

Hydro Politics

Newsletter



Issue:9

1 November 2015



Why is the 2015 Paris summit important ?

Why is the 2015 Paris summit important ?

In this issue:

Global strategic trends out to 2040 2

Global Security and Climate Change 2

Abrupt Climate Change: Should we be worried? 2

The River passed through the Mediterranean 2

The billiard ball model: the impact of climate change on development 3

BLUE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—HIGH LEVEL FORUM . October 8-9, 2015 Geneva, 4

At the Paris summit in December 2015, 196 countries will meet to sign a new climate change agreement. But will it be meaningful and make a difference to climate action on the ground ?

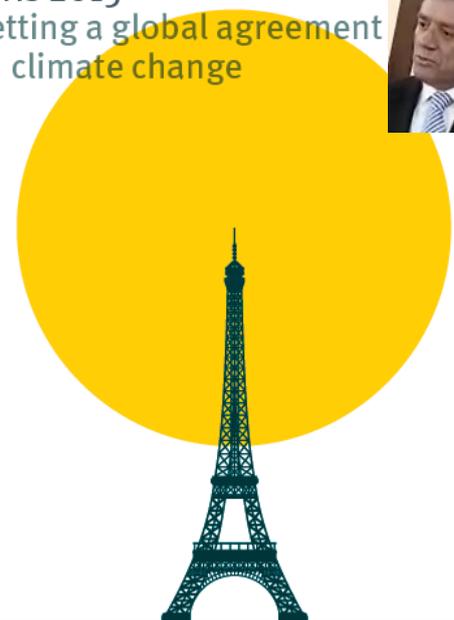
We will see it. But It needs right political leadership, it can lead to ambitious outcomes that will have a real impact on tackling climate change. Countries like the US and China are working to ensure an outcome is likely in 2015 .

The 2009 negotiations were fraught and chaotic, with a last minute agreement.

Yet international negotiations remain vital for countries to build on national approaches, providing reassurance that they are not acting alone, and making it easier for nations to work together towards a low carbon future.

This is why the 2015 Paris summit is important.

Paris 2015
Getting a global agreement on climate change



We should find a sustainable way to eliminate poverty, improving health and building security in the world.

Vitality, a strong climate deal will help to meet international development aims, which are at increasing risk from rising global temperatures.

Eliminating poverty, improving health and building security are all outcomes linked to future world politics. Climate change adaptation will be a part of this politics in especially developing worlds. The Paris summit

decisions will only be satisfactory if they are realistic and applicable by all.

World Policy Makers should be aware of that climate change is not only an environmental issue but also political, economical, social and global security issue anymore. We all can loss we all depend.

Best Regards

D.Y



Abrupt Climate Change: Should we be worried?

We generally consider climate changes as Antarctica have confirmed that these sudden climate changes affected not just

particularly in the winter. A sudden shut down of this current would have a ripple effect throughout the ocean-atmosphere system, forcing worldwide changes in ocean currents, and in the path of the atmospheric jet stream. Studies of North Atlantic Ocean sediments have revealed that the Meridional Overturning Circulation has shut down many times in the past, and that many of these shut downs coincide with the abrupt climate change events noted in the Greenland ice cores.

How does one shut down the Meridional Overturning Circulation? First, one must examine the MOC itself. The MOC, or Great Ocean Conveyor Belt (Figure below), is a system of interconnected ocean currents that girdle the



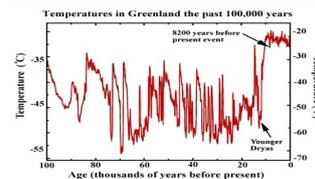
taking place on the scale of hundreds or even thousands of years. However, since the early 1990s, a radical shift in the scientific understanding of Earth's climate history has occurred. We now know that that major regional and global climate shifts have occurred in just a few decades or even a single year. The most recent of these shifts occurred just 8200 years ago. If an abrupt climate change of similar magnitude happened today, it would have severe consequences for humans and natural ecosystems. Although scientists consider an abrupt climate change unlikely in the next 100 years, their understanding of the phenomena is still a work-in-progress, and such a change could be triggered instantly by natural processes or by human-caused global warming with little warning.

The National Academy of Sciences compiled a comprehensive report in 2002 entitled, Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises.

