

2009 Forum Human Impact of Climate Change Programme





Cover Picture :
Reza Deghati ; Paradise Lost ; Sahara Desert, Africa ;
Prix Pictet, Shortlist 2008

Forum 2009 Programme

Human Impact of Climate Change

New Challenges for Humanitarianism and Sustainable Development

Chair

Kofi Annan, President, Global Humanitarian Forum; United Nations Secretary-General (1997-2006); Nobel Peace Laureate (2001)

Event Dates

Tuesday 23 June and Wednesday 24 June 2009

Venue

Hotel Intercontinental Geneva
7-9 Chemin du Petit-Saconnex
Geneva, Switzerland

Format

Plenary

90 mins, approximately 400 seated, web-cast live

Focus Sessions

90 mins, key panellists, moderated debate with approximately 100 participants, web-cast live

Parallel Workshops

2 x 90 mins, chaired, interactive working session, 50-60 participants.
All parallel workshops will report back to the plenary on their findings on the afternoon of Day 2

Key Focus Areas

The 2009 Forum is focused on the human dimensions and impacts of climate change, in particular for international and development efforts. The programme covers four main thematic focus areas.

- > Climate change and displacement of people
- > Adapting to climate impacts
- > Copenhagen and beyond
- > New frontiers: evolving responses

Climate change and displacement of people

Adapting to climate change is possible up until land is rendered entirely uninhabitable through sea-level rise and flooding, or severe water stress and desertification. Leading up to and beyond this point, people and communities must move and it is disputable whether that even constitutes “adaptation” as commonly understood. If many tens of millions of people, including entire nations, are forced to move because of climate change, this type of displacement would constitute a challenge possibly unparalleled in human history. The international community, in particular, stands unprepared.

Focus sessions (F) and parallel workshops (W)

Managing displacement and humanitarian needs in a changing climate: the experience of cyclones Sidr and Nargis (F)	Tuesday 23 June	2-3:30pm
Climate change: migration and displacement (F)	Tuesday 23 June	4-5:30pm
International law and climate displaced people (W)	Tuesday 23 June	2-5:30pm

Adapting to climate impacts

While entire nations may disappear, much can be done to protect the lives and livelihoods of the majority of people living in marginal regions afflicted by climate change. Such efforts will require sophisticated expertise and technical measures, fundamental changes to our emergency response systems and higher levels of community involvement. All measures will also imply some cost and the world's poorest communities, first and worst affected by climate change, cannot afford to cover that additional expense. As a result, human suffering is on the rise.

Focus sessions and parallel workshops

Climate change: a new role for humanitarian actors? (F)	Tuesday 23 June	2-3:30pm
Climate change: the antithesis of sustainable development (F)	Tuesday 23 June	4-5:30pm
Climate change and the impacts on poor women (F)	Wednesday 24 June	9-10:30am
Financing urgent adaptation (F)	Wednesday 24 June	11am-12:30pm
Ensuring sustainable energy for the Poor (W)	Wednesday 24 June	9am-12:30pm
Weather index insurance: prospects for development and disaster management (W)	Wednesday 24 June	9am-12:30pm

Copenhagen and beyond

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the world's foremost agreement on climate change, expires in 2012. Following the Bali Action Plan, a global climate deal for the post-Kyoto period is currently under negotiation, and due to be agreed upon at the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen in December this year. A global agreement will require polluters to assume responsibility for climate change and provide assistance for those worst affected and most in need. An unparalleled opportunity for the international community to tackle climate change, current negotiations demonstrate political support far short of even basic expectations, jeopardizing the possibility for a resolution to the climate crisis.

Focus sessions and parallel workshops

Copenhagen architecture (F)	Tuesday 23 June	2-3:30pm
Demographic dynamics (F)	Tuesday 23 June	4-5:30pm
Health equity and climate change policy (W)	Tuesday 23 June	2-5:30pm
Climate change and global commons (F)	Wednesday 24 June	9-10:30am
Taking interdependence seriously in addressing climate change (F)	Wednesday 24 June	9-10:30am
Special needs of least developed countries (F)	Wednesday 24 June	11am-12:30pm
Supporting and financing low carbon growth and development (F)	Wednesday 24 June	11am-12:30pm

New frontiers: evolving responses

Humanitarianism must also evolve to cope with climate change. Climate change is an additional burden on a humanitarian system already struggling to deal with its vast mandate. To manage this new reality, wide-ranging humanitarian efforts must be improved and expanded. Incredible possibilities for enhancing the system exist, particularly by increasing the involvement of actors from outside the traditional humanitarian circle and by harnessing the benefits of cutting-edge technologies.

