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Managing Human and Natural Disasters: Strategies, Opportunities and Challenges for IPRA

Prof. Dr. Úrsula Oswald Spring

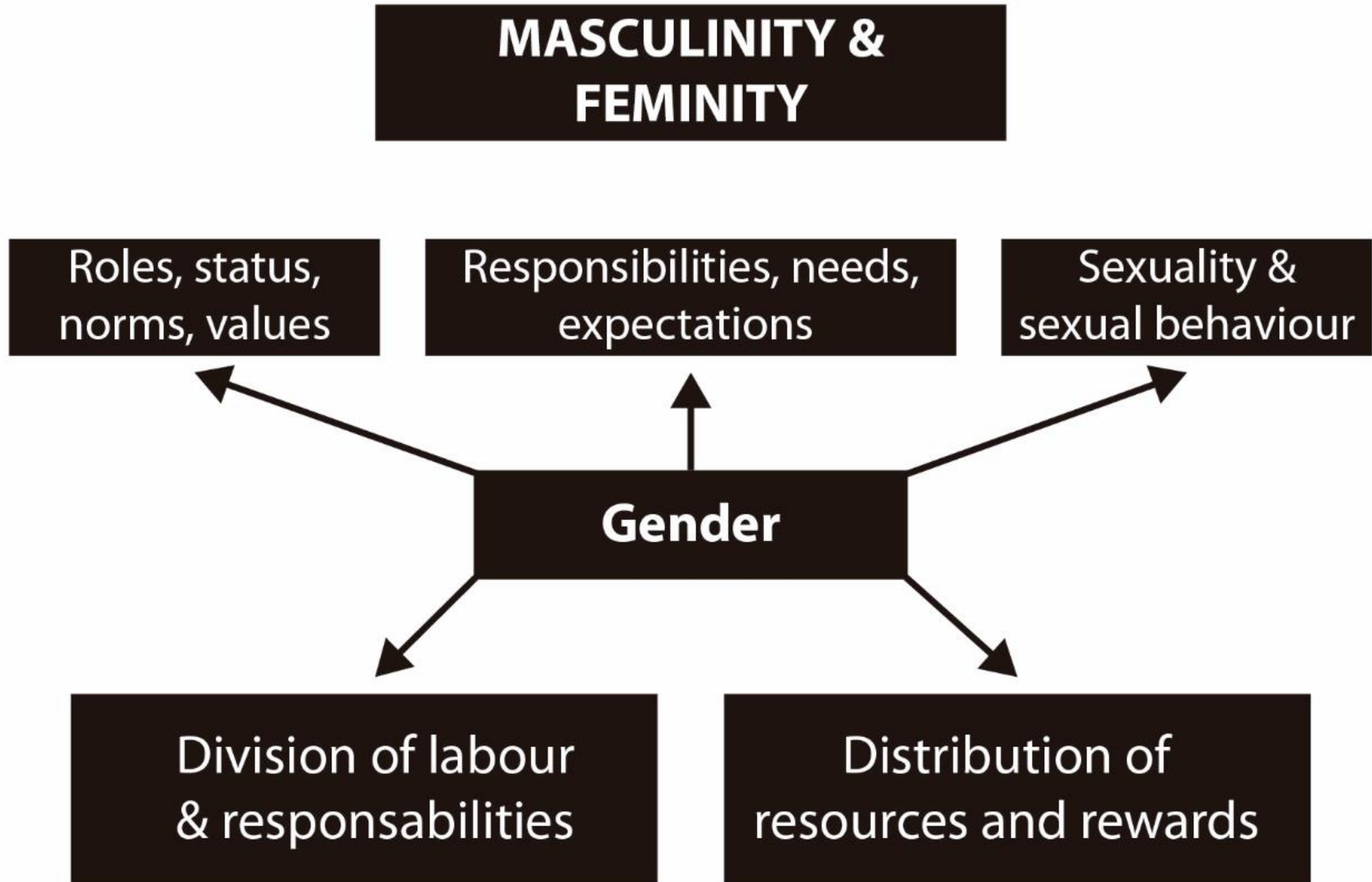
CRIM-National Autonomous University of Mexico

Secretary General of IPRA

Content

- 1. Human disasters, refugees and migrants**
- 2. Natural disasters and climate change**
- 3. Challenges for IPRA, when confronted with human and natural disasters**
- 4. Nonviolence, engendered and sustainable peace to deal with new threats and promote opportunities**

1. Human disasters, refugees and migrants with a gender perspective



Forced displaced & refugees in 2016



65.6 million
forcibly displaced people worldwide



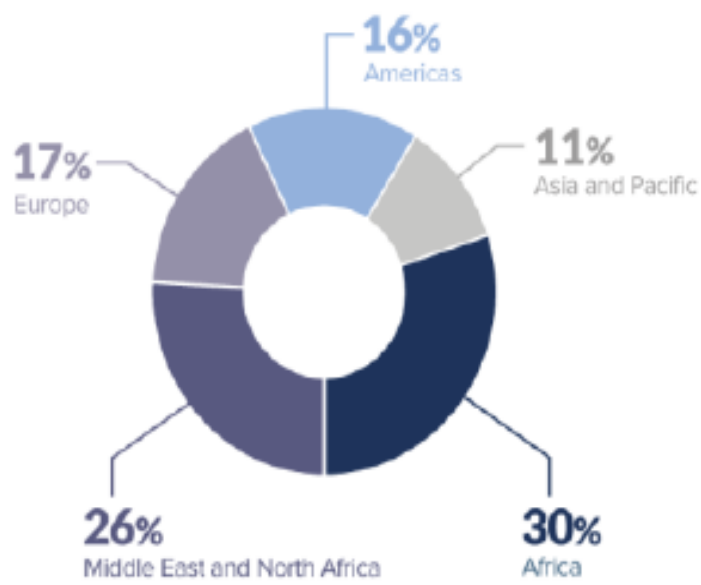
Refugees
22.5 million
17.2 million under UNHCR mandate
5.3 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA



Stateless people
10 million

Refugees resettled
189,300

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted

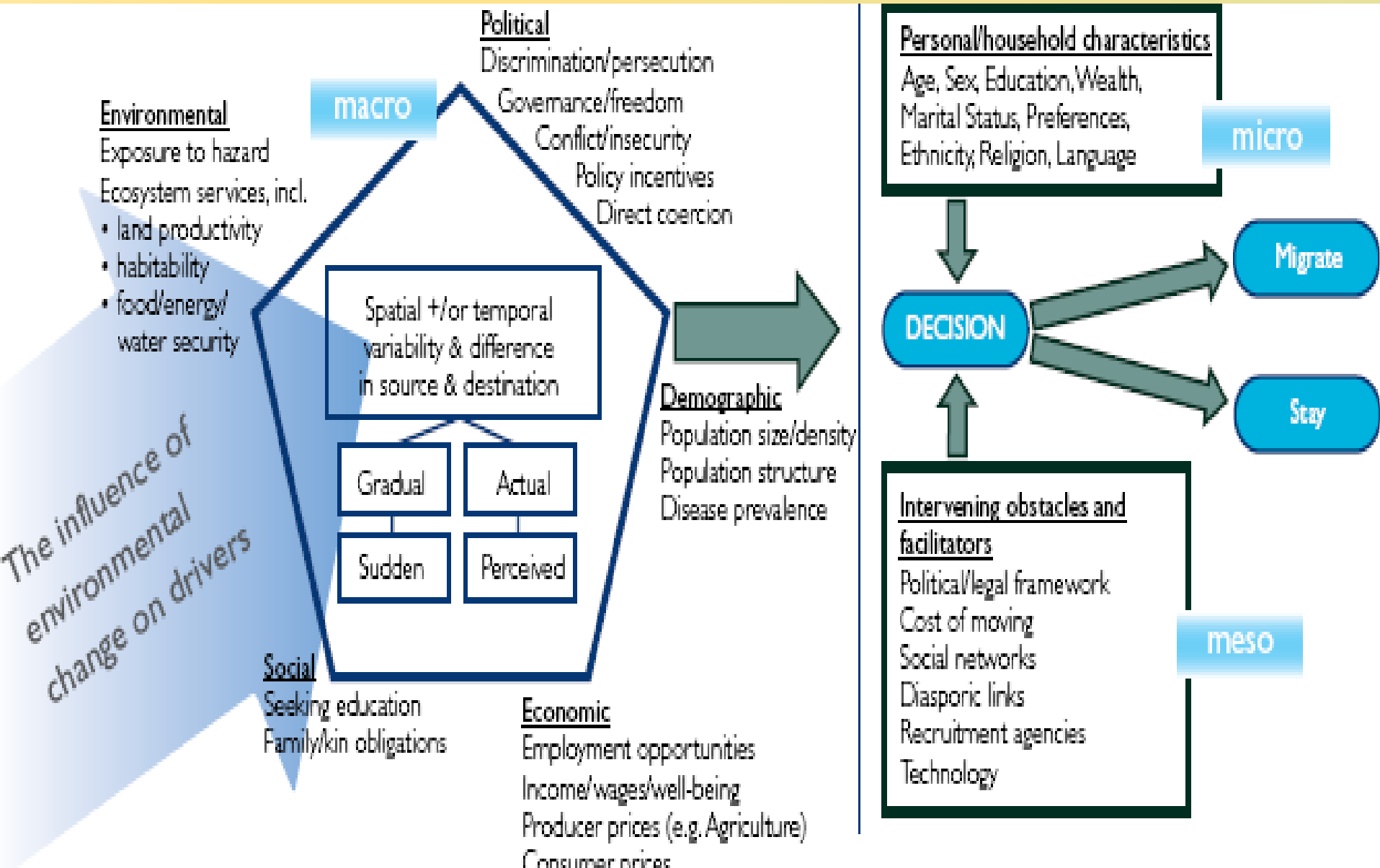


55% of refugees worldwide came from three countries



Climate-induced migration

Source: UK Government Office for Science (2011: 12)

