

DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
IN  
TROPICAL AREAS AFFECTED  
BY  
CLIMATE CHANGE

HSMUN  
2014

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



Letter from Secretary General .....	1
Letter from Under-Secretary General of Academics .....	2
Letter from Chair .....	3
Committee Introduction .....	4
Topic: Disaster Management in Tropical Areas Affected by Climate Change	
Statement of the problem.....	5
History and Discussion.....	7
Past Actions.....	9
Possible Solutions.....	11
Questions to Consider.....	12
Suggestions for Further Research.....	12
Endnotes.....	14

# LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL



Dear delegates,

My name is Violet Lee, presently a sophomore majors in Business Administration in National Taiwan University. I would like to extend my warmest greetings to all High School Model United Nations 2014 delegates on behalf of the host team. HSMUN has dedicated to provide a conference with the highest academic standard in Taiwan. We wish to enliven the true spirit of Model UN through outstanding diplomacy during the conference and fun during the form of summer camp.

I commenced my Model UN career since I was a freshman in high school. Since then, I started to participate in various Model UN conferences including PKUNMUN, TMUN, and NSMUN. Each of them was unique and inspiring. I think that MUN is the place where we challenge ourselves and make progress. During the conference, delegates are encouraged to speak out your own thoughts, to exchange ideas and to cooperate with others. After you walk out the conference room, you should not only have proper academic knowledge but also sincere caring for the world.

The following study guide is prepared for you by the Department of Academics, namely the Chair and Assistant Chairs of your assigned committee. It should be the stepping stone that guides you through your research, providing fundamental understanding for the issues at hand but not solely rely on. The host team is looking forward to meeting all of you in July. Be prepared to learn and have fun!

Warmest Regards,  
Violet Lee

*Violet Lee*

Secretary-General  
High School Model United Nations 2014

# LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL OF ACADEMICS



Distinguished delegates,

Greetings! I would like to, on behalf of the department of the Academics, send out sincere welcomeness for you to join in HSMUN 2014. It is our pleasure to have you as a delegate this year. I am Ederson Chang, serving as your director of Academics this year. I'm a rising junior majoring in Business Administration in National Taiwan University.

Comparing to a lot of you guys in the seat, my MUN career started rather late. It did not start until 2012 in PAMUN Security Council in the Freshman year of college. Ever since the conference started, I know that this is the place I belong to. For the past year, alongside with my wonderful colleagues, we put a great effort on making this community better. Today, we want to bring the same high quality of Model United Nations we seek for to you. We strive to bring you, not merely a conference, but life-changing four-day enjoyment.

This year, we have set up four committees, which tackle the world issues in difference aspects. In the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, we would be discussing Vulnerable Population in Prison, an essential issue where barely any conference in Taiwan have ever discussed about. Delegates of the General Assembly Fourth Committee, namely Special, Political and Decolonization committee, would focus on solving statelessness problems. The Economic and Social Council would tackle the catastrophe caused in tropical areas affected by climate change through the means of disaster management. The United Nations Security Council this year will be debating over the situation of South China Sea, seeking for an ultimate solution to reach peace in the controversial ocean.

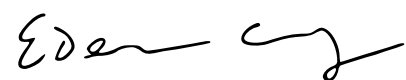
Abreast with the conference, we have also prepared lectures on the United Nations and Rules of Procedures as well as English training sessions. We wish the best to you with your preparations and sincerely hopes that the HSMUN 2014 could be the conference where you learn, enjoy, and have fun.

"We born in one world, we born with one heart."

Can't wait to meet all of you in July! See you then!

Best regards,

Ederson, Yu-Cheng Chang



Under-Secretary General of Academics  
High School Model United Nations 2014

## LETTER FROM CHAIR



Greetings delegates,

Welcome to the Economic and Social Council of High School Model United Nations 2014! My name is Vivian Chou, and it's my great pleasure and honor to serve as your chair for this conference. I'm a rising junior majoring in the Department of Finance at National Taiwan University. I believe that it might be your first time joining in MUN conference through your whole lives, so you are probably very nervous and don't know whether you can do it well. However, the only thing I want to tell you here is very simple: try and learn. If you don't try, you never learn. Kimberly Kim, Joanna Liu, Coco Tyan, and Julie Chien will be serving as your assistant chairs for this conference. Coco and Julie are both freshmen in the Department of Political Science, and Kimberly and Joanna are freshmen in the Department of Foreign Language and Literature and International Business respectively.