Focus sessions and parallel workshops

Climate change and human rights (W)	Tuesday 23 June	9am-12:30pm
New media (F)	Tuesday 23 June	2-3:30pm
Improving the use of military in emergency response operations (F)	Wednesday 24 June	9-10:30am
Protection of humanitarian workers and journalists (F)	Wednesday 24 June	11am-12:30pm

Moderators

Cyba Audi, Al Arabiya/MBC

Johan Botha, 50/50 SABC

Nik Gowing, BBC

Michael Keating, Africa Progress Panel

Nisha Pillai, BBC World News

David Shukman, BBC World

David Suzuki, scientist, environmentalist and broadcaster

Morning Day One

Tuesday, 23 June 2009

Master moderation at Tuesday plenaries by [Nik Gowing](#), BBC

9-9:30am, 23 June, Plenary

Opening Address

[Kofi Annan](#), President, Global Humanitarian Forum

Opening Address

[Micheline Calmy-Rey](#), Federal Councilor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; President, Switzerland (2007)

Follow-up to 2008 Forum

9:30-10am, 23 June, Plenary

1. Weather Info for All Initiative

Introduced by

[David Rogers](#), President, Health and Climate Foundation; Senior Advisor, Weather Info for All Initiative; Chief Executive, UK Met Office (2004-2005)

[Agnes Kijazi](#), Director, Technical Services, Tanzania Meteorological Agency

[Jeremiah Lengoasa](#), Assistant Secretary General, WMO

By video link

[Carl-Henric Svanberg](#), President and CEO, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson; Board Chairman, Sony Ericsson

10-10:45am, 23 June, Plenary

2. Discussion of Human Impact Report: Climate Change

The Anatomy of A Silent Crisis

Introduced by

Walter Fust, Chair, Steering Committee, Human Impact Report; CEO
Director General, Global Humanitarian Forum

Margaret Chan, Director-General, World Health Organization

Barbara Stocking, Chief Executive, Oxfam GB

10:45-11:10am, 23 June, Welcome area

Coffee break

11:10am-12:30pm, 23 June, Plenary

Nations at risk – leader’s debate

Are nations really themselves at risk because of multiple stresses compounded by climate change, or because of the physical changes themselves, such as sea level rise? Are there commonalities among countries worst affected by climate change? Are the biggest threats direct (losses due to health, famine, storms and floods), or indirect (social, political, mass migrations, resource wars)? What are the timeframes, the tipping points? How can countries at risk safeguard themselves internationally?

John Agyekum Kufuor, President, Ghana (2001-2009)

Loren Legarda, Senator, Philippines; UN Regional Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Asia Pacific

Anote Tong, President, Kiribati

Climate change and human rights

9am-12:30pm, 23 June

Parallel Workshop, Room Benelux

Implications of climate change on the enjoyment of human rights are an issue of growing importance. With a study prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and various debates and side events during the latest sessions of the Human Rights Council, this topic has arrived at the center of interest of the human rights community. How can the climate change and human rights linkage inform and deepen policy planning in adaptation, mitigation and prevention at national and international levels?