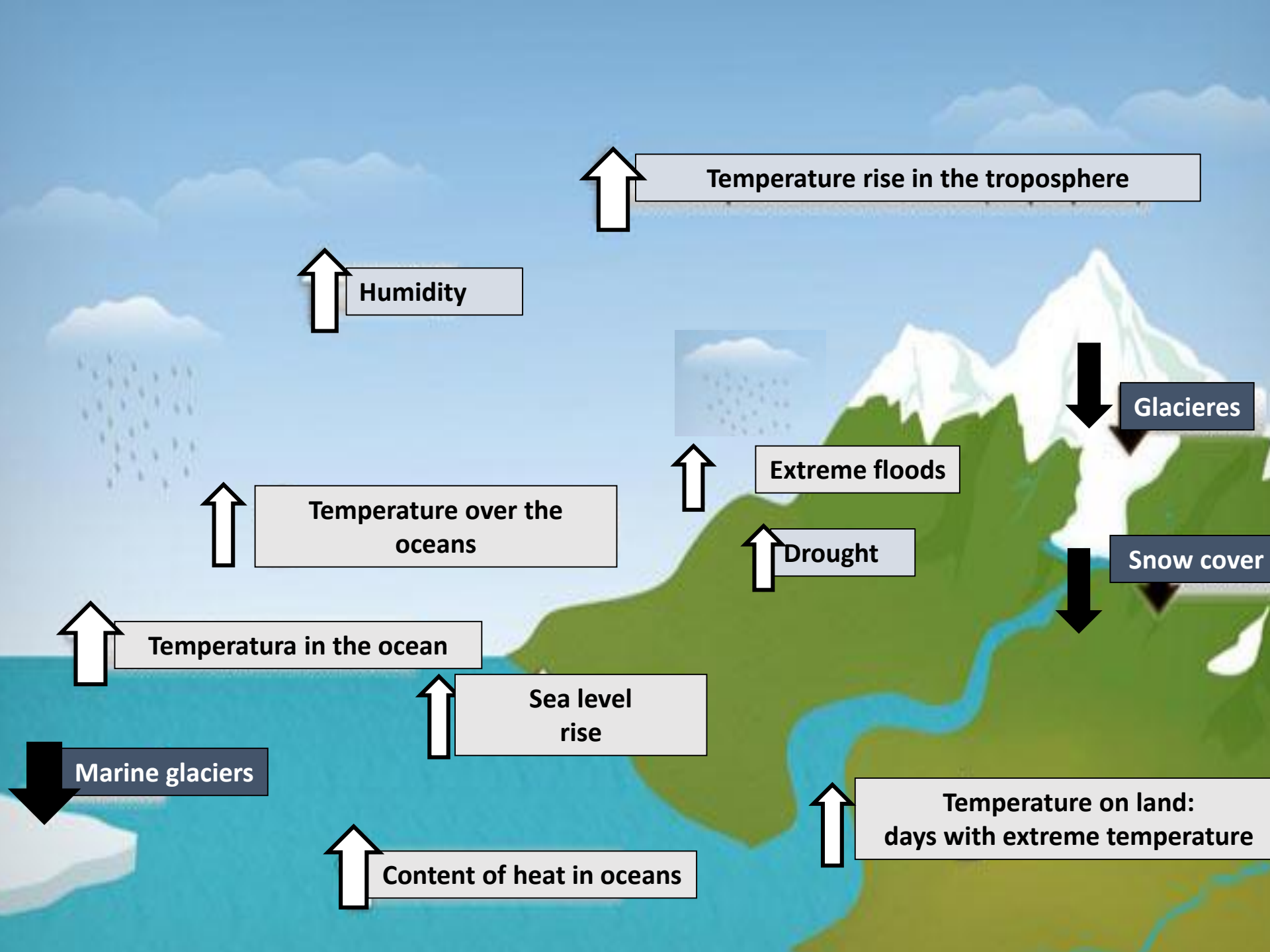




Drought: the silent killer

2. Natural disasters & climate change





Temperature rise in the troposphere

Humidity

Temperature over the oceans

Temperature in the ocean

Sea level rise

Content of heat in oceans

Temperature on land: days with extreme temperature

Extreme floods

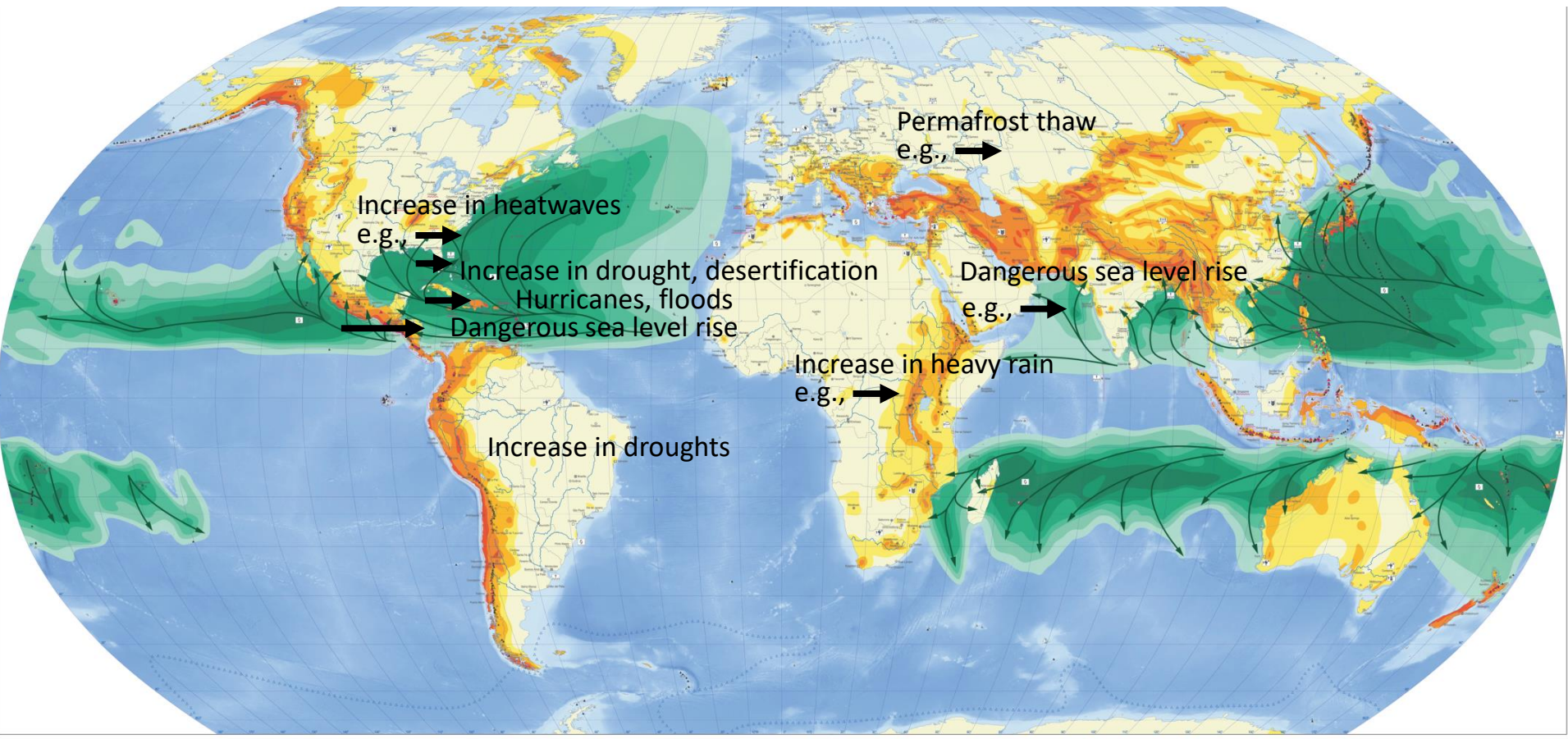
Drought

Glaciers

Snow cover

Marine glaciers

Climate change, hazards, exposure, and vulnerability



