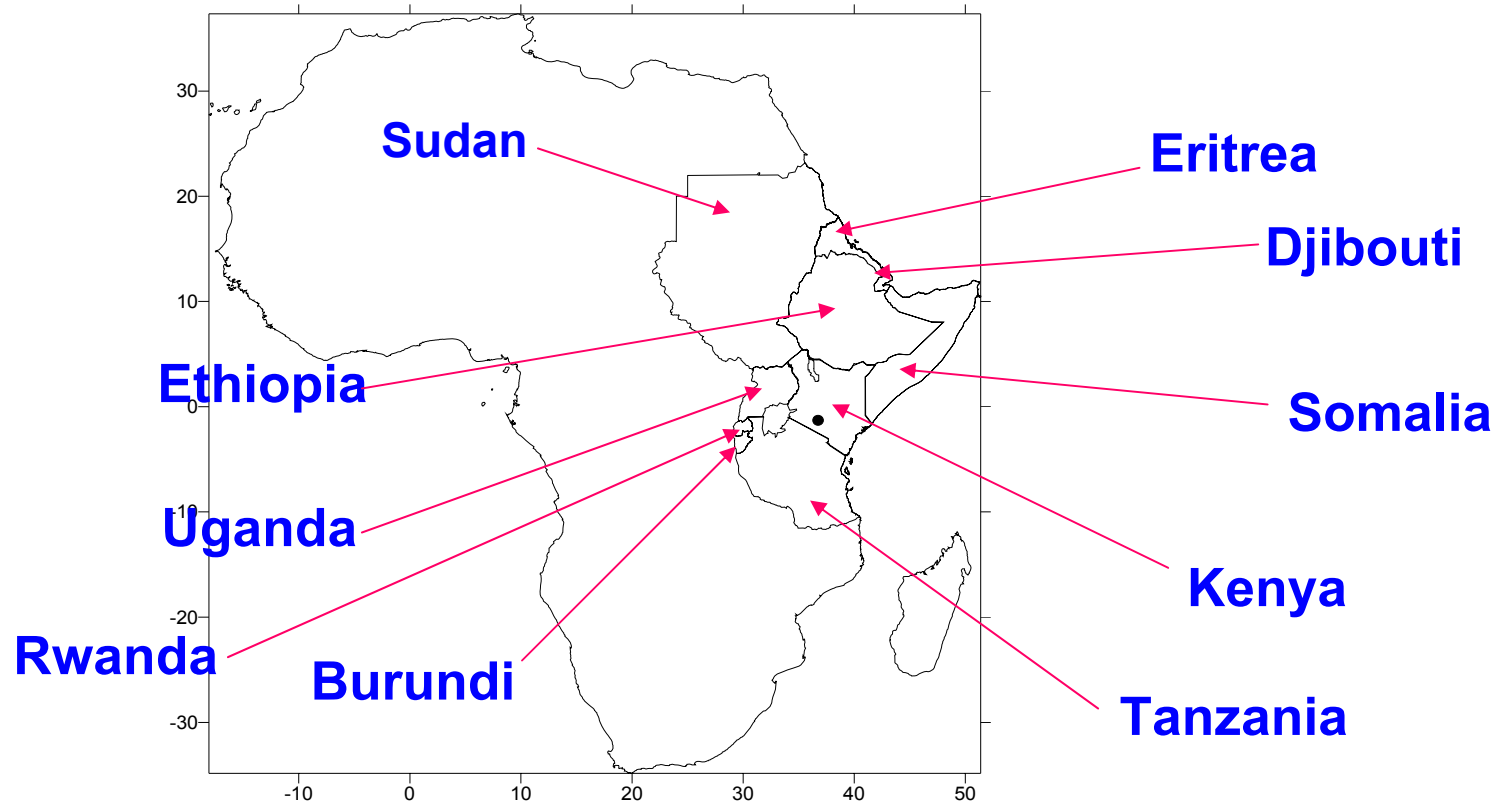


**Regional perspective on
post disaster losses
assessments related to
climate extremes in
greater horn of Africa**

Mr. Laban Ogallo, IGAD-ICPAC

IGAD CLIMATE AND APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ICPAC)



- **VULNERABILITY**

- **CAPACITY**

Past, present and future

Post disasters loss and Needs assessments GFDRR lessons from Kenya, Uganda and Djibouti

