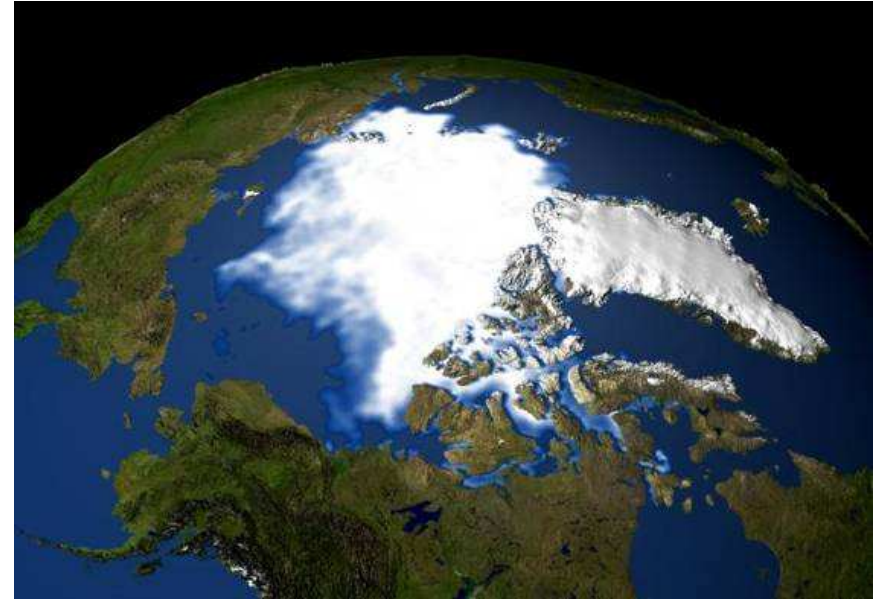


More *certainty* about climate change



More *uncertainty* about its manifestations



As the climate changes, we can expect **more frequent and severe** extreme weather events.



# Why Early Warning Early Action?

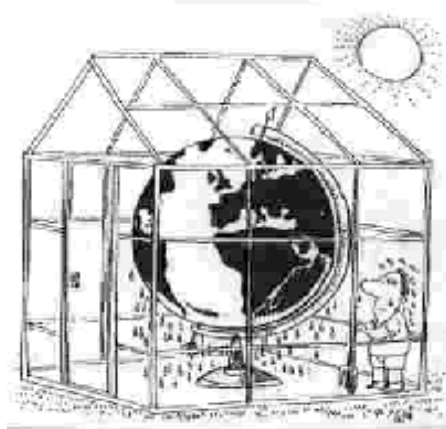
Extreme events have implications on **health, livelihoods, water, food security**, and more

Climate and weather information can help **anticipate and prepare** for changing risks.

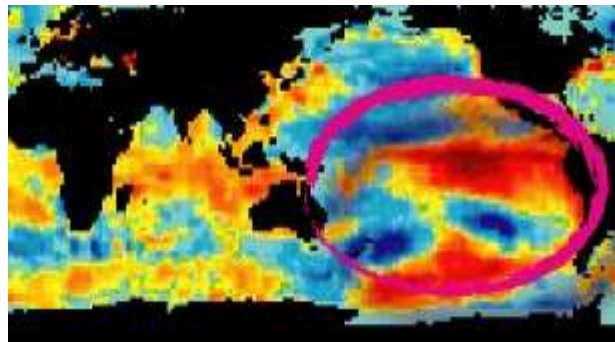


# Using Information Across Time-scales...

Long  
Lead  
Time



*more specific information*



Short  
Lead  
Time

*more time to reduce risk*

# Which forecasts are useful for humanitarian decisions?

How can forecasts help make better decisions?

