

Talanoa Dialogue submission
29 October 2018



This submission presents a collection of views expressed by participants to the **Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue (the Dialogue): *Unpacking the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5°C report and the implications for policy and climate action*** (Talanoa4ambition/ Step Up event officially registered by the UNFCCC) that took place on 12 October at the UN Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

This submission has been prepared by the co-organizers of the Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue (the Dialogue): Switzerland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Fiji, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and Climate Action Network, with inputs from the IPCC (especially from the Special Report on 1.5°C) and the scientific panel present on the day.¹

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¹ This submission aims to provide feedback on discussions among participants of the Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue. Any specific point is not necessarily the view of the co-organizers.

Executive Summary: policy recommendations to the Talanoa Dialogue Ministerial at COP24:

At the first **Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue, held on 12 October 2018 in Geneva**, humanitarian organisations and states, informed by the conclusions of the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C, discussed the critical impacts climate change is having on humanitarian challenges. It is clear that climate change is affecting humanitarian needs. These risks will continue to rise as the climate continues to change from the current levels to 1.5 degrees of global temperature rise. A further increase from 1.5°C to 2°C will affect hundreds of millions of vulnerable people through more frequent and extreme weather events; sea level rise; and impacts on water, food, livelihoods and ecosystems. Poverty reduction and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals will only be possible if we reduce global emissions and limit global warming.

The following main policy recommendations have been prepared by the co-organisers based on the Dialogue, in which a wide range of stakeholders and high-level speakers actively participated²:

1. Climate change has significant implications for humanitarian practice. Humanitarian actors therefore need to apply a climate lens across their work and adapt their programming accordingly, in particular:
 - 1.1. Changing climate risks need to be integrated into planning and humanitarian action across key areas of humanitarian work, including food security, health, and water, in both rural and urban contexts.
 - 1.2. This particularly includes issues related to conflict and displacement. Climate can both be a risk magnifier for displacement and conflict, but also pose additional risks to people already affected by conflict and displacement.
2. It is urgent for all countries to raise climate ambition to get closer to the goals of the Paris Agreement and avoid unmanageable humanitarian crises.
 - 2.1. The current NDCs that were submitted when the Paris Agreement was ratified don't add up to meet the Paris temperature targets and therefore need to be enhanced for the next cycle of NDC submissions. The IPCC report makes it clear that getting to 1.5°C is not impossible, but will require a major transformation of our societies.³
 - 2.2. New NDCs should be developed in an inclusive way, allowing enough time for a meaningful multi-stakeholder engagement with all actors of society, and enhancing co-benefits for mitigation and adaptation.
3. It is urgent to scale up action and investment in climate adaptation solutions that address the rising humanitarian needs and investments need to bring about impact for the most vulnerable.
 - 3.1. Climate, humanitarian and development actors need to work together to increase investment in and expand the reach of climate-smart disaster risk reduction to ensure no one is left behind.
 - 3.2. A stronger focus on prevention and anticipation is needed. This will require investments in disaster risk reduction including early warning and early action mechanisms that save lives and protect livelihoods, including through scaling up the use of climate information (forecasts and weather data) and investing in funding mechanisms for early action, such as forecast-based financing.
 - 3.3. More attention is required for integrated risk management approaches, in particular, in domestic law and policy, that align climate-smart disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management.
4. Local actors are there before, during and after crises and disasters and are key to delivering on climate adaptation. Therefore:
 - 4.1. All actors should support local communities, organizations and authorities in line with global efforts to increase investment in local actors, such as the Grand Bargain commitments.
 - 4.2. It is critical to support and accompany vulnerable communities to address the climate risks they face and assist and protect those that are displaced due to the adverse effects of climate change.

² See webcast of the Dialogue here: <http://pressclub.ch/climate-science-and-humanitarian-dialogue/> and webstory by the [IFRC](#).

³ The IPCC 1.5°C report suggests that in order to meet the 1.5°C target, global carbon emissions need to be cut by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050 while non-CO2 forcers have to be reduced significantly, too ; this needs to be reflected in the level of ambition of the next cycle of NDCs to be submitted by all countries and in developing national long-term climate policy pathways for 2050 and beyond. NDCs need to also increase attention for adaptation, reflecting the realities of changing risks now and into the future, including specific attention for the most vulnerable.

