









Regional Workshop on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction : « Challenges and Future Actions »

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Djibouti is located at the entry of the Red Sea on the Horn of Africa

Capital : Djibouti
Surface : 23 200 km²
Population (2007): 800 000 inhabitants

Djibouti is limited:

- **no**rth by Eritrea;
- in south by Somalia;
- the west by Ethiopia;
- to the east by the Gulf of Aden.

The climate has 2 seasons:

- fresh season (November-Marsh)
- hot season (April-October)

The country is a volcanic and mountainous region

Global characteristics of the Republic of Djibouti



Climate Characteristics of the Republic of Djibouti

Semi-arid Climate

Scarse pluviometry (150 mm/year)
With less than 400 m₃/yr/per capita the country is classified as water scarce

> Hight tempeatures (30 à 40 °C)

> Weak potential of water ressources

Disaster risk profile

- 33 % of Djibouti's population and 35.3 % of the country's GDP are vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change.
- Djibouti is vulnerable to:
 - multi-annual droughts
 - frequent intense flash floods with a variable but approximate recurrence of 7 years
 - frequent earthquakes ranging in magnitude between 4 and 5 on the Richter scale and
 - fires fueled by droughts and exacerbated by precarious construction materials.

CLIMATE CHANGE FORECASTS IN DJIBOUTI 2050

An increase in the average temperature between 0.6 °C to 2.4°C

Variation averages precipitations (-10,9 %) in (+17,1 %)

Increase of sea level between 8cm and 39 cm according NAPA

IMPACTS OF CLIMATIC CHANGES IN DJIBOUTI

 Droughts have been exacerbated by two consecutive failed rainy seasons, which resulted in the insufficient replenishment of water catchments. According to the Emergency Events Database (EM DAT), 2008 drought damage and loss affected roughly 50 percent of the population.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATIC CHANGES IN DJIBOUTI

A recent World Bank study indicates that annual economic losses resulting from the April 2004's flashfloods at Oued d'Ambouli, exceeded DJF 1.8 billion (approximately US\$ 11.1 million), caused 230 fatalities and severely affected about 20,000 households. The flash floods caused grave damage to services, roads, bridges, health facilities, and schools.

IMPACTS OF CLIMATIC CHANGES IN DJIBOUTI



DROUGTS (caravan)

FLOODS (2004, Capital)





The Intrusion of sea water

Desertification



OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED PROGRAM IN DRM IN DJIBOUTI (2009-2012)

- GFDRR IS PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO DJIBOUTI IN ORDER TO Establish a comprehensive, probabilistic risk assessment platform to assess and communicate threats to national stakeholders CARAD.
- Strengthen DRM capacity in five national institutions :
 - CERD (Djibouti Center for Research Study)
 - SEGRC (Ministry of Environment)
 - MHUEAT (DMR Executive Secretariat)
 - Meteorology Division (METEO)
 - University of Djibouti

ONGOING DRM ACTIVITIES (\$70,000):

➢ Assessed, documented and disseminated the vulnerabilities.

➢ Established and consolidated a comprehensive database.

➢ Brought together under a common goal 5 different institutions, with clear leadership now in place..

WHAT UNIVERSITY OF DJIBOUTI DONE IN DRM?

DESIGNATION OF FOCAL POINT OF DRM

OFFERED SCHOOLSHIP FOR 2 STUDIANTS IN MASTER DEGREE ON DRM AT UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER (France) on September 2009

PROGRESSIVE INTEGRATION OF DRM IN CURRICULA

LEADERSHIP WITH CERD IN NEXT PROGRAM IN DRM

THANKYOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION