Key impacts and risks in East and Southern Africa

based on the latest IPCC Report

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Africa's climate is already changing

- African ecosystems and people are **already affected** by climate change
- The livelihood prospects of a majority of Africa's population is **dependent on climate-sensitive sectors** such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Africa as a whole is one of the **most vulnerable continents** to climate change due to high exposure and limited adaptive capacity

Observed changes in East and Southern Africa

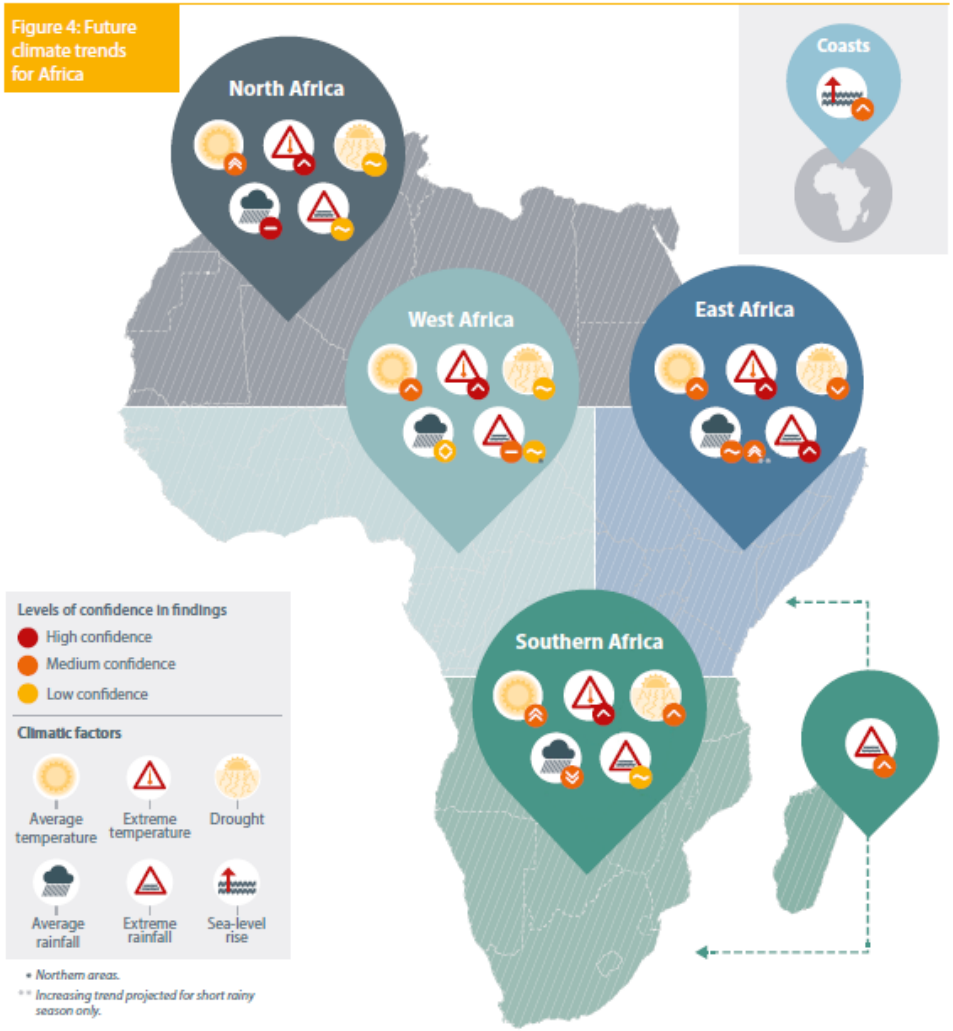
East Africa

- **Significant increase in temperature** since 1980, more frequent **heatwaves**
- Very **variable rainfall patterns**, **overall decrease in rainfall** between March and June, **decline of summer monsoon rainfall** througout **HoA**
- More frequent **droughts** and **heavy rainfall** events

Southern Africa

- **Increase** in annual **average temperature**, esp. during last two decades
- **Reduction** in **summer precipitation**
- Changes in onset, frequency and duration of **dry spells**, more **intense rainfall events**
- **More hot** and **fewer cold days** and **nights** and more **frequent heat waves**