Chair

Mary Robinson, Honorary President, Oxfam International; Chancellor, University of Dublin; UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (1997-2002); President, Ireland (1990-1997)

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Richard Hermer, International Human Rights Lawyer

Kyung-wha Kang, Deputy UN High Commissioner for human rights

Miloon Kothari, UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (2000-2008); Coordinator, South Asia Regional Programme, Habitat International Coalition's Housing and Land Rights Network

Yves Lador, Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, Earthjustice

M.J. Mace, Programme Director, Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)

Maria Julia Oliva, International lawyer specializing on trade and environment

In kind partnership with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the International Council on Human Rights Policy, and The Center for International Environment Law (CIEL)

Afternoon Day One

Tuesday, 23 June 2009

Managing displacement and humanitarian needs in a changing climate: the experience of cyclones Sidr and Nargis

2-3:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room A

Extreme and unpredictable tropical storms like Cyclone Nargis (May 2008, Myanmar) and Cyclone Sidr (November 2007, Bangladesh) are likely to become more commonplace because of the effects of climate change on storm strength and location. What measures can be taken to minimise the impact of future tropical storms of this magnitude? What can be done to manage the rapid displacement of such large quantities of people? How can the global humanitarian system prepare itself for a more volatile and challenging future? And what can be done to prepare to respond to the increased frequency, intensity and unpredictability of such events?

Mary Chinery-Hesse, Chief Advisor to the former President of Ghana John Agyekum Kufuor

John Holmes, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Hasan Mahmud, State Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh

Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary General, ASEAN

Moderated by **Nisha Pillai**, BBC World News

In kind partnership with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Climate change: a new role for humanitarian actors?

2-3:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room B

Climate change is increasing the scale and frequency of humanitarian emergencies. But does that also mean strategies and policies are outdated? Or is a major expansion of existing programmes to be prioritized over a revamping of these?

Catherine Bertini, Professor of Public Administration, Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University; Senior Fellow, Agricultural Development, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (2007-2009)

Bekele Geleta, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Lesley-Anne Knight, CEO, Caritas Internationalis

Saleh Saeed, CEO, Islamic Relief Worldwide

Ann Veneman, Executive Director, UNICEF

Moderated by **Johan Botha**, 50/50 SABC

In kind partnership with UNICEF

Copenhagen architecture

2-3:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room C

What is the most effective and efficient structure for a new international climate agreement to be adopted in Copenhagen later this year? Can we rely on a Copenhagen agreement being able to meet scientific and humanitarian expectations? What are the essential elements for the agreement in Copenhagen to advance the global policy response to climate change? To what extent could a flawed outcome do even more damage to the planet? Or inversely, to what extent can effective climate policy assist in dealing with other challenges?

Paul Baer, Co-Founder and Research Director, EcoEquity

José Romero, Head, Section for Rio Conventions, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

Halldor Thorgeirsson, Director, Bali Road Map Support, UNFCCC

Moderated by **David Shukman**, BBC World

New media

2-3:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room D

The humanitarian benefits of latest developments in internet technology and telecommunications are only beginning to be recognized. Hurricane Katrina and other emergencies have demonstrated how the user-defined online encyclopedia, Wikipedia, can act as an unparalleled source of up-to-date information on such disasters. While portable phones with imagery devices offer the ability to discretely document atrocities and emergency situations. How will the role of such technologies expand over time? And how can the humanitarian system take better advantage of their benefits?

With interactive presentation by

Don Tapscott, Author, Wikinomics; Chairman, nGenera Insight

Nitin Desai, Member, Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, India; Special Adviser to the UN for the World Summit on an Information Society

Wijayananda Jayaweera, Director, Communication Development Division, UNESCO

Bill McKibben, Co-Founder and Director, 350.org

Florence Nibart-Devouard, Member, Advisory Board, Wikimedia Foundation; Chair, Wikimedia (2006-2008)

Daniel Stauffacher, Chairman, ICT4Peace Foundation; Ambassador of Switzerland to the UN (1999-2005)

Moderated by **Cyba Audi**, Al Arabiya/MBC

In kind partnership with nGenera

3:30-4pm, 23 June, Welcome area

Coffee break

Climate change: migration and displacement

4-5:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room C

Rising sea levels and the growing number of natural disasters provoked by climate change are already driving migration and displacement. By 2020, climate change is predicted to trigger the movement of tens of millions

of people. The world is already struggling to assist and protect close to 40 million refugees internally displaced persons uprooted by conflict or persecution. How will the international community manage several times that figure in the near future? What laws or rights will ensure their protection? What funds will provide for their assistance?

