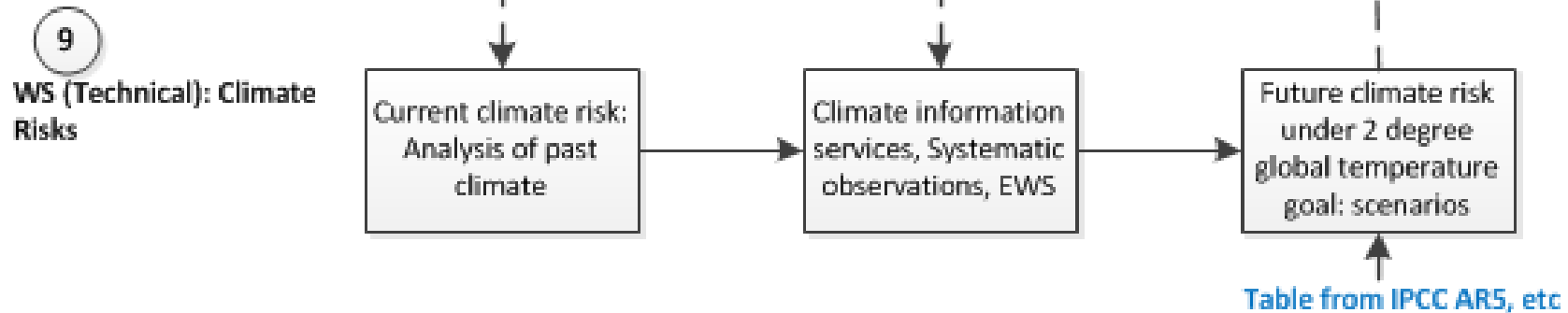


Axe de travail 4.3 Risques climatiques

Atelier régional de formation sur les plans nationaux d'adaptation (PNA) pour les pays africains francophones en voie de développement

Du 28 Septembre au 2 Octobre 2015, Niamey, Niger



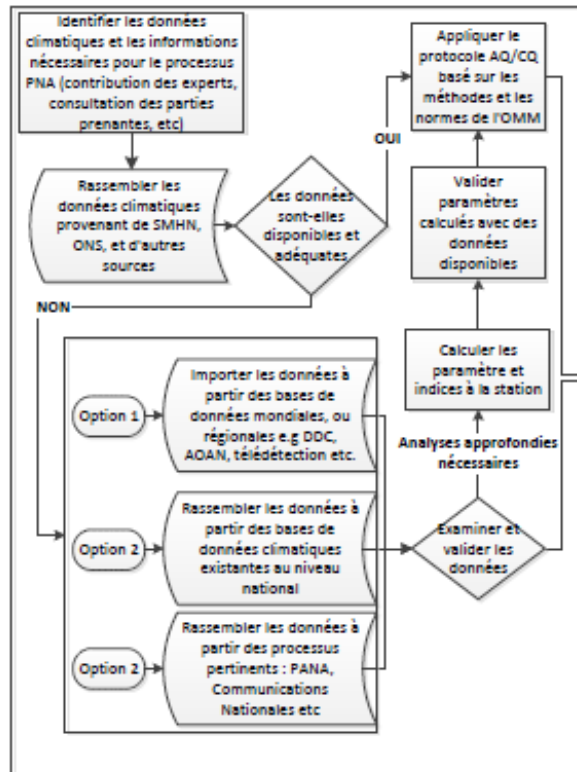


- Récapitulatif des grands risques climatiques pour la région sur la base des conditions climatiques du passé
- Résumé des principales projections pour la région (à transmettre au WS 3.2 en vue de l'identification des grandes vulnérabilités)
- Recommandation d'une approche simplifiée pour les scénarios climatiques de réduction d'échelle dans la région (approche régionale)
- Discuter des moyens d'améliorer les services d'information sur le climat dans la région afin de desservir toutes les parties prenantes