Baselines: **DROUGHT IMPACTS**



Agriculture & Food Security





PRECEEDING FLOODS



LESSONS FROM PDNA: **Post disaster damage and loss assessment:
2008-11 drought**

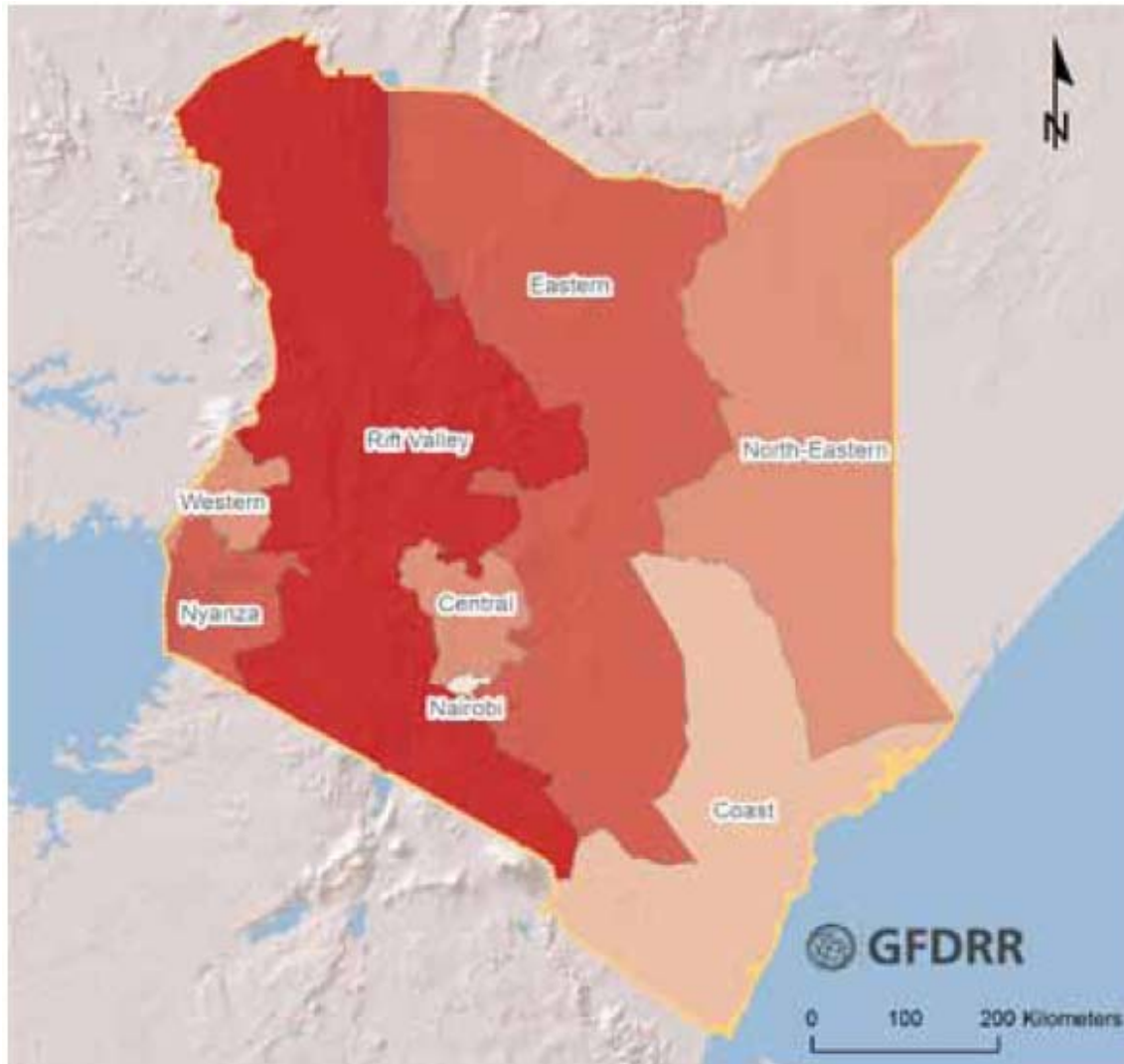
- **Financial needs to achieve economic recovery and reconstruction after disasters**
- **Help define Government priorities for intervention**
- **Build capacity to conduct own post-disaster programs**
- **Monitoring progress of post-disaster program execution**
- **Quantitative basis *disaster risk reduction strategy* (world bank [gfdrr web](#))**

Uganda Rainfall Deficit: Impact on Government Budget Deficit

	Billion Shillings		
	Actual	Losses	If no rainfall deficit
Tax revenue	5,114.2	16.4	5,130.59
Expenditure	5,736.4	30.2	5,706.22
Deficit	- 622.2		- 575.6

A 7% reduction of deficit in 2010; and a similar improvement in 2011, If rainfall deficit had not occurred

Map showing the spatial distribution of damage and losses per Province, Kenya 2008-2011 drought.