Craig Johnstone, Deputy UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Walter Kälin, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Ndiuro Ndiaye, Deputy Director General, IOM

Moderated by **Nisha Pillai**, BBC World News

In kind partnership with UNHCR

Climate change: the antithesis of sustainable development?

4-5:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room B

Sustainable development theory holds that economic development, environmental conservation and enhanced social equity are not only mutually inclusive; they are in fact mutually reinforcing and indeed mutually dependent. Climate change, on the other hand, will increasingly drag down economic growth and lead to exponentially higher adaptation costs. It will have an increasingly profound negative impact on the global environment and will exacerbate existing social inequalities and poverty. Moreover, each of these negative trends together will form a negative feedback loop. Can climate change, therefore, be described as the antithesis of sustainable development policy?

Eckhard Deutscher, Chair, Development Assistance Committee, OECD

Dean Hirsch, President and CEO, World Vision International

Ahmed Naseem, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Maldives

Moderated by **David Suzuki**, scientist, environmentalist and broadcaster

In kind partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Maldives

Demographic dynamics

4-5:30pm, 23 June

Focus Session, Room D

Any fair global climate deal is likely to be based on some version of the principle of contraction and convergence whereby international emissions are equalized at low levels per head of population. By 2050, when emissions should have been cut by 80%, world population will have increased by nearly 40%. To what extent could growing resource-hungry populations jeopardize emission reductions? Could per capita-related emission targets create incentives for mismanaging population growth? What would be the implications for women's and children's health?

Ashok Khosla, President, IUCN

Roger Martin, Chair of Trustees, Optimum Population Trust

Aubrey Meyer, Director, Global Commons Institute

Moderated by Michael Keating, Africa Progress Panel

In kind partnership with the Optimum Population Trust

International law and climate displaced people

2-5:30pm, 23 June

Parallel Workshop, Room Méditerranée

Climate change has increased the frequency, severity, and unpredictability of weather. By 2020, it is possible that people displaced because of climate change will exceed in number any other category of forced displacement, such as officially recognized refugees or other internally displaced people. And not counted here is economic migration caused by slow-onset environmental degradation linked to climate change. The effects of climate change will likely induce multiple scenarios and forms of displacement: short-term, long-term, permanent; gradual, sudden; internal, international; low-scale, large-scale. Each of these scenarios will create specific categories of displaced persons, generating a variety of challenges for the international community.

In a situation where the international community already struggles to protect and assist existing populations of displaced people, additional cases are unlikely to benefit from any effective protection or assistance whatsoever. Many of the displaced resulting from the effects of climate change would not be protected under international law. Legal protection

is likely to be particularly weak if international borders are crossed and scenarios of “total statelessness”, such as where a low-elevation small island state is abandoned to rising seas, have yet to be provided for. While it is difficult to pin-point individuals as victims of climate change, since the transformation of the global climate system is a generalized phenomenon. It is, however, possible to attribute responsibility to polluters for the additional numbers of people displaced as a result of climate change. A new or adapted legal framework might therefore be linked to polluter-derived financial resources, including under a post-Kyoto regime.

Indeed, much remains to be done to fill legal, operational and implementation gaps associated with climate change and displacement. It is still unclear which legal instruments are applicable and whether new tools should be devised to deal with protection and assistance challenges. Should there be a new legal framework of protection and assistance specific to “climate displaced people”? What should be the format of these new instruments? Should climate change issues be framed to help promote a new wide-ranging humanitarian-protection compact? Would a more sensible approach be to reinforce and expand existing legal frameworks, such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, or the 1951 Refugee Convention? How could this be achieved in practice?

Chair

Andrew Clapham, Director, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights (Adh)

Vincent Chetail, Research Director, Adh; Research Director, International Migration and Refugee Law, Programme for the Study of Global Migration, Graduate Institute, Geneva

Jean-François Durieux, Focal Point for Climate Change, UNHCR

Kate Half, Head, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Norwegian Refugee Council

Walter Kälin, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons

Jean Ziegler, Member, Human Rights Council Advisory Committee; UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2000-2008)

In kind partnership with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and the Graduate Institute Geneva (HEID)

Health equity and climate change policy

2-5:30pm, 23 June

Parallel Workshop, Room Benelux

Health equity and climate change have a major impact on human health and quality of life, and are interlinked in a number of ways. The recent report of the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health points out that disadvantaged communities are likely to shoulder a disproportionate share of the burden of climate change because of their increased exposure and vulnerability to health threats. Climate change increases the distribution of disease transmitting organisms, impacts on water supply and threatens food security in many developing countries.