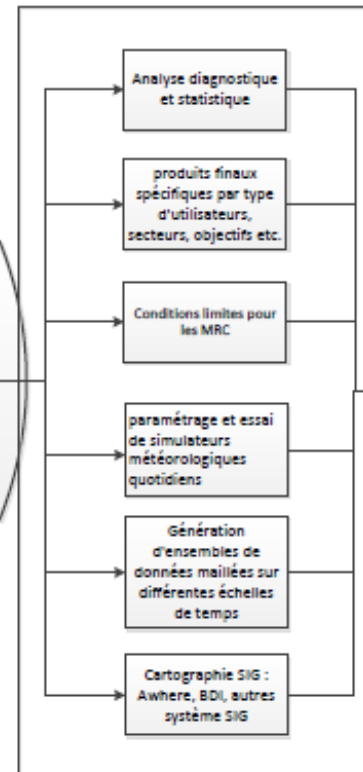


Utilisation des données climatiques dans le processus PNA

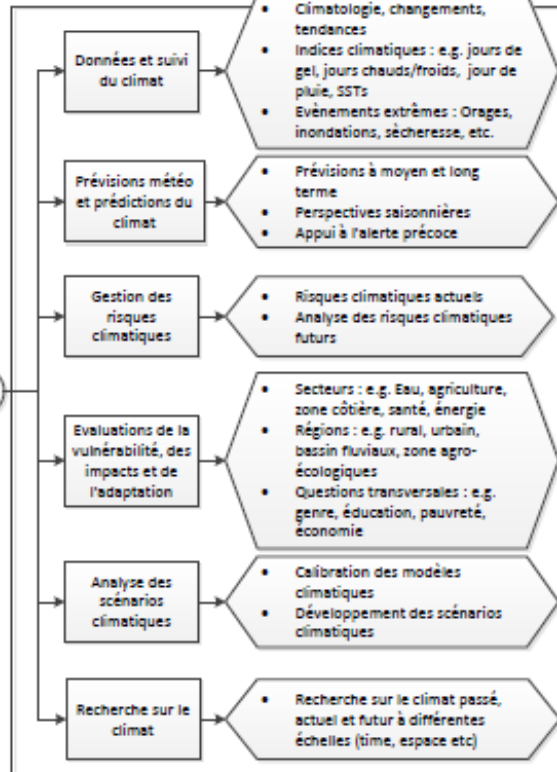
COLLECTE ET COMPILATION DES DONNÉES CLIMATIQUES