Value of Damage and Losses (Million Shillings)

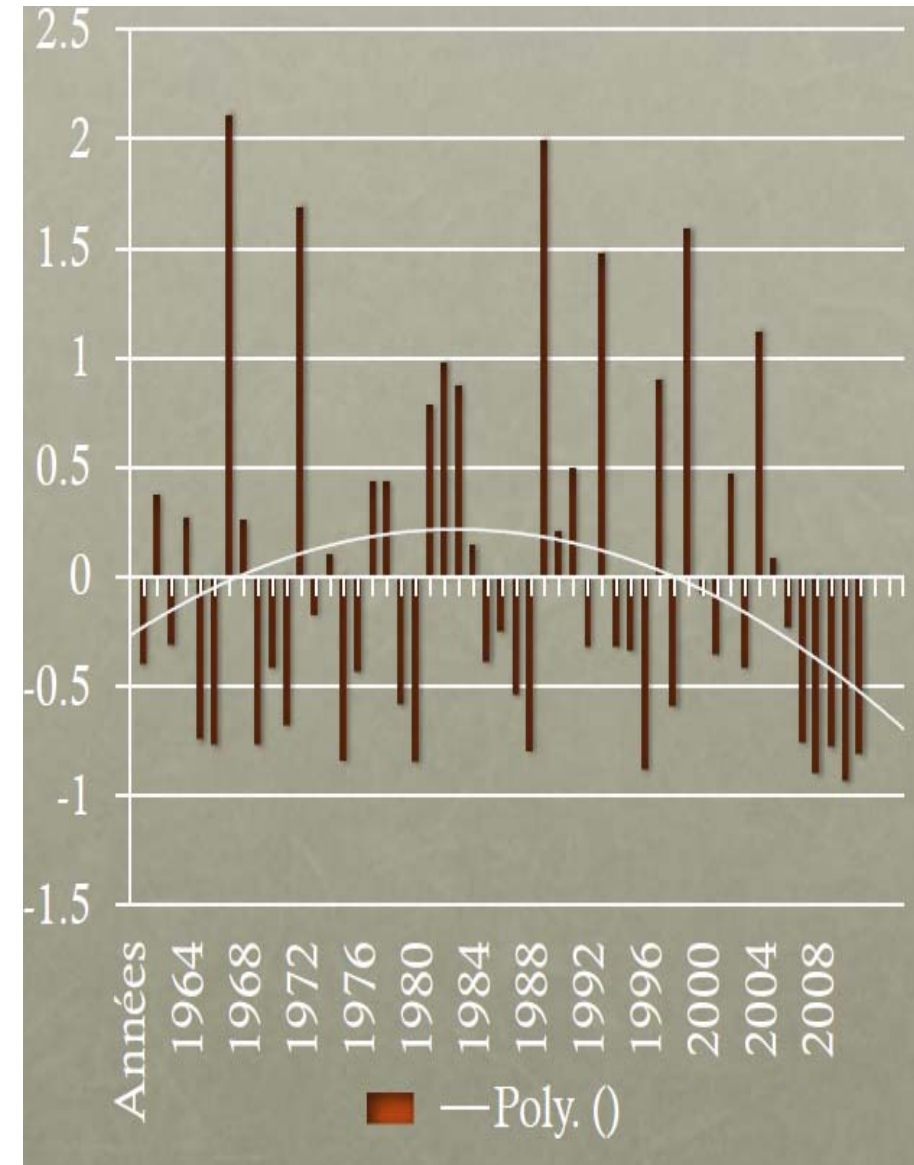
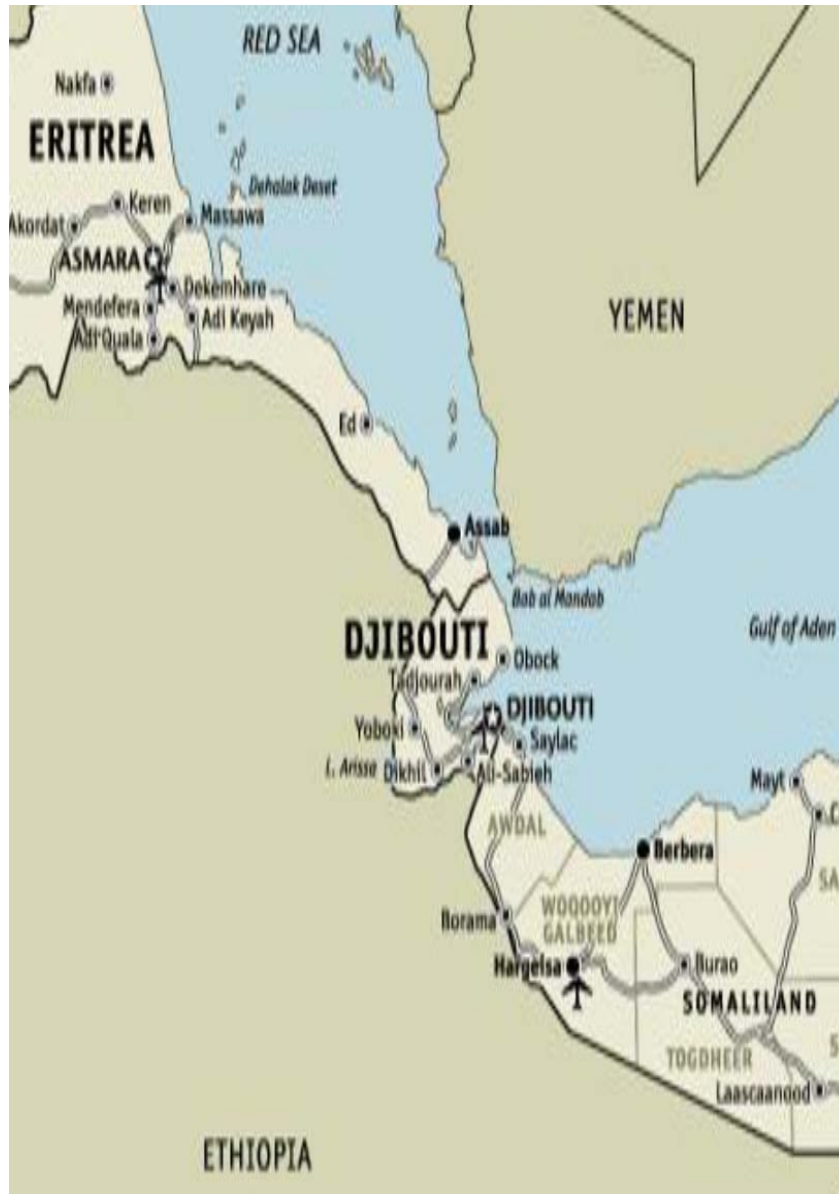
- Less than 10,000
- 10,000 - 49,999
- 50,000 - 99,999
- 100,000 - 249,999
- 250,000 or more