Earthquakes

MM: modified Mercalli scale

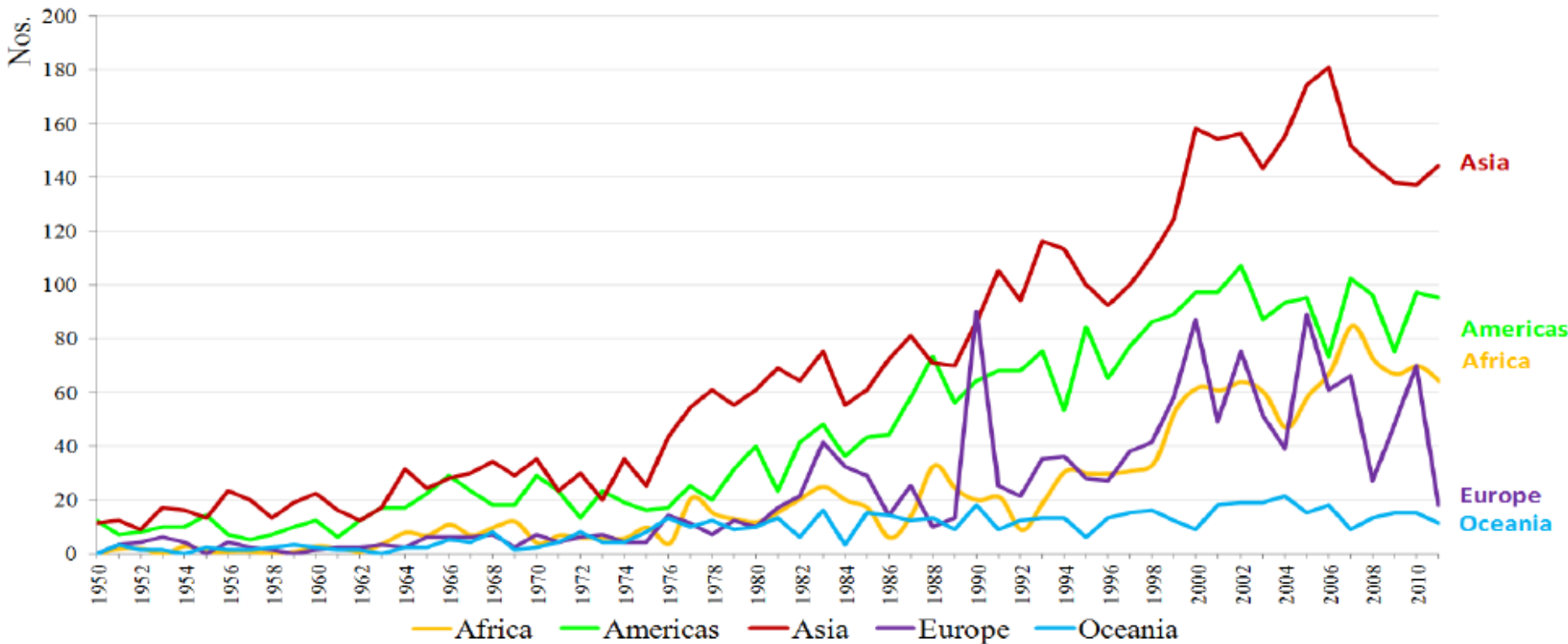
Lightest yellow	Zone 0: MM V
Yellow	Zone 1: MM VI
Orange-yellow	Zone 2: MM VII
Orange	Zone 3: MM VIII
Red-orange	Zone 4: MM IX

Tropical Hurricanes

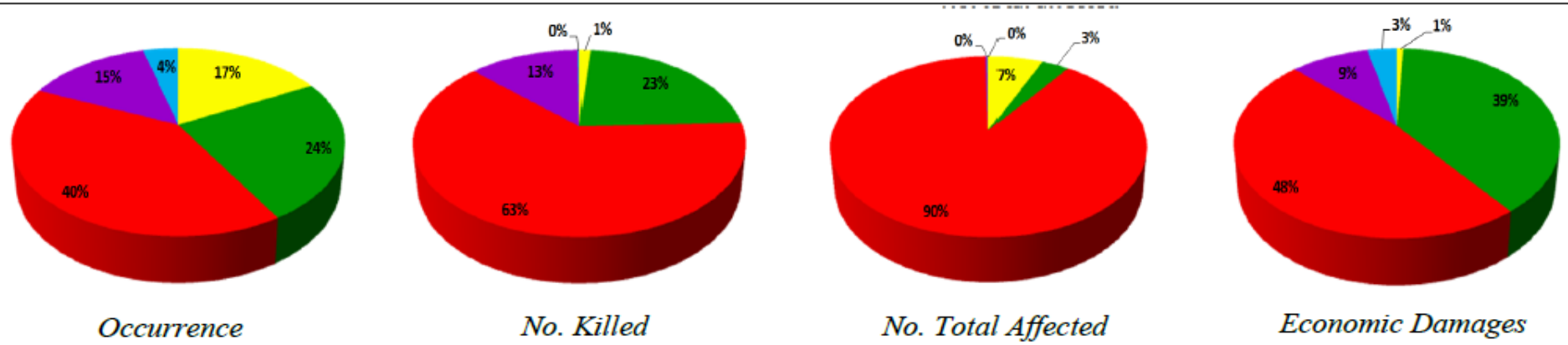
Lightest green	Zone 0: 76–141 km/h
Light green	Zone 1: 142–184 km/h
Medium green	Zone 2: 185–212 km/h
Dark green	Zone 3: 213–251 km/h
Very dark green	Zone 4: 252–299 km/h
Darkest green	Zone 5: ≥ 300 km/h