L'ANALYSE ET REPRÉSENTATION POUR GÉNÉRER DES PRODUITS POUR LES UTILISATEURS FINAUX



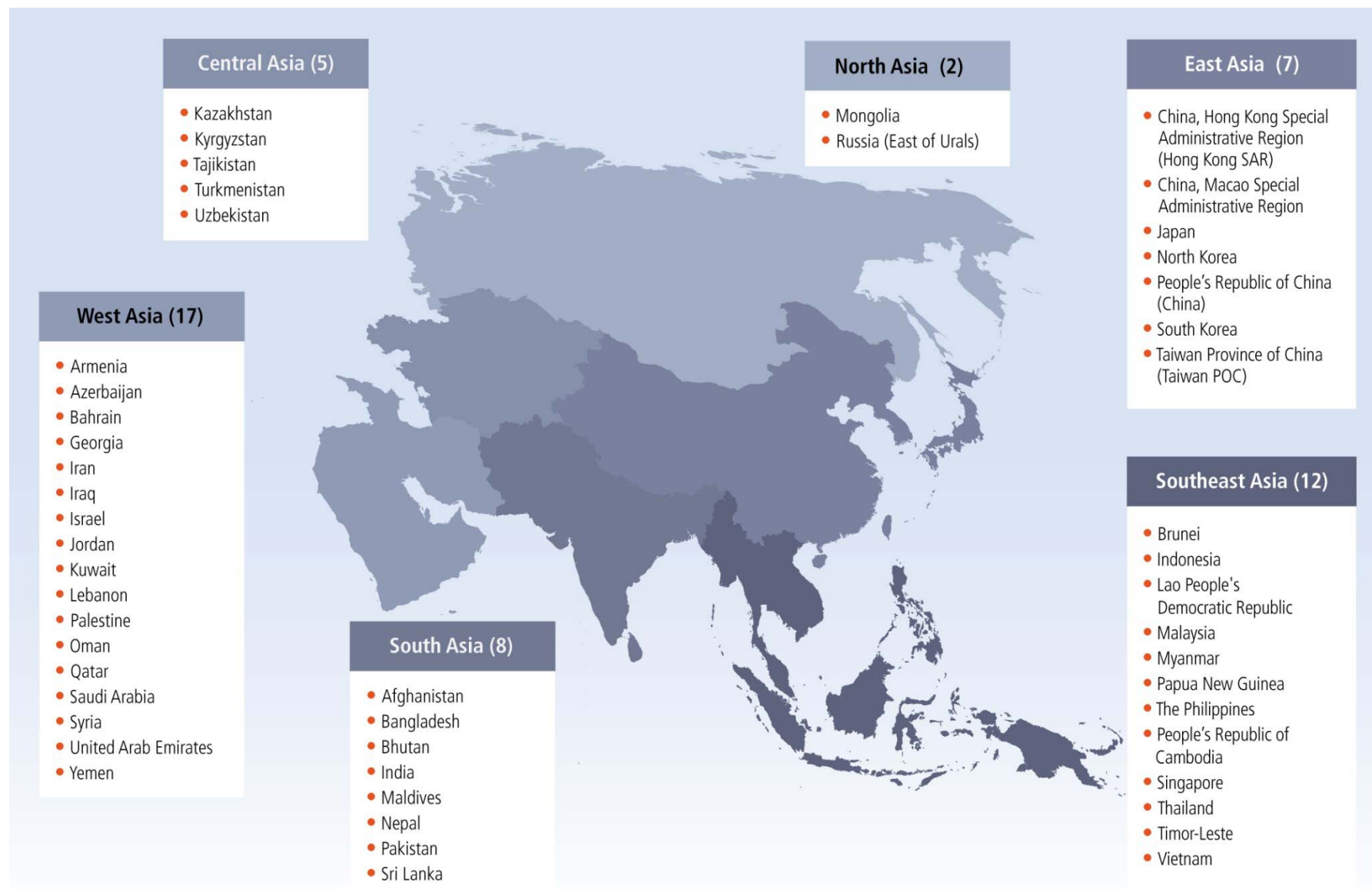
APPLICATION DES DONNÉES ET PRODUITS CLIMATIQUES DANS LES DIFFÉRENTS FLUX DE TRAVAIL



Notes:

1. La liste des variables essentielles sur le climat est disponible à <<https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/index.php?name=EssentialClimateVariables>>.
2. Acronymes : SMHN : Services météorologiques et Hydrologiques nationaux ; ONS : Office National des Statistiques ; CQ : Contrôle de la qualité ; AQ : Assurance de la qualité ; SIG : système d'Information géographique ; BDI : Banques de données internationales ; AOAN : Association Océanique et Atmosphérique nationale ; SGJ : Synthèse globale journalière.
3. Options 1, 2 et 3 dans la collecte des données ne sont pas exclusives les unes des autres.
4. Informations sur le processus PNA, les lignes directrices pour les PNA et autres informations sont disponibles sur <unfccc.int/nap>.





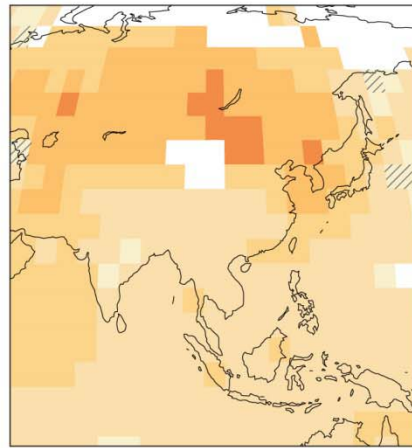
Source : 5e rapport d'évaluation du GIEC, groupe de travail II, chapitre sur l'Asie