20 abrupt climate changes in the Past

Ocean and lake sediment data from places such as California, Venezuela, and

Greenland, but the entire world. During the past 110,000 years, there have been at least 20 such abrupt climate changes. Only one



period of stable climate has existed during the past 110,000 years--the 11,000 years of modern climate (the "Holocene" era). "Normal" climate for Earth is the climate of sudden extreme jumps--like a light switch flicking on and off.

What causes abrupt climate change?

Current theories on the cause of abrupt climatic change focus on sudden shut downs and start-ups of the Meridional Overturning Circulation (MOC) (also referred to as the thermohaline circulation), which is a global network of density-driven ocean currents. The Meridional Overturning Circulation transports a tremendous amount of heat northward, keeping the North Atlantic and much of Europe up to 9°F (5°C) warmer,



planet.

Conclusion

The historical records shows us that abrupt climate change is not only possible--it is the normal state of affairs. The present warm, stable climate is a rare anomaly. It behooves us to learn as much as we can about the climate system so that we may be able to predict when the next abrupt shift in climate will come. Until we know better when this might happen, it would be wise to stop pouring so much carbon dioxide into the air. A nasty surprise might be lurking just around the corner. In the words of Dr. Wally Broecker, "the climate system is an angry beast, and we are poking it."

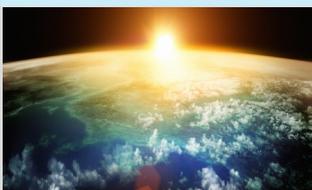
Source :

By Jeffrey Masters, Ph.D. — Director of Meteorology, Weather Underground, Inc



Climate change will amplify existing social, political and resource stresses, shifting the tipping point at which conflict ignites, rather than directly causing it. Climate change is likely to increase the frequency, scale and duration of humanitarian crises. It is also likely to change patterns of migration, making border security an ongoing concern, especially in the developed world."

UK Ministry of Defence, Global strategic trends out to 2040



Global security Climate change is also likely to affect global security, with defence experts warning of increased conflict, humanitarian crises and refugee movements. multiplier" which aggravates poverty, political instability and social tensions. The Pentagon refers to climate change impacts as a "threat"

The River passed through the Mediterranean for Peace



Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has inaugurated an undersea fresh water pipeline linking Turkey with the Cyprus.

Erdogan and other officials on 17 October 2015 Saturday opened a valve allowing water to flow through the 107-kilometer (66.5-mile) pipeline at a ceremony at the Mediterranean town of Anamur, before attending a second ceremony in Cyprus marking the water's arrival.

Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akıncı declared during the inauguration that the water would make Cyprus the Green Island again, referring to its name in medieval literature. Still others proclaimed this one-of-a-kind engineering feat as a proof of the greatness of the Turkish nation.

Turkey says the water — aimed to meet the north's irrigation and drinking



water needs for the next half century — could be shared with the Greek Cypriots once the island is reunified.

Greek Cypriots have decried project as a Turkish ploy to further strengthen its grip on the islands north.

The Project

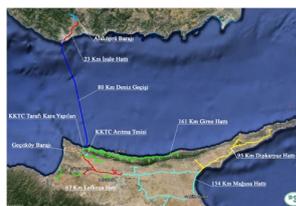
The pipes have been immersed under the Mediterranean Sea in world's one of the biggest water pipeline Project which aims to end the drinking water and irrigation problems of Cyprus and cost 450 million dollars. The Project includes the total of 106 Km pipeline 80 of which to be under the water and two hydro electric plants, one in Turkey and one in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The pipeline hanged 250 meters under the water on the poles each being 50 meters apart. The pipeline will transport 75 million cubic meter water to TRNC

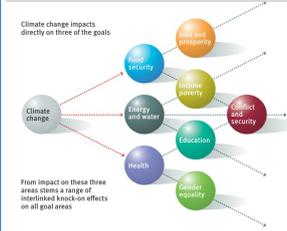
annually nearly half of



which to be used for irrigation purposes and the other half to solve the drinking problem of the island which has scarce water sources .



The billiard ball model: the impact of climate change on development goals

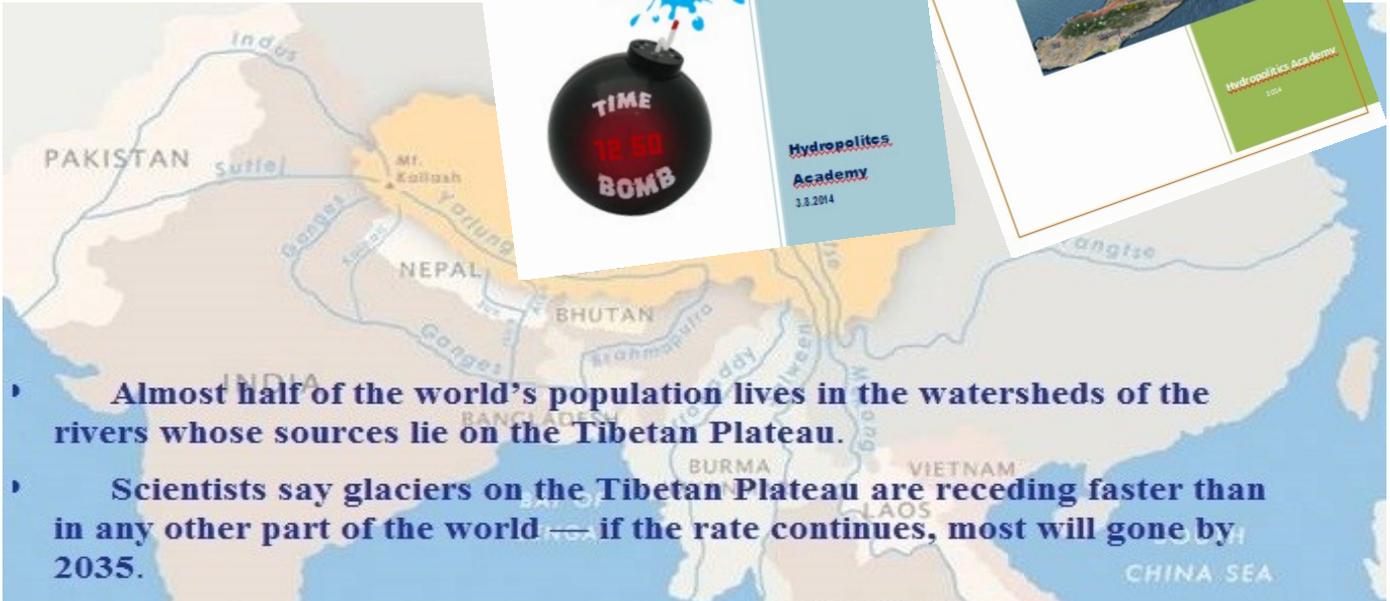
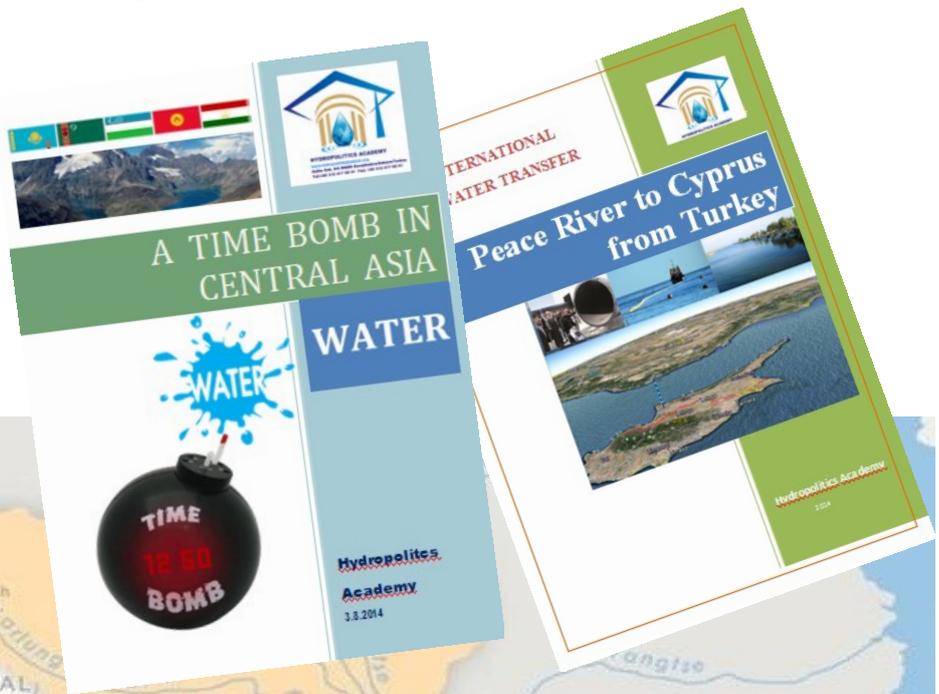


