



Arab Region: Official statistics in the preparation of the vulnerability assessments under the Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR)

First Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics
Session 2: Managing climate change-related hazards with official statistics
8 June 2021



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Climate Change and Natural Resource Sustainability Cluster
UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Objective

To assess the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in the Arab Region through a consultative and integrated regional initiative that seeks to identify the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability caused by climate change impacts on water resources based on regional specificities.

*RICCAR aims to provide a common platform for **assessing, addressing and informing** response to climate change impacts on freshwater resources in the Arab region by serving as the basis for **dialogue, priority setting and policy formulation** on climate change at the regional level*

Assessment

Adaptation

DRR

Mitigation

Negotiations

RICCAR Partnerships - since 2010

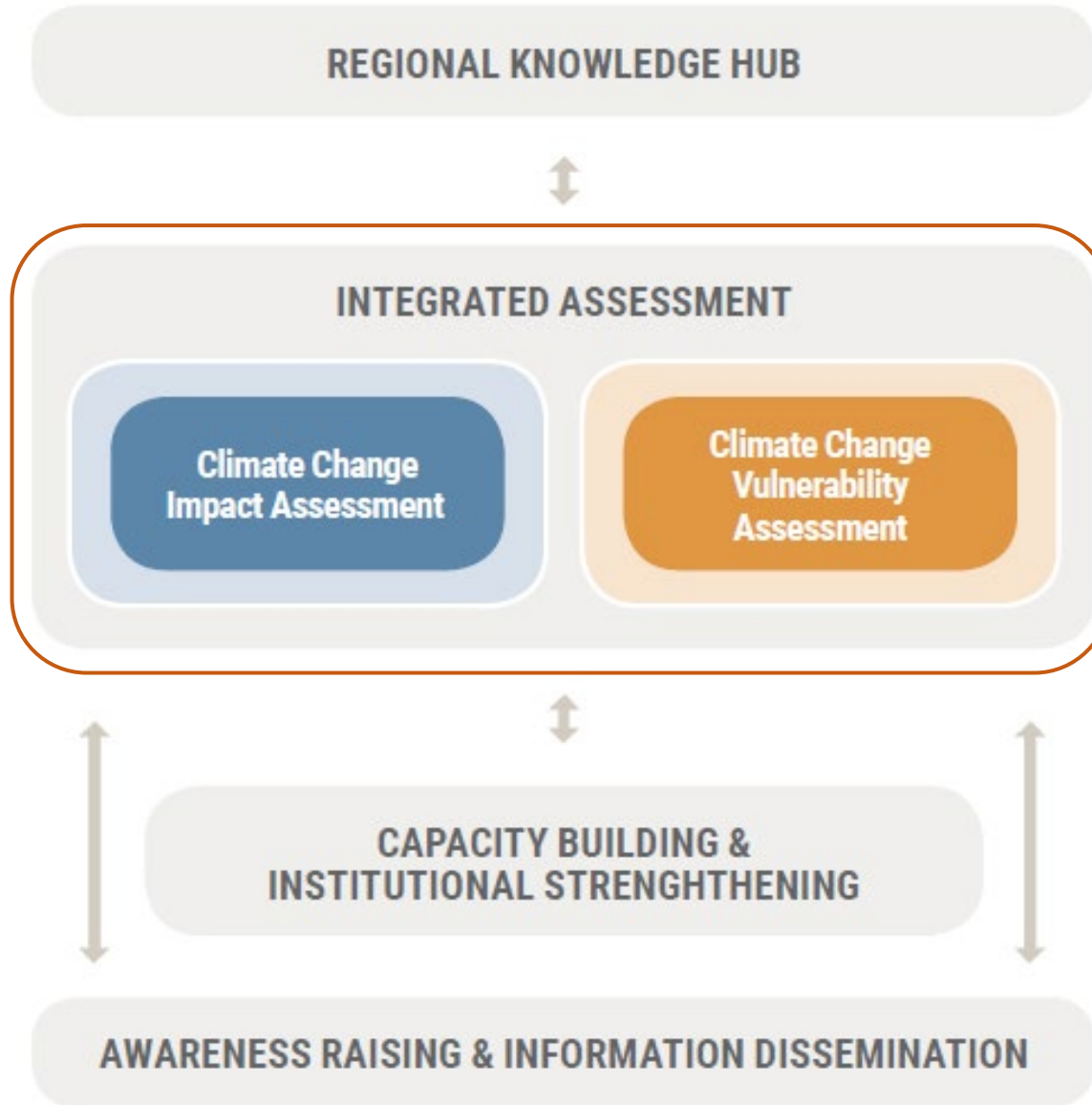


SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

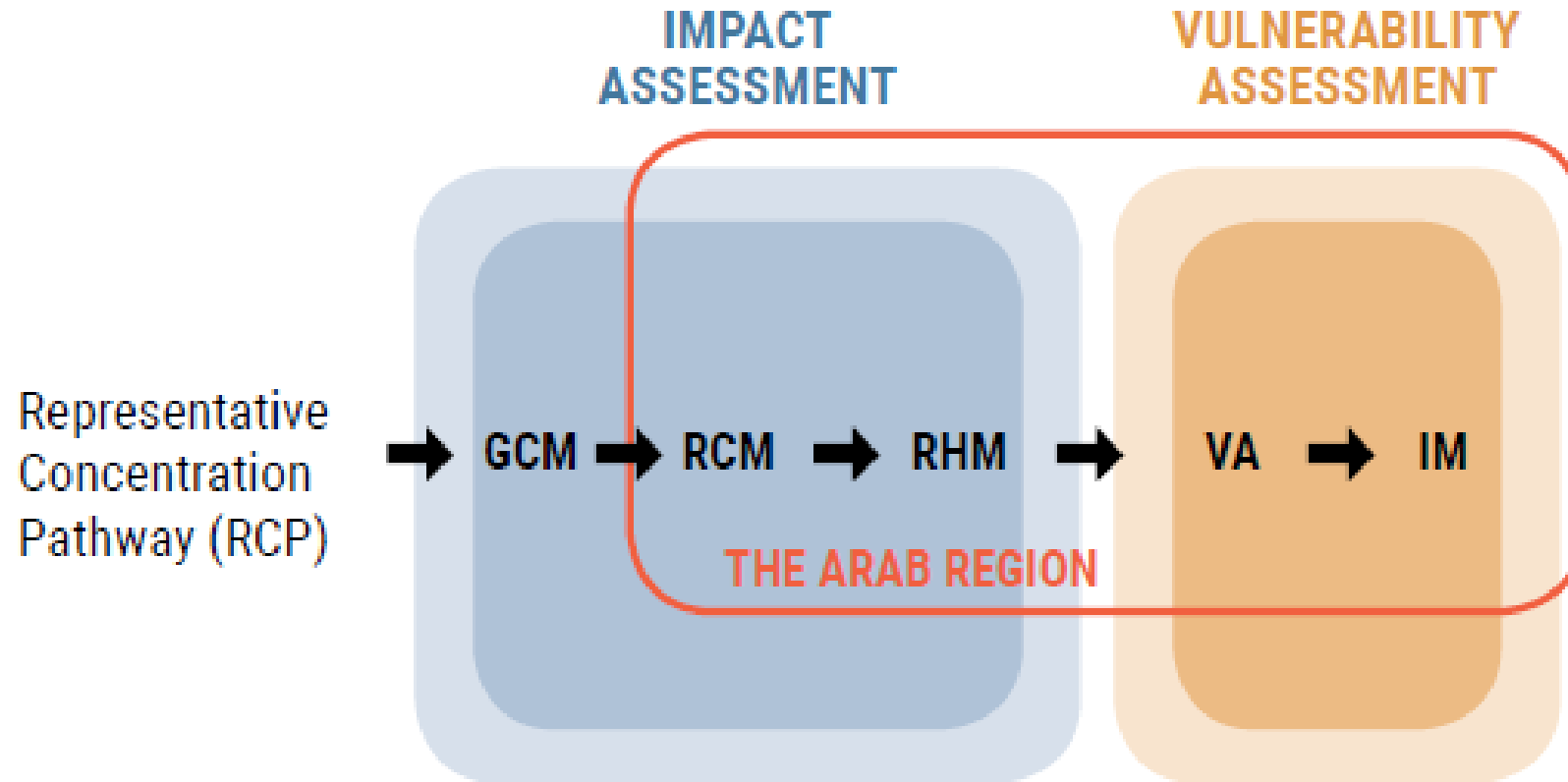
ACCWaM

CORDEX-MENA Domain hosted by
The Cyprus Institute

Pillars of Work



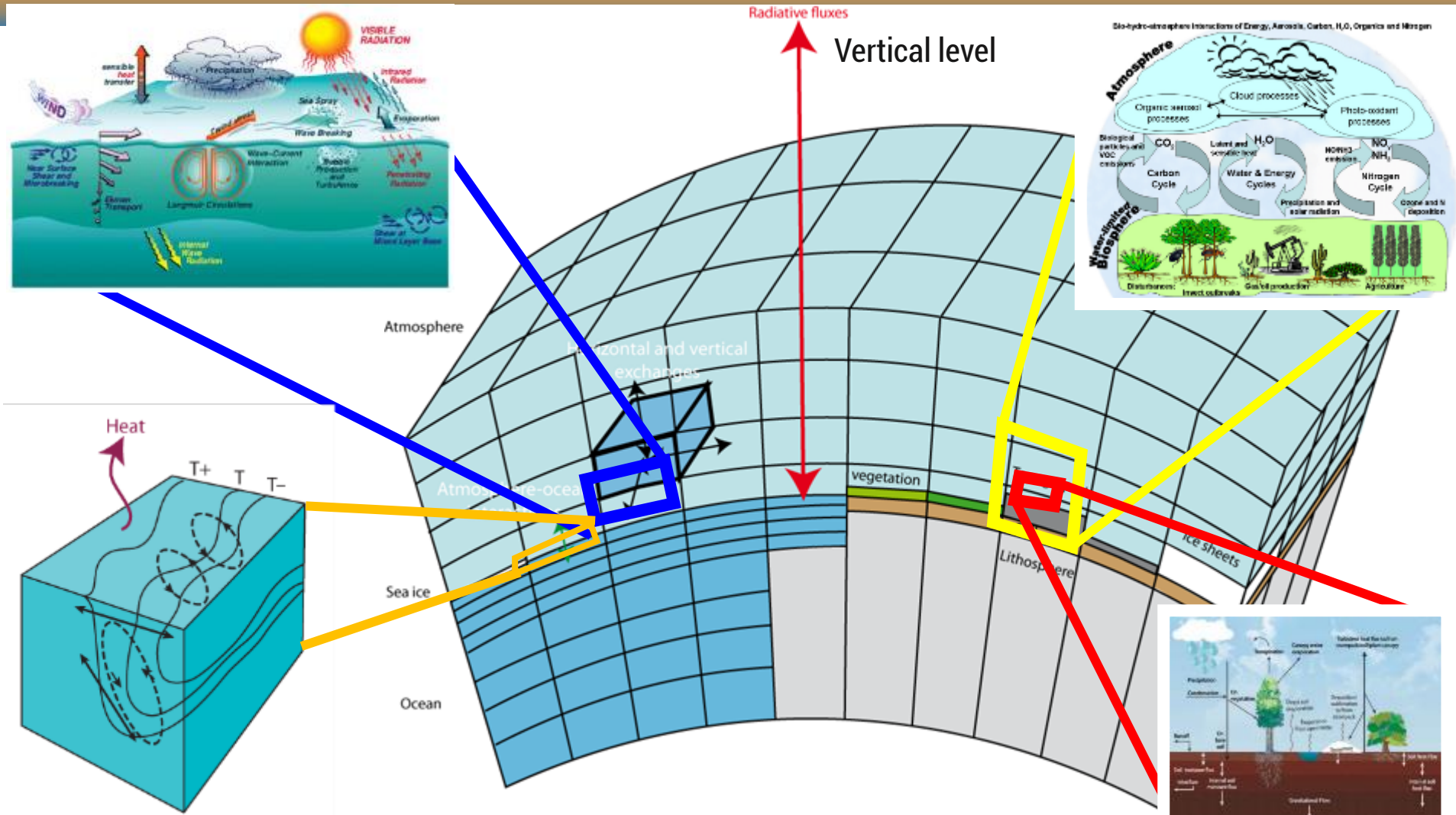
Integrated Assessment



GCM: Global Climate Modelling
RCM: Regional Climate Modelling
RHM: Regional Hydrological Modelling

