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International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Climate Knowledge and Disaster Risk Reduction

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Understanding Hazards - Anticipating Changes and Disasters

- Understand better how and when climate hazards occurs will help to build new “knowledge based” DRR and preparedness programmes.
- Understanding climate changes will guide adaptation programmes.



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Increase dialogue between

Climate/Hydro and DRR in Africa

- ISDR and DRR FP are part of the COFs (PRESAO, PRESAC, SARCOF and GHACOF).
- End user (and not data oriented) collaboration
- Urban flood EWS (still identifying key partners)
- Translating forecasts on possible actions for different sectors (DRR, Health, Agriculture, Dam mangers (energy) and simulations (PRESAO with the WB)
- Connecting and engaging key stakeholder in the dialogue
- Private sector, universities, mayors joined some COFs....



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NO REGRET APPROACH

GET
SET

READY

GO

Seasonal

- Inform community at risk and key player
- Review staff readiness and train if necessary
- Review adapt contingency plan
- Enable EWS

Updates

- confirmation?
- Resource mobilization
- Review or set SOPs
- Dialogue with partners and community on operations and coordination

Short Alert

- Assessment team ready for deployment
- First support ready
- Estimated road damages
- Dialogue with communities and authorities



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Challenges for DRM

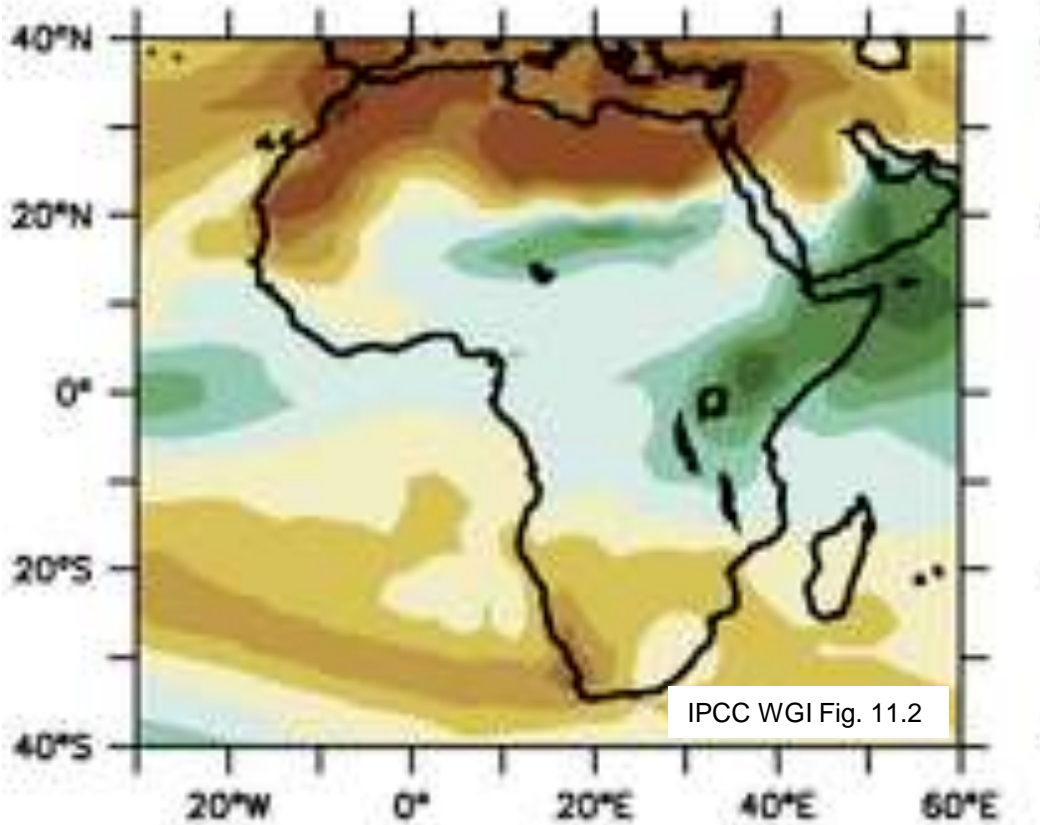
- Most of the designated tools for Resource mobilization starts in general by “when disaster happen” (Emergency/flash Appeals)
- Weather information not enough to issue effective EWS.. Example of Abijan, or coping mechanisms for drought
- Infrastructures and new engineering standards to be resilience to extreme shocks.



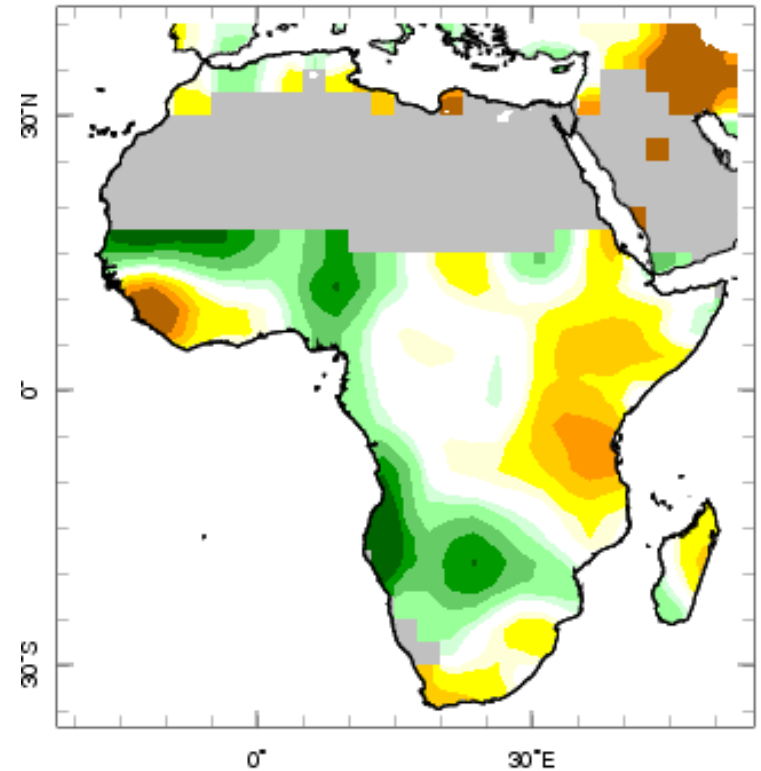
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Model Projections Compared to Recent Trends

PROJECTED % CHANGE IN RAINFALL
(2080-2099 COMPARED TO 1980-1999)



OBSERVED % CHANGE IN RAINFALL
(1999-2011 COMPARED TO 1979-1998)



What is the timescale of interest?



Climate information for Disaster Risk action

Climatologists	Disaster Managers
Location	Vulnerability
Magnitude	Expected Loss
Lead Time	Range of plausible actions
Probability	Subjective decision to act or not act



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Conclusion:

- Opportunity to bring together developmental and humanitarian actors
- Adaptation for both climate change and variability is about reducing vulnerability and build resilience of community at risk
- Involve better environment, agriculture and water resource managers in DRR/CCA institutional framework
- Financial mechanisms for forecast based interventions?



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Thank you