The IPCC is clear that climate change will exacerbate poverty in most developing countries. This is due to a complex range of factors, but particularly food price increases. previous report in 2007, there have been rapid food price increases, following climate extremes in key producing systems. It notes that, in the years since its 32 A similar picture emerges on health. A study, by The Lancet and University College London, stated that climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century. food, water, sanitation, extreme events, shelter and human settlements, which in turn affect health outcomes. Infant mortality is closely linked to under nutrition and food insecurity, both affected by climate change.

Climate change influences disease patterns, 33 34 Reducing carbon emissions will help to mitigate these effects; meanwhile, there are economic, health and social opportunities in low carbon development pathways. Decentralised low carbon energy, for example, such as solar and wind, can provide electricity for the 70 per cent of sub-Saharan Africans who currently have no access. Growth in off grid solar has given 2.5 million households in Kenya access to energy.

Source :Paris 2015: getting a global agreement on

New Reports



- Almost half of the world's population lives in the watersheds of the rivers whose sources lie on the Tibetan Plateau.
- Scientists say glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau are receding faster than in any other part of the world — if the rate continues, most will gone by 2035.

BLUE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—HIGH LEVEL FORUM .

October 8-9, 2015 Geneva, Switzerland



Human Security Division of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs on the 8th and 9th of October 2015. About 70 policy makers, Members of Parliament, serving and former Ministers, media leaders, academics and water experts from across the Middle East came together for the forum which was held in Geneva, Switzerland.

CONCLUSION: KEY MESSAGES

1-The Blue Peace Community in the Middle East is a soft infrastructure for dialogue. It will be in a position to contribute to positive change as soon as the political space opens up. It should be nurtured, diversified and strengthened.

2-The long term objective for enabling water cooperation in the Middle East is to create an institutional mechanism such as a Cooperation Council for the sustainable management of water resources

3-It will be useful to engage Iran in the Blue Peace Process, as the tributaries of some of the rivers flowing into Turkey originate from Iran, that country is very much part of the Middle Eastern hydro-political region.

4-Specific bilateral confidence building measures should be promoted.

5-Besides the quantitative aspects of trans-boundary water management, it is important to focus on governance, demand, and quality of water courses.

7-The role of media is immensely important.

www.strategicforesight.com



The High-Level Forum on Blue Peace in the Middle-East was co-hosted by the Strategic Foresight Group and the University of Geneva in cooperation with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the

- EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- APPLIED RESEARCH
- INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING
- ADVISORY SERVICES



Hydropolitics Association

www.supolitikalaridernegi.org
 Güfte sok: 8/9 06680 Kavaklıdere/Ankara/TURKEY
 E-mail: merkez@supolitikalaridernegi.org
 Phone: +90 312 417 00 41 Fax: +90 312 417 60 67

Water peace at home
 Water peace in the world



Want to receive this newsletter by email? In an effort to save money and trees, an sign up to receive this newsletter by email

Güfte Sokak
 Filiz Apartmanı No: 8 Daire :9
 Kavaklıdere
 ANKARA /TURKEY

Tel: 0 (312)417 00 41
 Fax: 0 (312) 417 60 67
 E-mail info@hidropolitikakademi.org

November 2015

News Coordinator: ,Assoc Prof. Dr. Nuran YILDIZ,Assoc. Prof.Dr. Doğan YILDIZ
 Chief editor : Tülin Pınar
 Content : HPA Technical Unit – www.hidropolitikakademi.org
 Design & printing: ada Strateji Turkey

The contents of the articles in this document is the sole responsibility of writers and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the HPA

www.hidropolitikakademi.org