Policies to address climate change will not necessarily improve health equity and can even worsen inequalities. However, with careful planning, climate change policy could actually improve the health of disadvantaged communities. Any future global climate deal must be fully informed by its impact on health and aligned to the worldwide advancement of health equity.

This workshop will explore a blueprint for action to help shape climate change policies that simultaneously address unmet health needs, particularly in disadvantaged communities, and reduce health inequities.

Chair

Michael Marmot, Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London (UCL); Director, UCL International Institute for Society and Health

Amir Dossal, Director, UN Office of Partnerships

Andrew Haines, Director, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London

Richard Leftley, President and CEO, Microensure

Tony McMichael, Director, Research programme on climate change and health, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, The Australian National University

Maria Neira, Director, Public Health and Environment Department, World Health Organization

Stephen E. Zebiak, Director-General, The International Research Institute for Climate and Society

In kind partnership with the Health and Climate Foundation, Agence Médecine Préventive, Capacity Building International, Global Forum for Health Research, International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), inWEnt, and the World Health Organization

Evening Day One

23 June 2009

7:30pm, 23 June

Boat Cruise Dinner

Departure from Embarcadère, Quai des Pâquis

On the kind invitation of the Swiss Confederation, the Republic and Canton of Geneva, and the City of Geneva

Morning Day Two

Wednesday, 24 June 2009

Climate change and the impacts on poor women

9-10:30am, 24 June

Focus Session, Room A

Climate change affects women more severely than men. In poor communities, women are chiefly responsible for family nutrition, the supply of fuel and water, and raising children. When food and clean water become scarce during a drought, when crops are destroyed by floods or when children become sick due to contaminated water or food shortages – women are hit hardest. And the consequences of impacts on women reach farther, threatening the survival of whole families. Such women are forced to develop remarkable solutions to deal with these adversities, and yet continue to be largely excluded from debate on climate change. Certain policies for tackling it may even reinforce these gender inequities. How can the international community draw greater attention to these struggles? What are the policies needed to ensure that national and global strategies to deal with climate change actually provide opportunity for the empowerment of poor women?

[HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein](#), UN Messenger of Peace;
Chairperson, International Humanitarian City

[Shirley Ayitey](#), Minister of Environment, Science and Technology, Ghana

[Malini Mehra](#), Founder and CEO, Centre for Social Markets (CSM), India

[Barbara Stocking](#), Chief Executive, Oxfam GB

[M.S. Swaminathan](#), Chairman, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation

Moderated by [Cyba Audi](#), Al Arabiya/MBC

In kind partnership with Oxfam GB

Climate change and global commons

9-10:30am, 24 June

Focus Session, Room B

Everyone relies on global commons. But the poor and a number of indigenous populations rely more heavily on global commons, such as water, forests and fisheries, than other groups. Climate change and asymmetric economic development seriously impact on the availability of these. How can access to such resources be protected in order to safeguard lifeline support? How could a new global climate deal guarantee fair access to global commons? To what extent can global commons also contribute to solutions for tackling climate change?

Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Director General, IUCN

Pavan Sukhdev, Director, Global Markets Division, Deutsche Bank India;
Study Leader, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB);
Project Leader, Green Economy, UNEP

Mathis Wackernagel, Executive Director, Global Footprint Network

Stephen Wells, President, Desert Research Institute of the Nevada System of Higher Education

Moderated by **David Shukman**, BBC World

In kind partnership with the IUCN

Taking interdependence seriously in addressing climate change

9-10:30am, 24 June

Focus Session, Room C

Climate change is a uniquely global phenomenon. In the long-run, inaction on climate change is in the interest of nobody, since its impacts will be devastating for all humanity. While efforts to tackle climate change must be examined globally: investment in photo-voltaic technology in northern countries, raises the price of silicon, rendering the technology unaffordable for developing countries, where solar radiation is often stronger and such applications more efficient; while a net importer of “dirty” goods cannot

claim to be carbon neutral even if domestic emissions are zero. How can leaders and policymakers juggle the complexities of this truly global issue?