For the duration of the conference, we will be simulating the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The council is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, which aims at coordinating international agencies and institutions to improve the society especially in the economic and social perspectives. ECOSOC has 54 members allotted depending on the proportion of geographical representations, and each country is granted one vote in both procedure and substantive voting.

The topic we are discussing this year is disaster management in tropical areas affected by climate change. The increasing frequency of natural disasters caused by climate change has imposed great impact all over the world during the recent decades. Disaster management thus became more and more important. The ultimate goal this council wants to achieve on this issue is to minimize the harm and damage caused by disasters, and to reach the goal, international cooperation and network is the key. Moreover, the damage brought by climate disasters may cause problems in a wide range of aspects, for example, food shortage, homelessness, casualties or even death. Therefore, how local government deal with these crises and build global partnership should be further discussed during the conference.

This study guide is meant to act as an introduction to the topic. In order to fully participate in committee sessions, delegates need to be familiar with not just the topic, but also their countries' foreign policies. We hope that you will find this study guide comprehensive, and good luck with your preparations for the conference. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at [ecosoc.hsmun2014@gmail.com](mailto:ecosoc.hsmun2014@gmail.com). We hope to hear from you and look forward to meeting and working with all of you!

Sincerely,

Vivian Chou

Chair, The Economic and Social Council  
High School Model United Nations 2014

## COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION



The Economic and Social Council<sup>1</sup> is one of the six main organs of the United Nations established in UN Charters in 1945. Consisted with a total of fifty-four countries elected from the General Assembly, the members are allotted depending on the proportion of geographical representations with three-year term in office. The council aims at coordinating agencies and institutions throughout the globe to improve the society, particularly in economic and social perspectives. Within the council, it tackles matters including economic development, humanitarian aid and refugees, environment and shelters, culture and education, rights of women and children, public health, and food security. The wide variety of allows the council to improve problematic situations in all aspects.

The Economic and Social Council has also been actively working with other international organizations, inter alia, International Monetary Funds (IMF), and World Trade Organizations (WTO). The council provides necessary support to advisory groups, creating frameworks to resolve serious global matters. The humanitarian and economic needs of a country may be assessed and secured properly with innovative ideas and proper construction through the usage of long-term development programs.<sup>2</sup> The objective of ECOSOC is to provide sustainable development throughout the international committee. Problematic situations that arise are approached through integration of proper support from organizations along with the development in areas.

To improve integration between UN working groups and local society, the non-Governmental Organizations play an essential part in ECOSOC. Unlike the GA, NGOs can serve in Consultative status in the council. The NGOs are separated into three consultative statuses: the General, Special and Roster.<sup>3</sup> The General Consultative Status includes larger NGOs working on the agenda items of the ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies. Special Consultative Status allows NGOs to tackle with problematic situations in areas not contactable. The Roster Consultative Status separates NGOs into different categories, with each in charge of a specific aspect of matters.<sup>4</sup>

## TOPIC:

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN TROPICAL AREAS AFFECTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Statement of the problem

Over the past few decades, the rising incidence of natural disasters caused by climate change has left great impact over the world<sup>5</sup>, especially in the tropical areas, the most vulnerable and sensitive areas to climate change<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, to reduce the disaster risks and lessen the influence of disasters in tropical areas, “disaster management” has become the core of global concern regarding the topic. According to the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, disaster management stands for “management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery.”<sup>7</sup>

Firstly, disaster preparedness is defined as “removing people and property from a threatened location or by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation”.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the measure is the main way to minimize loss of life and damage and should consequently be a priority in disaster management. Secondly, disaster response stands for “providing immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the morale of the affected population”.<sup>9</sup> Thirdly, the disaster recovery includes rebuilding infrastructure, health care and rehabilitation. It is noteworthy that disaster recovery, distinct from disaster preparedness and response, ought to consider development activities, such as building human resources for health and developing policies and practices to avoid similar situations in future.<sup>10</sup>

In 2005, under the endorsement of the United Nations General Assembly in the Resolution A/RES/60/195, the World Disaster Reduction Conference (WCDR) was held in Japan, bringing together over four thousand delegates from governmental and non-governmental bodies around the world. The conference is a rich forum with multi-stakeholders exchanging perspectives and ideas on issues related to risk reduction, setting a milestone in the progress of disaster risk reduction.<sup>11</sup> The Hyogo Framework,<sup>12</sup> debuted during the World Disaster Reduction Conference (WCDR), offers guidelines and practical methods for achieving disaster resilience for vulnerable areas. The Hyogo Framework for Action adopted by the conference provides valuable

policy directions and practical guidance for the next decade across many areas working on risk management and disaster reduction.

