

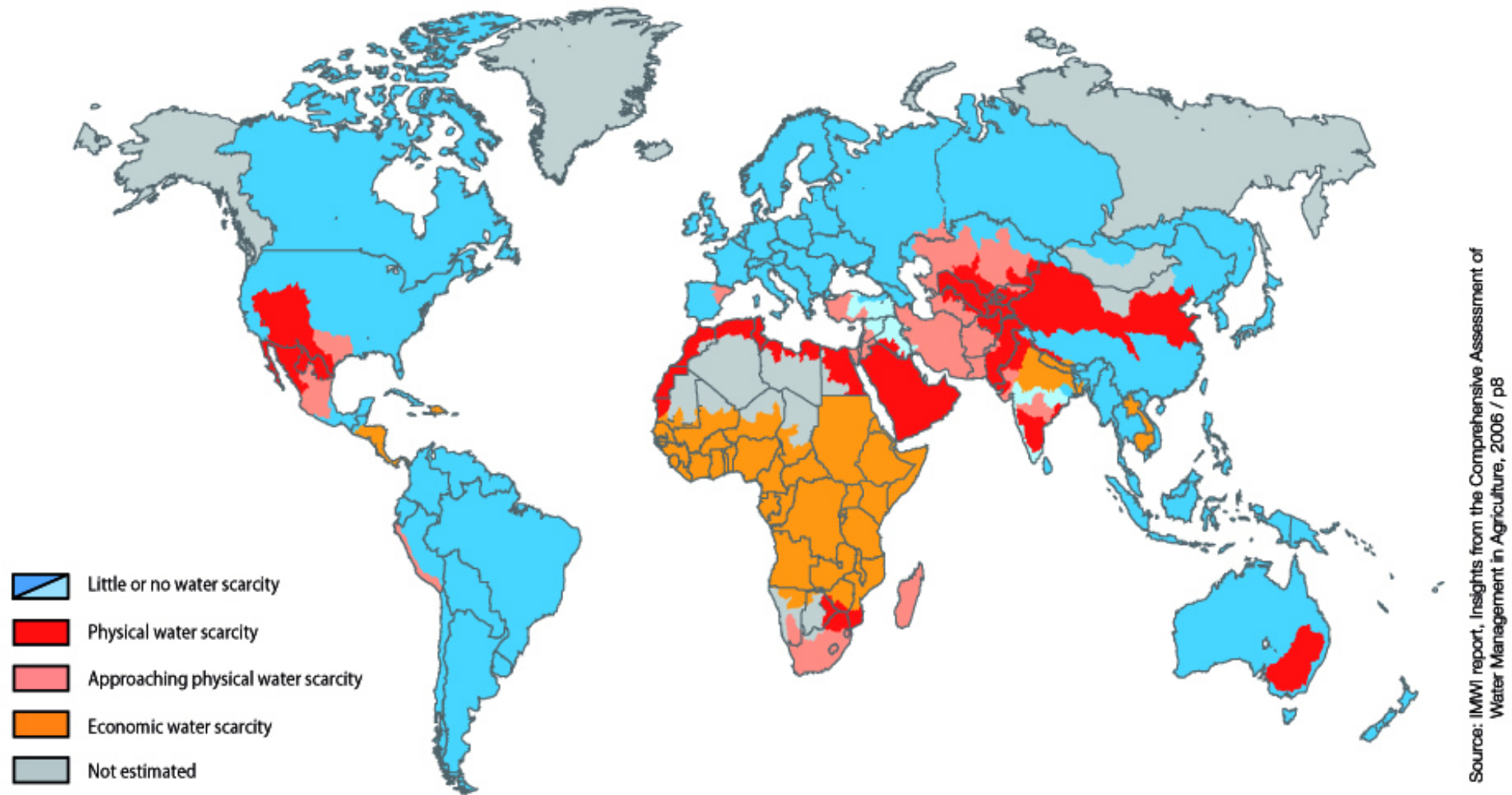
Role of Asia-pacific in healing the earth

Hemantha Withanage

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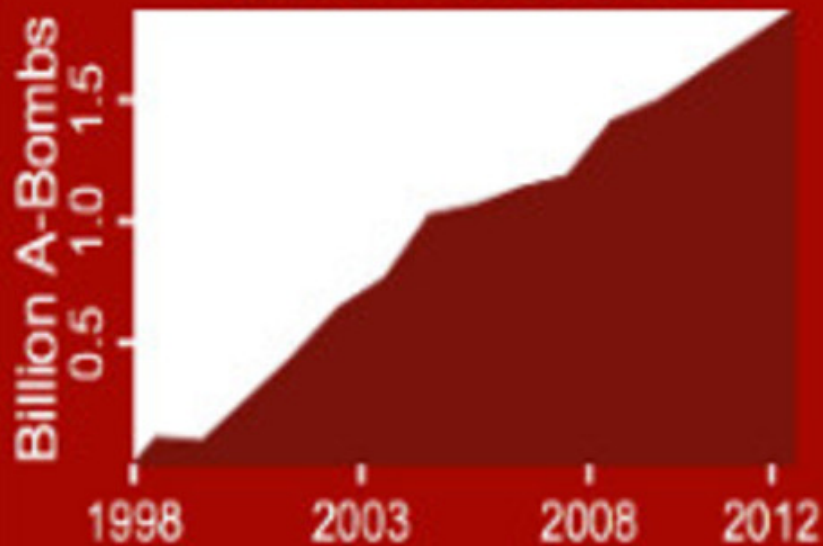
Areas of physical and economic water scarcity



Source: IMWI report, Insights from the Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture, 2006 / p8