Benjamin Barber, Distinguished Senior Fellow, Dēmos; Walt Whitman Professor Emeritus, Rutgers University

Sean Cleary, Managing Director, Strategic Concepts, South Africa

Xisu Wang, Principal Consultant, Think Global Consulting

Moderated by **David Suzuki**, scientist, environmentalist and broadcaster

In kind partnership with Dēmos

Improving the use of military in emergency response operations

9-10:30am, 24 June

Focus Session, Room D

By increasing the number of emergencies faced, climate change implies new demands for rapid-reaction humanitarian response. The military demonstrated tremendous humanitarian benefit during the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami relief operations, and their logistical competences could add significantly to emergency response capacities. How can the role of the military be expanded in such emergencies?

Robert Egnell, Director, Stockholm Center for Strategic Studies

Rita Hauser, Chair, International Peace Institute; President, The Hauser Foundation

Goh Kee Nguan, CEO, Singapore Youth Olympic Games Organising Committee; Brigadier General (National Service), Singapore Armed Forces

Christian Segur-Cabanac, General, Director General Operations, Ministry of Defense, Austria

Moderated by **Johan Botha**, 50/50 SABC

In kind partnership with the Austrian Armed Forces

10:30-11am, 24 June, Welcome area

Coffee break

Special needs of least developed countries

11am-12:30pm, 24 June

Focus Session, Room B

Many Least Developed Countries (LDCs) will be strained to the limits in the nexus between extreme slow-onset environmental degradation and socio-economic vulnerability. A situation only compounded by further climate shocks, such as storms and floods. Many promising solutions, such as index insurance, would simply not be viable in these severe multiple stress environments. At the same time, LDCs are also penalized since lack of capacity makes it difficult to develop comprehensive adaptation plans likely to secure funds for their implementation. Nor have they benefited adequately from emission reduction transfer schemes. Can LDCs be brought back into the focus of negotiations? Can a global agreement meet the needs of those nations on the frontlines of climate change?

Robert Glasser, Secretary General, Care International

Robin Gwynn, UK Climate Security Envoy for Vulnerable Countries

Madeleen Helmer, Head, Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre

Tiémoko Sangaré, Minister for Environment, Mali

Moderated by Johan Botha, 50/50 SABC

Financing urgent adaptation

11am-12:30pm, 24 June

Focus Session, Room A

As climate change intensifies, increasing impacts are expected, above all for vulnerable developing communities. Even if a post-Kyoto agreement largely delivers on expectations for funding after 2012, today's chronic deficiencies in adaptation financing are leaving millions of people at risk over the coming years. What scope exists for releasing greater financing for adaptation now?

Michel Camdessus, Member, Africa Progress Panel; Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (1987-2000)

Kseniya Lvovsky, Program Leader for Climate Change, Environment Department, World Bank

Bernard Petit, Special Adviser for Development, European Commission;

Deputy Director General for Development, European Commission (2006-2008)

André Schneider, Managing Director and COO, World Economic Forum

Moderated by **Michael Keating**, Africa Progress Panel

In kind partnership with the World Bank

Supporting and financing low carbon growth and development

11am-12:30pm, 24 June

Focus Session, Room C

In the longer-term all countries must pursue transition to a low-carbon economy. Developing countries, however, require technological support and financing to enable such a transition, while certain emissions reductions among industrialized nations may prove more efficient in the short-term if carried out in developing economies. Overall, transition to a low-carbon economy could carry no cost burden in the long-run. If properly managed, it may even act as a stimulus. What is the most equitable and effective combination of policies from a global perspective?