Recently, the United Nations and many NGOs have dedicated to the work of disaster management. There are many different types of disasters in tropical areas affected by climate change. The following sections discuss the three main forms of disasters, which demand the attention of the international community.

## **Tropical Cyclones**

Tropical Cyclone, also known as hurricane and typhoon, is a “non-frontal storm system characterized by a low pressure center, spiral rain bands and strong winds.”<sup>13</sup> As one of nature's most destructive forces, hurricanes can spawn tornadoes, which add to the destructiveness of the storm; generates floods and flash floods generated by torrential rains also cause severe damage and loss of life; even triggering landslides, caused by the pouring storm.<sup>14</sup>

However, owing to the climate change and global warming, it is more likely that global warming over the next century will lead to a significant increase in the numbers of intense tropical cyclones in some basins.<sup>15</sup> With the rise of sea level, it is estimated to have a large increase on coastal flooding and subsequent storm damage along coasts. In addition, the associated heavy rains can extend hundreds of miles inland, further increasing the risk of flooding.<sup>16</sup>

## **Floods**

A flood is defined as “an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry.” Deluge can cause a range of health impacts and risks, including death and injury, contaminated drinking water, hazardous material spills, increased populations of disease-carrying insects and rodents, moldy houses, and community disruption and displacement.<sup>17</sup>

Due to climate change, more extreme floods are expected to happen in the future. For many people around the world, particularly in tropical areas, the dangers associated with flooding are serious since most people in tropical areas usually construct buildings along rivers and flood plains. Buildings would be destroyed instantly as a result of heavy rain and flooding.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, Floods even destroy crops and livestock and cause soil erosion. The impact on urban areas can be more



devastating, particularly in cities with large areas of informal settlements.<sup>19</sup> Finding an effective and efficient way to manage disasters is essential and of global concern.

## **Droughts**

Drought is defined as “an extended period when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply whether surface or underground water.”<sup>20</sup> Many problems can arise due to droughts.<sup>21</sup> It could result in famine, migration of large populations, and social and political upheaval. In addition, plants are more susceptible to disease and the likelihood of other natural hazards such as wild fires and dust storms increases.<sup>22</sup> Because of climate change and deforestation, tropical areas suffer from threatening droughts with great impact on the world’s biodiversity.<sup>23</sup> For instance, catastrophic climate change converted the majority of Amazon tropical forest into deserted land, devastating one of the most important rainforests in the world.<sup>24</sup> The method to resolve the dreadful phenomena and better manage the disaster is the main goals of the topic.

## **History and Discussion**

### **The importance of climate change**

The extreme climate change has brought about disastrous consequences, where no place on earth can escape the destiny. Considering its importance, discussions on the issue have proceeded since The First World Climate Conference held in 1979 in Geneva by World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The discussion has continuously influenced the international code of conduct and raised the public awareness. However, the most important achievement of these conferences was the establishment of United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), where many important actions, systems and treaties are set and ratified, such as Kyoto Protocol Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Actors started to make general commitments to protect the climate system and promise the sustainability for a better future.

The impact of climate change appears in various ways. By far, the most direct threat is the global sea level rise, which would result in a dramatic effect on further increasing storm damage to coastal infrastructure, more rapid coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion into aquifers and surface waters, and even swallow the entire

low-lying island countries.<sup>25</sup> Tuvalu is the most obvious example exposed to the crisis and the country is even estimated to be uninhabitable in merely one century.

## **Focusing on the most vulnerable area**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines vulnerability as “the extent to which climate change may damage or harm a system.” Further adds that vulnerability “depends not only on a system’s sensitivity, but also on its ability to adapt to new climatic conditions”.<sup>26</sup> However, vulnerabilities to climate change differ from country to country due to the capacity different countries possessed. Having aware that certain countries do not possess such ability to confront the changes, the dialogue has especially focused on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Even in the principles of UNFCCC have acknowledged the different responsibilities for assorted actors on the common promise; moreover, it emphasizes on the distinct responsibility of developed country parties for “taking the lead” in addressing climate change.