Background information on the Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue

Drawing on the newly released IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C⁴ as a springboard this dialogue brought together the humanitarian, diplomatic and climate science communities to share views, knowledge and experiences on the consequences of an average global temperature rise of 1.5°C or 2°C (or more) on vulnerable people around the world, and to discuss the policy implications as a result of the scientific report findings and main conclusions.

A collection of messages from the dialogue are summarised below. These are intended to feed into the Talanoa Dialogue process leading up to and at COP24, the Climate Vulnerable Forum Summit, the UN Secretary General’s Climate Summit in 2019 and other relevant processes, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Collected messages from participants are structured along the three Talanoa Dialogue questions:

- 1) Where are we? (key findings from the dialogue);
- 2) Where do we want to go? (priority objectives discussed at the dialogue);
- 3) How do we get there? (concrete recommendations from the dialogue).

Part I: Where are we?

What are the humanitarian consequences of climate change

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges that humanity is facing today. The UN Secretary General has recently stated that climate change is “the defining issue of our time – and we are at a defining moment”.⁵ Some relevant figures:

- Climate related risks will further worsen the situation for the poor and vulnerable populations. Climate change threatens to push more than 100 million people back into poverty over the next fifteen years. And the poorest regions of the world – Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia – will be hit the hardest.⁶
- By 2050, the planet will have to feed 9 billion people. At the same time floods, droughts, sea level rise, threats to water and food security and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events pose challenges to meeting this need.
- The World Bank estimates that, by 2050, climate change could force over 140 million people across 3 regions (Africa, South Asia and Latin America) to become internal climate migrants.⁷
- Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.⁸

Different participants underlined their concern with the impacts of climate change such as an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events (heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, floods, storms etc.) and the threat of rolling back development gains. Particular concern was expressed for those facing double vulnerabilities, such as communities affected by both climate change and conflict.

⁴ Global Warming of 1.5 °C: an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

⁵ UNSG’s remarks on climate change. 10 September 2018. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2018-09-10/secretary-generals-remarks-climate-change-delivered>

⁶ World Bank report. *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*

⁷ World Bank report. *Groundswell – Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*

⁸ Key facts from the World Health Organization. <http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health>

What this means for humanitarian action

Climate change is not a new concern – humanitarian actors have been dealing with rising risks for years, and largely addressing them through their work supporting people before, during, and after crises. Humanitarian actors are responding by advocating for increased emphasis on reducing disaster risks and implementing early warning and early action to save lives, preserve livelihoods and promote ways of life that adapt to changing circumstances.

However, the rising risk of climate change requires a scale up of adaptation actions and greater cooperation among humanitarian and development actors, as well as with climate scientists, donors and other relevant actors. There is a need to address financing of humanitarian action, especially for scaling up early warning and early action (to avoid shocks and hazards becoming disasters), climate-smart disaster risk reduction, and strengthening capacities at local and national levels to prepare and respond.

The findings of the IPCC report indicate that the degree of global warming will have large implications for humanitarian needs. The report clearly shows that 2°C warming (as compared to 1.5°C) will have more severe impacts in terms of heat extremes, droughts, food insecurity, rising sea levels etc. The report states that: “Climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5°C and increase further with 2°C.”⁹ By extension the implications for humanitarian action will also vary. At 2°C of global warming it will become even harder to effectively help people in need, with implications in terms of both human and financial costs. Already today, humanitarian needs far outpace available funding, even as the latter has increased.

At the same time, it was noted that there are limits to climate change adaptation and adaptive capacity even at 1.5°C of global warming. Some climate vulnerable countries face the risk of being submerged under water if global average temperatures increase go beyond 1.5°C. It unclear whether the humanitarian ecosystem is prepared to respond to such a novel type of catastrophe. It also opens up the question of who will bear the costs related to such losses. Increased and sufficient mitigation action can reduce the need for adaptation action. However, in many instances and geographical areas the effects of climate change already demand the development and implementation of adaptation strategies. In these areas there is a demand for immediate adaptation action.

Part II: Where do we want to go?