VA: Vulnerability Assessment
IM: Integrated Mapping

Computing Climate Variables



REF: http://stratus.astr.ucl.ac.be/textbook/chapter3_node8.html
<http://www.nesl.ucar.edu/LAR/2007/strategic-priorities/sp2/index.php>

- Atmosphere
- Oceans
- Terrestrial

Essential Climate Variables: Generated per Grid Box

Atmosphere

Surface

- [Precipitation](#)
- [Pressure](#)
- [Radiation budget](#)
- [Temperature](#)
- [Water vapour](#)
- [Wind speed and direction](#)

Upper-air

- [Earth radiation budget](#)
- [Lightning](#)
- [Temperature](#)
- [Water vapor](#)
- [Wind speed and direction](#)

Atmospheric Composition

- [Aerosols](#)
- [Carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases](#)
- [Clouds](#)
- [Ozone](#)
- [Precursors for aerosols and ozone](#)

Land

Hydrosphere

- [Groundwater](#)
- [Lakes](#)
- [River discharge](#)

Cryosphere

- [Glaciers](#)
- [Ice sheets and ice shelves](#)
- [Permafrost](#)
- [Snow](#)

Biosphere

- [Above-ground biomass](#)
- [Albedo](#)
- [Evaporation from land](#)
- [Fire](#)
- [Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation \(FAPAR\)](#)
- [Land cover](#)
- [Land surface temperature](#)
- [Leaf area index](#)
- [Soil carbon](#)
- [Soil moisture](#)

Anthroposphere

- [Anthropogenic Greenhouse gas fluxes](#)
- [Anthropogenic water use](#)

Ocean

Physical

- [Ocean surface heat flux](#)
- [Sea ice](#)
- [Sea level](#)
- [Sea state](#)
- [Sea surface currents](#)
- [Sea surface salinity](#)
- [Sea surface stress](#)
- [Sea surface temperature](#)
- [Subsurface currents](#)
- [Subsurface salinity](#)
- [Subsurface temperature](#)

Biogeochemical

- [Inorganic carbon](#)
- [Nitrous oxide](#)
- [Nutrients](#)
- [Ocean colour](#)
- [Oxygen](#)
- [Transient tracers](#)

Biological/ecosystems

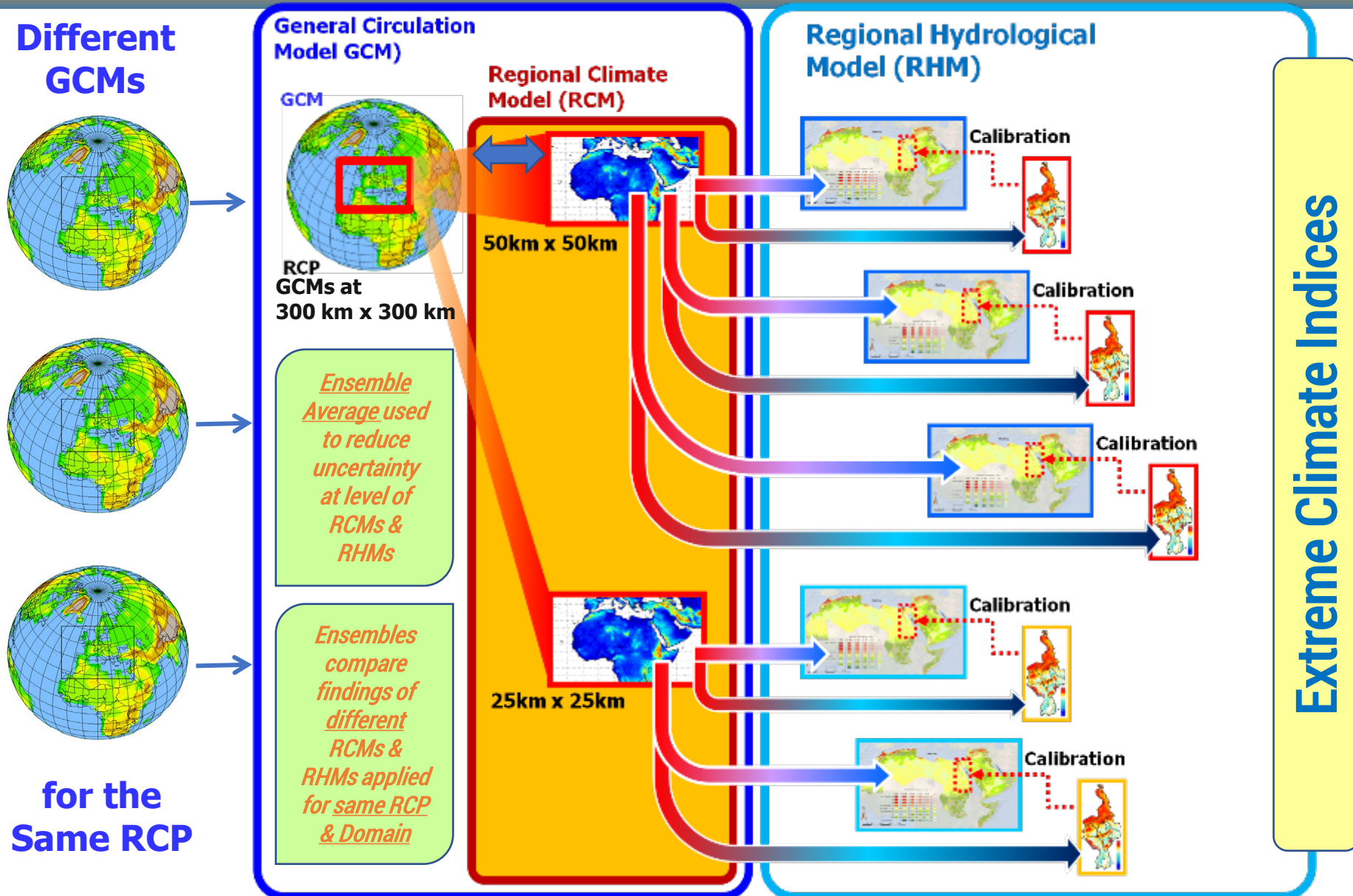
- [Marine habitats](#)
- [Plankton](#)

Essential Climate Variables (ECV) datasets provide the empirical evidence needed to understand and predict the evolution of climate

Is observed data that informs official statistics

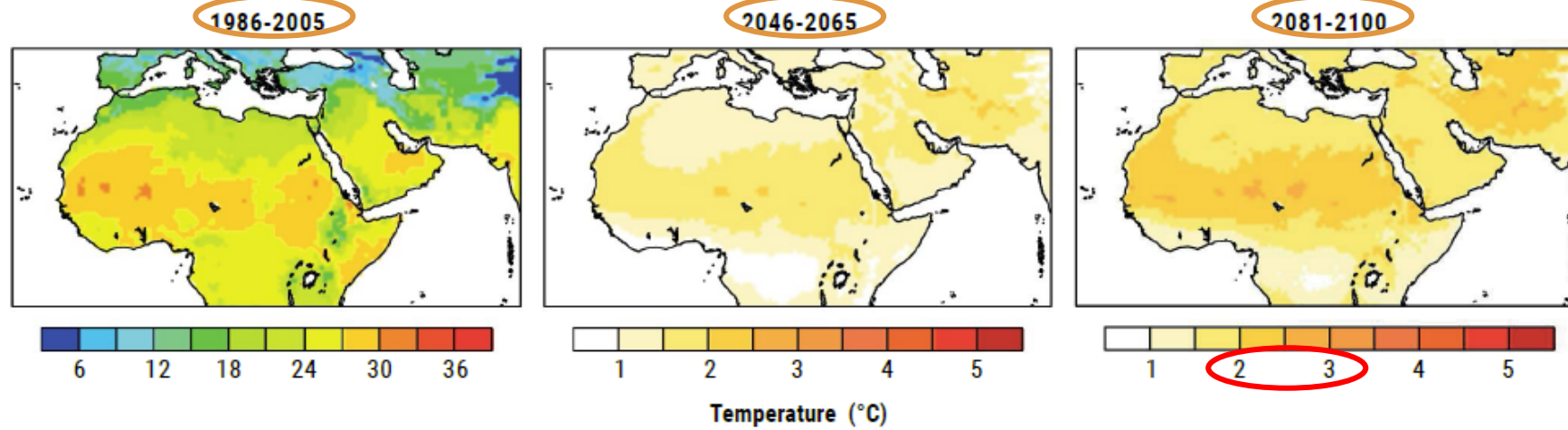
RICCAR RCMs are land-based models and do not generate Oceanic Variables

Moving from Regional Climate Models to Hydrological Models

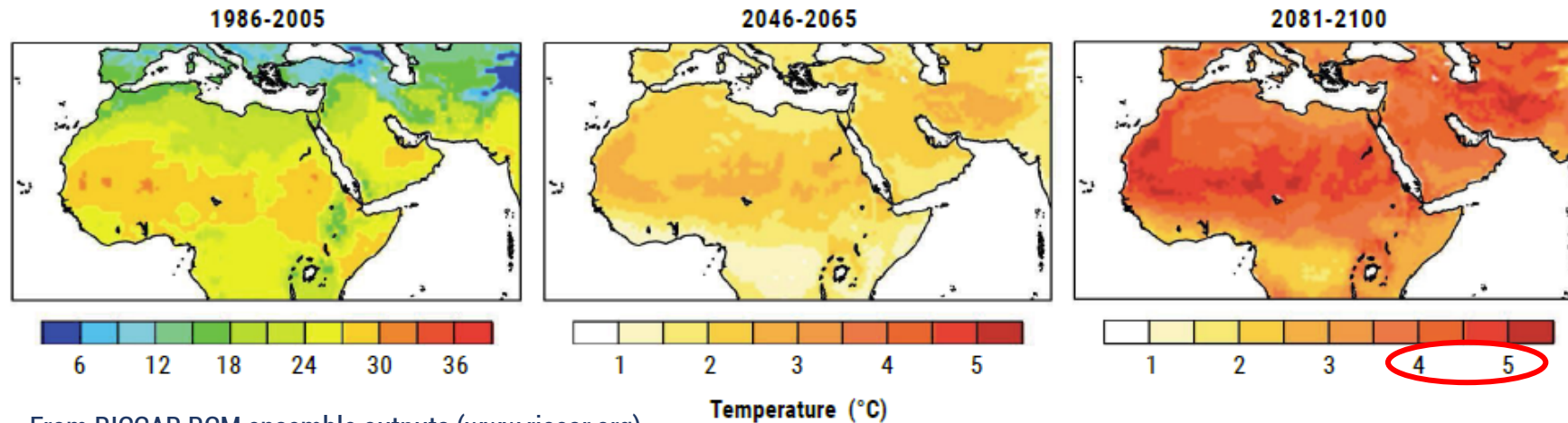


Change in Mean Temperature Ensemble Output: mean versus extreme climate events needed for DRR