What kind of early actions should be taken in the

**Short-term?**

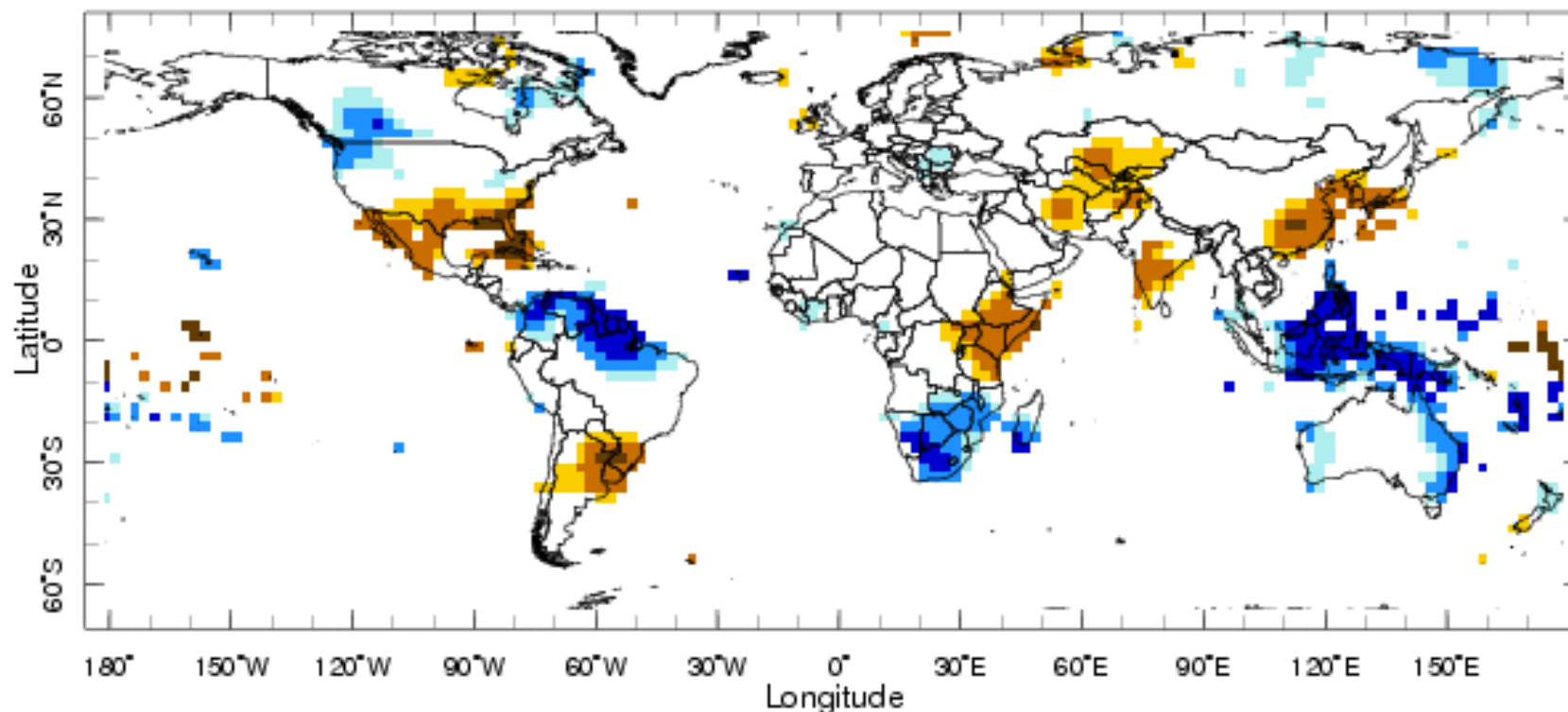
**Medium-term?**

**Long-term?**



Example 1: flood	Example of early warning	Example of early action
<b>Years</b>	<p>Increasing risk of extreme rainfall due to climate change</p> <p>Increasing risk of extreme rainfall due to climate change</p>	<p>Continually update risk maps and identify changing vulnerable groups, recruit additional volunteers, establish new areas of work, work with communities to reduce risk through concrete actions like reforestation, reinforcement of houses, etc.</p>
<b>Months</b>	<p>Forecast of strongly above-average rainfall for the coming season</p>	<p>Revisit contingency plans, replenish stocks, inform communities about enhanced risk and what to do if the risk materializes, e.g. clear drain.</p>
<b>Weeks</b>	<p>High ground saturation and forecast of continued rainfall leading to high probability of floods</p>	<p>Alert volunteers and communities, meet with other response agencies to enable better coordination, closely monitor rainfall forecasts</p>
<b>Days</b>	<p>Heavy rainfall and high water levels upstream, likely to result in floods</p>	<p>Prepare evacuation, mobilize volunteers, get warnings and instructions out to communities at risk</p>
<b>Hours</b>	<p>Flood water moving down the river to affected areas</p>	<p>Evacuate</p>

# Seasonal Rainfall **forecast** Issued **October** 2010 for upcoming November-January



Forecast for Nov 2010 - Jan 2011, Forecast Issued Oct 2010

How confident can we be that the next 3 months will be unusually wet?