Summary of damage, losses, and needs, Kenya drought 2008-2011

Summary of Damage, Losses, and Needs from the 2008 - 2011 Drought

	(Ksh billion)	(US\$ billion)
Effects		
Damage	64.4	0.8
Losses	904.1	11.3
Total	968.6	12.1
Needs		
Recovery	86.9	0.99
Reconstruction	69.2	0.78
Total	156.2	1.77
Indicative Additional Disaster Risk Reduction Needs	184.8	2.1

Djibouti, Precipitation fluctuation 1964-2011



Methodologies challenges

- Built upon **individual sectoral assessment** methodologies ie **Sector by sector assessments of disaster effects**
- **Aggregation** of standardized sectoral results to ascertain overall disaster effects
- Impacts on some areas eg environment , cultural, etc **difficult to put cost on**
- Availability of quantitative **baseline information**

Future climate hazards at regional, national local levels

(Climate change damage and loss assessment)

- **Knowledge the future (regional and local climate change scenarios) for various applications eg assessing climate loss and damage risks in 2030, 2070, 2100, 2300**
- **Future Vulnerability , Capacity, Population, Policies ; S &T; Energy , etc**
 - **modeling. tools, capacity to use tools**
 - **Some modeling capacity exists and collaboration within wmo**
 - **ICPAC is a WMO regional center of excellence maximize use of WMO Global climate producing centers (GPCs) and links to NMHSs:**

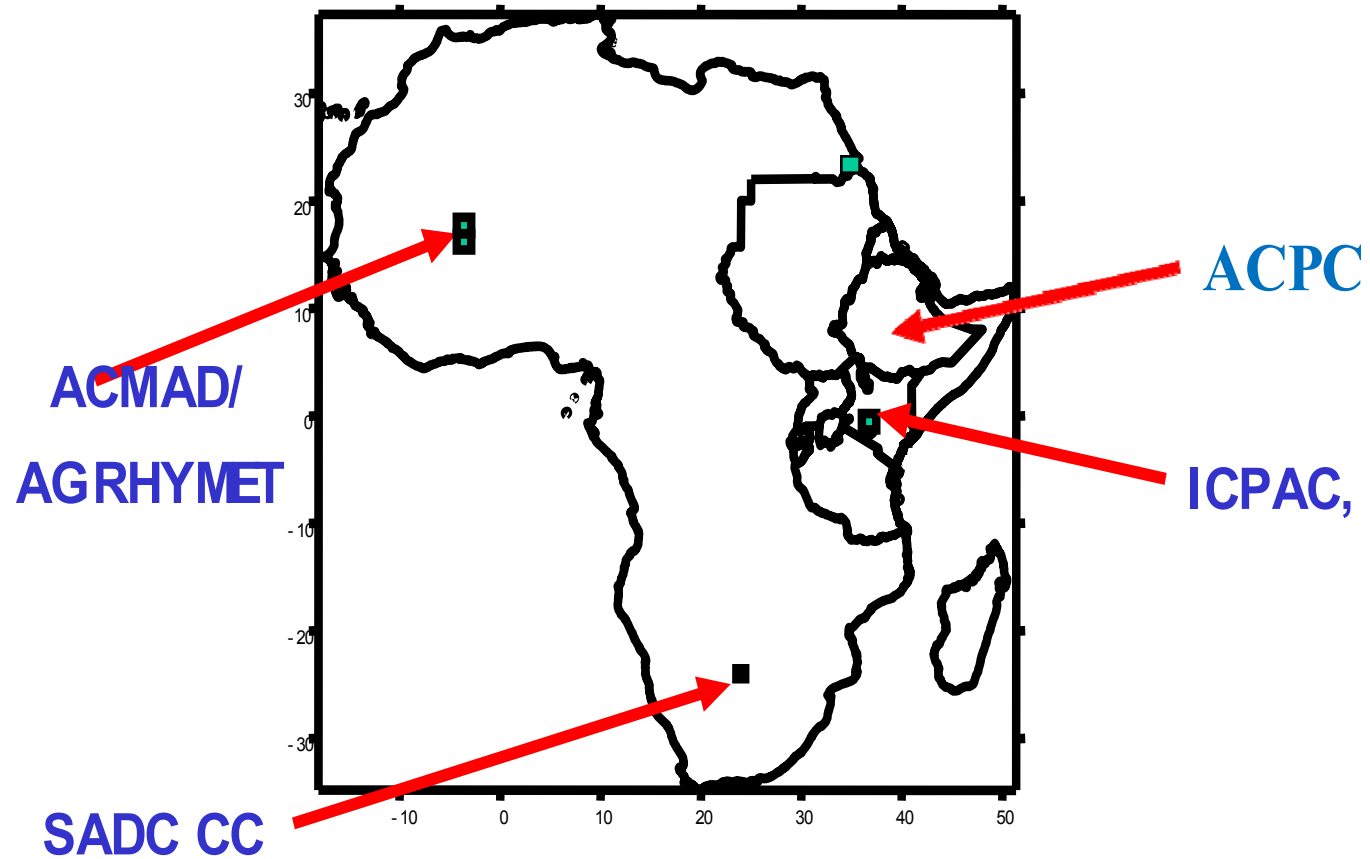
RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Challenges of quantification and knowledge of : Hazards (exposure); Vulnerability factors ; Adaptation CAPACITY, etc (multi disciplinary Research):**
- **Data**
- **Baselines**
- **Regional climate change Scenarios**
- **Institutional framework: Global, regional and national (Coordination)**

- **Identify strengths and potential roles of all Continental, Regional and national institutions**
- **Tools / methods and Accessibility of available methodology and tools,**
- **Usability by those who need them most**
- **Why Non use of available tools from variability eg climate no actions from available early warning climate services for Climate risk proofing challenges**
- **Resources**
- **Opportunities**

- **Lessons from PDNA: Need to integrate PDNA and Climate change damage and loss risk assessment efforts**
- **On going planned regional plans eg IGAD summit decision of building a Drought / disasters resilience region driven by regional institutions, ICPAC**

SOME OF THE AFRICAN CLIMATE RISK RELATED CENTRES



I Thank U You All