60 Years of Disasters worldwide: 1950-2011



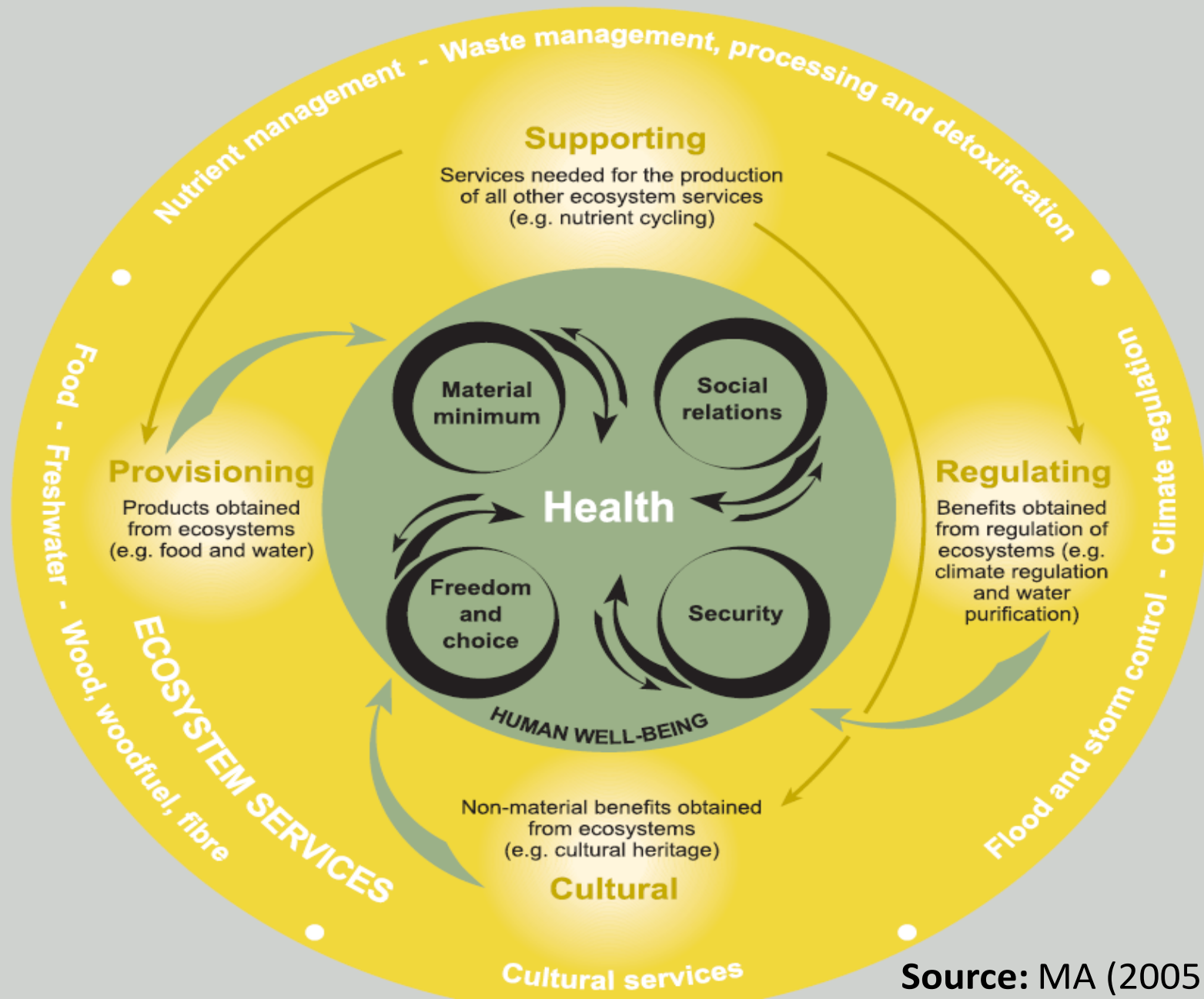
Asia's share: 2002-2011



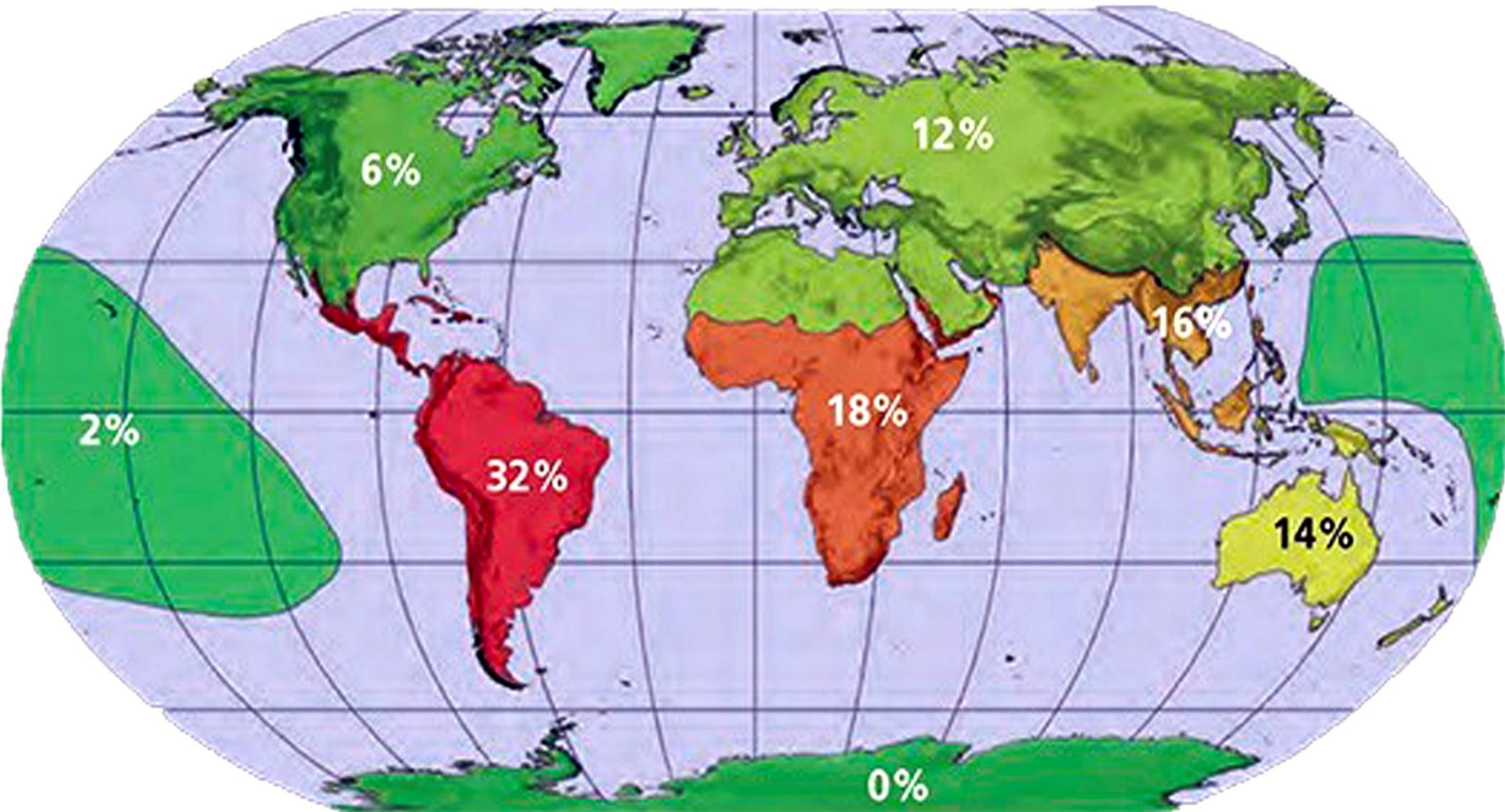
Source: CRED, 2013

— Africa — Americas — Asia — Europe — Oceania

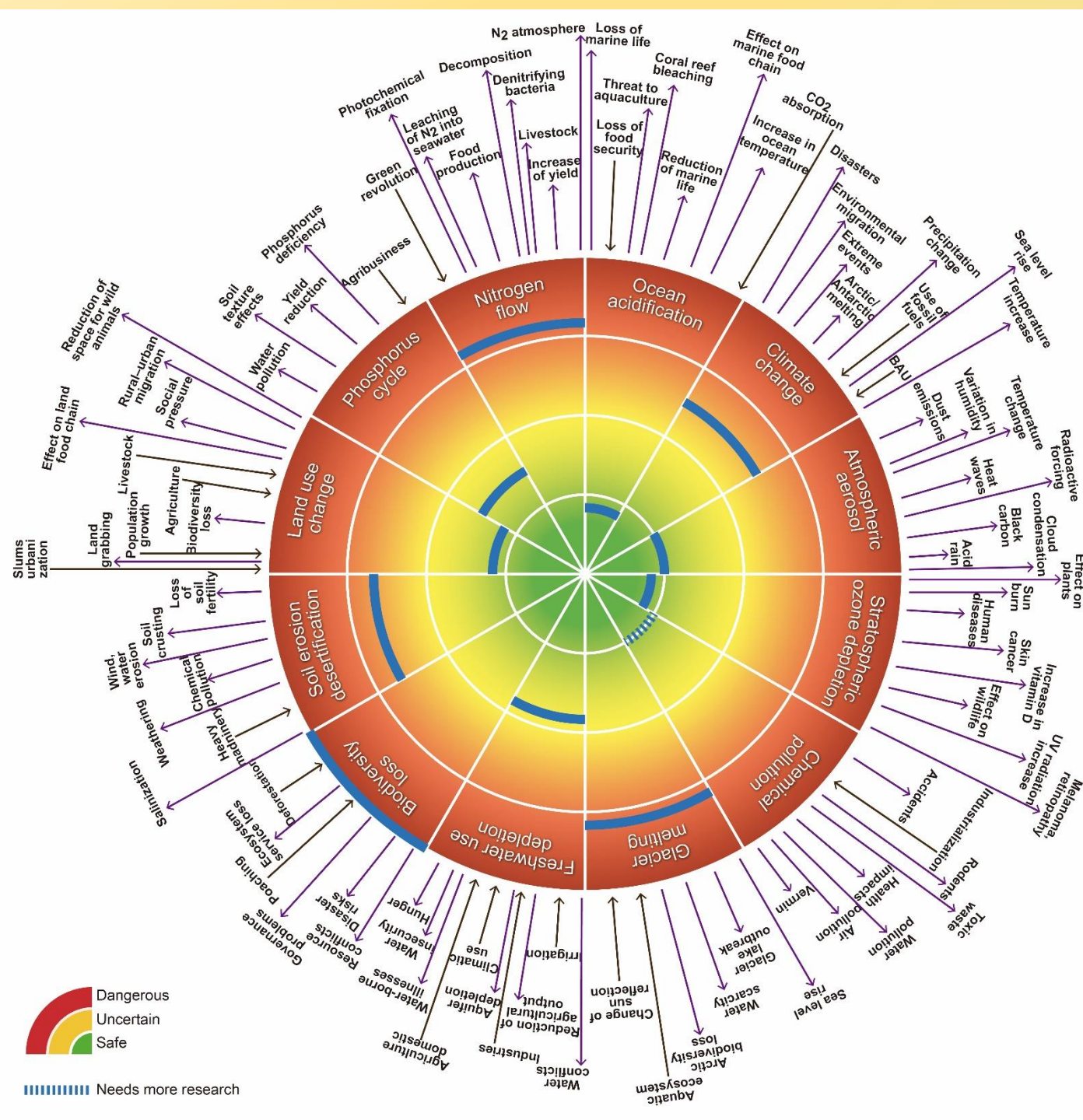
Ecosystem services in danger



Biodiversity on Earth



Threatened eco-systems



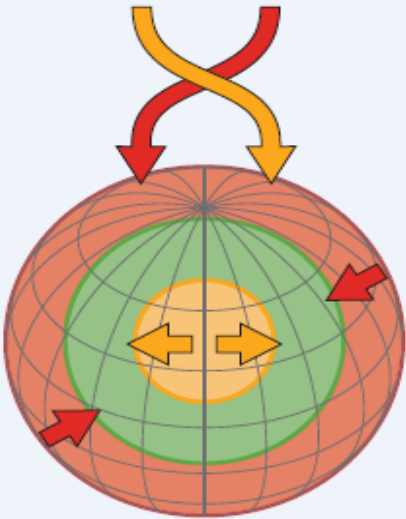
Multiple stressors

(A) Our world

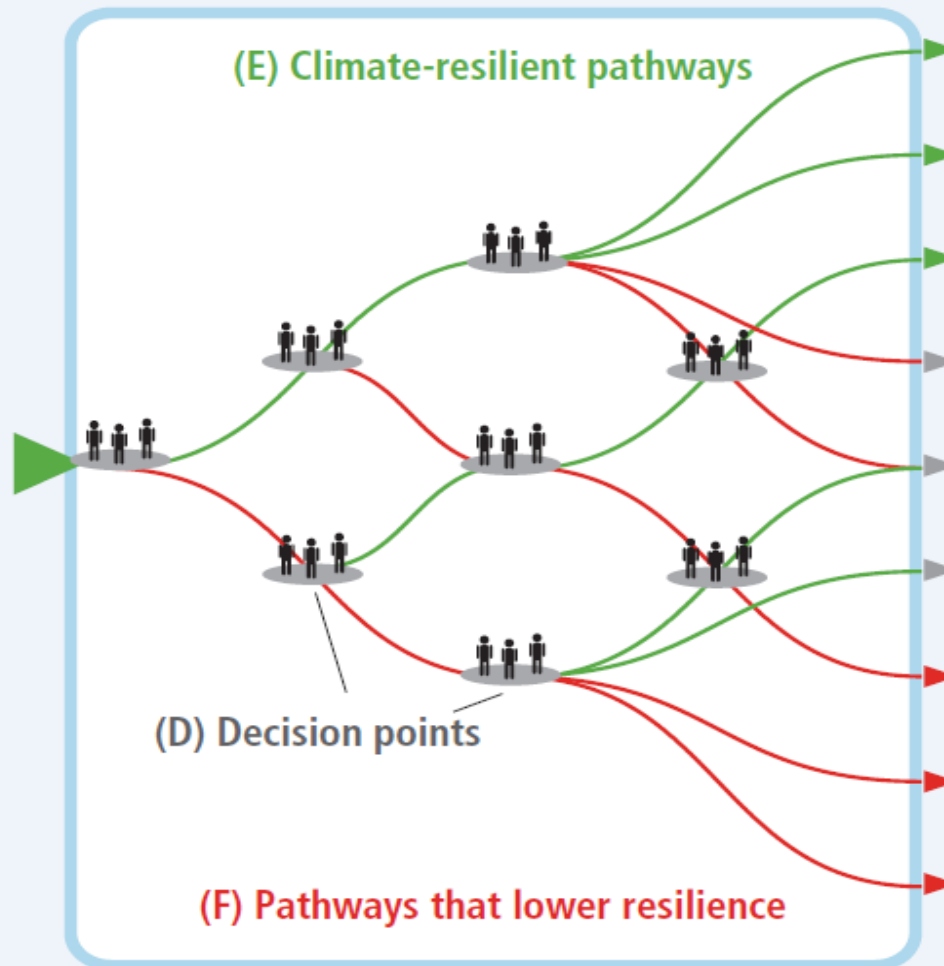
(B) Opportunity space

(C) Possible futures

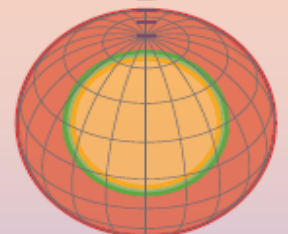
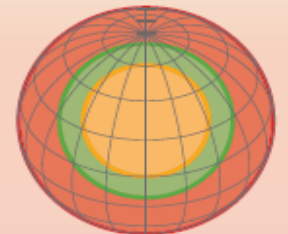
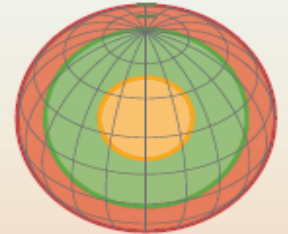
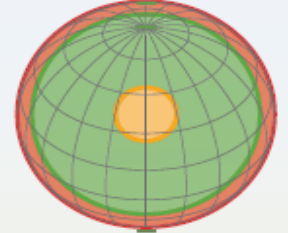
Multiple stressors including climate change



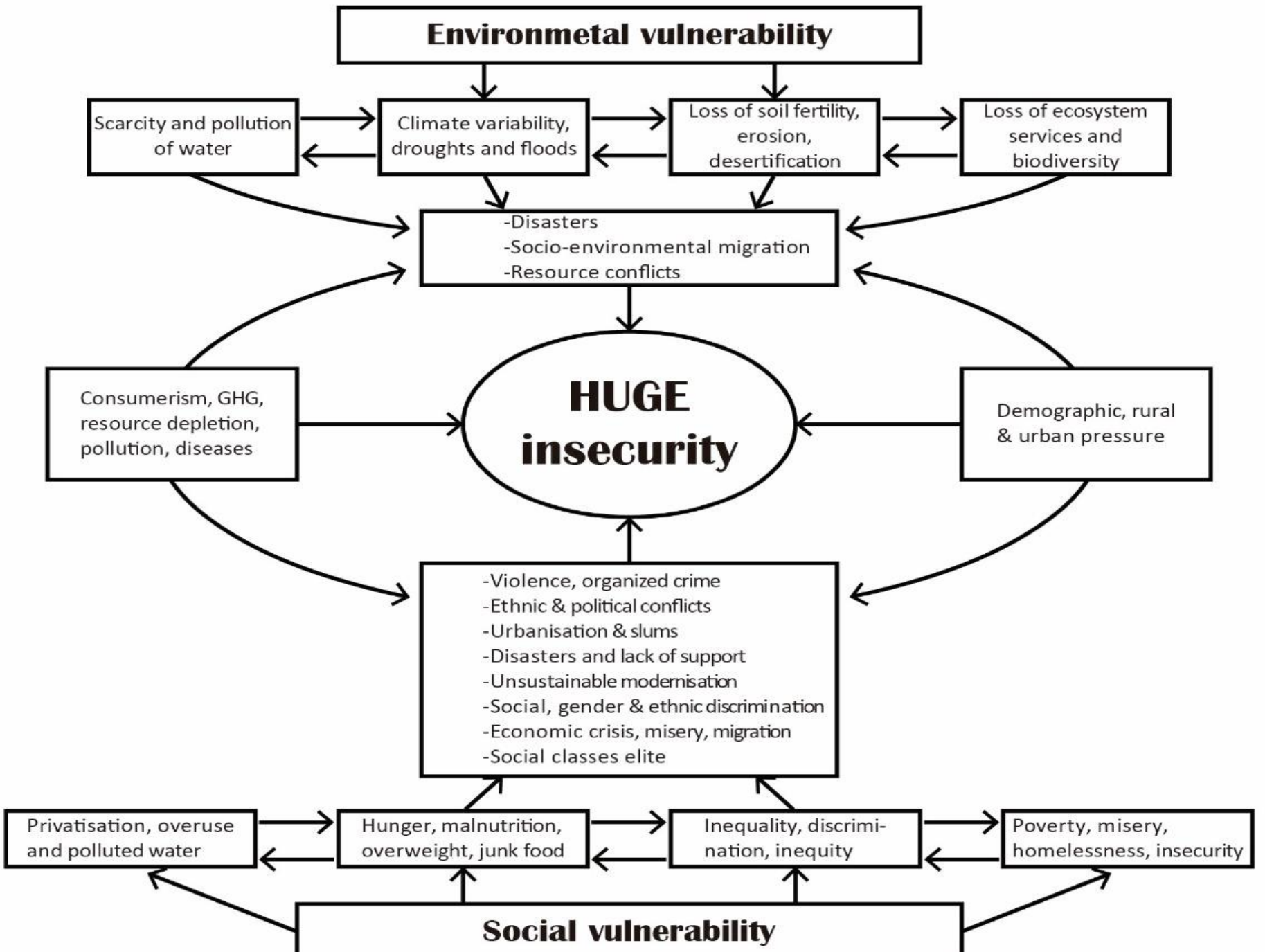
- Biophysical stressors
- Resilience space
- Social stressors



High resilience Low risk



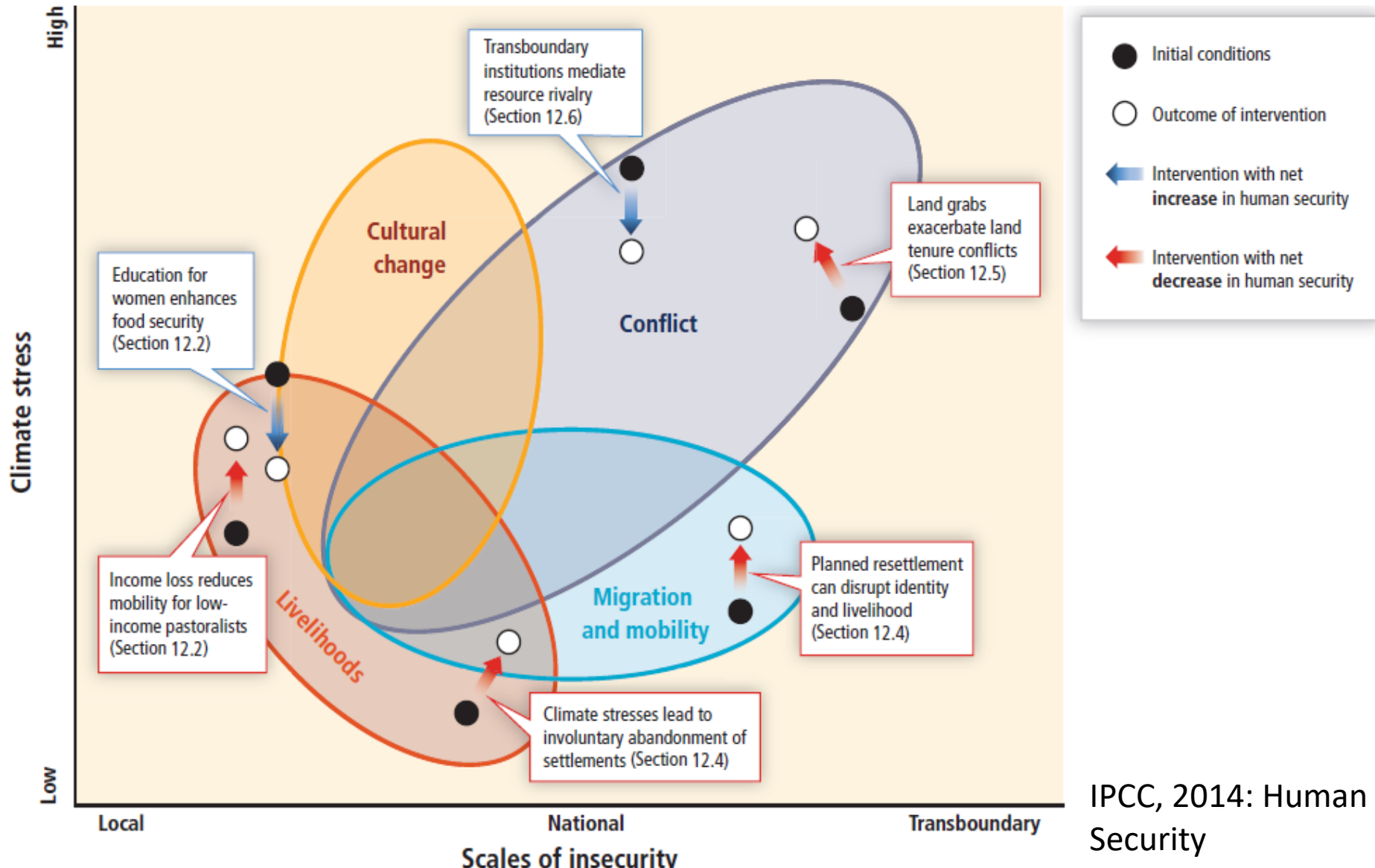
Low resilience High risk



3.Challenges for IPRA when confronted with human and natural disasters

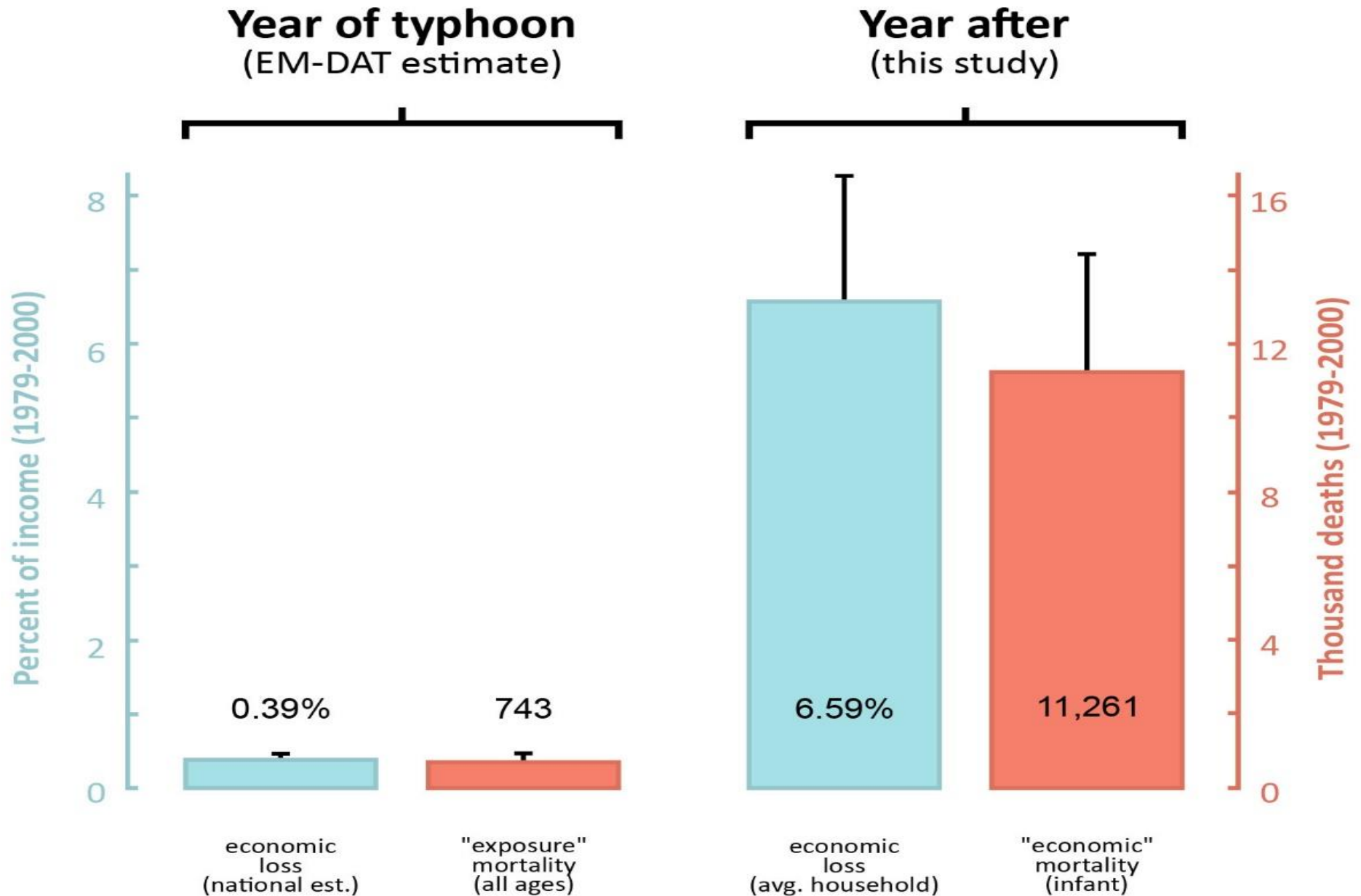


Climate change and conflicts affecting human & gender security



2 years after 1 typhoon 15x more baby girls are dead

(Anttila-Hughes, Jesse K./Solomon M. Hsiang (2013).