Increased collaboration across humanitarian and development action, bringing in expertise and perspectives of climate scientists, policy-makers and donors

The dialogue was a positive step towards better collaboration between climate scientists, humanitarian actors, and policy makers. There is a need for continuous reflection on the implications of climate science (including the IPCC 1.5°C report) for those that are most affected and vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. This is coupled with a need to strengthen our understanding of the role of climate change in current disasters – and attributing the extent to which extreme weather events are linked (or not) to climate change, as well as understanding other drivers of humanitarian impacts (vulnerability and exposure). Humanitarian actors and climate scientists should work more closely together on this.

Governments and organisations have to rethink how we think about risks, what this means and plan on a longer term: there has to be greater cooperation and collaboration between humanitarian and development action, with due investment in climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adopting a multi-stakeholder approach that integrates local communities as well as women and youth.

⁹ IPCC report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C. <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/> Headline statements B5.

Scaling up mitigation

The dialogue called for more ambitious action on both mitigation and adaptation, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable people. Participants discussed the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to avoid even more dramatic warming and associated humanitarian challenges in the future. There is a compelling case for limiting the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C and the IPCC report makes the case that it is not impossible to do so.

Scaling up adaptation: climate-smart disaster risk reduction and early warning, early action

There is an urgent need to reduce existing risks of disasters through climate-smart disaster risk reduction measures, and to avoid creation of new risks by ensuring development planning (and, where appropriate, humanitarian assistance, for instance in the context of recovery programming) is more risk-informed. Humanitarian actors can work with communities to assess whether current plans adequately address future risks in light of a changing climate (e.g. being prepared for more recurrent droughts, heavier rain seasons, more extreme flood events). Humanitarian actors can also enhance community-based early warning systems to adapt to changing hazards, including the need to communicate them effectively to the people at risk. Relationships with hydro-meteorological departments and other actors can help tailor and disseminate climate/weather information that will be useful and actionable for communities.

Humanitarian actors can still do better in using near-term weather and climate information (forecasts and data) to better prepare for the rising climate risks and inform early warning and early action that safeguards lives and livelihoods. In addition, humanitarian initiatives need to be financed when they have integrated early action (such as providing emergency materials and/or cash grants before an extreme weather event is imminent). There are emerging practices around this such as the use of forecast-based financing by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund run by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Start Network, and considerations underway for the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund to fund early action.

Investment in local and national actors

There is a need to focus on local communities, organizations and authorities who are there before, during and after crises and disasters. This is in line with global efforts to increase investment in local actors, such as the Grand Bargain commitments. It was further suggested to improve the integration of local actors, including local humanitarian actors, in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and NDCs.

Focus on the most vulnerable

Climate change will disproportionately affect the most vulnerable people. Development and humanitarian action must accompany them in addressing the rising climate risks they face. In many instances and geographical areas, the effects of climate change already demand adaptation strategies and immediate adaptation action. Many vulnerable groups are in such a situation, but do not have a voice to make their needs heard. Governments, donors and organisations need to consider whether we are adequately reaching the most vulnerable communities and leaving no one behind. This includes those impacted by multiple vulnerabilities, where climate change intersects with displacement, conflict, urban growth etc.

A higher proportion of global climate finance needs to be dedicated to helping vulnerable communities adapt. There is a need for adaptation finance to be better targeted towards the most vulnerable, including at the local level. Participants discussed how climate finance is difficult to access in particular in fragile states and in countries where communities are disproportionately affected by conflict and disasters.

Implementation of global agreements and legal frameworks

Participants called for the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other relevant global frameworks. These agreements show the way and provide the tools. There are several good examples of customizing and mirroring international global agreements through national development plans, adaptation plans, and initiatives for risk management and disaster risk reduction. States were also encouraged to adopt updated domestic legal frameworks for disaster response and risk reduction, integrating climate adaptation. Many of the innovations recommended here for the use of humanitarian and development donors and agencies – for instance, forecast based financing – may be equally useful to national systems.

Displacement

There is a need to reduce displacement risks by addressing hazards, exposure and vulnerability. This can, for example, be done through disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies and targeted measures. When displacement is unavoidable, displaced persons have to be assisted and protected. It is necessary to build on existing and future frameworks such as the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda, the Global Compact on Refugees, Global Compact on Migration, Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Suggestions were also made to implement measures to help people at risk of disaster and displacement move out of harm's way and to move in safe, orderly and regular way. Such measures could include planned relocation as well as safe migration pathways supporting adaptation.

