sudden-onset natural disasters, including earthquakes and landslides. During the same period 4.6 million people were internally displaced by conflicts.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Geneva-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre jointly conducted the study, Monitoring Disaster Displacement in the Context of Climate Change.



Disasters displaced a lot of people in 2008 with all the problems this brings.

"Had it not been for the Sichuan earthquake in China, which displaced 15 million people, climate related disasters would have been responsible for over 90 percent of disaster related displacement in 2008," the study commented.

Using the 2008 data as a test case, the study proposed the ongoing monitoring of disaster related displacement using existing information, such as the Emergency Events Database produced by the Belgium-based Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, cross-referenced with various other sources, and individually investigating events to estimate the numbers of persons displaced. The next step is further research into displacement caused by slow-onset disasters and sea level rise. The study also called for a legal framework to protect people forced to cross a border by a natural disaster. Source: www.irinnews.org



Comments: It is very sad to hear that disasters displace many many people around the globe. The most important thing is that when people is displaced they try to find jobs and need places to sleep and eat, so all this collapse the city they are coping. This is a big problem which causes social stress and a daily fight against the new challenges.



"Communication saves lives!"

■ For more information please contact ■

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