20e forum international de la météo et du climat

20 years of Commitment to the Climate
20 ans d'engagement pour le climat

#FIMC2023
MEDIA WORKSHOP
OCTOBER 6-7TH, 2023
6-7 OCTOBRE 2023

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MEDIA

COMMUNICATION INTERNATIONALE SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE DANS LES MEDIAS

CO-ORGANIZERS
CO-ORGANISATEURS

météo et climat

In partnership with
En partenariat avec

cité sciences et industrie

Attribution: Vulnerability and Exposure

Study Triggers

Storm (floods, wind, storm surge)	•≥100 deaths OR •≥1,000,000 people affected OR •≥50% of total population affected •Declaration of State of Emergency/Disaster (at state or national level)
Drought	•≥2 million people affected OR •≥50% of total population affected OR •Declaration of State of Emergency/Disaster OR •Orange or red GDACS Alert
Heat wave/ Cold wave	For this type of event impact reporting is notoriously sparse. We will trigger if criteria 1 or 2 are met, along with at least one of criteria 3-5: 1.Forecast or observation of record-breaking or unseasonably high temperatures over a large geographic area, for a prolonged period (3+ days) 2.Newspaper reports of ≥10 heat/cold-related deaths or major disruptions to critical sectors (notably transportation, energy, and manufacturing) 3.Occurrence during the first 3-6 weeks of the hot/cold season (when the most temperature-related deaths tend to occur) 4.Event occurrence in a densely populated area (≥200 people/km^2) 5.Event occurrence in a highly vulnerable area (≥4.8 INFORM) and/or high lack of coping capacity (≥6.0 INFORM)
Fires	We will trigger if criteria 1 is met, along with at least one of criteria 2-4: 1.Concurrent heatwave and/or drought 2.≥400.000 acres / 160.000 hectares / 1.600 km2 burnt area 3.≥10.000 people affected 4.≥10 deaths

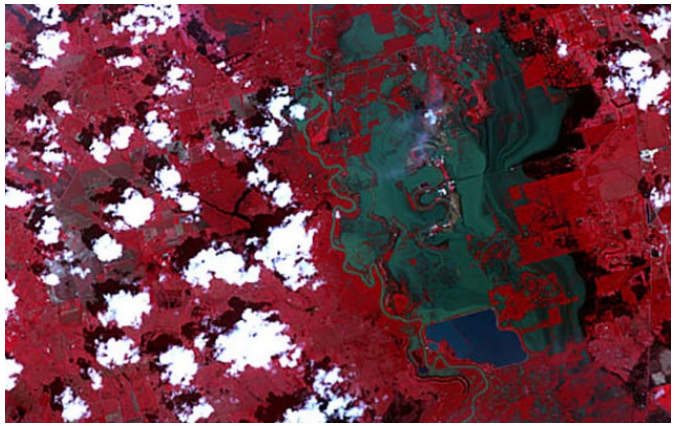
2017 Hurricane Harvey

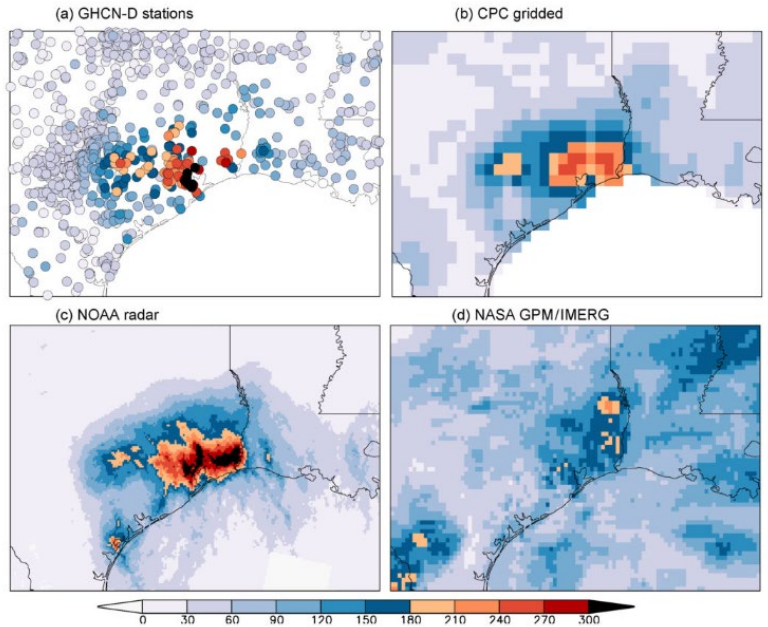
Did climate change play a role in Hurricane Harvey which struck Southeastern USA?