RCP 4.5



RCP 8.5



From RICCAR RCM ensemble outputs (www.riccar.org)

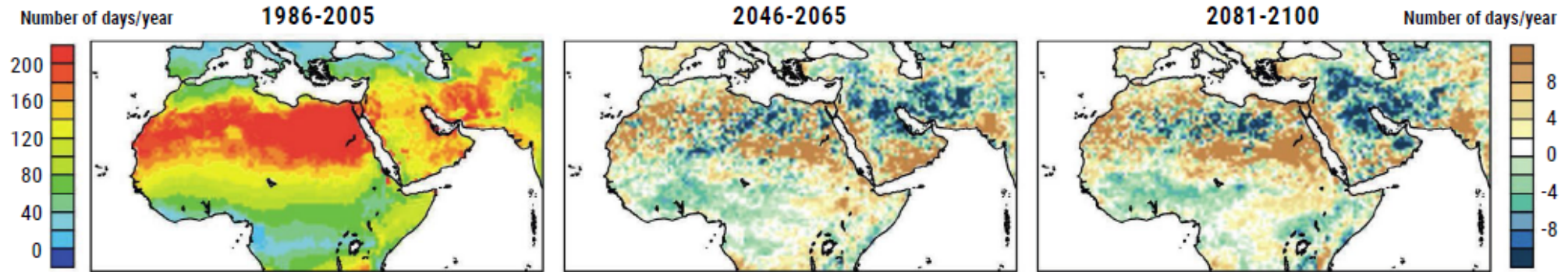
Extreme Climate Indices to inform DRR

**Consider Appropriate
Thresholds & Indices**

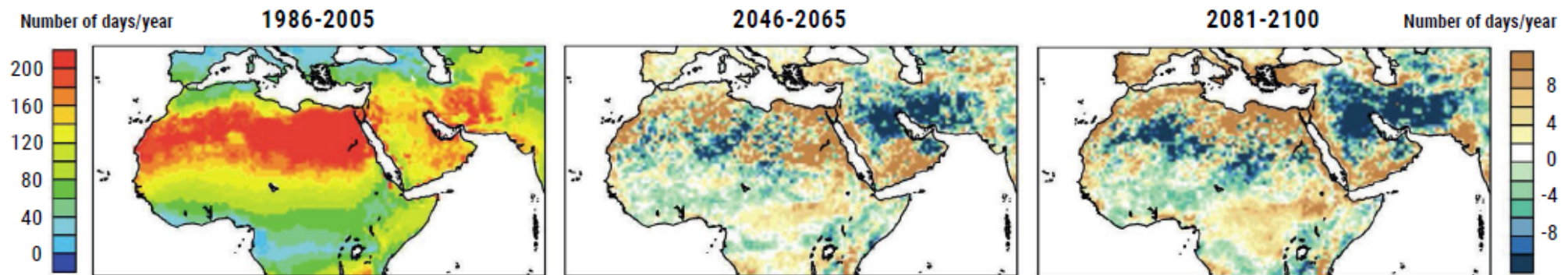
Extreme temperature indices		Extreme precipitation indices	
Index	Full name	Index	Full name
SU	Number of summer days	CDD	Maximum length of dry spell
SU35	Number of hot days	CWD	Maximum length of wet spell
SU40	Number of very hot days	R10	Annual count of 10 mm precipitation days
TR	Number of tropical nights	R20	Annual count of 20 mm precipitation days
		SDII	Simple precipitation intensity index

Maximum length of dry spell (CDD)

RCP 4.5



RCP 8.5

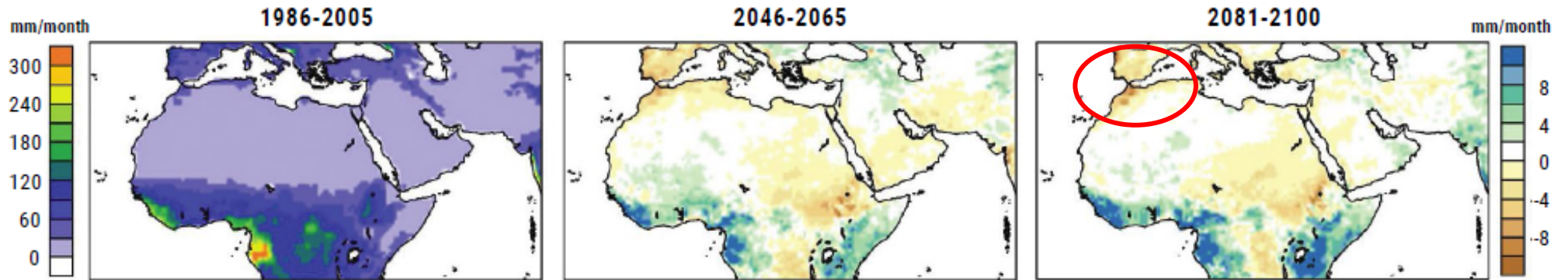


Precipitation:

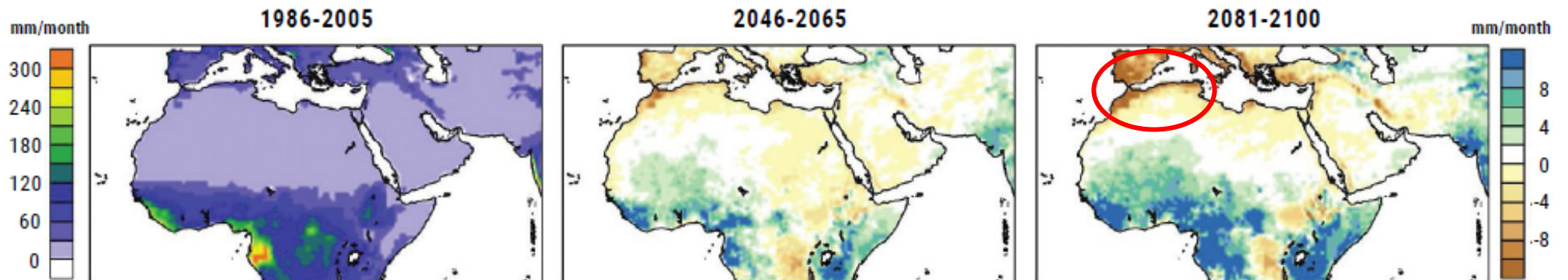
On average, P is largely decreasing across the region until the end of the century, though limited areas expected to exhibit an increase in the intensity & volume of precipitation

Need to consider units
that are user-friendly

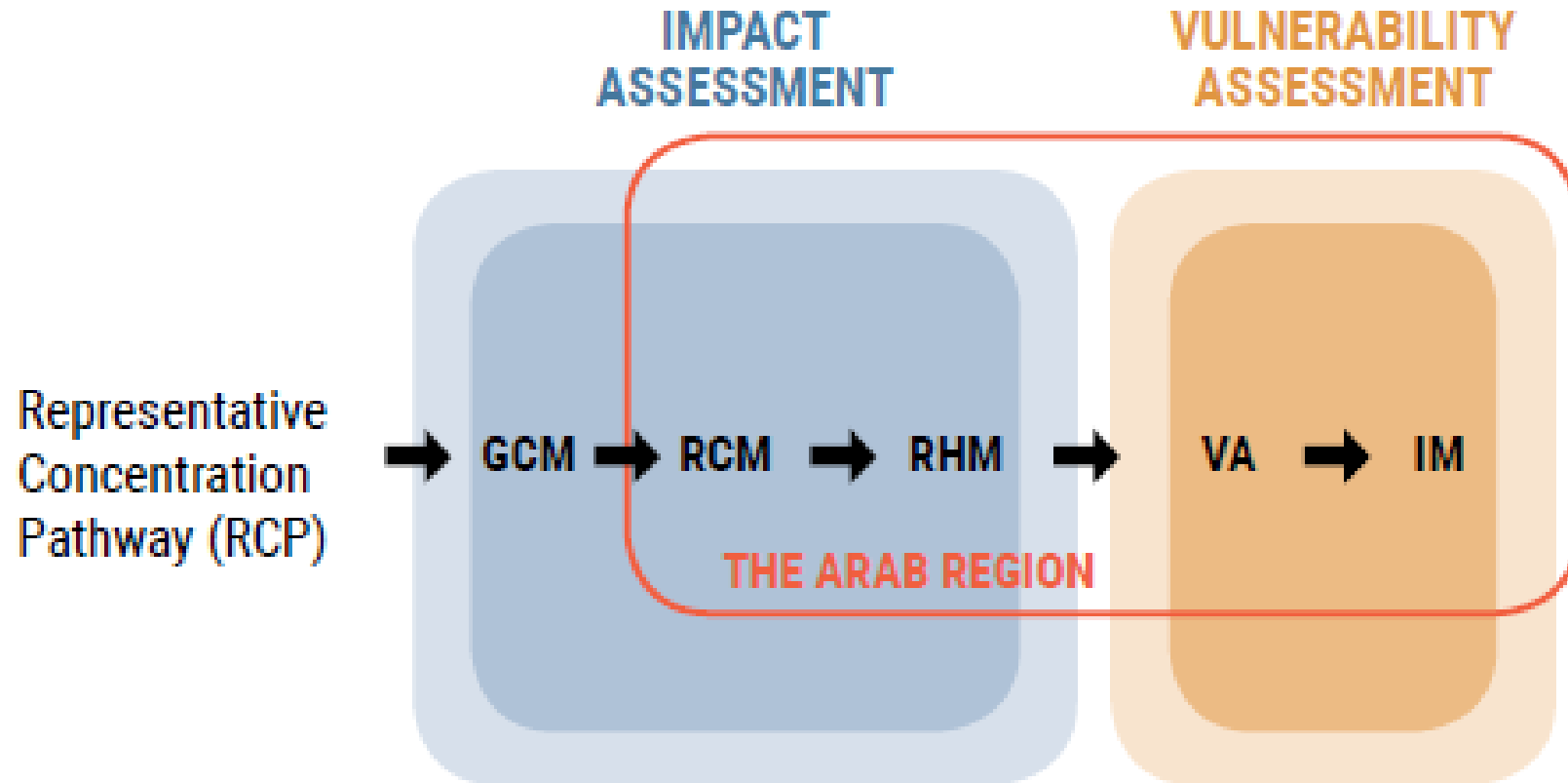
RCP 4.5



RCP 8.5








Integrated Vulnerability Assessment



GCM: Global Climate Modelling
RCM: Regional Climate Modelling
RHM: Regional Hydrological Modeling

