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Management Guidelines For Slow Onset Disasters: The Case Of Climate Change And Central Anatolian Drought

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ABSTRACT

Global warming due to carbon emissions might be a relatively new threat to humanity but Central Anatolian drought has been progressing since the last Pleistocene ice age that ended around 12.000 years ago. The area around Catalhoyuk is thought to be wetland around 9.000 BCE; by 1.000 CE, Konya-Karaman region was recorded to be a forest land. Today the area is arid and ground water table is falling almost at 10 meter per year rate. Computer models forecast an even drier region in the coming years. Climate change is a slow developing disaster and people are usually slow to respond such changes. This study suggests an extended framework for disaster management especially for slow onset disasters, and, takes Central Anatolian drought for application demonstration. The response will include methods for evaluating the alternatives.

KEYWORDS Disaster Management; Climate Change; Alternative Energy