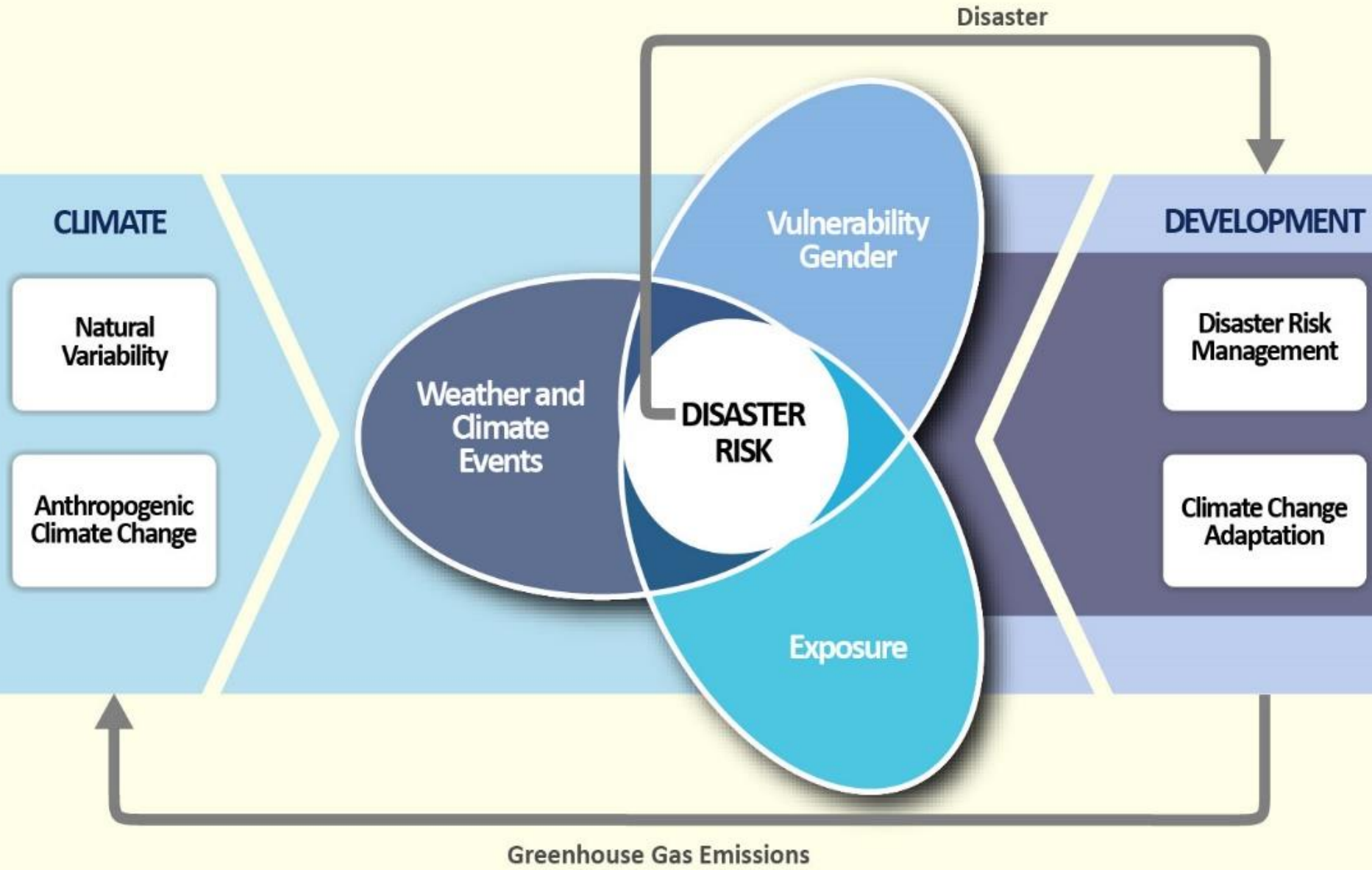


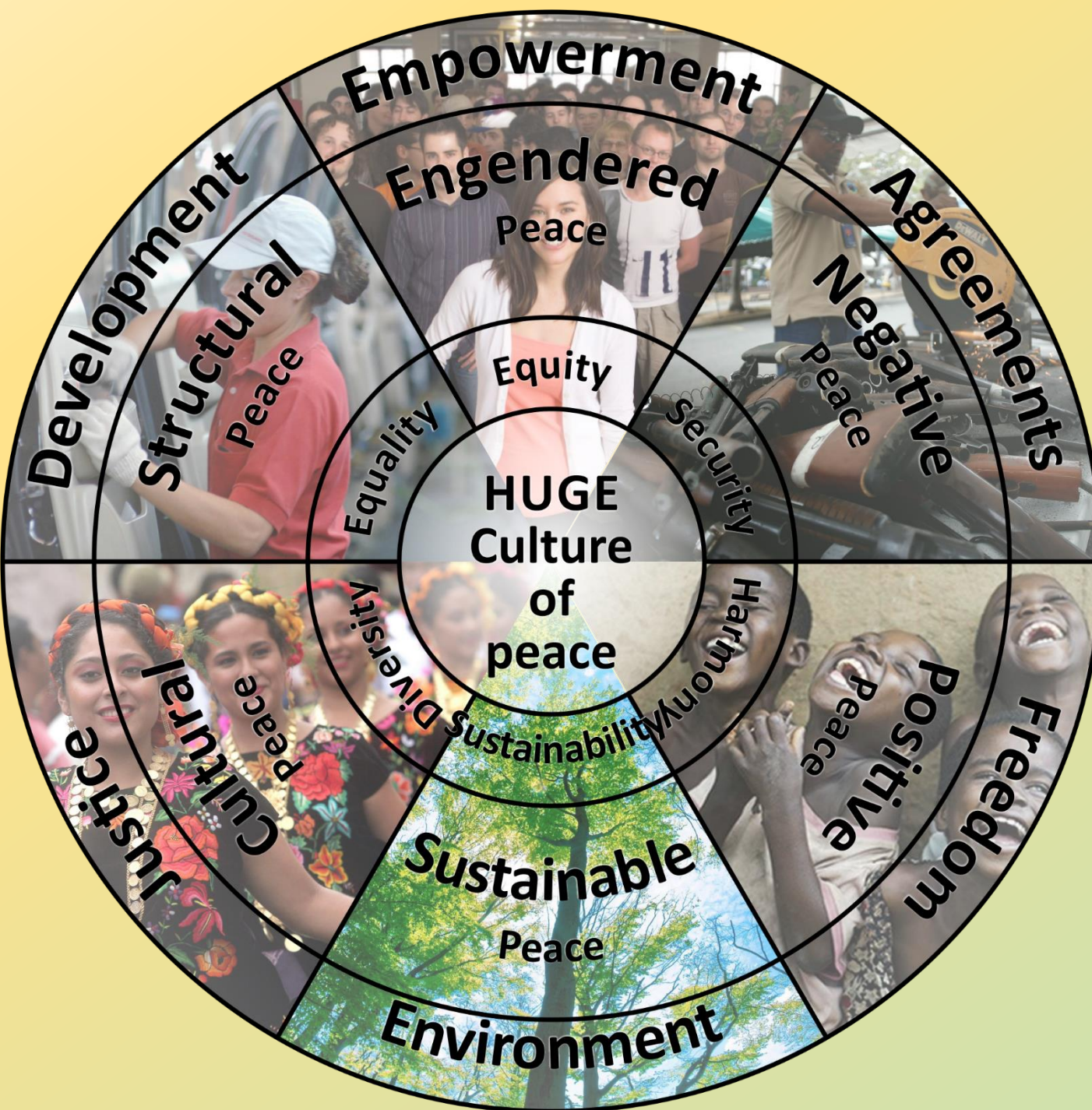
4. Nonviolence, engendered and sustainable peace to deal with new threats and promote opportunities

Sustainable food production in rural and urban contexts



Epistemic integration of sciences





**Human,
gender &
environ-
mental: a
HUGE
security**

Primary Actors

INTERNATIONAL

- Bilateral and multilateral partners
- Intergovernmental organizations

NATIONAL / SUB-NATIONAL

- National government and statutory agencies
- Civil society organizations
- Private sector
- Research and communication bodies
- Local government agencies

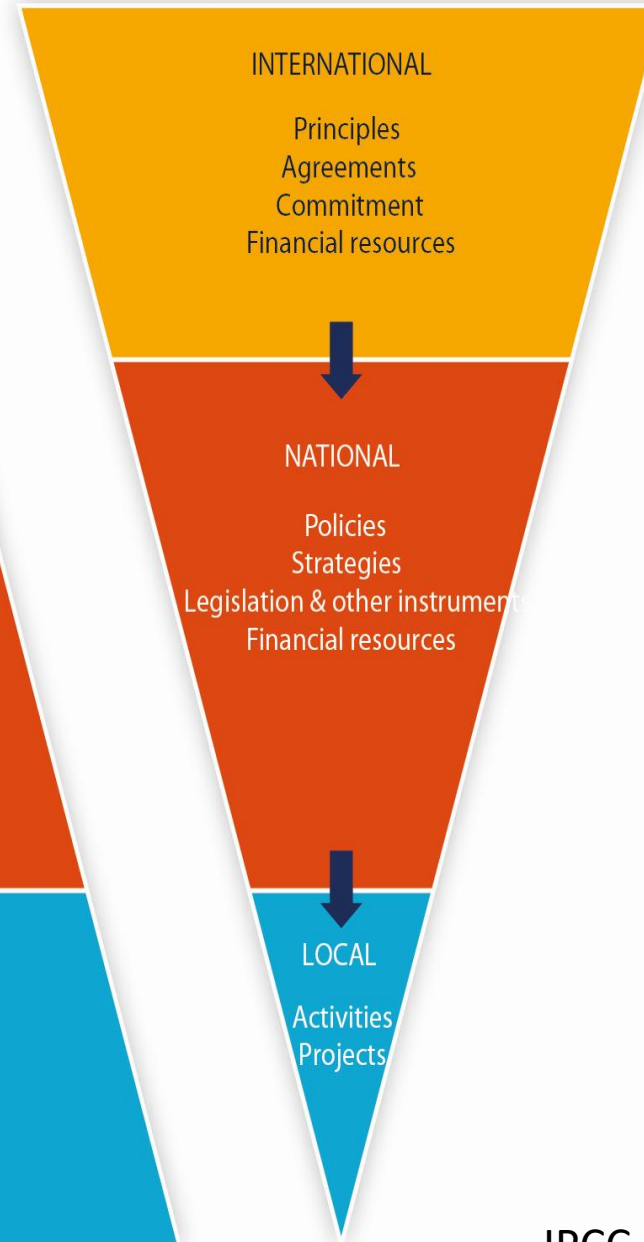
LOCAL

- Individuals, households, and communities
- Private sector
- Community-based organizations
- Faith-based organizations