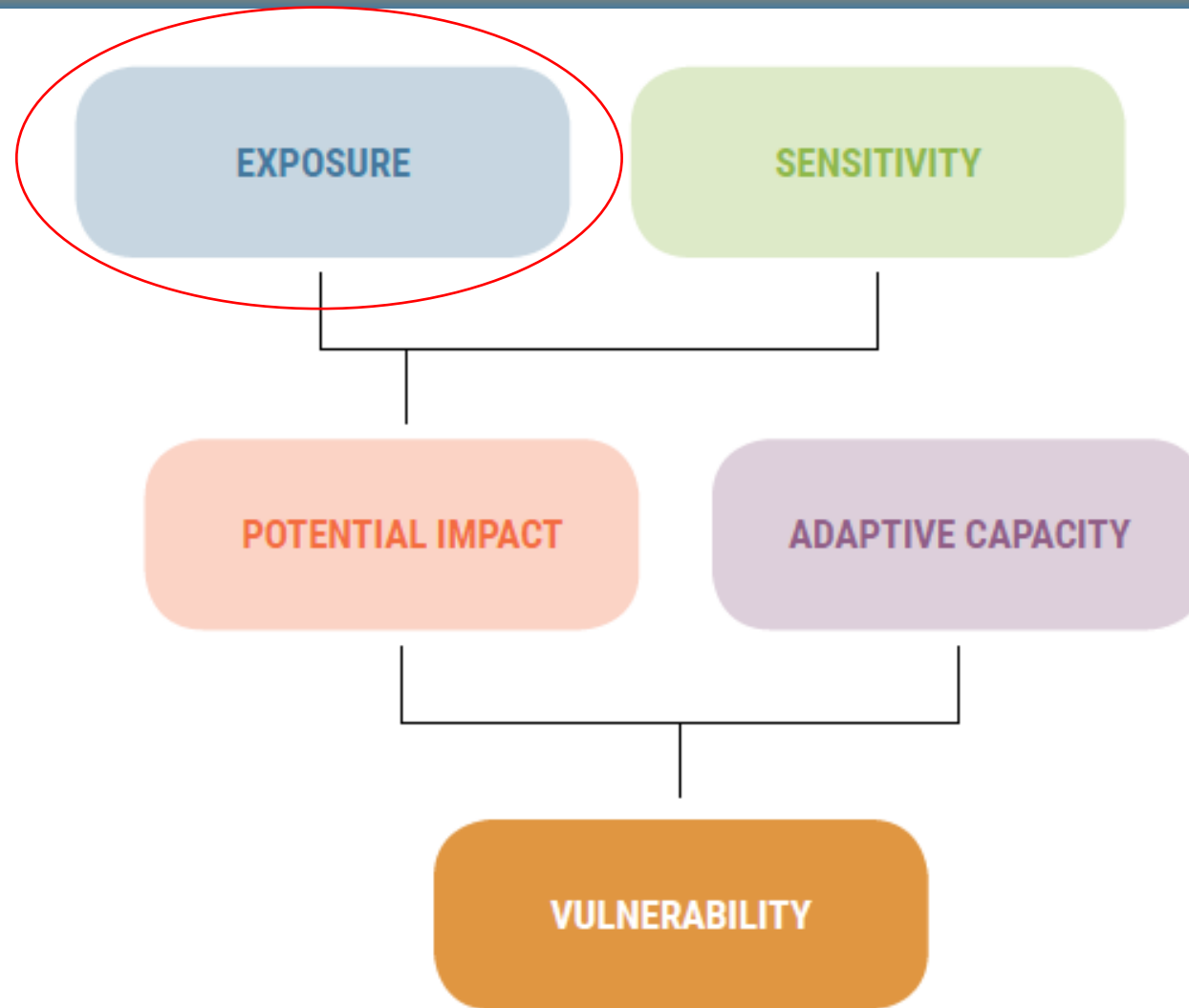
VA: Vulnerability Assessment
IM: Integrated Mapping

Vulnerability Assessment

	SECTORS	SUBSECTORS
	Water	Water availability
	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Area covered by forests Area covered by wetlands
	Agriculture	Water available for crops Water available for livestock
	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Inland flooding area
	People	Water available for drinking Health conditions due to heat stress Employment rate for the agricultural sector



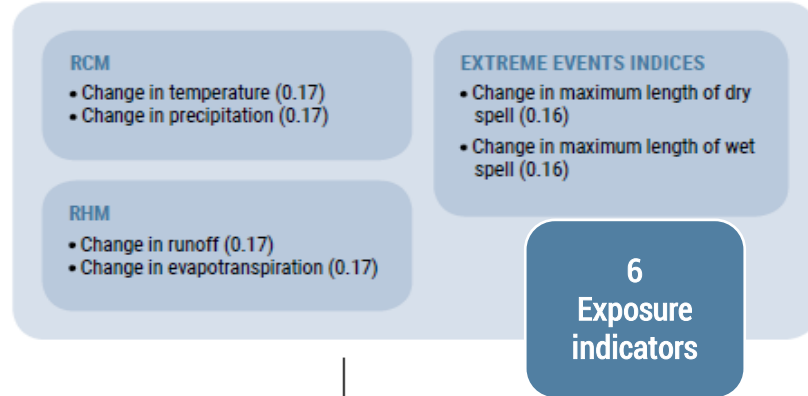
Vulnerability Assessment



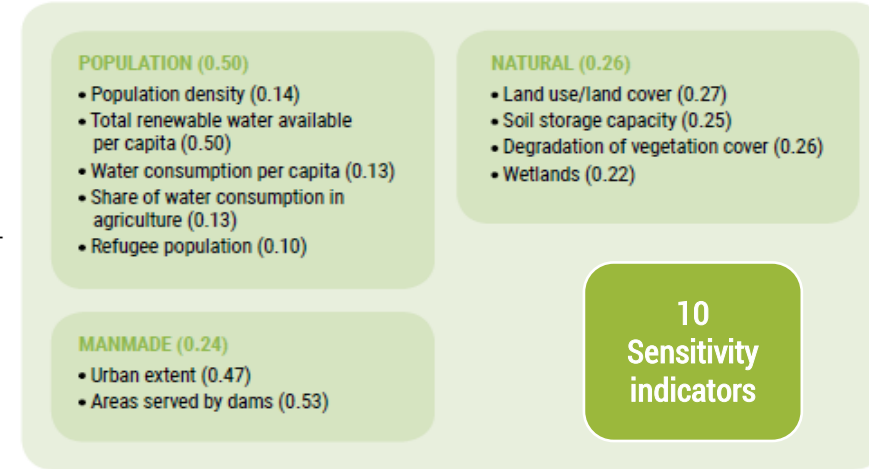
Source: Based on IPCC, 2007

Impact chain of water availability sector

EXPOSURE (0.50)



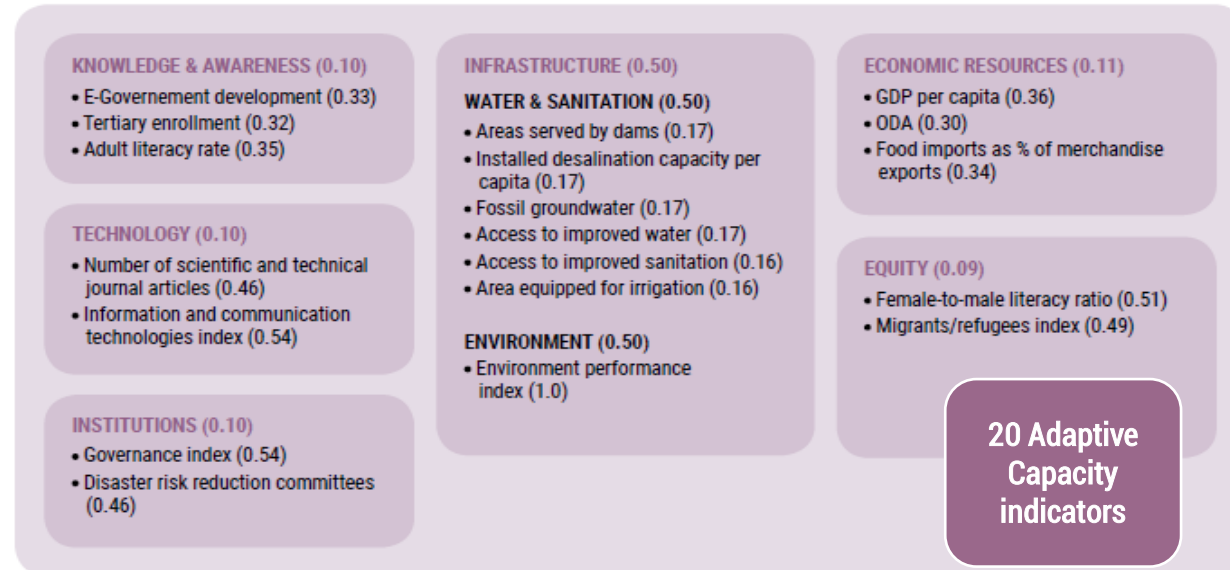
SENSITIVITY (0.50)



POTENTIAL IMPACT (0.50)

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY (0.50)



**Official statistics & Global Databases
central to analysis of Sensitivity and AC**

Overall Vulnerability

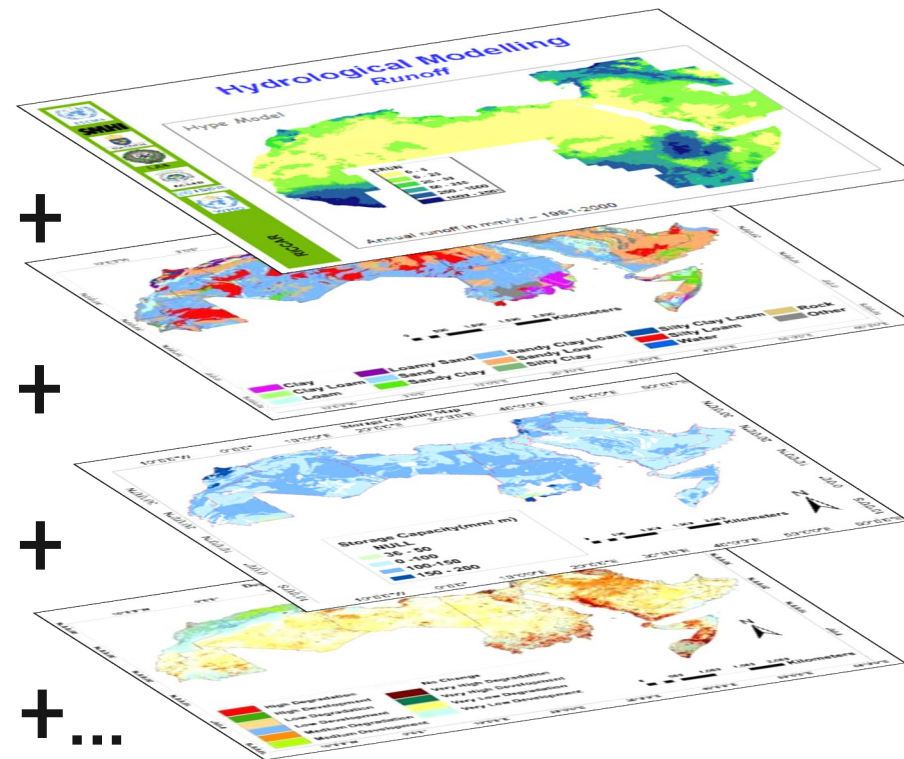
Preparation of a Vulnerability Index:

➤ Per Sector

- Contains all indicators identified to assess a given sectors
- Attribution of weights for each indicator dependent on impact chains and expert judgment
- Indicators classified to be comparable geospatially
- As sector level, aggregated by component: Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity

➤ Overall Vulnerability

- Aggregates vulnerability of each sub-sector or sector to generate an Overall VA
- Supports identification of VA Hotspots



Exposure

EXPOSURE (0.50)

RCM

- Change in temperature (0.17)
- Change in precipitation (0.17)

