

**United Nations Office of the High Commissioner
for Human Rights**

**Consultation on the relationship
between climate change and human
rights**

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Social Dimensions of Climate Change Team

Social Development Department

The World Bank



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Components:

- * **An additional stress on an already stressed system**
- * **Disproportionately affecting the vulnerable**
- * **The World Bank's portfolio**
- * **A response grounded in principles of social justice**



“An additional stress on an already stressed system”.

Poverty, hunger and livelihoods

MDG 1 - to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger - is being affected by changing patterns of food production, shifting access to natural resources and the gradual undermining of livelihoods.

Development and prosperity

MDG 2 - to achieve universal primary education is being compromised by extreme weather events that create a cycle of destruction and reconstruction and that reduce the amount of investment flowing into long-term development.

Inequalities

MDG 3 - to promote gender equality and empower women - is jeopardized, as women living in poverty are often the most threatened by climate impacts. Other marginalized communities are at high risk.

Health and fatalities

Three of the MDGs deal with health. The World Health Organization and leading health providers are anticipating an increase in water-borne and vector-borne diseases, in diarrheal diseases, and in malnutrition as a result of associated climate impacts.

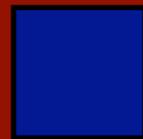


- * Symptom of a wider problem
- * Cannot be viewed in solely environmental terms
- * Exacerbates existing problems
- * Exposes and enhances vulnerability



Who are the vulnerable?

Six climate threats: Top 12 countries most at risk (source: World Bank staff)



Low income



Middle income



High income

Drought	Flood	Storm	Coastal 1m	Coastal 5m	Agriculture
Malawi	Bangladesh	Philippines	All Low lying	All Low lying	Sudan
Ethiopia	China	Bangladesh	Vietnam	Netherlands	Senegal
Zimbabwe	India	Madagascar	Egypt	Japan	Zimbabwe
India	Cambodia	Vietnam	Tunisia	Bangladesh	Mali
Mozambique	Mozambique	Moldova	Indonesia	Philippines	Zambia
Niger	Laos	Mongolia	Mauritania	Egypt	Morocco
Mauritania	Pakistan	Haiti	China	Brazil	Niger
Eritrea	Sri Lanka	Samoa	Mexico	Venezuela	India
Sudan	Thailand	Tonga	Myanmar	Senegal	Malawi
Chad	Vietnam	China	Bangladesh	Fiji	Algeria
Kenya	Benin	Honduras	Senegal	Vietnam	Ethiopia
Iran	Rwanda	Fiji	Libya	Denmark	Pakistan



Who are the vulnerable?

- * Indigenous populations
- * The poor
- * Minorities
- * Women and children



Why are they vulnerable?

Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation in which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity (IPCC 2007a, p21)

Exposure to Sensitivity	Limited Coping Capacity
Ecosystem sensitivity	Economic Capacity
Food sensitivity	Human Resource Capacity
Livelihood sensitivity	Governance / Institutional Capacity
Settlements / Infrastructure sensitivity	Technological Capacity
Human health sensitivity	Financial Capacity

The World Bank's portfolio

The Bank is a focal point for financing on climate change and has become a major lender on renewable energy and energy efficiency, a pioneer in the carbon market, and a facilitator of energy sector reforms.



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The new **Climate Investments Funds (CIF)**, with donor pledges of more than US\$ 6 billion includes:

- *A Clean Technology Fund to facilitate demonstration, deployment, and transfer of low-carbon technologies
- *A Strategic Climate Fund, which focuses on vulnerable nations, tries to maximize co-benefits of sustainable development, and features a pilot program for enhancing climate resilience.



The new **Strategic Framework on Development and Climate Change** aims to:

- * Support to climate actions in country-led development processes;
- * Mobilization of concessional and innovative finance;
- * The development of innovative market mechanisms to leverage private sector resources;
- * Acceleration of the development and deployment of new technologies;
- * Enhanced policy research, knowledge, and capacity building.



The World Bank's portfolio

Each World Bank region is also pursuing a comprehensive approach to climate change with work on assessments, mitigation, adaptation, and technology transfer.



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The Social Development Department at the World Bank aims to empower poor and marginalized women and men through a process of transforming institutions for greater inclusion, cohesion and accountability.

Thematic concentrations include:

- * Social Policy Analysis
- * Local Governance and Community Driven Development
- * Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction
- * Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement
- * Social Dimensions of Climate Change



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The Social Dimensions of Climate Change Program promotes socially inclusive, climate-resilient policies & operations in client countries through the production of high quality analysis, knowledge products and tools.

A focus on social justice and good governance lies at the heart of our emerging work program.



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Ongoing work program

- Articulate global agenda on SDCC
- Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change
- Stocktaking of work on climate change and human rights
- Rights, forests and climate change
- Examining analytical frameworks
- Vulnerability assessment, typologies, scenario development
- Equity in global climate change



Tailoring existing and new instruments of social policy (e.g. CDD, social protection programs, natural disaster management)...