Low Confidence  
(35% to 40% Chance)



Medium Confidence  
(45% to 50% Chance)



High Confidence  
(55% Chance or Greater)

How confident can we be that the next 3 months will be unusually dry?



Low Confidence  
(35% to 40% Chance)

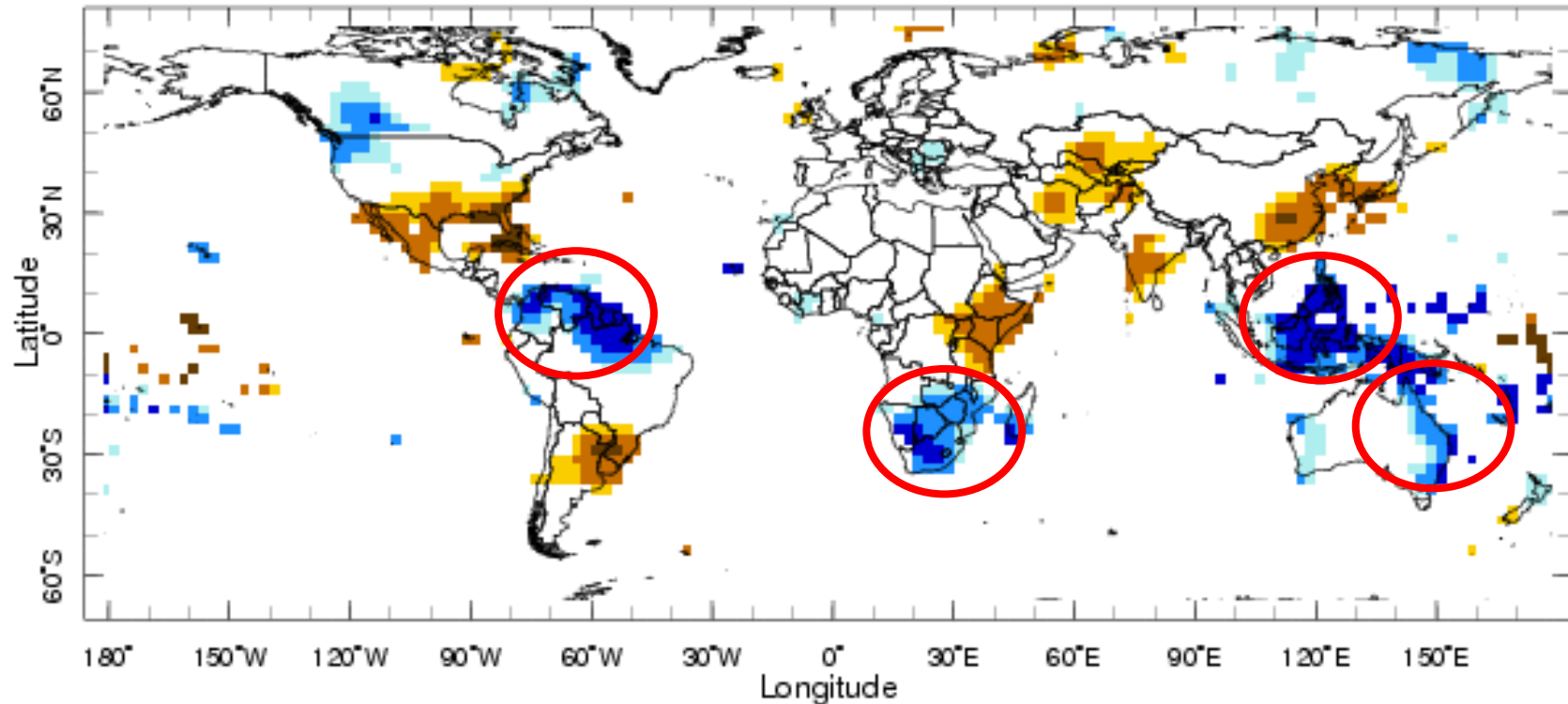


Medium Confidence  
(45% to 50% Chance)



High Confidence  
(55% Chance or Greater)

# Places that experienced flooding that November-January



Forecast for Nov 2010 - Jan 2011, Forecast Issued Oct 2010

How confident can we be that the next 3 months will be unusually wet?



Low Confidence  
(35% to 40% Chance)



Medium Confidence  
(45% to 50% Chance)



High Confidence  
(55% Chance or Greater)

How confident can we be that the next 3 months will be unusually dry?



Low Confidence  
(35% to 40% Chance)



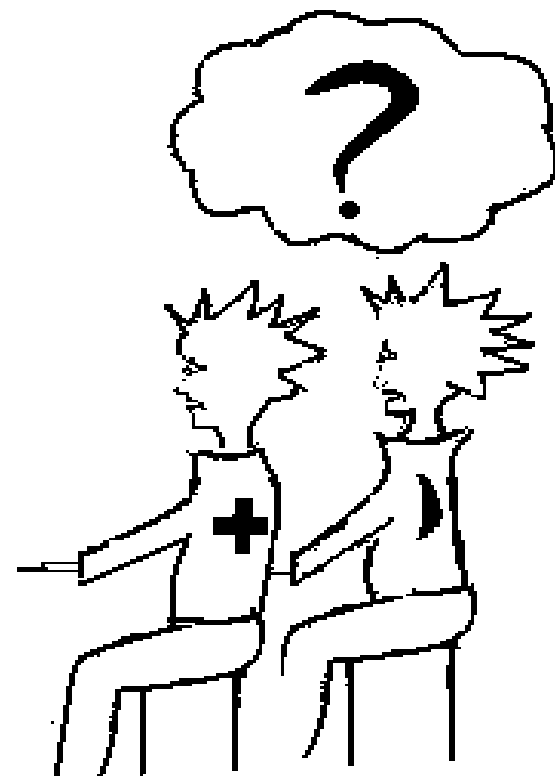
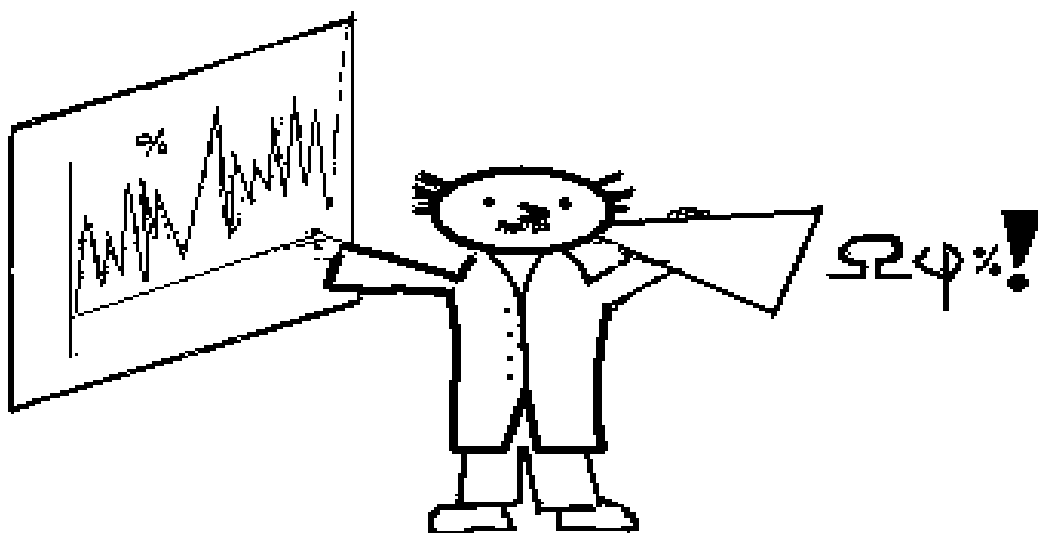
Medium Confidence  
(45% to 50% Chance)



High Confidence  
(55% Chance or Greater)



# BUT can we understand what the Met office is telling us?





## Conclusions

- Forecasts across timescales allows us to better anticipate and prepare for disasters.
- Lives lost, response time, and resources spent can be minimized by
  - building a good relationship with information providers
  - establishing chains of communication
  - developing ideas for preparedness actions



[www.climatecentre.org](http://www.climatecentre.org)