Edward Ayensu, Chairman, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana

Saleemul Huq, Senior Fellow, Climate Change, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Jules Kortenhorst, CEO, European Climate Foundation

Loren Legarda, Senator, Philippines; UN Regional Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Asia Pacific

Moderated by **David Shukman**, BBC World

In kind partnership with the European Climate Foundation

Protection of humanitarian workers and journalists

11am-12:30pm, 24 June

Focus Session, Room D

Recent years demonstrate a steady increase in attacks, deaths and kidnappings of humanitarians, civil society workers, and journalists active in crises in Asia, South America, the Middle East and Africa. International or local staff are not only less safe, they are also increasingly the express targets of aggression. If such work is to continue to be carried out in some of the most climate-stressed zones of the planet, how can the once inviolable protection of humanitarians and journalists be reclaimed?

Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Secretary General, International Save the Children Alliance

Irene Khan, Secretary General, Amnesty International

Melker Mabeck, Deputy Head, Security Unit, ICRC

George Rupp, CEO and President, International Rescue Committee

Jim White, Vice President, Mercy Corps

Moderated by **Cyba Audi**, Al Arabiya/MBC

In kind partnership with The International Rescue Committee (The IRC)

Ensuring sustainable energy supply for the poor

9am-12:30pm, 24 June

Parallel Workshop, Room Méditerranée

There are 1.6 billion people in the world today who have no access to electricity and over 2.0 billion, it is estimated, are still dependent on the use of biomass for specific end uses, particularly cooking in the home. Despite large increase in energy production and consumption in the world during recent decades, the needs of the poor have been neglected in almost all plans and programmes of the past, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Yet the benefits of clean, reliable and sustainable energy supply for basic purposes such as lighting, cooking and space conditioning in several parts of the world are so overwhelming, just as the adverse implications of energy deprivation so harmful, that the world has to urgently come to grips with this widespread malady afflicting large numbers of the human race. The workshop would examine the full

dimensions of this problem and come up with specific technological, economic and institutional measures by which solutions can be implemented on a large scale basis.

Chair

Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman, IPCC; Director General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); Director, Yale Climate and Energy Institute

Ian Dunlop, Independent Governance and Sustainability Advisor; Deputy Convenor, Australian Association for the Study of Peak Oil; Member, The Club of Rome

Poul Engberg-Pedersen, Director General, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Yahya Bin Saeed Al-Lootah, Vice Chairman and CEO, S.S. Lootah Group, Dubai

Steve Papermaster, Chairman and CEO, nGenera; Co-Chair, Energy Committee, US President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST); Co-Founder, Joint US-China Cooperation on Clean Energy (JUCCCE), US Steering Committee Chair

Sven Teske, Programme Director of the Renewable Energy Campaign, Greenpeace

In kind partnership with TERI

Weather index insurance: prospects for development and disaster Management

9am-12:30pm, 24 June

Parallel Workshop, Room Benelux

Insurance products based on indices, such as rainfall, are cost effective enough to be commercially viable for people living on just two dollars a day, since they avoid expensive assessment interventions. When used in combination with subsidized interventions, these products have the potential to be extended to people living in extreme poverty. Index insurance is only one piece of the risk management puzzle, but it can reduce overall vulnerability by improving recovery and lessening the impacts of extreme weather on rural livelihoods. It can also act as a key driver of development: farmers whose crops are insured have access to financing and improved agricultural inputs, while their entire economies are strengthened against climate shocks. And these risks can be handled by international reinsurers on a regional basis since they negatively correlate with portfolio risks elsewhere.

Index insurance was the subject of an expert roundtable held at the Global Humanitarian Forum's inaugural 2008 Forum. An outcome of this roundtable was a series of targeted discussions intended to capture the current state of the art, which has led to a new publication entitled "Climate Risk Insurance: Potential for development and disaster management" to be launched at the 2009 Forum. Index insurance pilots have ranged from National scale disaster management to farmer scale initiatives targeting poverty reduction. Evidence shows that projects can work, but scaling up efforts to meet today's increasing challenges is a major hurdle.

Weather indices require reliable meteorological and hydrological data, not available in many developing countries. In Africa, where agriculture represents 70% of the workforce, the weather information gap is alarming – eight times below the World Meteorological Organization's minimum standard. Even where data and index solutions are available, there are still significant challenges in setting-up institutional delivery channels. Improved regulatory frameworks in particular could help accelerate the expansion of these products to the poor. Capacity building from the local farmer to the global reinsurer is necessary. Which changes are most critical for expanding access to insurance for poor communities affected by climate change? What are the limits of such protection? And to what extent can these new products act as drivers of development?