Yes.

WWA's analysis of the precipitation associated with the hurricane found that climate change had made the event approximately ***three times more likely***, and ***15% more intense***, with changes in return time to one in 9000 years in today's climate.

Additional key risk drivers include ***rapid population growth***, ***urban growth policies poorly accounting for flood risk***, and ***ageing water management infrastructure***.





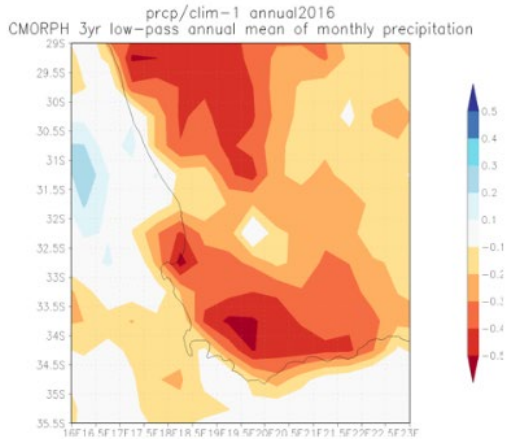
2015-2018 Cape Town drought

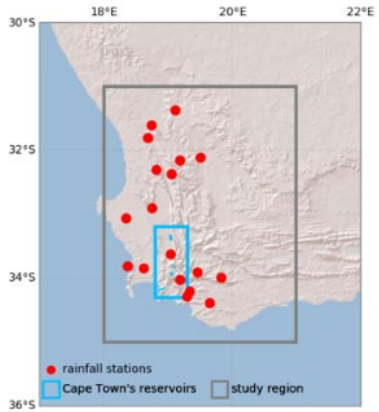
Did climate change play a role in the 2015-2018 Cape Town drought?

Yes.

WWA's analysis of the below average precipitation associated with the drought found that climate change had made it ***three times more likely***. It is now expected to occur once in over 100 years.

Additional key risk drivers include the ***water supply system not being designed to mitigate droughts of this magnitude*** (up to 1-in-50-year events) and ***rapid population growth***.





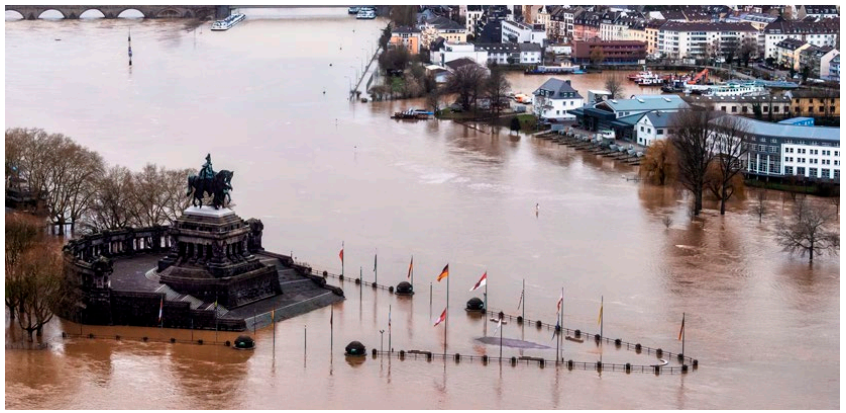
2021 Western Europe floods

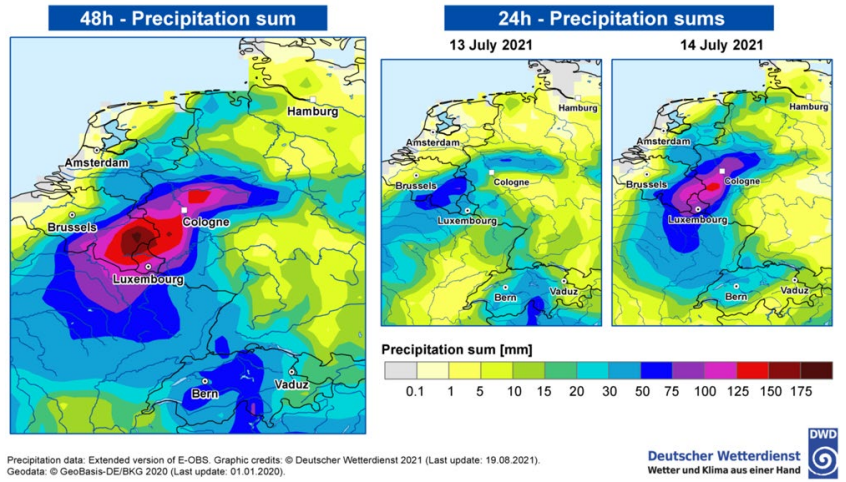
Did climate change play a role in the rainfall associated with the floods which hit Germany?