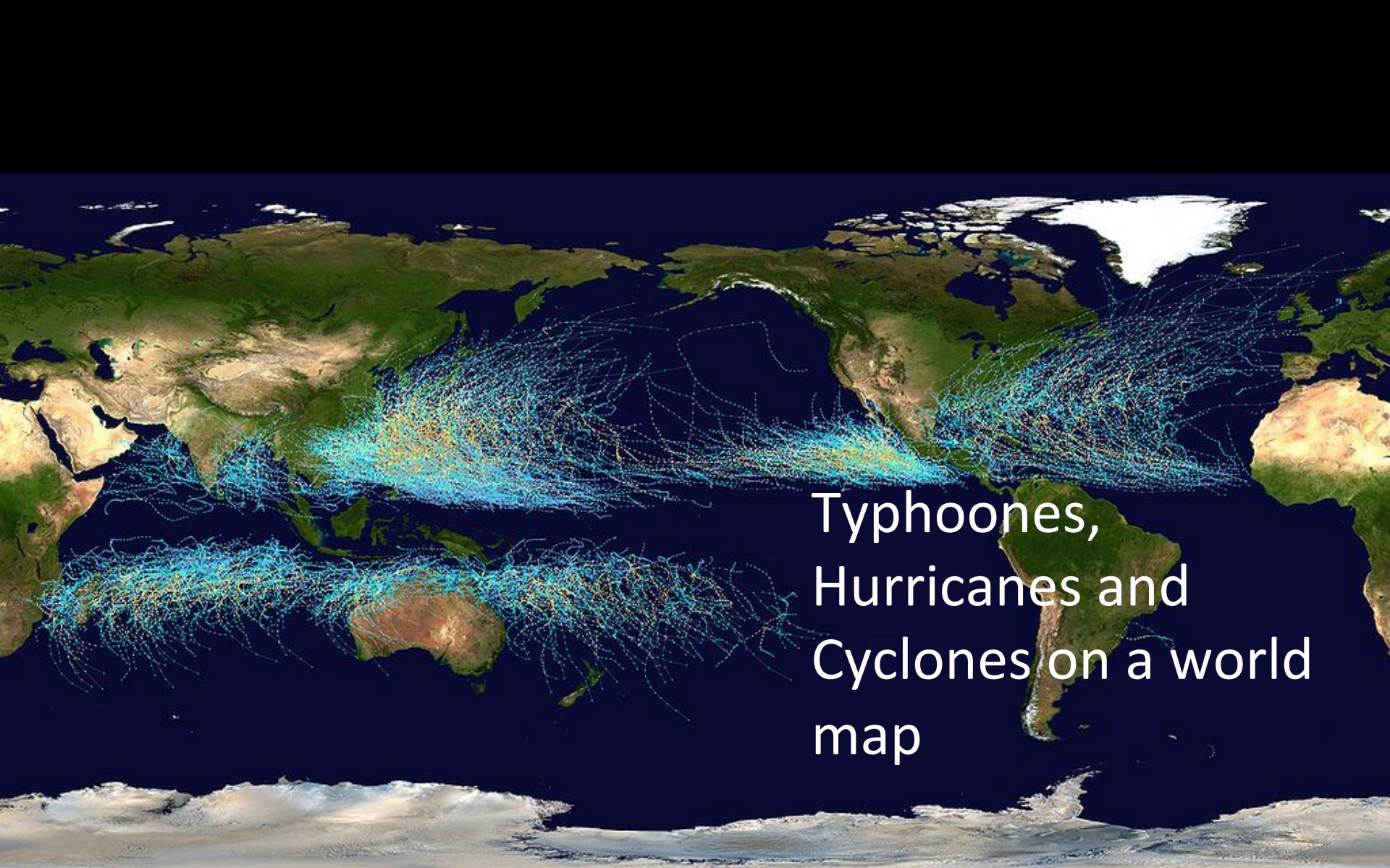
Asia in the World Map

Our climate has accumulated
2,037,061,382
Hiroshima atomic bombs
of heat since 1998