Key sectors: food security, health and water

A climate lens needs to be applied to humanitarian programming across sectors. For example, as a major threat to food security, climate change will need to be addressed in food-security and livelihood programmes, both through enhanced relief and better prevention and diversified livelihood options based on forecasts and climate projections. When livelihoods are sustainable, vulnerable people can better cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance their capabilities and assets, and support other livelihoods locally and more widely, without damaging the natural resource base.

Climate change will also need to be considered in developing health and care programmes, considering that climate change poses an increased risk of disaster related mortality and disability, vector and water-borne disease, and the effect on the health of individuals and communities of an accumulation of stresses and diseases related to weather and climate (e.g. heat wave, drought, flooding).

A climate lens will also need to be applied to the design of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes and infrastructure. Climate change will have a major impact on the water sources and flows in many countries and will increase the likelihood of damage and disruption to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure and systems. There is a need to promote climate and hazard-resilient WASH systems that are sustainable in terms of the resources and expertise available locally to maintain them.

Part III: How do we get there?

Recommendations to all actors

There is a need for urgency and political will – in today's world we must engage with a mix of politics, science, activism and response. Politics and science give us a road map to response. We need to accelerate our mitigation actions, thereby also reducing our adaptation needs. But we must also scale up our efforts at adaptation. Specific recommendations:

- Greater collaboration with climate science is necessary – climate research and knowledge on the effects of climate change can be used by humanitarian actors working in the key sectors, such as water, food and health and on key challenges such as displacement to better prepare for humanitarian crises. At the same time, the pragmatism of humanitarian actors on how to respond to crises can be better used by scientists to answer the question on how to better act.
- Implement integrated risk management approaches through aligning climate-smart disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and eco-system management efforts at national and international levels. This requires addressing risk in the short term (e.g. weather forecasts), the medium (e.g. seasonal forecasts) and long term (e.g. climate change modelling), and making more concerted efforts to anticipate disasters and invest in risk reduction, prevention, preparedness and early action.
- Bearing in mind that planned relocations can end up harming those they seek to help if not carried out with the participation and rights of those targeted at the forefront, implement measures to help people at risk of displacement to move out of harm's way or move in a safe, orderly and regular way in policies, plans, laws and investment decisions.
- To keep global warming to 1.5°C will require unprecedented transitions in all aspects of our society, including increased investment, policy instruments, accelerated technology and innovation.
- On data, we have a global inventory of emissions, but not an official global inventory of who is affected and how. We need this by country. The SDGs are the positive agenda to better work together on the current and future issues. However, it may be useful to better document the value of harm in order to encourage more urgent implementation of the SDGs. The Sendai monitoring framework takes a step in this direction by measuring people affected by natural disasters and economic losses, however a missing piece is how much of this is related to climate change (also highly relevant in the context of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage).

Recommendations to humanitarian actors

Humanitarian actors need to integrate climate risks into planning and programming across sectors. Adapting to changing risks will require:

- a stronger focus on prevention and anticipation, including scaling up the use of climate science forecasts in programming and planning and early action based on such forecasts;
- more emphasis on partnerships across the climate-humanitarian-development continuum, jointly building resilience and achieving the SDGs (for example collaboration between meteorological offices, humanitarian actors, local government, and communities);
- a stronger focus on local action, empowering those at the frontlines of the rising risks and doing so over a longer time period (sustainability);
- accompanying vulnerable communities to address the climate risks they face and assist and protect those that are displaced due to the adverse effects of climate change;
- including vulnerable communities in decision-making;
- continuing to play an advocacy role, telling the stories and bringing the evidence about climate impacts in humanitarian contexts to the fore, and convincing everyone to act with more ambition in achieving the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

Recommendations to climate and science community

- Engage with humanitarian actors and national authorities to improve the use of forecasts for disaster risk reduction including early warning systems, with due attention to ensuring early warning reaches the last mile (the most vulnerable people) in a way that is understood and that is linked with early action.
- Improve forecasting of extreme weather events and continue efforts to attribute the extent to which extreme weather events are linked (or not) to climate change.
- Focus research more on the most vulnerable regions, and invest in capacity building among scientists from those countries.