Yes.

WWA's analysis of the precipitation associated with the floods found that climate change had made the rainfall ***3-19% more intense*** and ***1,2-9 times more likely***. It is now expected to occur once in 400 years.

Additional key risk drivers include an ***ageing population***, and ***flood risk management plans and policies not being developed with 'low probability floods' of this magnitude*** (up to 1-in-200-year events).





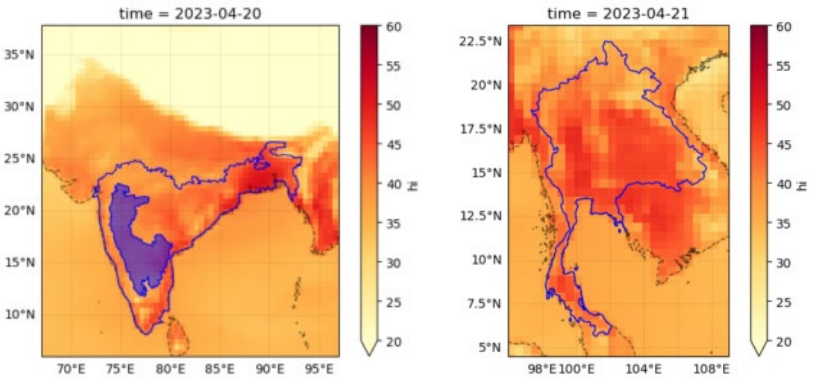
2023 South and Southeast Asia heatwave

Did climate change play a role in the heatwave in South and Southeast Asia?

Yes.

WWA's analysis of observed maximum daily temperatures found that climate change had made ***the heat about 30 times more likely*** and ***2C hotter*** in South Asia, whereas the heat in Southeast Asia would have been ***virtually impossible without climate change***, and ***at least 2.3C cooler***.

Additional considerations include ***urban planning, heat action plans early warning systems, vulnerability indicators.***



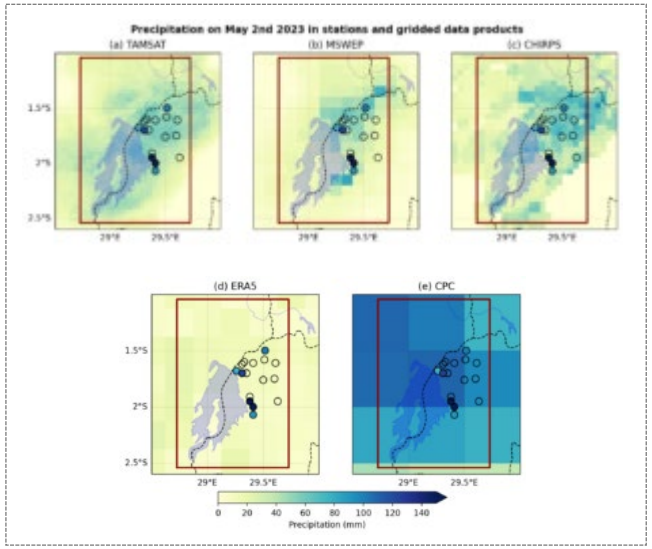
2023 Rwanda and DRC floods

Did climate change play a role in the Rwanda and DRC floods?

We don't know – due to limited data.

The ***scarcity of data prevented the WWA from studying the accumulated precipitation***. However, it allowed WWA to highlight the need for better observations, greater access to meteorological data, and more research in the area to improve early warning systems and long-term adaptation.

Additional considerations include ***conflict***, ***deforestation, land use changes and early warning systems***



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Thank you for your participation!

Merci de votre participation !

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