Chair

Manuel Aranda da Silva, Special Advisor and Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme

Mirey Atallah, Portfolio Manager, International Waters, UNDP

David Bresch, Head, Sustainability & Emerging Risk Management, Swiss Re

Ulrich Hess, Chief, Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation Policy, WFP

Richard Leftley, President and CEO, Microensure

Andrea Stoppa, Commodity Risk Management Group, Agriculture and Rural Department, The World Bank

Koko Warner, Head, Environmental Migration, Social Vulnerability, and Adaptation Section, UN University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

Stephen E. Zebiak, Director-General, The International Research Institute for Climate and Society

In kind partnership with The International Research Institute for Climate and Society, and Swiss Re

12:35-2pm, 24 June, Woods restaurant

Luncheon

Offered to all participants up to room capacity by the European Climate Foundation

Afternoon Day Two

Wednesday, 24 June 2009

Master moderation at Wednesday plenaries by **Nisha Pillai**, BBC World News

2-2:25pm, 24 June, Plenary

Presentation from the Youth Forum of the Global Humanitarian Forum

Presentation by 6 elected Climate Agents

2:25-3:30pm, 24 June, Plenary

Leadership for Copenhagen

Climate change is a tremendous test of leadership. The people of every nation deserve protection from the indiscriminate impacts of climate change. All nations must be on board, and only an agreement that is perceived to be fair would survive successful ratification and implementation in every single country. Success in Copenhagen is in the true interest of all the world's constituents. But the time-horizons in play are in many cases well beyond the next election cycle. So in a time of economic hardship, many leaders will be forced to make unpopular decisions for the short-term. What options do leaders themselves have for managing these complexities so as to arrive at a successful deal? And what can be done to promote visionary leadership in the short run-up to Copenhagen?

José María Figueres Olsen, CEO, Concordia21; President, Costa Rica (1994-1998)

Kumi Naidoo, Chair, Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA); Co-Chair, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)

3:30-4pm, 24 June, Welcome area

Coffee break

4-4:50pm, 24 June, Plenary

Plenary reporting - Debate with presentations by workshop chairs

Climate change and human rights

Mary Robinson, Honorary President, Oxfam International; Chancellor, University of Dublin; UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (1997-2002); President, Ireland (1990-1997)

International law and climate displaced people

Andrew Clapham, Director, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

Health equity and climate change policy

Michael Marmot, Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London (UCL); Director, UCL International Institute for Society and Health

Ensuring sustainable energy supply for the poor

Ian Dunlop, Independent Governance and Sustainability Advisor; Deputy Convenor, Australian Association for the Study of Peak Oil; Member, The Club of Rome

Weather index insurance: prospects for development and disaster management

Manuel Aranda da Silva, Special Advisor and Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme

4:50-5:10pm, 24 June, Plenary

Climate Witnesses

Lavanya Julaniya (India)

Koti Happy Khambule (South Africa)

Lauren Law (Canada)

Linn Kyaw Swar (Myanmar)

In kind cooperation with the British Council

5:10-5:20pm, 24 June, Plenary

Address

José Ramos-Horta, President of Timor-Leste, Nobel Peace Laureate (1996)

5:20-5:30pm, 24 June, Plenary

Closing address

Kofi Annan, President, Global Humanitarian Forum

Close of Event

5:45-7:15pm, 24 June, Plenary

Film "The Age of Stupid"

A drama-documentary-animation hybrid which stars Academy-Award-nominated Pete Postlethwaite as an old man living in the devastated world of 2055, watching archive footage from 2008 and asking: why didn't we stop climate change when we had the chance?

Presentation by Director **Franny Armstrong** and Academy Award-nominated actor **Pete Postlethwaite** followed by screening

Evening Day Two

24 June 2009

8pm, 24 June

Dinner (on special invitation due to capacity constraints)

Session Partners



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Founded in 2007, the Global Humanitarian Forum is an independent international organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, working to harness the full potential of the global society for overcoming humanitarian challenges.

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