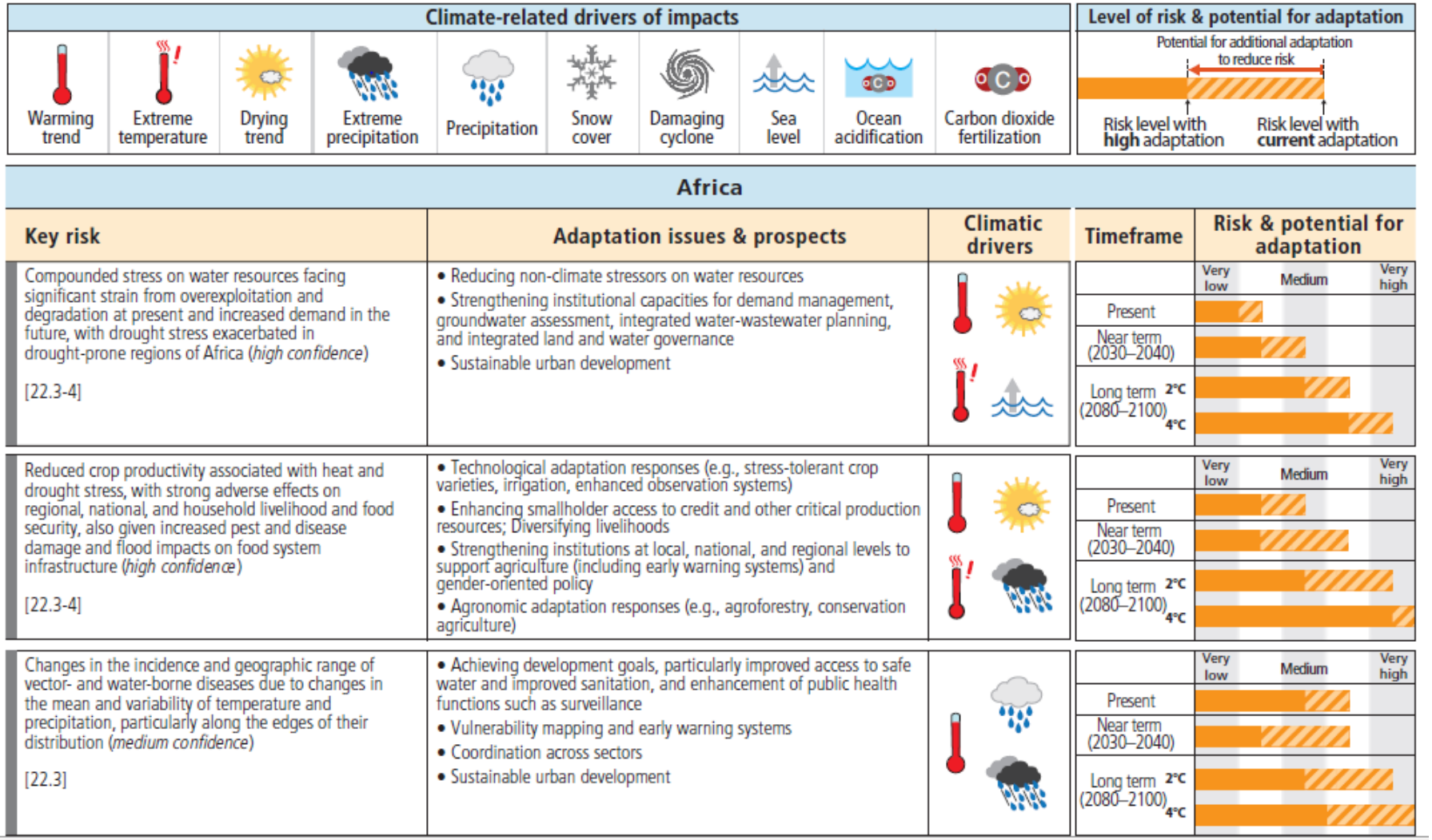
Future climate trends for Africa



- **Temperatures** over the African continent are likely to **increase** disproportionately (**2^{0}C** by **2050** and over **4^{0}C** by **2100)**
- Likely **increase in average rainfall** over **central and eastern Africa** and very likely **decrease in precipitation** in **southern Africa**
- Increasing frequency in **heavy rainfall**, **droughts** and **heat waves**
- **Sea level rise** between 26 cm and 82cm by last two decades of century

Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)

Key risks for Africa



IPCC 2014