## **Linkages of Human Rights and Climate Change**

The focus on addressing climate change doesn’t just contain the change of current environment, but more particularly, for its impact on human. In January 2009, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) became the first international human rights body to inspect on the relationship between human rights and climate change.<sup>27</sup> As stated in the report, it stressed the linkages of human rights and climate change by pointing out the uncertainty for the security of human survival that climate change has brought to human society. In other words, climate change has clear and immediate implications for the full enjoyment of human rights. Right after the publication of the document, the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights had addressed the issue as a matter of urgency.<sup>28</sup>

## Past Actions

### World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

The World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was first held in Hyogo, Japan in 2005, for the purpose of reviewing the progress on disaster reduction since Yokohama Conference in 1994, and making plans for the next ten years.<sup>29</sup> The conference gathered delegations composed of experts on development, disaster management and governmental officers from more than 160 member states. The most significant outcomes of this conference were the Hyogo Framework for Action and Hyogo Declaration, which represent the strong commitment of the global society to engage in disaster reduction and address the issue for the following decade.<sup>30</sup>

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), endorsed by the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/60/195, aims at building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.<sup>31</sup> HFA set three strategic goals: the integration of disaster risk reduction, strengthening of the capacity to build resilience, and the implementation of emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programmes. The ultimate objective of the framework is the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in live and in the social economic and environmental assets.<sup>32</sup> The five priorities addressing the issue are clearly stated in HFA, which include ensuring disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a national and local priority, identifying disaster risks with early warning mechanism, building a culture of safety of resilience at all levels, reducing the underlying risk factors, and strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response.<sup>33</sup>

The next World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai, Japan in 2015. It is already in the preparatory process, and participants from different regions are currently working hard on reviewing the effectiveness and results of the ten-year framework, and expect to provide updates for towards the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.<sup>34</sup>

### International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Under the instructions of Secretary-General, the United Nations system is working from global to national levels to reduce community vulnerability and construct resilient nations. The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction is adopted by the General Assembly in 1999, and became a part of the United Nations

Secretariat. The system includes UN agencies, governments, civil societies, private sector media and more over the world. It is monitored by the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to ensure the implementation.<sup>35</sup>

The Secretary-General has made annual reports to UNISDR since the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction was adopted, as well as the General Assembly.<sup>36</sup> In the most recent resolution on the international strategy for disaster reduction from the General Assembly, it reaffirmed the commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action and encouraged all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the consultation process for the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.<sup>37</sup> The astonishing fact was revealed in the annual report of the Secretary-General that economic losses amount to hundreds of billions of dollars annually are projected to double by 2030 and disaster losses are out of control, which made the post-2015 plan on disaster reduction especially important.<sup>38</sup>

## **Reports of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was co-established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988, and it reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to climate change.<sup>39</sup> It neither conducts research on its own nor monitors climate phenomenon. However, it targets on publishing reports or implementing projects by the UNFCCC.<sup>40</sup>

The IPCC has published five assessment reports written in non-technical language so far, allowing policymakers to easily understand and make relevant policies. Its Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) consists of three Working Group reports and one Synthesis report, which cover the issue in different aspects such as impacts, adaptation, physical science basis, and mitigation of climate change.<sup>41</sup> In the report, climate change experts revealed the latest conditions of main kinds of climate change, for example, global warming, rising sea level and so forth. IPCC pointed out that human influences are the major cause of global warming since 1950 in the Fourth Assessment Report, and it stated more directly in the AR5 that the later people start to reduce emissions, the higher the cost will be.<sup>42</sup>

## Possible Solutions

Possible solutions towards the topic needed to be considered in three perspectives, namely the disaster preparedness, disaster response and disaster recovery. In current situations, it is easy to observe the outstanding achievement of the disaster recovery stage since more non-governmental organizations and rescue teams on behalf of nations would deliver humanitarian aid at the disaster field and implement immediate rehabilitation. For instance, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Doctors Without Borders, sends doctors, nurses and other medical professionals as well as water, sanitation and medical aid to over 60 countries.<sup>43</sup>

On the other hand, disaster preparedness and disaster response are rather weak compared to the completeness of development of disaster recovery in current situations, and it ought to be enforced through convention. It is estimated that the convention can speed up world participation and make better resolutions to the problems.<sup>44</sup> Governments should send a powerful signal and open attitude about the need to protect the world's biodiversity and climate through disaster preparedness and disaster response. Thus, the committee would encourage more worldwide discussions to come up with effective solutions to commit to stop catastrophic climate change, for the benefit of present and future generations.

