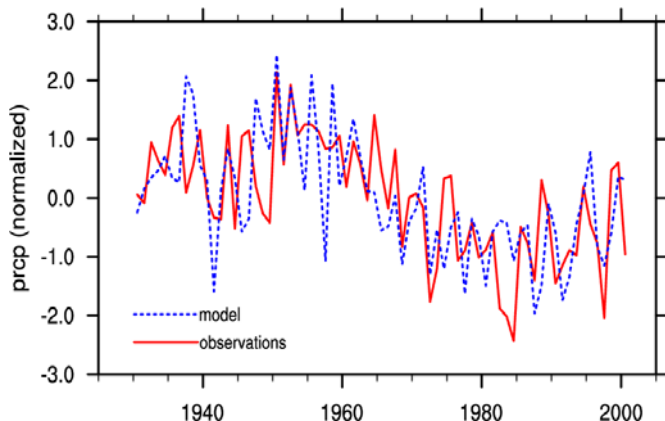


## Strategy for development in Africa: Adapting climate research

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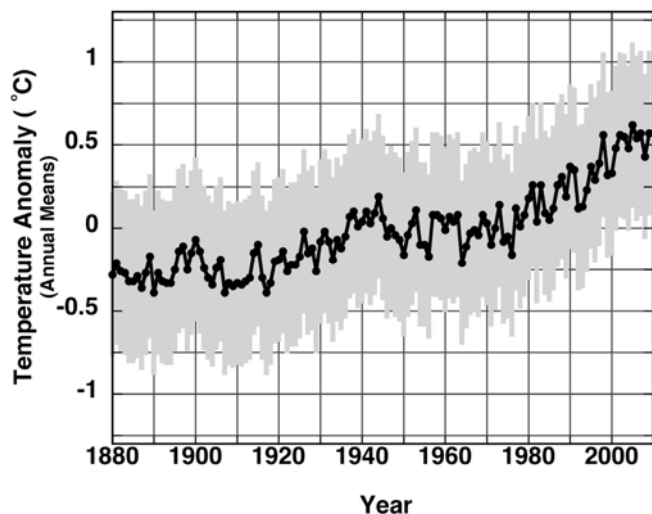
### Sahel precipitation - July-September 1930-2000



(Source: Giannini, A, R Saravanan, P Chang, 2003. *Science*, 320, 1027-1030)

### Methodology

- Climate forecasting and its use
- Understanding of the main drivers of African climate variability and their response to climate change
- Studies of the potential impacts of climate change in Africa
- The evidence of an anthropogenic influence on climate and emerging secondary effects on the environment and livelihoods in Africa



(Global surface air temperature anomaly series through 2009.

Source: <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs/> )

### Introduction

- Africa contributes the least to Global GHG emissions, yet it is the most vulnerable region to climate change impacts
- Africa is dominated by tropical weather patterns which make for highly variable climate under current climatic conditions
- This increased climate variability influence by different factors creates the potential for dramatic negative consequences of global climate change

### Objective

- Identify science and impacts of climate variability and anthropogenic climate change in Africa



### Key points

- Holistic assessment
- Decreasing uncertainty
- Memory and climate interpretation
- Perception of long-term downward trends
- Convergence of the scientific and local understandings of recent climate change
- Farmers' change in agricultural practices livelihood strategies
- Perception that climate is directly linked to changes in land use and livelihood strategies