

Sahel Predictive Analytics Project in support of UNISS

Second technical workshop on nowcasting in international organizations

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Predictive Analytics Pilot

Promote anticipatory planning and preparedness

- Deepen understanding of interconnectedness of risks in Sahel → Triple-nexus
- Assess the likelihood of future outcomes based on historical data

Enhance collaboration around data

- Aligned with the SG's Data Strategy
- Facilitate access, integration & sharing data
- Support data standardization





Consultation

- Digital surveys and 50+ in-depth interviews
- 22 UN entities consulted (HQs, regional, field)
- Academia (20+ institutions)

Formulation of issues & solutions

- Identify climate impacts/mega trends, identify risk hotspots
- Request for improved data sharing
- Align with UNISS (locally owned)













Humanitarian
Data Exchange































Multi-stakeholder collaboration





































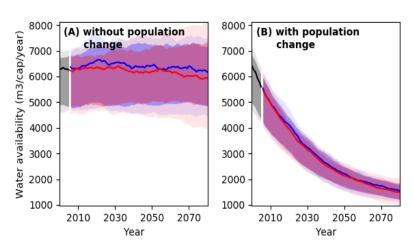
20 Partners in the expert consortium on PA for the Sahel in support of the UNISS

- Unite best practices for modelling and strategic foresight across the triple nexus
- Allow for cross-fertilization and integration
- Establish linkages to data owners
- Enhance local capacity building



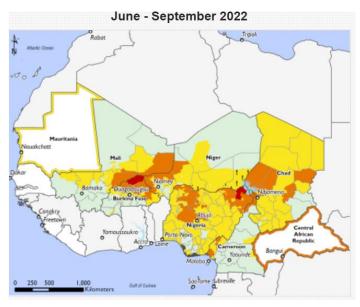
Four key areas

1. Climate Change



Projections of water availability from precipitation per capita and year with (A) national population held constant and (B) changing population

2. Food Security

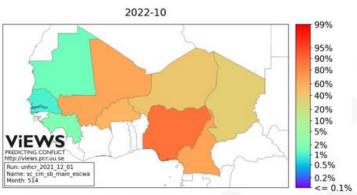


Forecasting Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phases)

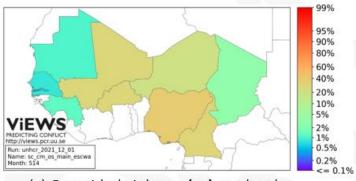
Four key areas

3. Conflict

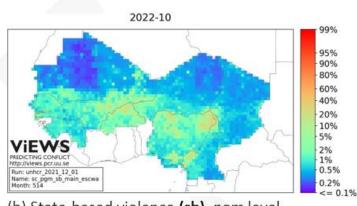
Predicted probability of political violence in October 2022, projected in December 2021



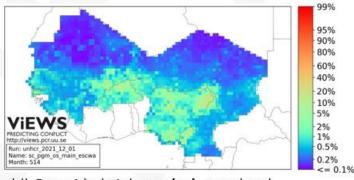
(a) State-based violence (sb), cm level



(c) One-sided violence (os), cm level



(b) State-based violence (sb), pgm level



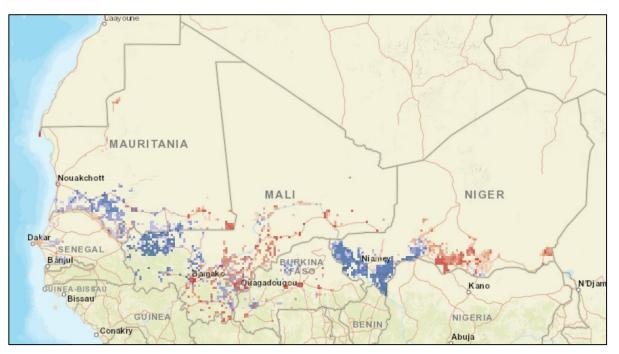
(d) One-sided violence (os), pam level

Source: ViEWS



Four key areas

4. Migration and displacement



In-Migration

- High certainty in high levels of climate in-migration
- Moderate certainty in high levels of climate in-migration
 - Low certainty in high levels of climate in-migration

Out-Migration

- High certainty in high levels of climate out-migration
- Moderate certainty in high levels of climate out-migration
- Low certainty in high levels of climate out-migration
- ★ National capital

projecting permanent internal migration patterns related to slow-onset climate change impacts under different warming scenarios over 5-to-10-year intervals out to 2050 (the INCLUDE model)

Source: City University New York

Key findings

- High variability of risks (spatial and temporal)
- Climate change as a risk multiplier
- Data availability as key limitation
- PA key to support the implementation of the UNISS, in particular to promote long-term resilience and strengthen livelihoods
- Promotion of climate adaptation and good governance





Key findings (inter-linkage)





very hot day

related mortality Rising temperature



Increase in GDP exposure to heatwaves

Increase in heat-



Increase in days with heavy

precipitation

Doubling of drought exposure (high uncertainty)

Increase in surface runoff

Agriculture (long-term)



Decline in crop yields, but some crops benefit from higher CO, concentrations

Governance &

state-citizen

relations

Agricultural technologies

productivity &

example



Investments in adaptation. capacity-building



Trade & access to markets

Economic structure & opportunities

Moderating factors

Peaceful coexistence

Social relations

example

Resource & conflict management

Food insecurity (short-term)



"Crisis" to "Emergency" levels of food insecurity in some regions

Migration & displacement



(short-term) ncrease in forced displacements



Conflict & violence (short-term)



Emergence of protests & riots to remain stable



Increase in number of security-related incidents



GDP per capita to rise more slowly when corrected for negative impacts of armed conflict

Water resources

Demographics (long-term)





Increase in total population

(long-term)

Decline in water availability per capita when accounting for population change

Conflicts over scarce

resources



food security

Group marginalisation & lack of social cohesion





Terrorism &

organised crime

Demographic pressures



Increase in probability of violence

Increase in number of conflict fatalities



