

## **Climate Change's Role in Disasters and Disaster Risk Reduction**

Call for abstract submissions, deadline 30 September 2017

International Sociological Association's World Congress of Sociology

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<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/wc2018/webprogrampreliminary/Session8566.html>

In several recent pieces, we describe the separation of climate change from wider topics and how to better integrate climate change into disaster research and disaster risk reduction:

1. Handbook of DRR including CCA: <https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Handbook-of-Disaster-Risk-Reduction-Including-Climate-Change/Kelman-Mercer-Gaillard/p/book/9781138924567>
2. Linking DRR, climate change, and the SDGs: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/DPM-02-2017-0043>
3. Climate change's role in DRR: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13753-015-0038-5>
4. Learning from history: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11069-016-2294-0>
5. Climate change and the SFDRR: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13753-015-0046-5>

This work shows in principle how and why disaster risk reduction encompasses climate change adaptation and how climate change affects some hazards, but does not necessarily influence vulnerability. That is, climate change offers little new from previous disaster-related work (with a few exceptions). Consequently, opportunities exist to join forces and actions in order to tackle many on-the-ground challenges simultaneously, within wider development and sustainability contexts. With the notion of 'disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation' now fully established and published, the question remains regarding its robustness and implementation in practice. This session solicits case studies demonstrating how much could be gained by placing climate change adaptation within disaster risk reduction and ensuring that climate change's influences on hazards do not subsume the importance of vulnerability causing disasters.

Examples of abstracts might be:

1. Counterarguments to or flaws in the published pieces listed above.
2. The exceptions hinted at.
3. Flood or landslide risk and vulnerability reduction measures factoring in future climate change projections on hazards.
4. A hazard analysis which includes climate change as one weather driver amongst many, indicating how to use the analysis to reduce vulnerability.
5. Protected area management addressing multiple hazards and multiple vulnerabilities.
6. Gender-responsive and gender-based approaches for linking topics.
7. Ecosystem-based adaptation as part of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction.
8. Community-based disaster risk reduction projects which address climate change.
9. How climate change influences vulnerability independently of other factors.
10. The role of migration, as a negative consequence and an opportunity, within these discussions.
11. Reasons why climate change has separated itself.

Overall, what empirical evidence exists to affirm or refute notions of (i) disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation and (ii) climate change influencing hazards, but people's actions remaining responsible for disasters?

From this session's papers, we will produce a special issue of 'Disaster Prevention and Management' <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journal/dpm> Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

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