<http://sks.to/heat>

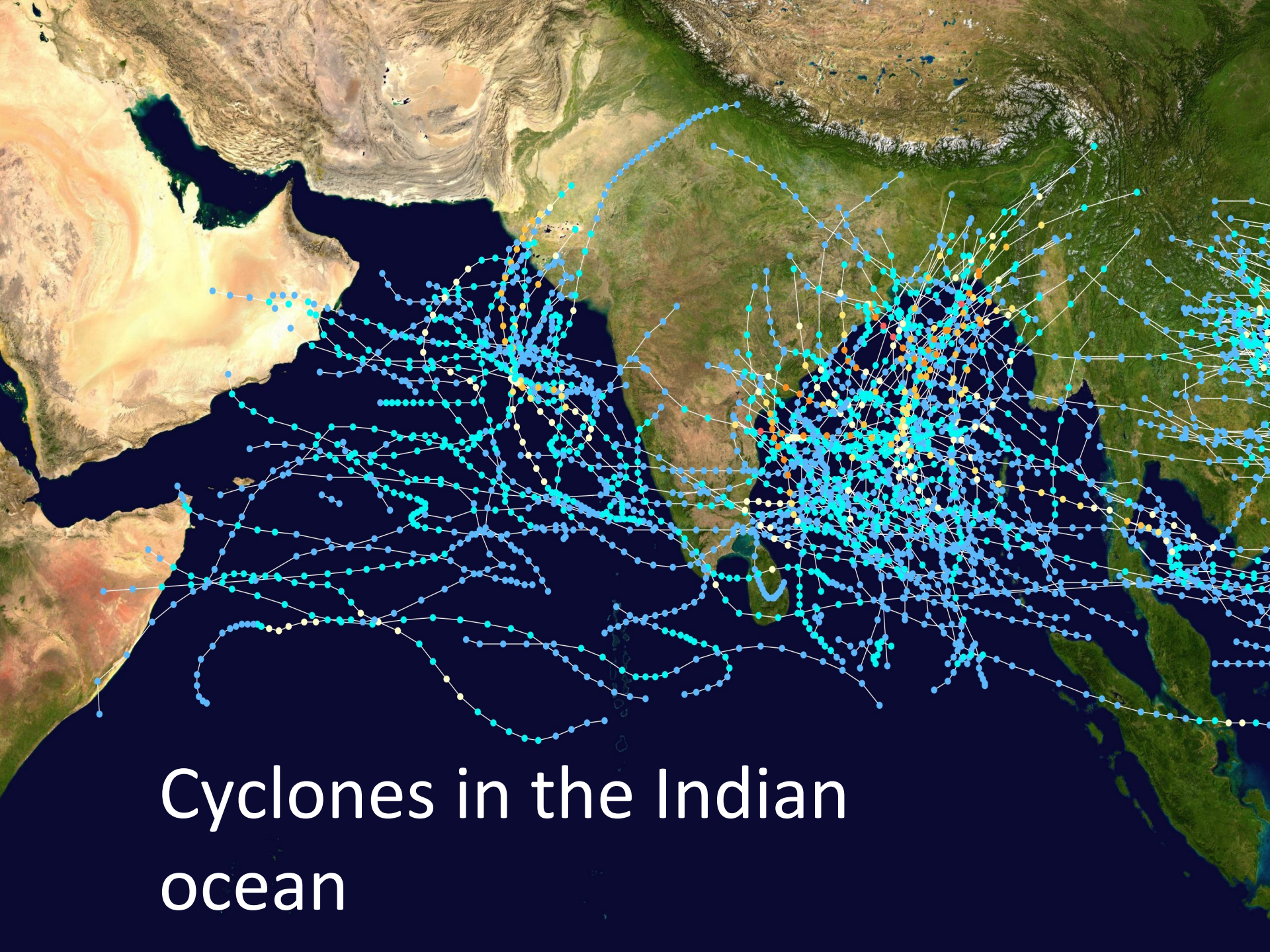




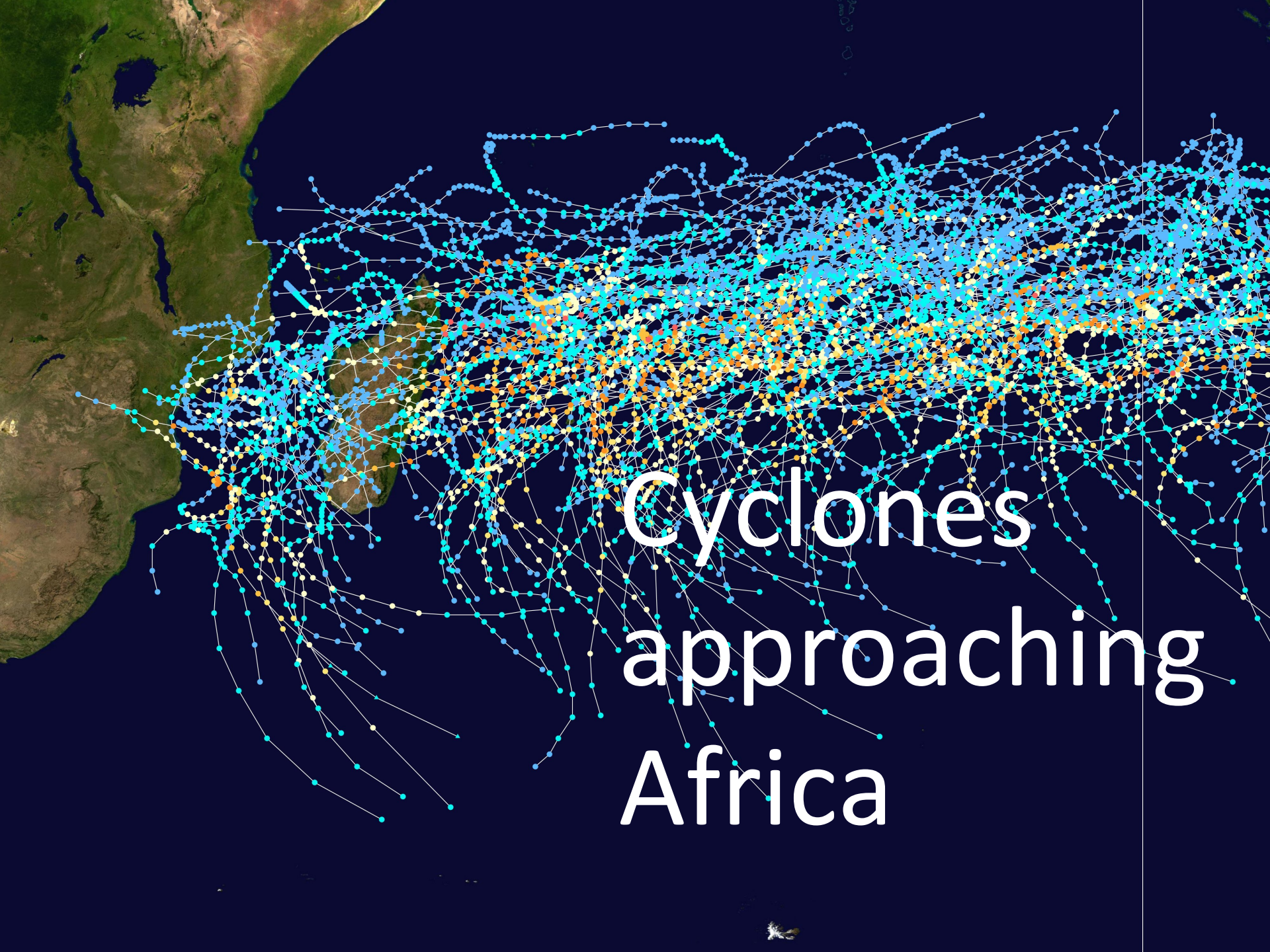
Typhoones,
Hurricanes and
Cyclones on a world
map