"BOTTOM-UP" Functions



"TOP-DOWN" Functions



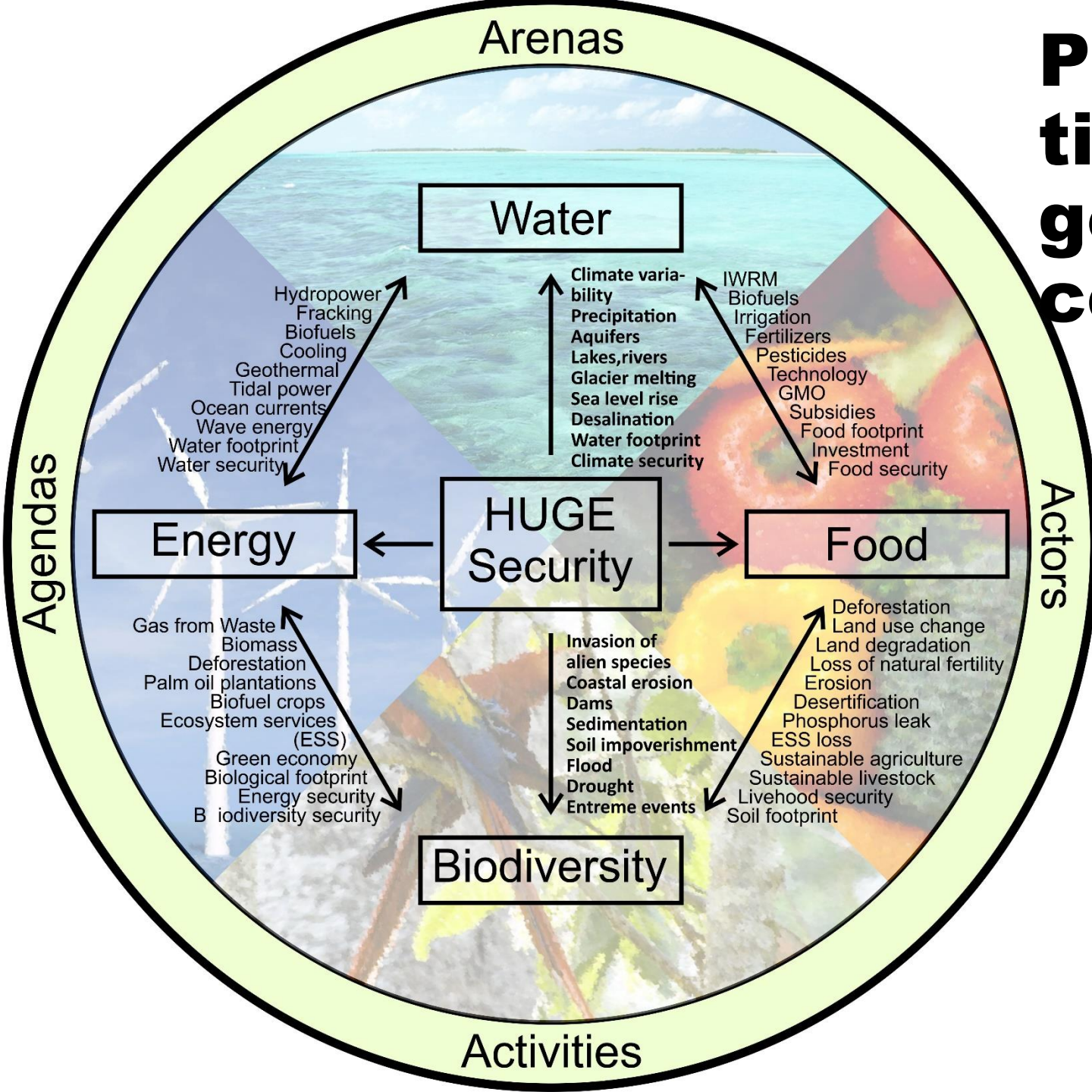
Global Climate
Projections

Regional / National
Climate Projections

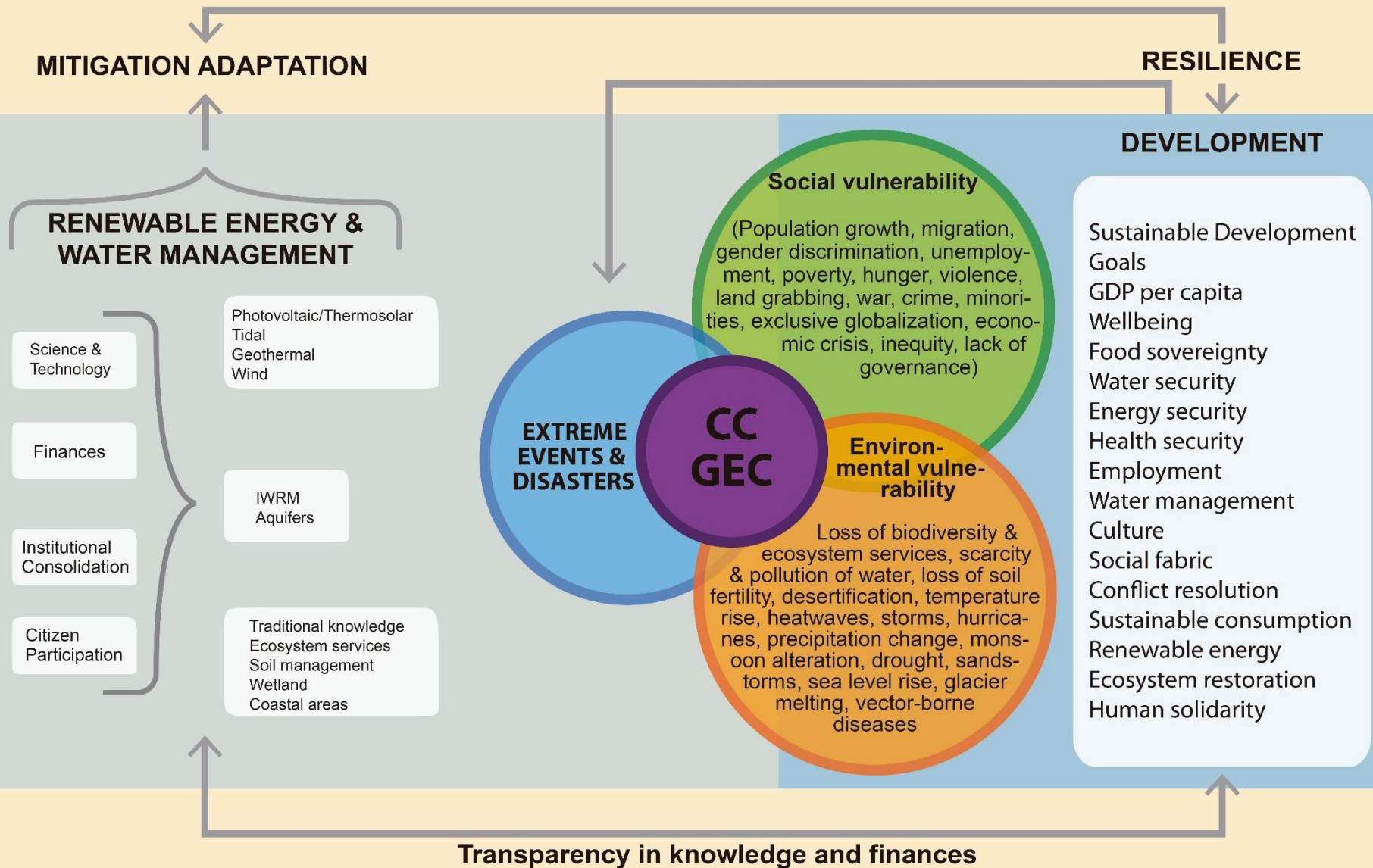
Scientific and Local
Experiential
Knowledge

Vulnerability,
Risk, and Adaptation
Assessments

Participative governance



Transition with engendered-sustainable peace





Thank you for your attention

http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_oswald.html