Recommendations to donors and governments

- Work with humanitarian and development actors and national institutions and agencies to establish sustainable funding mechanisms and arrangements for disaster prevention and preparedness within national laws, plans and mechanisms.
- Increase investments into disaster risk reduction and early warning and early action, including into forecast-based financing mechanisms. Resources invested in prevention and in advance of disasters can save substantial relief costs afterwards and reduce human suffering.
- Increase finance for adaptation and resilience, in order to strike a balance with finance for mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Encourage climate finance instruments to put greater consideration in to how climate finance reaches the most vulnerable people at a local level.
- Strengthen relevant laws and policies to ensure an integrated, climate-smart approach to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and eco-system management.

Recommendations and actions to global political processes

Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) Summit

- The CVF Summit will be a key moment for vulnerable countries to articulate their response to the IPCC 1.5°C report and call on all countries to raise ambition, and to prepare for COP24 with a coalition of front-runners.

COP24 and the Talanoa Dialogue Ministerial

- The purpose of the Talanoa Dialogue is to review current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) ("where we are now") and raise ambition to get us closer to the goals of the Paris Agreement ("where we want to be"). The outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue must encourage all Parties to look into opportunities to raise the ambition, both within and outside their NDCs, and to identify new mitigation and adaptation potentials for 'how we want to get there.' This dialogue was mandated at COP21, while the decision adopted at the COP23 on the Talanoa Dialogue process makes reference to providing a space to consider the implications of the 1.5°C degree IPCC report, and invites parties and non-party stakeholders to cooperate in convening events to support the dialogue and make available relevant inputs.
- The Talanoa Dialogue will provide an opportunity for all countries to both review their NDCs and enhance their commitments and actions to reach the temperature targets adopted in Paris. Current NDCs that have been submitted by Parties at COP21 in Paris would take us to a more than +3°C T°C increase pathway, which would greatly jeopardize all of us, and in particular the most vulnerable people.
- The IPCC 1.5°C report is a timely reminder on the need for all countries to step up climate action, enhance NDCs and raise ambition in order to keep us on a safe trajectory and stay below 1.5°C.
- Countries are encouraged to scale up ambition on both mitigation and adaptation, e. g. in the NDCs and to ensure a focus on the persons most vulnerable and exposed to climate impacts.
- Countries preparing their NDCs for the 2025 to 2030 period will need at least a year to develop a new NDC by 2020, while also having the time to consult all key actors of society (business, cities, civil society), to build and develop plans that make sense and are actionable.
- Humanitarian actors should support governments to scale up their ambitions (both on adaptation and mitigation) as set out in their NDCs under the Paris Agreement, as well as their commitments made under other global processes (for example, the Sendai Framework).
- Governments are encouraged to invite national humanitarian actors to play a role in the formulation of national adaptation plans.

Annex: for more information about the Dialogue please contact:

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CLIMATE SCIENCE AND HUMANITARIAN DIALOGUE

Unpacking the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 1.5°C report and the implications for policy and climate action

12 October 2018 – Council Chamber, Palais des Nations, Geneva

#Talanoa4Ambition #StepUp2018 #SR15

8:30 – 9:00: Registration and Arrival

Registrations will take place in front of the Council Chamber.
In addition and related to the Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue, participants can visit all day long:
- Photo exhibition at the Serpentine Bar
- Multimedia experience session (Room VIII)

Part I: Where are we now?

9:00 – 9:20: Welcome and opening remarks

- H.E. Mr. Valentin Zellweger, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Switzerland
- H.E. Ms. Monique T.G. van Daalen, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Netherlands
- Moderator: Ms. Heba Aly, Director, IRIN
- Mr. Elhadj As Sy, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Mr. Abdalah Mokssit, Secretary, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Mr. Albon Ishoda, Chargé d'affaires for Fiji embassy in Suva for the Pacific area, Marshall Islands

9:20 – 10:15: Session 1: The humanitarian consequences of climate change: Why now?