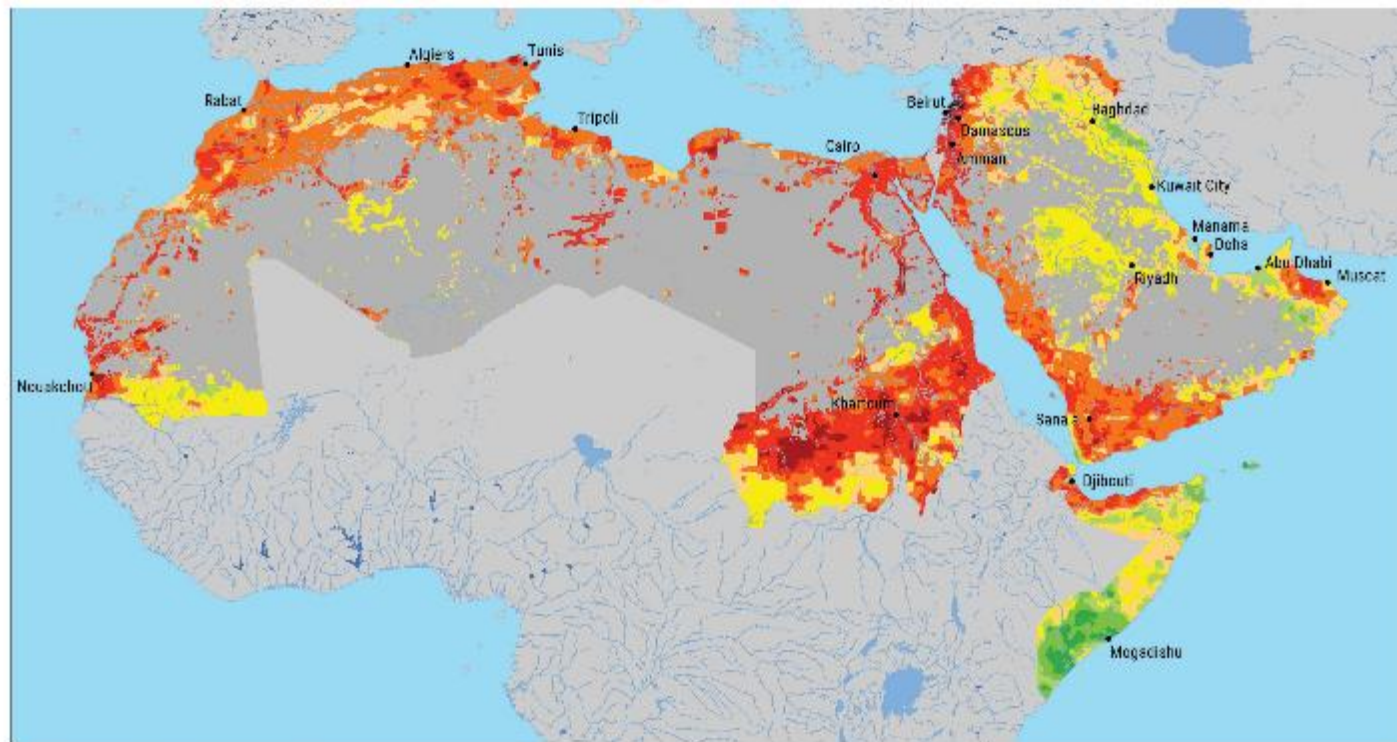
RHM

- Change in runoff (0.17)
- Change in evapotranspiration (0.17)

EXTREME EVENTS INDICES

- Change in maximum length of dry spell (0.16)
- Change in maximum length of wet spell (0.16)

Scenario	Percentage of study area		
	Low EX	Moderate EX	High EX
RCP 4.5 Mid-century	5%	88%	7%
RCP 8.5 Mid-century	2%	64%	33%
RCP 4.5 End-century	5%	68%	27%
RCP 8.5 End-century	3%	39%	58%



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY

EXPOSURE: RCP8.5 END-CENTURY (2081-2100)

Legend

-  Lakes
-  Reservoirs
-  Rivers
-  Intermittent rivers
-  Major cities
-  Area not relevant to subsector



Sensitivity

SENSITIVITY (0.50)

POPULATION (0.50)

- Population density (0.12)
- Share of agricultural labor force in total labor (0.12)
- Total renewable water available per capita (0.13)
- Share of water consumption in agriculture (0.50)
- Share of agriculture in GDP (0.13)

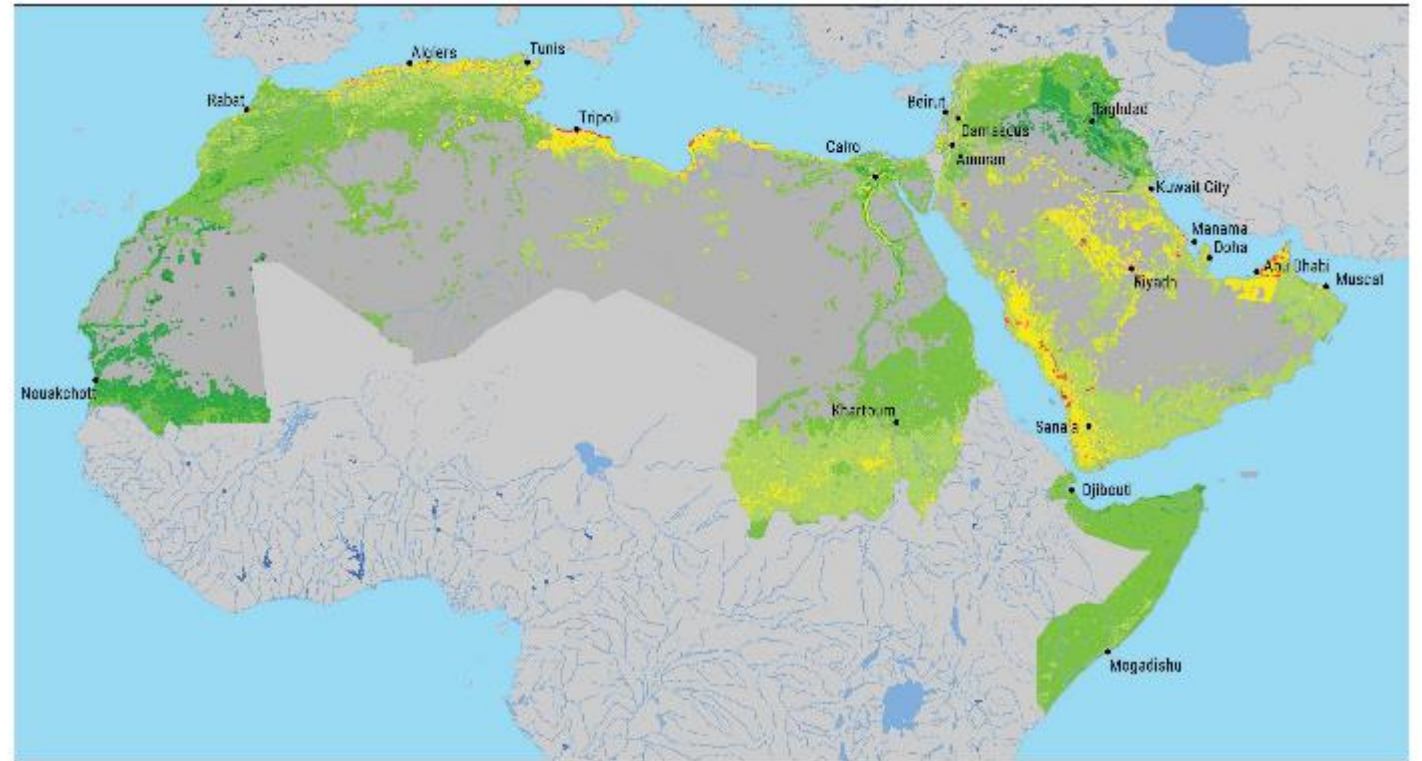
NATURAL (0.26)

- Soil storage capacity (0.34)
- Degradation of vegetation cover (0.32)
- Rainfed areas (0.34)

MANMADE (0.24)

- Floodprone areas (0.46)
- Irrigated areas (0.54)

Scenario	Percentage of study area		
	Low SE	Moderate SE	High SE
All climate scenarios	43%	52%	4%