Typhoons in the pacific

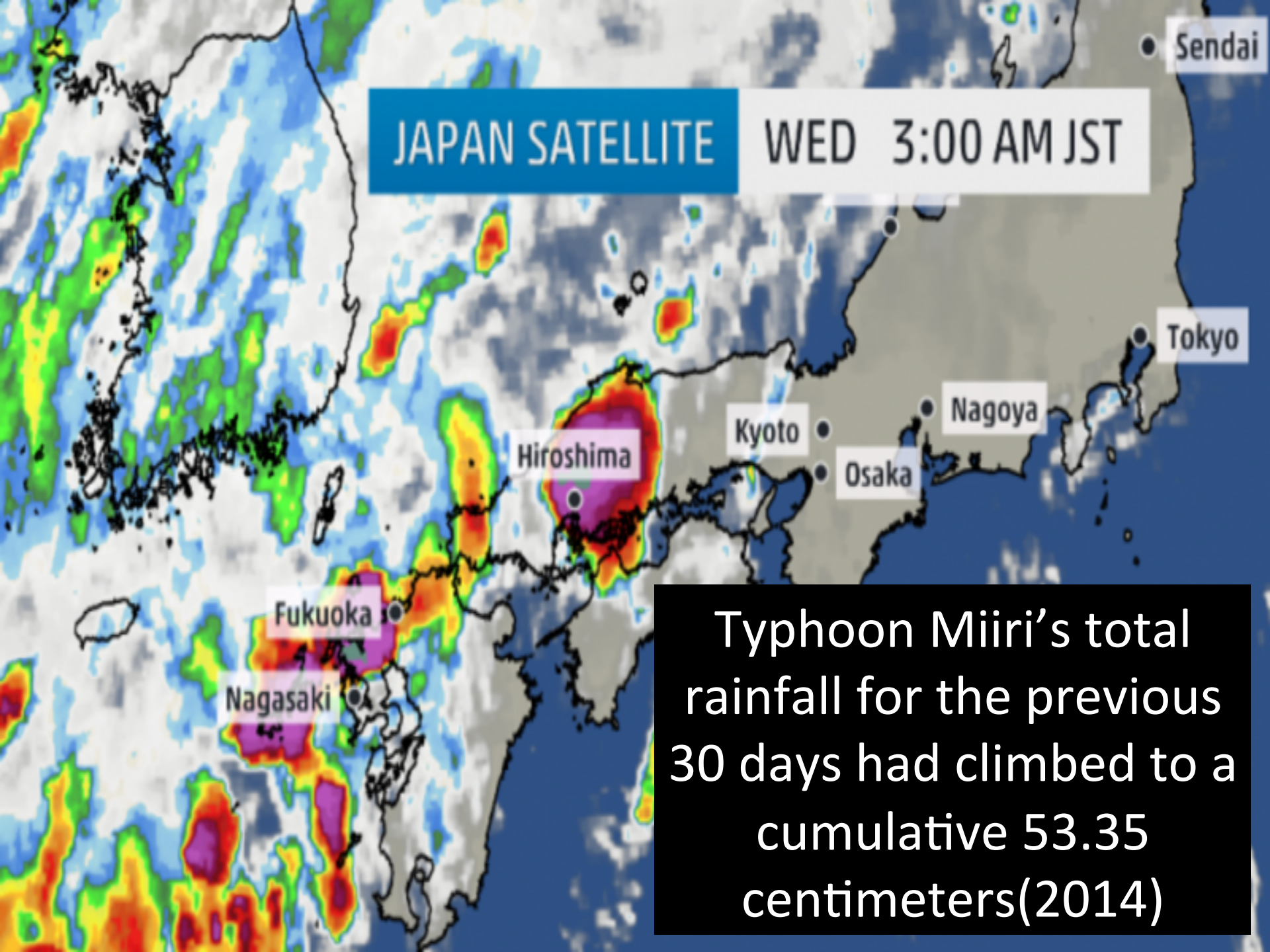




Cyclones in the Indian
ocean



Cyclones
approaching
Africa



JAPAN SATELLITE

WED 3:00 AM JST

Sendai

Tokyo

Nagoya

Kyoto


Osaka

Hiroshima

Fukuoka

Nagasaki

Typhoon Miiri's total rainfall for the previous 30 days had climbed to a cumulative 53.35 centimeters(2014)

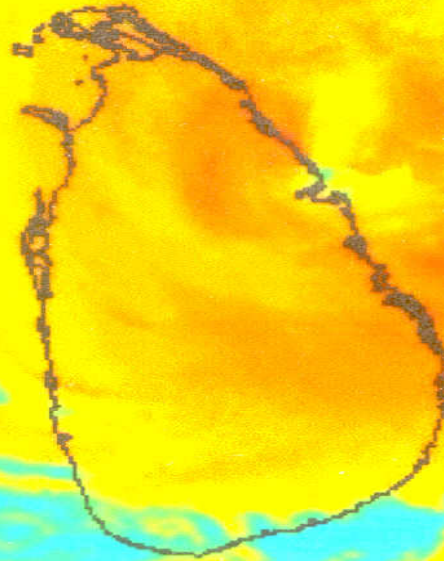


1,685 people in
emergency shelters
and the city's
evacuation orders and
warnings to a total of
164,108 of its 1.17
million residents.

Cyclone 'Aila' in Bangladesh

- Cyclone 'Aila' struck the southern coast of Bangladesh in May 2009 leaving over 190 people dead.
- More than 7,100 people were injured and about 600,000 homes damaged, destroying the livelihoods of communities across the southwestern coastal belt. Some are still living in with lot of hardships.

The size of the
this cyclone
shows that they
are big enough
to devastate a
country



Sri Lanka, Trincomalee Cyclone 26.12.2000

Effect on extreme weather events- Sri Lanka



Flash
Floods in
2010,
Colombo,
Sri Lanka





A year ago, hot weather have compounded drought and water shortages across India and threatened over 330 million people.

Digging for Water, Hambantota, Sri Lanka Dec 2001

Source: Dept of Social Service



In 2015, heat
wave killed 2,422
lives in India.

Coconut Trees in Hambantota, Sri Lanka - December 2001

Source: Dept of social service

A photograph showing a brown cow lying dead on a dry, cracked, and dusty ground. The cow is positioned horizontally, with its head to the right and legs splayed out. The background is a vast, arid landscape with sparse, dry vegetation and a small tree in the distance under a bright sky.

Similarly,
temperature
reached
55.8°C in May
2016 in the
Philippines

**A victim of Hambantota Drought December 2001
Sri Lanka**

Source: Dept of Social Services

Heat, Floods and earthslides in 2016

- India recorded its **highest temperature** on May 2016 in Rajasthan with 51 degrees Celsius.
- During the same time neighboring Sri Lankan capital Colombo had **floods** along the Kelani river, driven 300,000 residents out of their homes.
- Just upstream of the Kelani River, a **landslide** killed more than 150 people.
- Sri Lankan Finance Ministry has estimated the damage to small businesses and industries at about \$2 billion Sri Lankan rupees.
- No system is available to pay this **loss and damage**.



Massive
floods in
Sri Lanka in
May 2016



Earth slide in Sri Lanka in May 2016

A photograph of a vibrant turquoise lake nestled in a mountain valley. In the background, majestic snow-capped peaks rise against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The surrounding slopes are steep and rocky, with patches of snow and sparse vegetation. In the foreground, two people are standing on a rocky shore, looking towards the lake. The overall scene is a stunning natural landscape.

Glacier Lake –
Nepal. This
happen due to
the melting of
glaciers

Glacier Lake outburst- Nepal



A photograph showing a flooded village in Tuvalu. In the foreground, three children are sitting on a wooden platform or dock, looking out over the water. The water is murky and reflects the sky. In the background, there are several buildings, some of which are partially submerged. A large blue tarp is draped over one of the buildings. A palm tree is visible on the left side of the frame. The overall scene depicts the impact of king tides and storm surges on the community.