- H.E. Mr. Deo Saran, Ambassador, Fiji, Fiji COP23 Presidency
- Ms. Caroline Kende-Robb, Secretary General, CARE International
- H.E. Ms. Elayne Whyte Gómez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, Costa Rica
- Mr. Peter Felten, Head of Division for Humanitarian Assistance, Policy, International Organisations and Multilateral Coordination, Federal Foreign Office, Germany
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

This session will focus on where we are now, why this moment in time is so important for bringing together the humanitarian and development communities with climate scientists and the climate change community, how to support the most vulnerable to climate change and how to rethink financing for humanitarian aid and climate impacts.

10:15 – 10:45: Coffee Break

10:45 – 11:45: Session 2: unpacking the IPCC findings

- Ms. Valerie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair Working Group I (Physical Science Basis)
- Ms. Debra Roberts, Co-Chair, Working group II (Impacts, Adaptation, Vulnerability)
- Mr. Myles Allen, IPCC Coordinating Lead Author, Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C (Chapter 1)
- Ms. Daniela Jacob, IPCC Coordinating Lead Author, Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5°C (Chapter 3)
- Dr. Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

This session will seek to unpack the IPCC 1.5 degree report and look at how the findings can be understood and used by the humanitarian community.

Part II: Where do we want to go?

11:45 – 12:05: **Session 3: Inspiring stories from lived experiences**

- Dr. Jean-Pierre Guiteau, President, Haitian Red Cross Society
- Mr. Wael Hmaidan, Executive Director, Climate Action Network International

This session will seek to bring a sense of reality and urgency through stories from a local and lived experience, sharing their reality of climate impacts and solutions needed.

12:05 – 13:15: Lunch – Buffet at Serpentine Bar

13:15 – 15:00: **Breakout group I: humanitarian impacts on key sectors – Council Chamber**

- *Moderated by Dr. Carolina Adler, Executive Director of the Mountain Research Initiative*
- Mr. Henk Ovink, Special Envoy for International Water Affairs, Netherlands
- Mr. Gernot Laganda, Chief, Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes, World Food Programme
- Mr. Bruno Jochum, Special Advisor on Climate Impact to the General Director, Médecins Sans Frontières
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

What resilience approaches can be scaled up to address the humanitarian implications of climate change on water, food and health sectors?

13:15 – 15:00: **Breakout group II: major trends and their humanitarian implications – Room IX**

- *Moderated by Mr. Philippe Besson, Head of Multilateral Affairs Humanitarian Aid, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.*
- Prof. Walter Kälin, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement
- Ms. Shahrzad Tadjbakhsh, Deputy Director, Division of International Protection, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Ms. Dina Ionesco, Head of the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division, International Organization for Migration
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

How do we prepare for and reduce risks from climate change merging with major trends expected to lead to humanitarian implications? – special focus on migration and displacement

13:15 – 15:00: **Breakout group III: solutions for reaching the most vulnerable – Room VIII**

- *Moderated by Dr. Maarten van Aalst, Director, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre*
- Dr. Adelle Thomas, Senior Caribbean Research Associate, Climate Analytics
- Dr. Hugo Slim, Head of Policy, International Committee of the Red Cross
- Mr. McBain Kanongodza, Secretary General, Malawi Red Cross Society
- Ms. Nella Caneles, Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

How do we make sure our efforts are benefitting those most vulnerable to the humanitarian impacts of climate change? What existing approaches need to be scaled up? What more can we do to anticipate risks and reduce vulnerability? What about financing?

15:00 – 15:30: Coffee Break

15:30 – 16:40: **Next steps: connecting climate and humanitarian approaches through key political milestones**

- Mr. Ricardo Mena, Chief, Supporting and Monitoring Sendai Framework Implementation Branch, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Ms. Elise Buckle, Special Projects Director, Climate Action Network International
- Mr. Marcel Beukeboom, Special Envoy for Climate, Netherlands
- Mr. Arnel Talisayon, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations, Geneva
- *Q&A: Audience will have the opportunity to engage with the panelists*

The purpose of this session will be to identify key recommendations and actions to bring forward to COP24 and the Talanoa Dialogue, CVF summit, Global Platform for DRR, UN SG's Climate Summit and other relevant agendas.

16.40 - 17.00: **Closing session**

- Mr. Ovais Sarmard, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Assistant Secretary General
- H.E. Mr. Deo Saran, Ambassador, Fiji, Fiji COP23 Presidency
- H.E. Ambassador Manuel Bessler, Head of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid and SHA, Deputy Director General of SDC