Annual Temperature Change

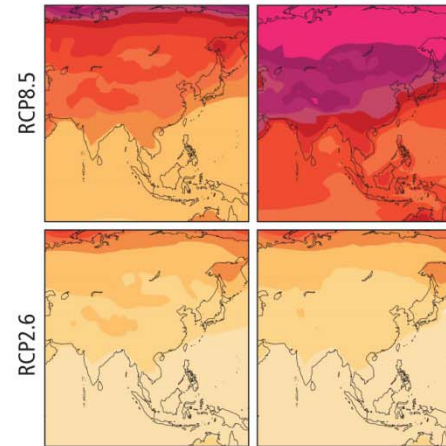
Trend over 1901–2012
(°C over period)



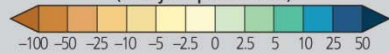
Difference from 1986–2005 mean
(°C)



mid 21st century late 21st century

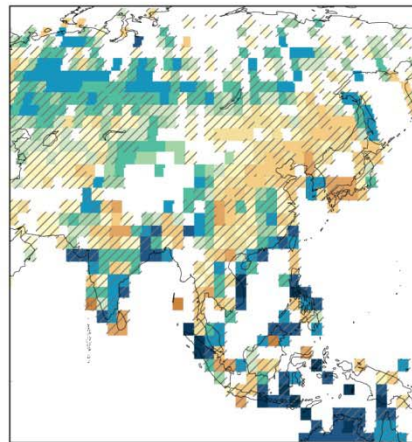


Trend in annual precipitation over 1951–2010
(mm/year per decade)

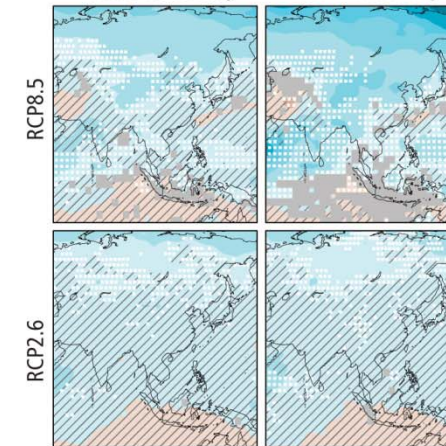


Annual Precipitation Change

Difference from 1986–2005 mean (%)



mid 21st century late 21st century



Solid Color

Significant trend

Diagonal Lines

Trend not statistically significant

White

Insufficient data

Solid Color

Very strong agreement

White Dots

Strong agreement

Gray

Divergent changes

Diagonal Lines

Little or no change

Table 24-1 | Key risks from climate change and the potential for risk reduction through mitigation and adaptation in Asia. Key risks are identified based on assessment of the literature and expert judgments, with supporting evaluation of evidence and agreement in the referenced chapter sections. Each key risk is characterized as very low, low, medium, high, or very high. Risk levels are presented for the near-term era of committed climate change (here, for 2030–2040), in which projected levels of global mean temperature increase do not diverge substantially across emissions scenarios. Risk levels are also presented for the longer term era of climate options (here, for 2080–2100), for global mean temperature increase of 2°C and 4°C above pre-industrial levels. For each time frame, risk levels are estimated for the current state of adaptation and for a hypothetical highly adapted state. As the assessment considers potential impacts on different physical, biological, and human systems, risk levels should not necessarily be used to evaluate relative risk across key risks. Relevant climate variables are indicated by symbols.