King tides and storm surges: Tuvalu 2005



Small
Islands will
be under
water





Island people in
papua New
Guinea – loosing
homes and
livelihood

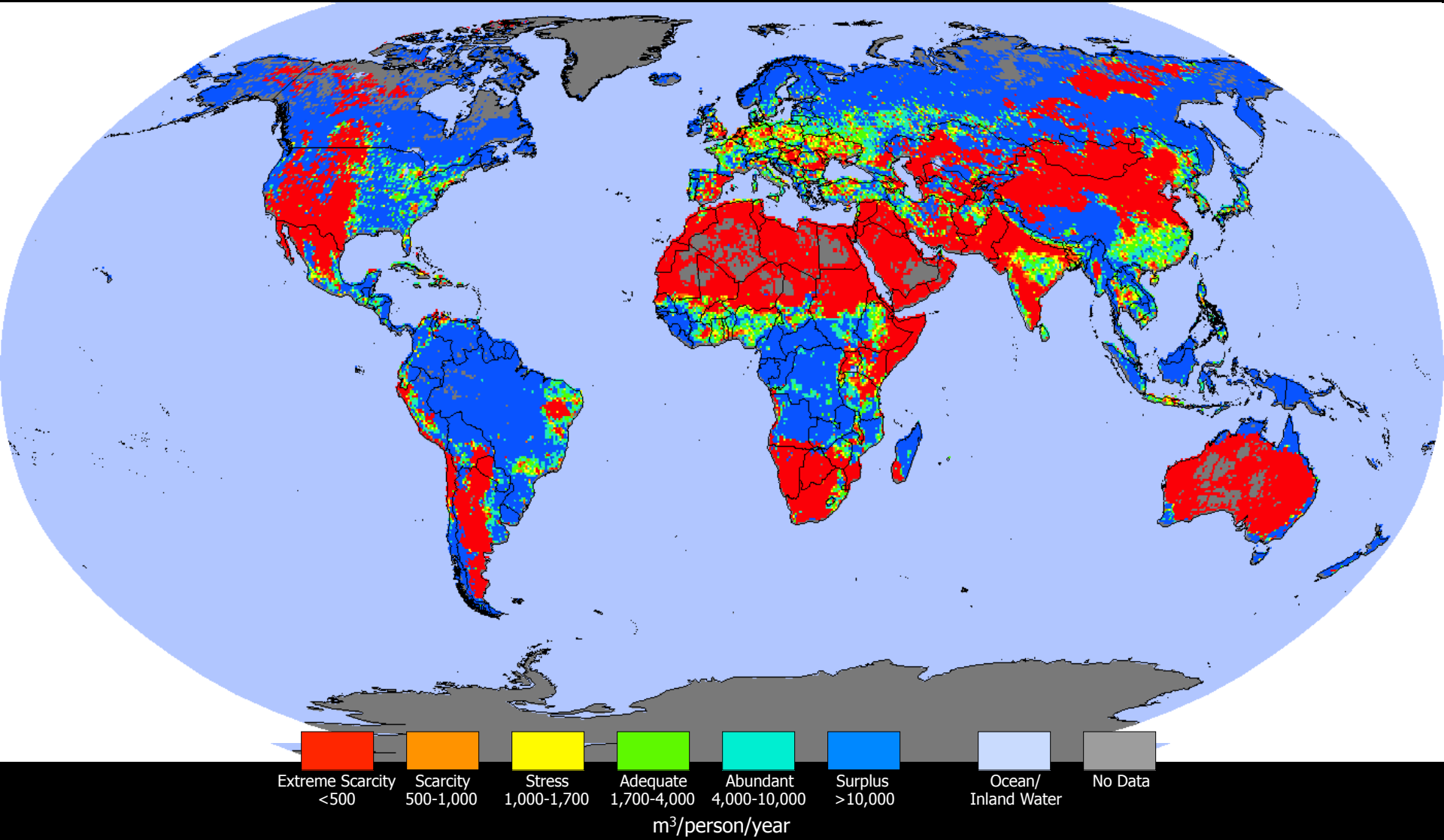
A woman in a colorful orange and yellow sari is wading through deep floodwaters. She is carrying two large, round, brown earthenware pots balanced on a pole across her shoulders. In the background, there is a traditional house with a thatched roof. A blue cloth is hanging from a line near the house, and another blue cloth is draped over a fence. The water is murky and reflects the surrounding environment. The text "People in Bangladesh travel several kilometers to get drinking water" is overlaid on the right side of the image in a white font with a purple outline.

People in
Bangladesh
travel several
kilometers to
get drinking
water

Floods in Manila, The Philippines



Water Availability 2030



Climate Changes



Temperature



Precipitation



Sea Level Rise



Health Impacts

Weather-related Mortality
Infectious Diseases
Air Quality-Respiratory Illnesses



Agriculture Impacts

Crop Yields
Irrigation Demands



Forest Impacts

Forest composition
Geographic range of forests
Forest health and productivity



Water Resource Impacts

Water supply
Water quality
Competition for water



Impacts on Coastal Areas

Erosion of beaches
Inundation of coastal lands
Additional costs to protect coastal communities



Species and Natural Areas

Loss of habitat and species



Local voices not heard in the
climate negotiations



99% demand
climate
justice!



www.foei.org



Green Fund:
Show us the
MONEY

FOOD, WATER,
ENERGY, FOR ALL
FOREVER

FOOD, WATER,
ENERGY, FOR ALL
FOREVER

DON'T
LIE

ENFD



FAIR

**SHARES and
AGREEMENT**

PEOPLE.

1.5° =

Rich countries

do your

FAIR SHARE

Keep below 1.5 C

- Exceeding 1.5°C will entail unacceptable impacts for billions of people/
- The need for urgency is therefore not only limited to the planet and our environment but also about people and the right of all citizens to a safe and dignified life.
- The next 10-15 years are critical in preventing the most dangerous effects of climate change.

Role of Asia & the Pacific

- Asia has the population of 4.4 billion with over 2 billion in China and India.
- It has over 30,000 islands.
- Over 750 million people out of 1.2 billion people live below the poverty line lives in Asia and Pacific.

- Number of least developed countries are also located in Asia and Pacific. People live in these countries are most vulnerable to climate change.
- If the global warming is not managed, these communities may become the climate refugees.
- Not only developing countries but also developed countries are not ready for this.

200 million Climate
refugees by 2100
only in Bangladesh
and India along

- Asia is one of the past growing regions of fossil based development lead by china, India and japan.
- If all the Asia-pacific countries follow the same development model, the climate change will worsen and the same countries will be affected.
- Therefore, Asia's development model needs to be more climate sensitive and resilient.

Australia and Indonesia are still the highest coal producing countries in the world.

Unless these economies changed, the climate change will worsen.

Countries such as China, India and Japan still sell Coal power and LNG technologies.

There should be an immediate stop to these climate killer technologies.

STOP Funding Coal

TOP 20 COAL BANKS 2011-APRIL 2014



Euro millions

Coal power plants in Southeast Asia



- Private Banks provided more than US\$88 billion worth of underwriting and loans to 65 top coal-mining companies in 2013.
- Asia Development Bank (ADB), Japanese Bank for International Corporation (JICA) and the newly established Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank(AIIB) has the total annual budget of over 200 billion USD.
- The three agencies support coal power plants and climate negative infrastructure in the region.



石炭は殺人だ

Coal kills people

- ADB projected “energy demands”, expects more than double between 2010 and 2035, reaching 16,169 terawatt-hours or half of the world’s global energy consumption by 2035.
- By then, Asia will also be responsible for almost half of all global carbon emissions, 35 % higher than current emissions.
- If such energy comes from fossil fuel, the climate change will be irreparable.

- The ADB claims that its own financing for clean energy rose to \$2.4 billion last year from only about \$280 million in 2005.
- This might seem a positive trend but evidence shows that ADB's average energy lending for off-grid and mini-grid renewable energy is only at 7.5 % of its total energy portfolio.

- Bulk of taxpayers' money goes to **false solutions** to the problem of accessible and “clean” electricity such as energy efficiency, clean coal that are still powered by coal, the largest contributor to climate change. This is not acceptable anymore.

- ADB label some poor quality projects as environmentally enhancing projects across all funding facilities for “clean” and “green” projects.
- Thus, despite the proliferation of “green” financing instruments and windows, ADB energy projects still destroy peoples’ lives and the planet.
- Just last month, Indonesia’s Ministry of Finance shared the AIIB's readiness to provide USD 1 billion in loans to Indonesia over the next four years, including for 2,000 MW coal-fired power projects.
- JICA also support several coal power plants in Asia including 28.5 billion Yen loan to India coal sector.

- The Asia and Pacific will be a deciding factor on the climate change.
- Asia can be a solution as well as a problem as we are in the region of majority countries and the highest population.
- The role of Asia and Pacific in cooling the planet will depend on how the developing nations design the development model.
- It will also depend on how the multilateral and private banks invest in clean and sustainable development.

Asia has a big role to play for
investing in climate friendly
development.

It is important to stop investing in
all forms of fossil fuel
and
support active shifting to
renewable energy now.



SAY NO TO COAL