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY SENSITIVITY

Legend

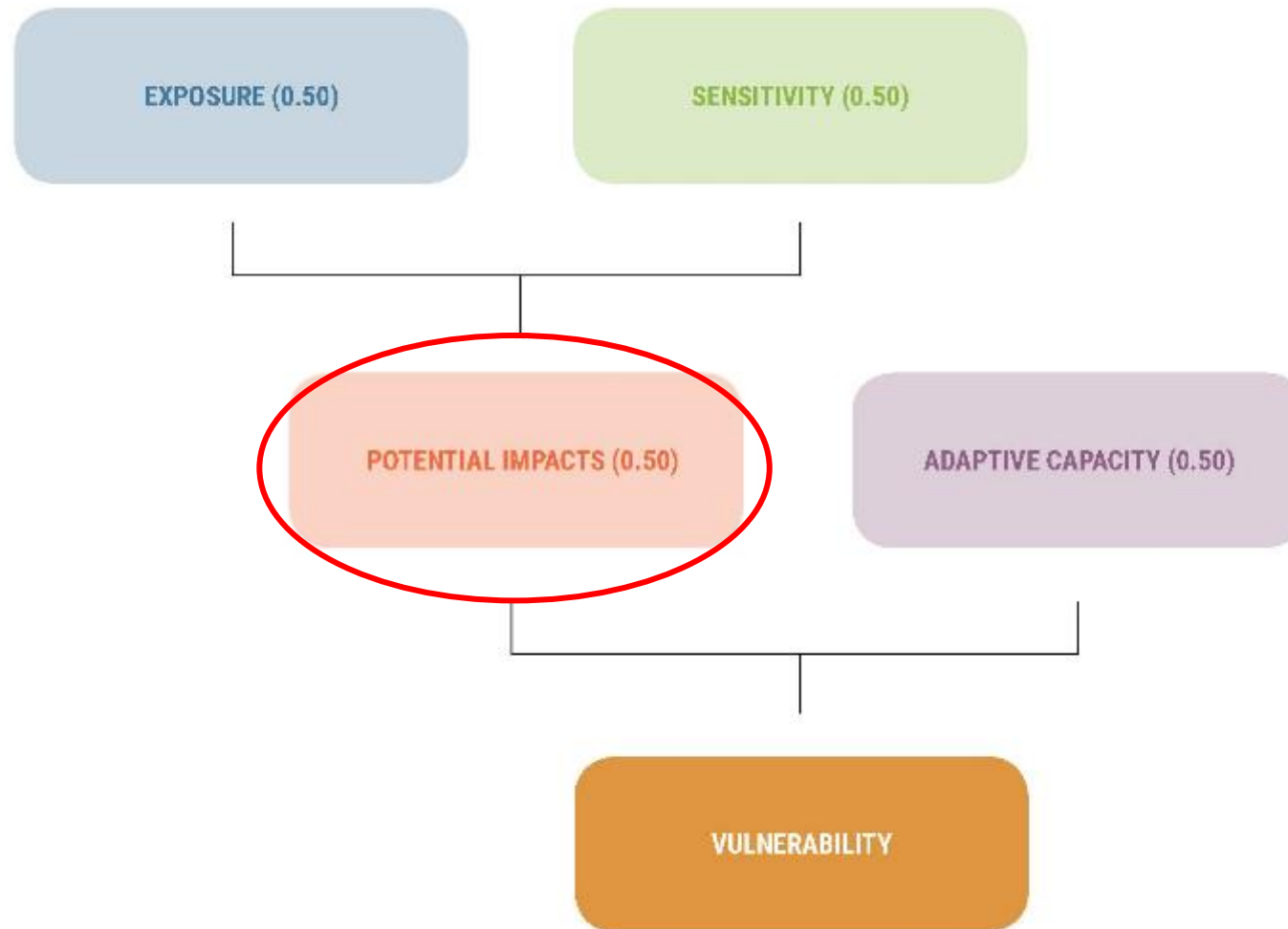
■ Lakes
■ Reservoirs

~ Rivers
~ Intermittent rivers

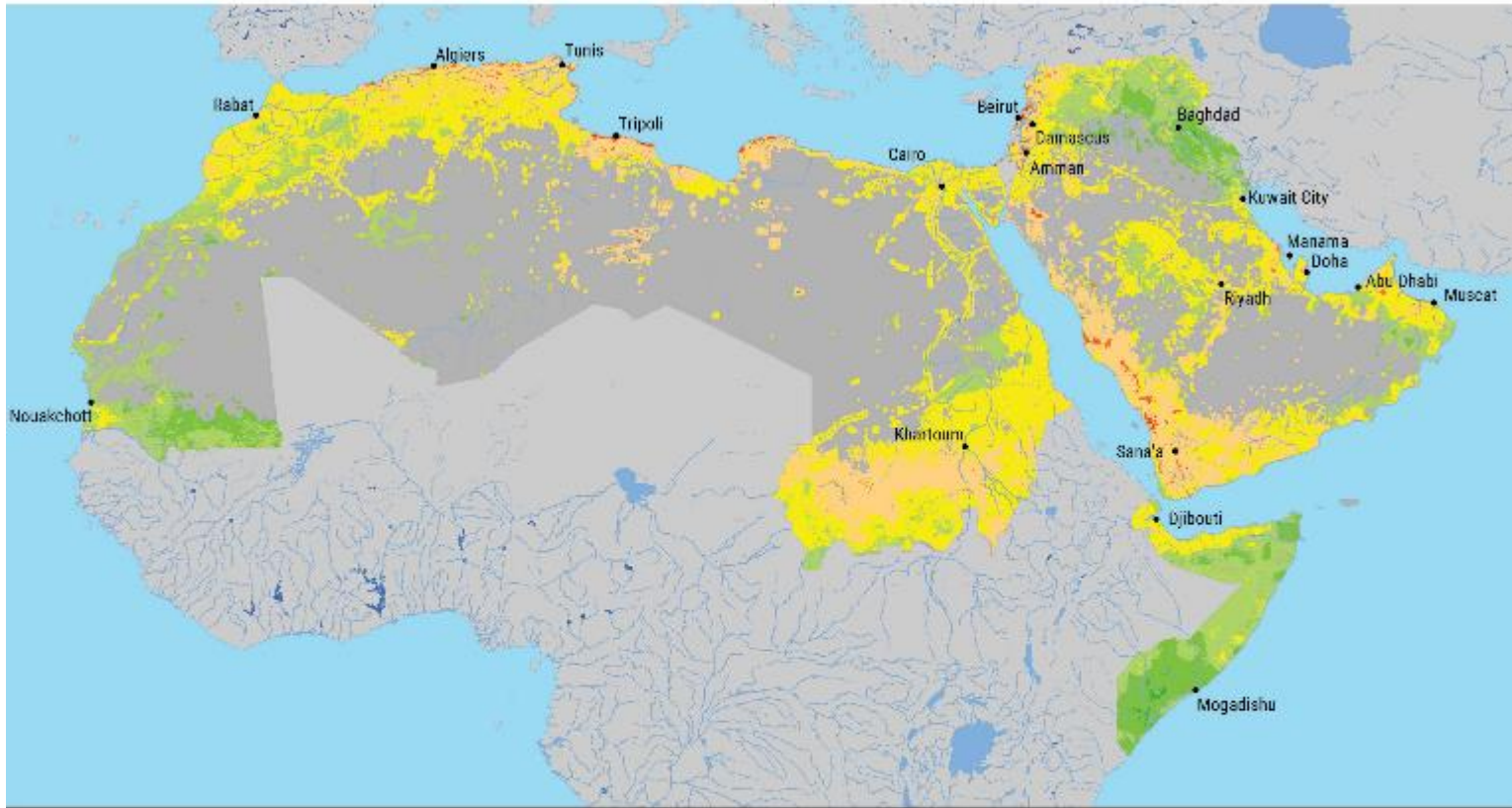
● Major cities
■ Area not relevant to subsector

Low Sensitivity High Sensitivity

Components of vulnerability




Potential Impact



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY

POTENTIAL IMPACT: RCP8.5 END-CENTURY (2081-2100)

Legend

- Lakes
- Reservoirs
-  Rivers
-  Intermittent rivers
- Major cities
- Area not relevant to subsector



Areas with highest potential impact:

- Asir Mountains,
- Green Mountains
- Eastern Jafara Plain Basin.

Areas with lowest potential impact

- Southern Horn of Africa
- Central Tigris-Euphrates Basin

Adaptive capacity

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY (0.50)

KNOWLEDGE & AWARENESS (0.10)

- E-Government development (0.33)
- Tertiary enrollment (0.32)
- Adult literacy rate (0.35)

TECHNOLOGY (0.10)

- Number of scientific and technical journal articles (0.46)
- Information and communication technologies index (0.54)

INSTITUTIONS (0.10)

- Governance index (0.54)
- Disaster risk reduction committees (0.46)

INFRASTRUCTURE (0.50)

WATER & SANITATION (0.50)

- Areas served by dams (0.17)
- Installed desalination capacity per capita (0.17)
- Fossil groundwater (0.17)
- Access to improved water (0.17)
- Access to improved sanitation (0.16)
- Area equipped for irrigation (0.16)

ENVIRONMENT (0.50)

- Environment performance index (1.0)

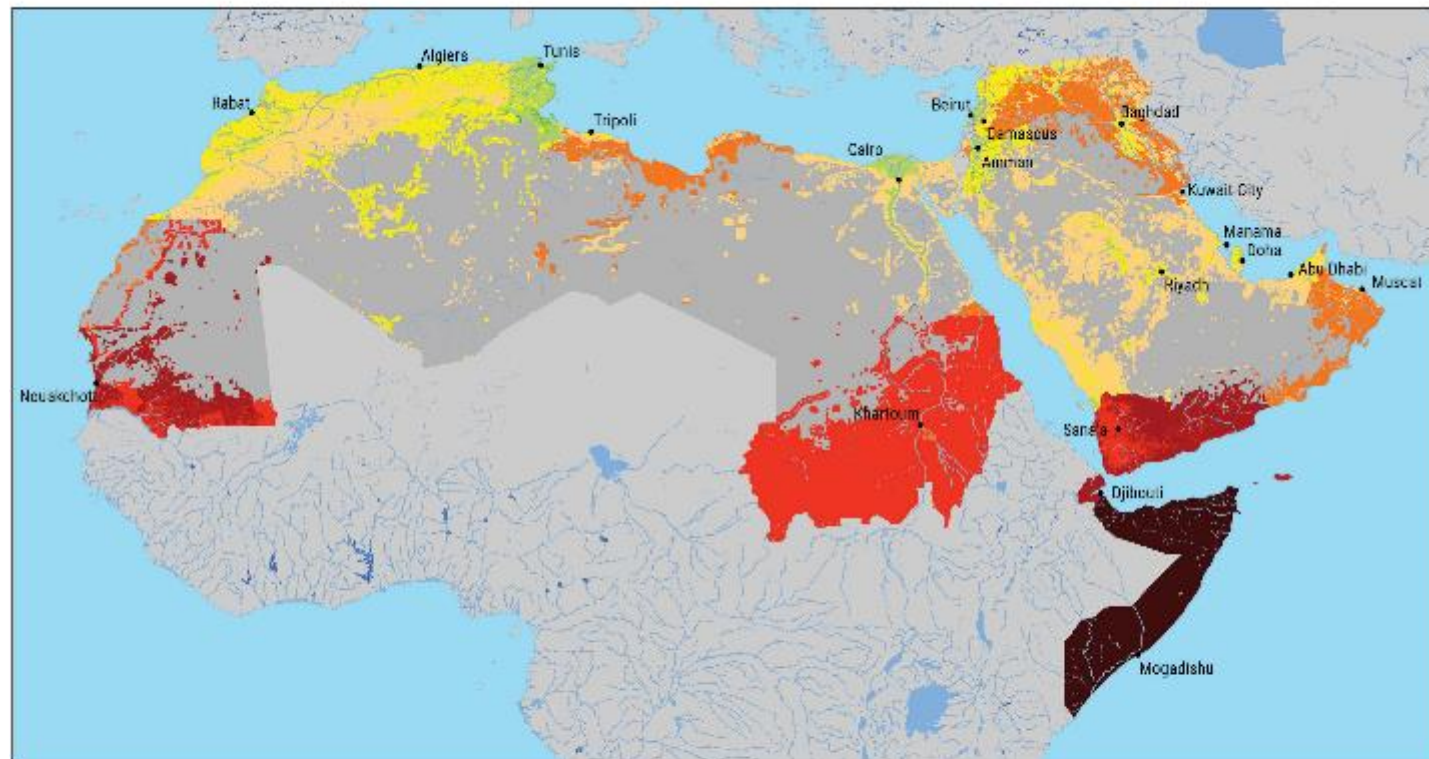
ECONOMIC RESOURCES (0.11)

- GDP per capita (0.36)
- ODA (0.30)
- Food imports as % of merchandise exports (0.34)

EQUITY (0.09)

- Female-to-male literacy ratio (0.51)
- Migrants/refugees index (0.49)

Scenario	Percentage of study area		
	Low AC	Moderate AC	High AC
All climate scenarios	43%	52%	4%