Last but not least, to strengthen the connection between countries in tropical areas, global partnerships would also be a good method to deal with this issue. A strong binding partnership among tropical areas to find out the best solutions for all would make this problem easier to solve. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, for instance, coordinates the Caribbean region's response to climate change and becomes the key platform for information on climate change issues and on the region's response to managing and adapting to climate change in the Caribbean.<sup>45</sup>

Climate change, one of the most important global issues, must be considered a priority to each country. These proposals should be put in consideration while the council is drafting the resolution; however, the solutions to the problem are not limited to the proposals mentioned above.

## Questions to Consider

1. When member states encounter the urgent need for disaster recovery, including rehabilitation and rebuilding of infrastructure, through what means can council seek for financial aid to cover the expenses?
2. Global partnerships, such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, provide coordination for a network of member states to achieve effective resolutions for climate change. What are the weaknesses of partnerships of the like when dealing with disaster management and what can be proposed to strengthen international cooperation?
3. How does climate change affect the overall economy of member states and what measures can be taken to deal with the aftereffects of related natural disasters?
4. Oftentimes, droughts, floods and other natural disasters lead to food shortage. How can the council cope with regional food crises?

## Suggestions for Further Research

Besides studying through what this background guide has to offer, the dais suggests delegates to look into media sources regarding this topic to further broaden your scope of research. A simple way to comply is to look for relevant news articles on news websites such as but not limited to, The New York Times, Reuters, Le Monde and the Wall Street Journal. It is vital to draw information from various news sources to reduce the effect media bias could have on your research. Besides the aforementioned newspapers and media sources, to put the stance of your assigned countries into consideration, delegates should also gather information from news reports produced by media companies within your assigned country.

As a representative of a country, it is required to know precisely what the country stance is regarding this topic, as well as to keep in mind the policies and interests of the country. A good way to get familiar with these is to search for official publications or press releases produced by local governments. It is highly recommended to find the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of your country, and websites of ministries or departments in association with climate change to help forming a clear picture of the authority one is representing. To know further about the background of the country, learn the essential facts about the country, such as demographic information, cultural values, or major industries. A good place to do

research on is the CIA World Factbook, a reference resource that provides basic information about countries that is imperative to your research. Another ideal starting point for research is Wikipedia, though not recommended to cite or quote, it provides the basics, including your country's recent controversies and government structure.

Besides attaining a thorough knowledge of your assigned country, it is equally important to be well acquainted with ECOSOC as well as the workings of the United Nations. Delegates should know the mandate, mechanisms and related entities of this committee, the information of which can all be found on ECOSOC's official website (<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/>). Past resolutions and treaties can be found through the UN Documentation Centre (<http://www.un.org/documents/resga.htm>), in which you can also find the voting records of each, thus acquiring information about countries' past actions.

Delegates should keep in mind that "Disaster Management in Tropical Areas affected by Climate Change" is a topic that has less to do with political ideologies and styles than with regional concerns for environmental issues. The dais team wishes a good luck on the preparations for the conference. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us should the delegate has any questions or concerns regarding the committee, the topic, or the conference in general.