- to distinct spatial or livelihood settings (e.g. urban, rural, coastal)
- to the needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. IPs, women, children)
- to creating or maintaining societal resilience (migration, conflict prevention, human security)



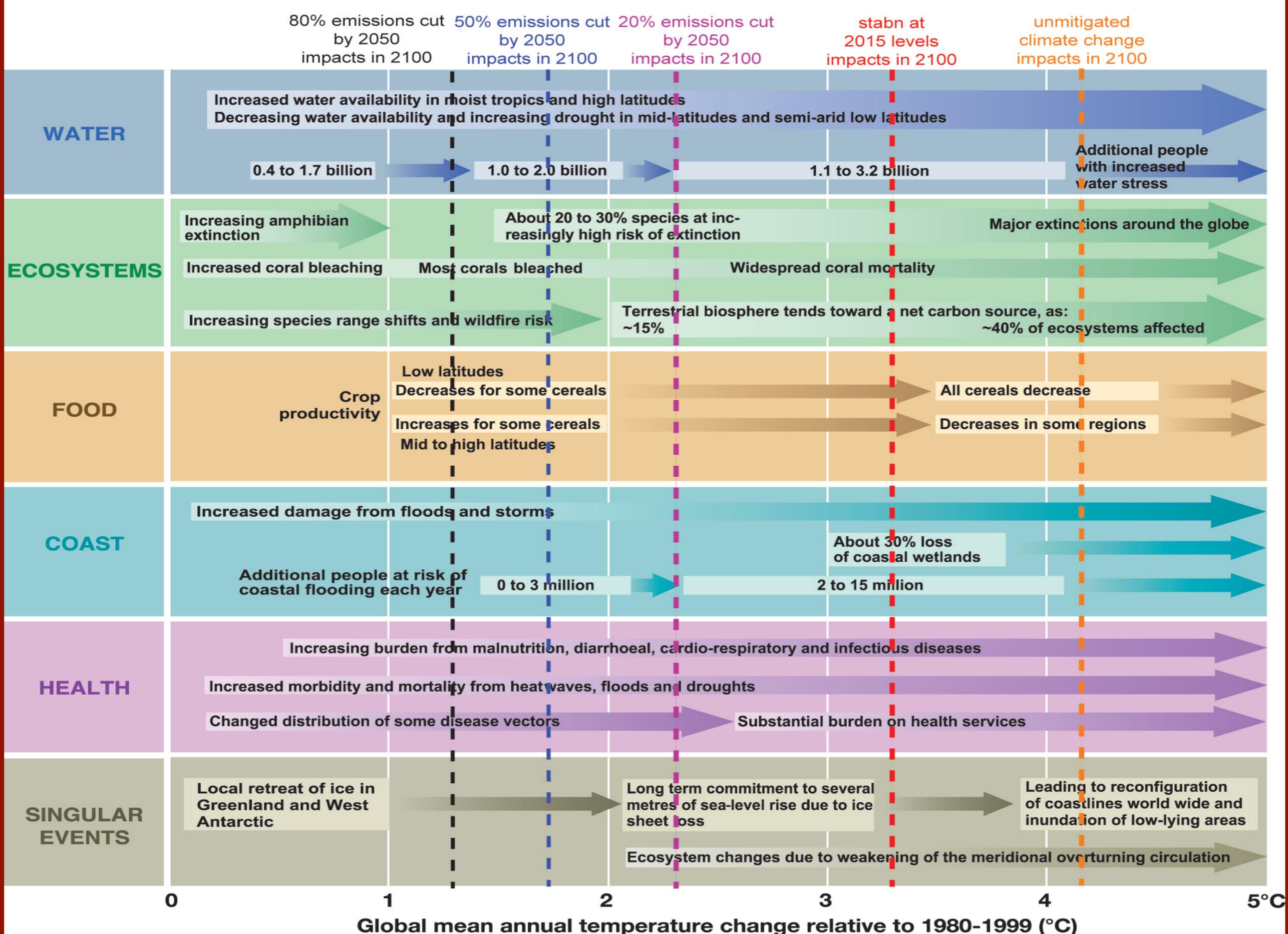


The road ahead (1):

- * Mitigate the unmanageable and adapt to the unavoidable**
- * Scale up financing**



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Source: Martin Parry 2008: Presentation on *climate change food and water: implications for the World Bank* at the World Bank seminar on equity in climate change.

Global Studies of climate change adaptation costs

Study	Cost of Adaptation	Regional Coverage	Time Frame	Sectors
World Bank (2006)	\$9 to \$41bn per year	Developing Countries	Present	Unspecified
Stern Review (2006)	\$4 to \$37bn per year	Developing Countries	Present	Unspecified
Oxfam (2007)	At least \$50bn per year	Developing Countries	Present	Unspecified
UNDP (2007)	\$86 to \$109bn per year	Developing Countries	2015	Unspecified
UNFCCC (2007)	\$28 to \$67bn per year	Developing Countries	2030	Agriculture, forestry, etc...
UNFCCC (2007)	\$44 to \$106bn per year	Global	2030	Agriculture, forestry, etc...



The road ahead (2):

- * Develop a holistic and human understanding of climate change**
- * Enhance our understanding of vulnerability and resilience**
- * Identify and then target those most at risk**
- * Identify and prioritize the reduction of key vulnerabilities**
- * Funding for adaptation that prioritizes human and social resilience**
- * Increase understanding of development-climate linkages**



Thank you for your attention!

For more information:

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