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Legend

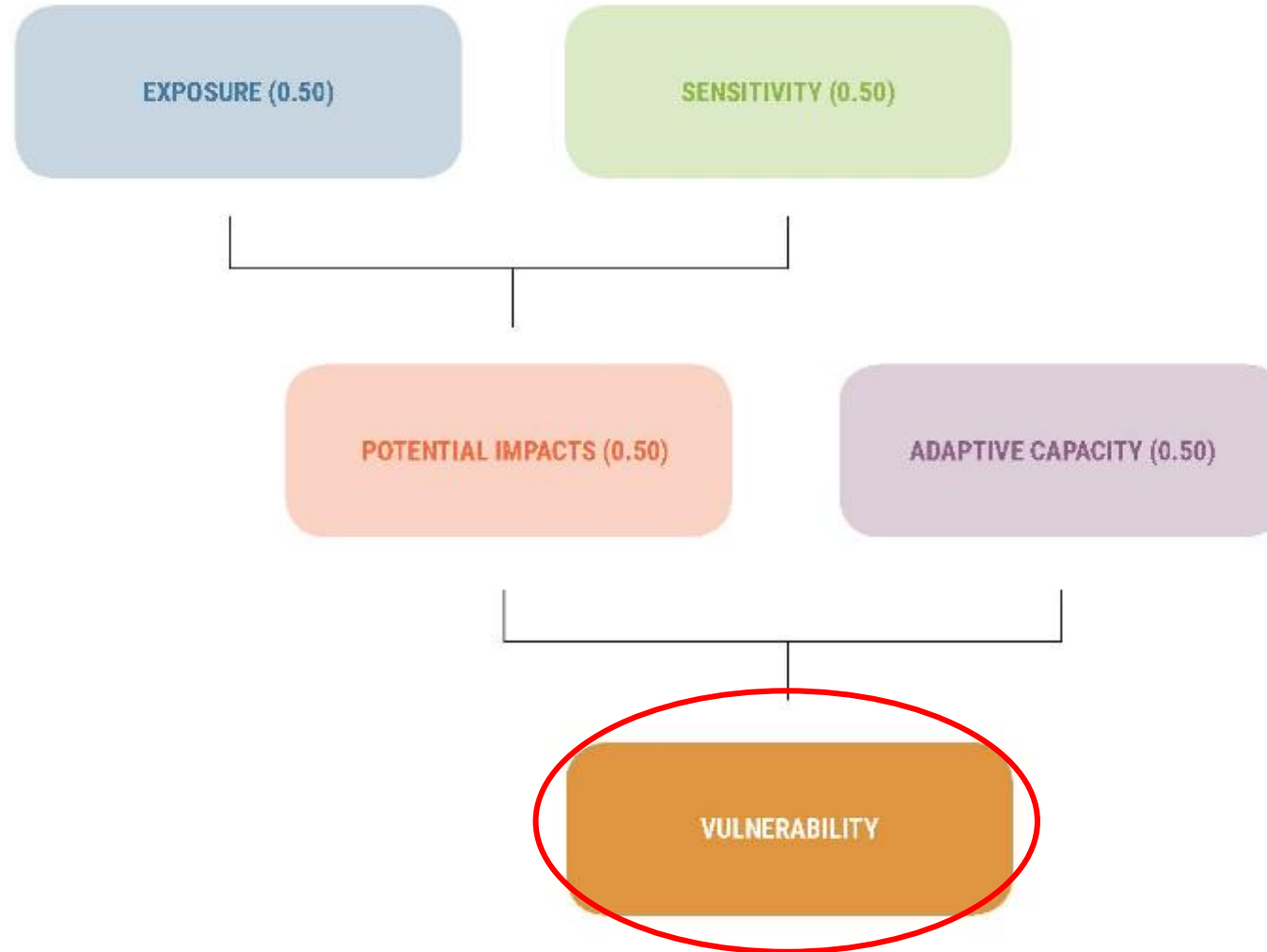
- Lakes
- Reservoirs

- Rivers
- Intermittent rivers

- Major cities
- Area not relevant to subsector

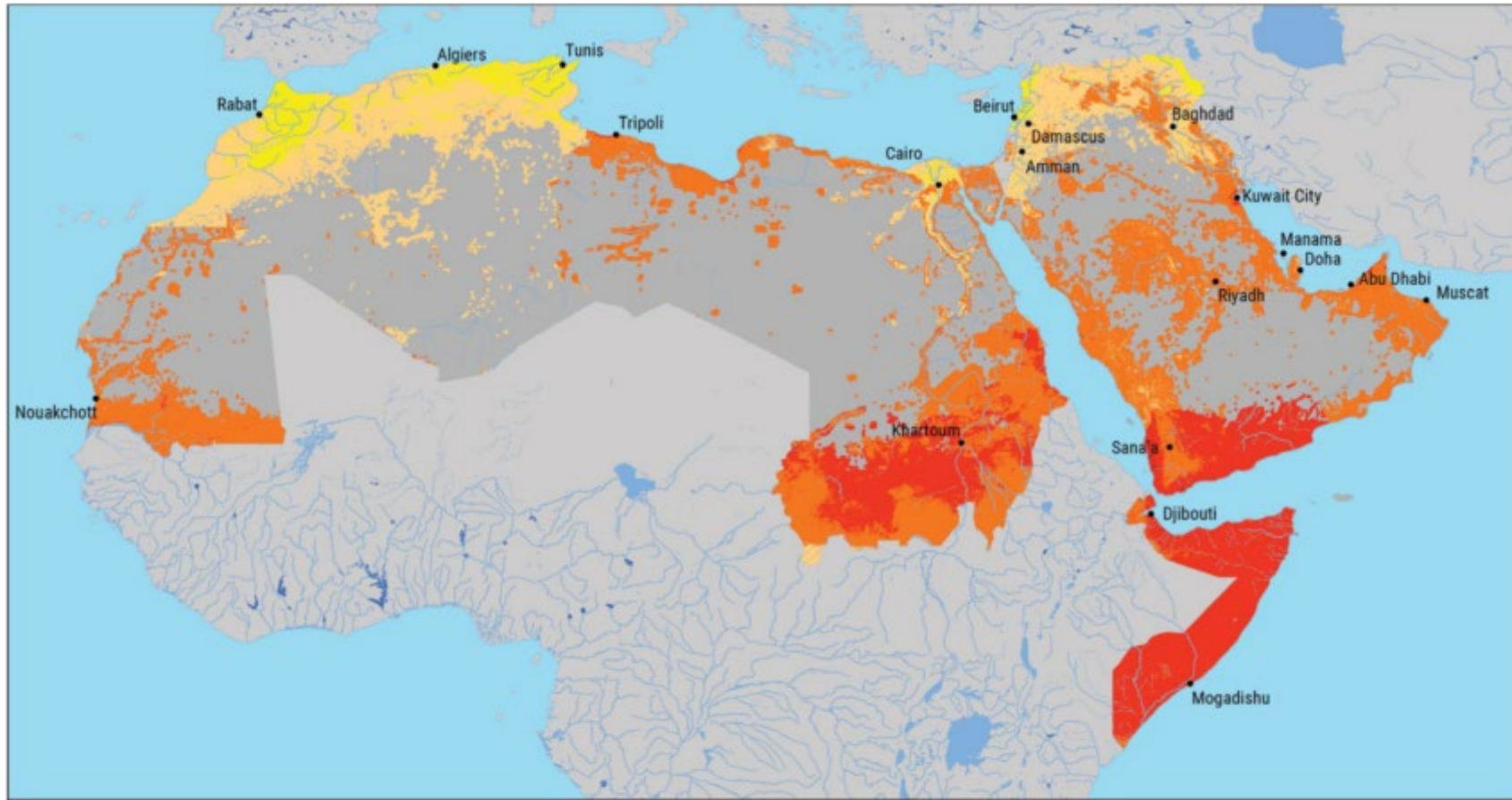


Components of vulnerability



Water Availability Vulnerability

**Reference Period
(1986-2005)**



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY
VULNERABILITY: REFERENCE PERIOD

Legend

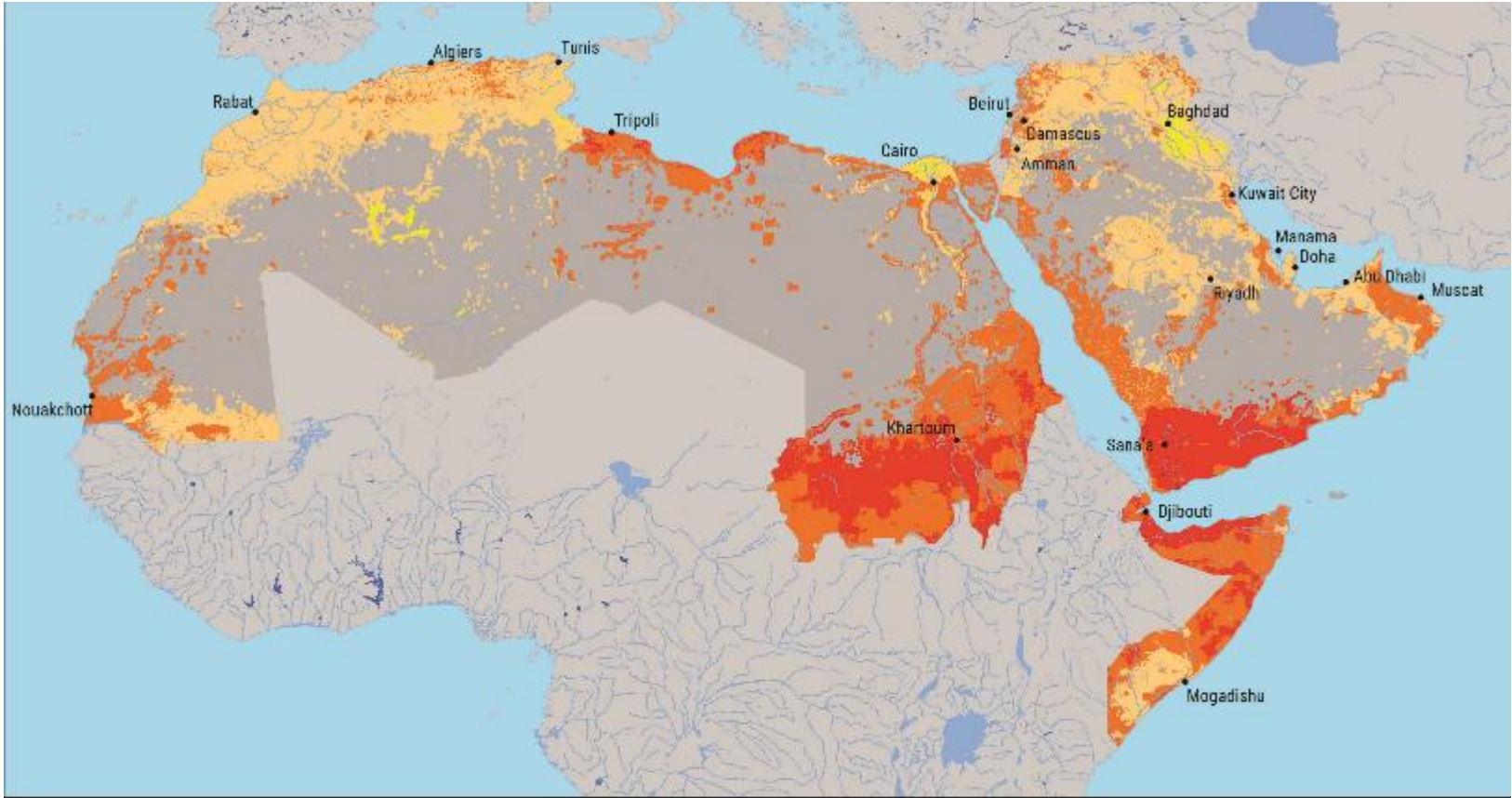
- Lakes
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- Rivers
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Water Availability Vulnerability - modelled to end-century

Relative to Arab States as region of study

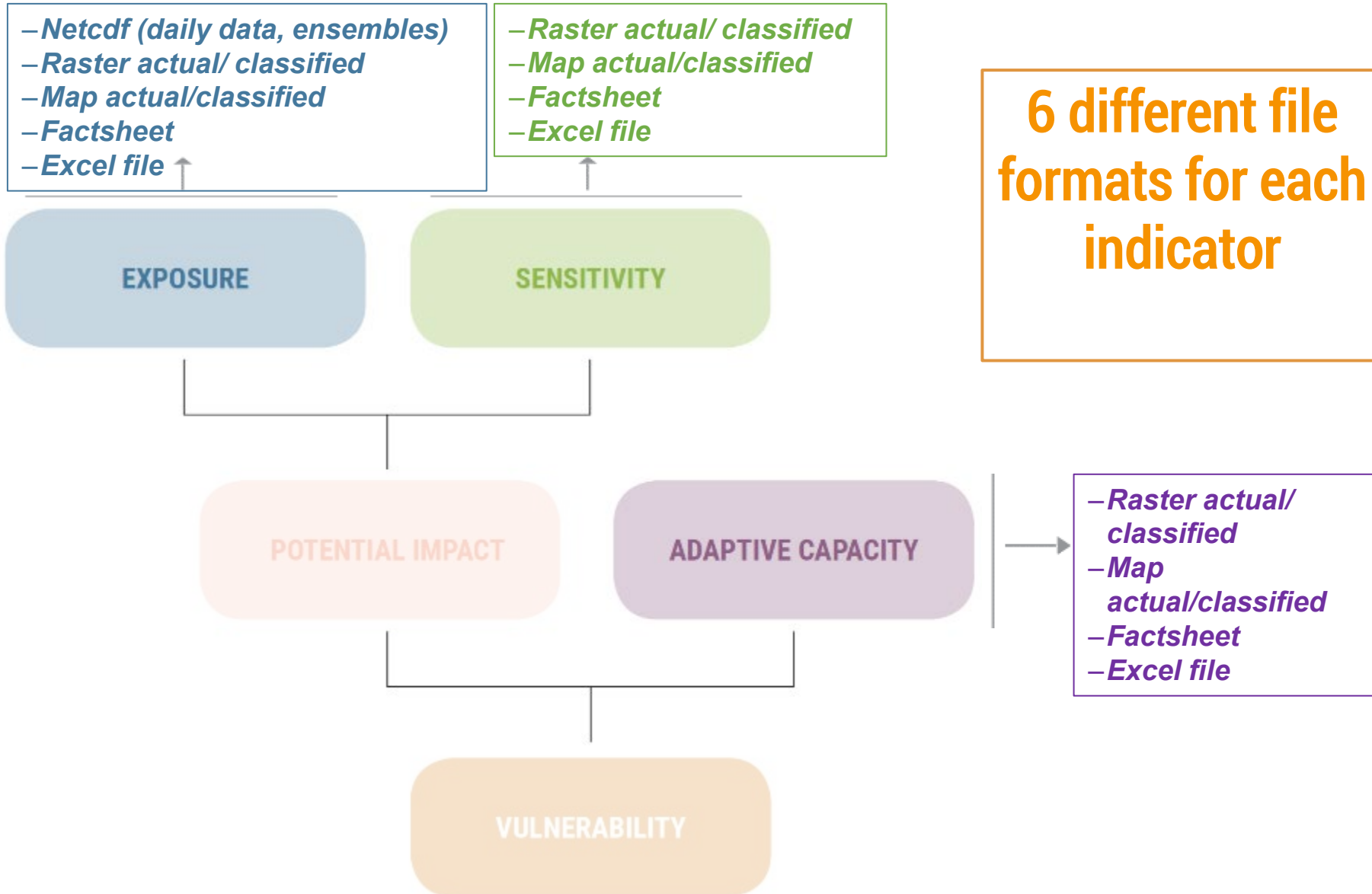
Scenario	Percentage of study area		
	Low Vul	Moderate Vul	High Vul
RCP 4.5 Mid-century	0%	57%	43%
RCP 8.5 Mid-century	0%	48%	52%
RCP 4.5 End-century	0%	52%	48%
RCP 8.5 End-century	0%	43%	57%