# ENDNOTES

1. "Basic Facts about ECOSOC Status," *un.org*, <http://csonet.org/index.php?menu=17>
2. "The Economic and Social Council," *un.org*, <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/>
3. "In the News," *un.org*, <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/news/>
4. "The Western Political Quarterly," *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/445962>
5. Alley, R. B. et al. *Abrupt climate change*. *Science* 299, 2005–2010 (2003)
6. "Tropics on Track for Early Climate Change." *ABC Science*. <http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2013/10/10/3864707.htm>.
7. "Disaster and Crisis Management," *The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*, <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/>.
8. "World Confederation for Physical Therapy," *What Is Disaster Management*, <http://www.wcpt.org/disaster-management/what-is-disaster-management>.
9. "Humanitarian Action," *The Disaster Management Cycle*, [http://www.gdrc.org/uem/disasters/1-dm\\_cycle.html](http://www.gdrc.org/uem/disasters/1-dm_cycle.html).
10. Ibid. "World Confederation for Physical Therapy," *What Is Disaster Management*, <http://www.wcpt.org/disaster-management/what-is-disaster-management>.
11. "United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)," *World Conference on Disaster Reduction*, <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=3800>.
12. "the Resolution A/RES/60/195," *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)*, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>.
13. "Meteorological hazards: Tropical storms, hurricanes, cyclones and typhoons," *International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies*, <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/tropical-storms-hurricanes-typhoons-and-cyclones/>.
14. "Hurricane Hazards," *Adrianweather.com Tracking the Eye of the Storm*, <http://www.adriansweather.com/hurricanehazards.htm>.
15. "Global Warming and Hurricanes," *Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory*, <http://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/global-warming-and-hurricanes>.
16. "Hurricanes and Climate Change," *Global Warming*, [http://www.ucsusa.org/global\\_warming/science\\_and\\_impacts/impacts/hurricanes-and-climate-change.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/science_and_impacts/impacts/hurricanes-and-climate-change.html).
17. "Flooding: Devastating Floods and Heavy Rains," *Natural Resources Defense Council*, <http://www.nrdc.org/health/climate/floods.asp>.
18. "Climate Change," *BBC*, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/climate/impact/flooding.shtml>.
19. "Floods," *Thomson Reuters Foundation*, <http://www.trust.org/spotlight/Floods/>.
20. "Drought Surviving Tips," *Disaster Authority*, <http://disasterauthority.blogspot.tw/2013/07/drought-surviving-tips.html>.
21. "Droughts," *ICPDR*, <http://www.icpdr.org/main/issues/droughts>.
22. "Droughts," *GEOL 105 Natural Hazards*, <http://geol105naturalhazards.voices.wooster.edu/droughts-2/>.
23. "Australian Drought," *The Environmental eZine --Climate Change*, <http://environmental.lilithazine.com/Australian-Drought.html>.
24. "Climate Change a Threat to Amazon Rainforest, Warns WWF," *WWF Climate Change*, [http://peru.panda.org/en/keep\\_updated/news/?64220/Climate-change-a-threat-to-Amazon-rainforest-warns-WWF](http://peru.panda.org/en/keep_updated/news/?64220/Climate-change-a-threat-to-Amazon-rainforest-warns-WWF).
25. "Climate Change and Impacts of Sea Level Rise", *SERDP*, <http://www.serdp.org/Featured-Initiatives/Climate-Change-and-Impacts-of-Sea-Level-Rise>.
26. *CCKN Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change: Concepts, Issues, Assessment Methods* [Foundation Paper], 2001, p.2



27. OHCHR, *Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Relationship Between Climate Change and Human Rights*, U.N. Doc. (A/HRC/ 10/61), Jan. 15, 2009
28. "Human rights and climate change", *United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/HRAndClimateChange/Pages/HRClimateChangeIndex.aspx>.
29. "Brief history of the WCDR Process," *World Conference on Disaster Reduction*, <http://www.unisdr.org/2005/wcdr/wcdr-index.htm>.
30. Ibid.
31. "Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its 60th session," *United Nations Research Guides & Resources*, [http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/resguide/r60\\_en.shtml](http://www.un.org/depts/dhl/resguide/r60_en.shtml).
32. "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters - summary," *The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction*, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/8720>.
33. "Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)," *The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction*, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa>.
34. "Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction," *The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa-post2015>.
35. "Questions About the ISDR," *STOP DISASTERS-A disaster simulation game from the UN/ISDR*, <http://www.stopdisastersgame.org/en/isdr.html>.
36. "UN Resolutions and Reports," *The United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction*, <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/resolutions-reports>.
37. Ibid.
38. Ibid.
39. "Organization," *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, <http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.shtml>.
40. "Introduction: Overview of institutions, mechanisms and arrangements under the Convention," *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, <https://unfccc.int/focus/overview/items/7756.php>.
41. "Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)," *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>.
42. Ibid.
43. "About Us," *Doctors without Border*, <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/about-us>.
44. UN General Assembly, *Strengthening and coordinating UN rule of law activities*: Report of the Secretary-General (A/67/290), 2012, para. 3.
45. "About CCCC." *The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre*, <http://www.caribbeanclimate.bz/about-us/about-us.html>.