Climate-related drivers of impacts							Level of risk & potential for adaptation		
Key risk	Adaptation issues & prospects		Climatic drivers	Timeframe	Risk & potential for adaptation				
Increased risk of crop failure and lower crop production could lead to food insecurity in Asia (<i>medium confidence</i>) [24.4.4]	Autonomous adaptation of farmers on-going in many parts of Asia.			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Water shortage in arid areas of Asia (<i>medium confidence</i>) [24.4.1.3, 24.4.1.4]	Limited capacity for water resource adaptation; options include developing water saving technology, changing drought-resilient crops, building more water reservoirs.			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Increased riverine, coastal, and urban flooding leading to widespread damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and settlements in Asia (<i>medium confidence</i>) [24.4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure reduction via structural and non-structural measures, effective land-use planning, and selective relocation Reduction in the vulnerability of lifeline infrastructure and services (e.g., water, energy, waste management, food, biomass, mobility, local ecosystems, telecommunications) Construction of monitoring and early warning systems; Measures to identify exposed areas, assist vulnerable areas and households, and diversify livelihoods Economic diversification 			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Increased risk of flood-related deaths, injuries, infectious diseases and mental disorders (<i>medium confidence</i>) [24.4.6.2, 24.4.6.3, 24.4.6.5]	Disaster preparedness including early-warning systems and local coping strategies.			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Increased risk of heat-related mortality (<i>high confidence</i>) [24.4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat health warning systems Urban planning to reduce heat islands; Improvement of the built environment; Development of sustainable cities New work practices to avoid heat stress among outdoor workers 			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Increased risk of drought-related water and food shortage causing malnutrition (<i>high confidence</i>) [24.4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness including early-warning systems and local coping strategies Adaptive/integrated water resource management Water infrastructure and reservoir development Diversification of water sources including water re-use More efficient use of water (e.g., improved agricultural practices, irrigation management, and resilient agriculture) 			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		
Increased risk of water and vector-borne diseases (<i>medium confidence</i>) [24.4.6.2, 24.4.6.3, 24.4.6.5]	Early-warning systems, vector control programs, water management and sanitation programs.			Present Near term (2030–2040) Long term 2°C (2080–2100) 4°C	Very low	Medium	Very high		



Table 24-2 | The amount of information supporting conclusions regarding observed and projected impacts in Asia.

Sector	Topics/issues	North Asia		East Asia		Southeast Asia		South Asia		Central Asia		West Asia	
		O = Observed impacts, P = Projected Impacts	O	P	O	P	O	P	O	P	O	P	O
Freshwater resources	Major river runoff	/	x	/	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x	x
	Water supply	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Terrestrial and inland water systems	Phenology and growth rates	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Distributions of species and biomes	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x
	Permafrost	/	/	/	/	/	x	/	/	/	/	/	x
	Inland waters	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Coastal systems and low-lying areas	Coral reefs	NR	NR	/	/	/	/	/	/	NR	NR	/	/
	Other coastal ecosystems	x	x	/	/	x	x	x	x	NR	NR	x	x
	Arctic coast erosion	/	/	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Food production systems and food security	Rice yield	x	x	/	/	x	/	x	/	x	x	X	/
	Wheat yield	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	x	x	/	/
	Corn yield	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Other crops (e.g., barley, potato)	x	x	/	/	x	x	x	x	x	X	/	/
	Vegetables	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Fruits	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Livestock	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Fisheries and aquaculture production	x	/	x	/	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Farming area	x	/	x	/	x	x	x	/	x	/	x	x
	Water demand for irrigation	x	/	x	/	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x
Pest and disease occurrence	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	
Human settlements, industry, and infrastructure	Floodplains	x	x	/	/	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x
	Coastal areas	x	x	/	/	/	/	/	/	NR	NR	x	x
	Population and assets	x	x	/	/	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x
	Industry and infrastructure	x	x	/	/	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x
Human health, security, livelihoods, and poverty	Health effects of floods	x	x	x	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x
	Health effects of heat	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Health effects of drought	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Water-borne diseases	x	x	x	x	/	x	/	x	x	x	x	x
	Vector-borne diseases	x	x	x	x	/	x	/	x	x	x	x	x
	Livelihoods and poverty	x	x	/	x	x	x	/	x	x	x	x	x
	Economic valuation	x	x	x	x	/	/	/	/	x	x	x	x



Key:
 / = Relatively abundant/sufficient information; knowledge gaps need to be addressed but conclusions can be drawn based on existing information.
 x = Limited information/no data; critical knowledge gaps, difficult to draw conclusions.
 NR = Not relevant.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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