WATER: WATER AVAILABILITY
VULNERABILITY: RCP8.5 END-CENTURY (2081-2100)



File formats for each indicator



Lebanese Agricultural Sector Vulnerability Assessment

FIGURE 7: Change in temperature compared to the reference period at mid-century for (a) RCP4.5 and (b) RCP8.5 (0.11° grid resolution)

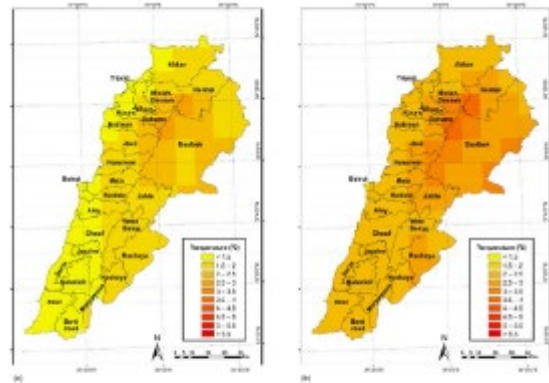


FIGURE 21: Vulnerability at mid-century for (a) RCP4.5 and (b) RCP8.5

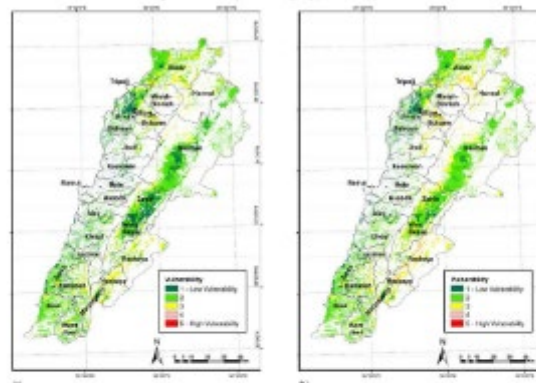


FIGURE 24: Vulnerability hotspots for end-century RCP8.5

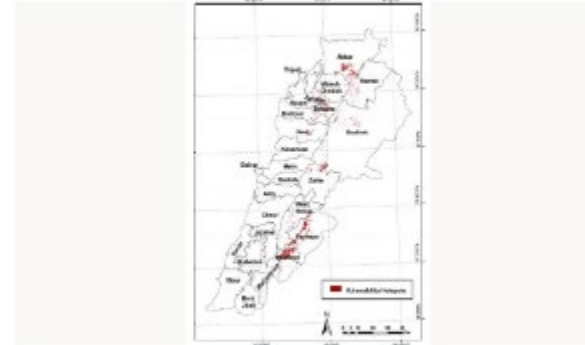


FIGURE 8: Change in temperature compared to the reference period at end-century for (a) RCP4.5 and (b) RCP8.5 (0.11° grid resolution)

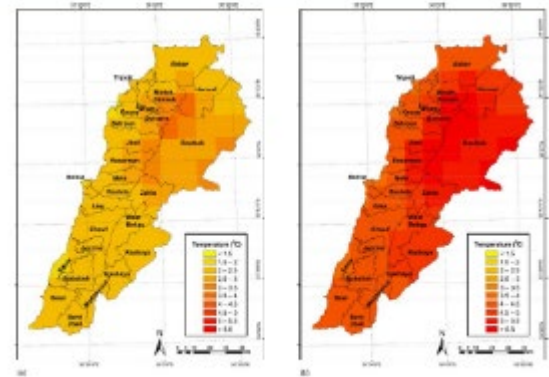


FIGURE 22: Vulnerability at end-century for (a) RCP4.5 and (b) RCP8.5

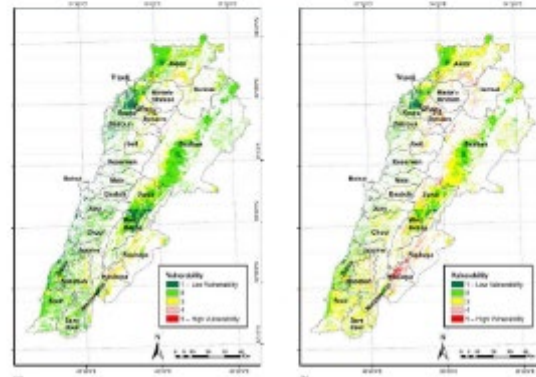
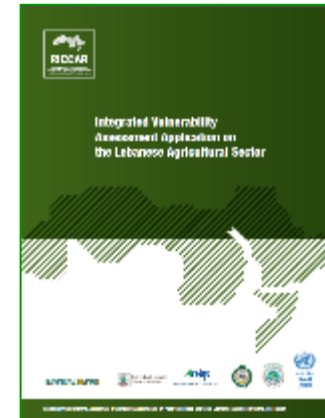
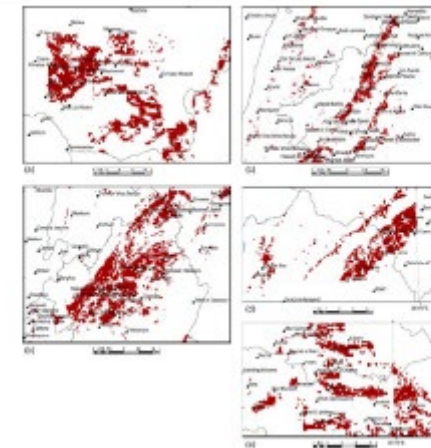


FIGURE 25: Selected vulnerability hotspots for end-century RCP8.5 in (a) Akkar, (b) Hawaya, (c) Raichyeh, (d) Baalbek and Tablas, and (e) Qadisha and Gharayeh





Regional Knowledge Hub



Overview



Partners



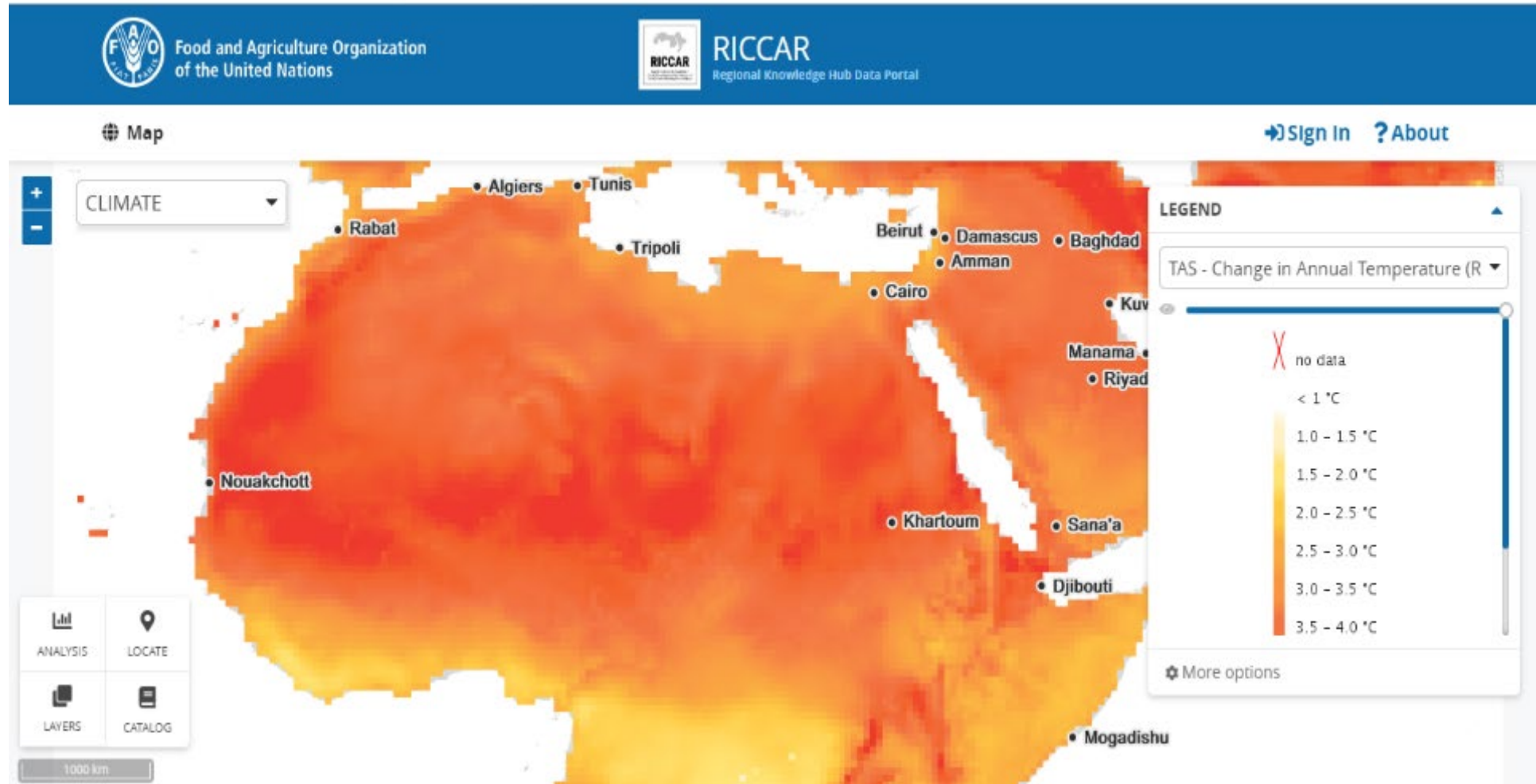
Meetings & Events



Data Portal

www.riccar.org

Regional Knowledge Hub - Data Portal



<https://rkh.apps.fao.org/>

Publication Series

Main Report and Executive Summary



Technical Annex



Booklets



Technical Reports



RICCAR / UNDRR report on
Disaster Loss Inventories in
selected Arab States

Technical Notes



Training Manuals





Thank You



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