





ClimDev-Africa

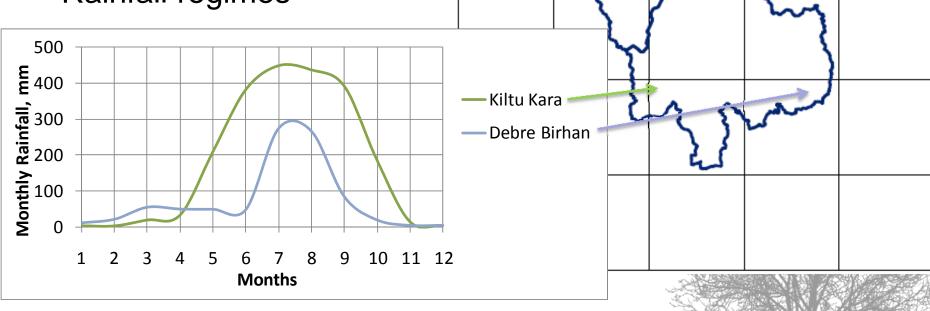
## Climate Patterns and Hydro-climatic Scenarios in the Upper Blue Nile Basin

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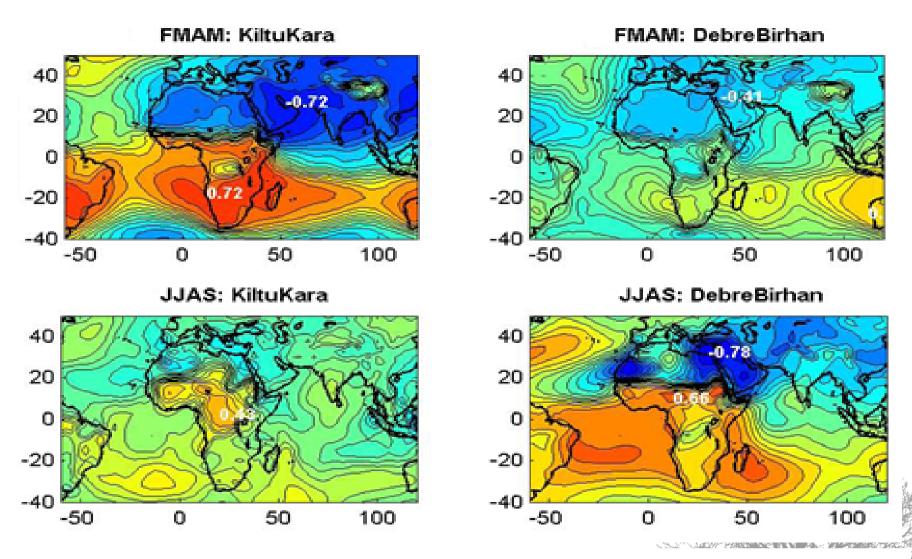
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### **Climate Drivers**

- Global climate drivers (teleconnections, SST)
- Local climate drivers (Orography, monsoon)
- Rainfall regimes



### Climate Drivers ...



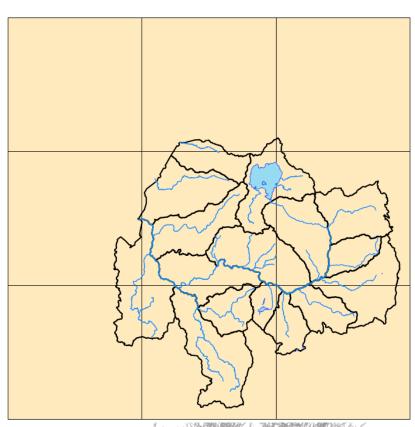
Correlation between station monthly rainfall and gridded reanalysis MSLP

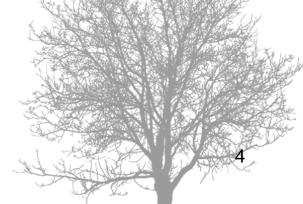
### **Climate Projections**

#### **GCM Projections**:

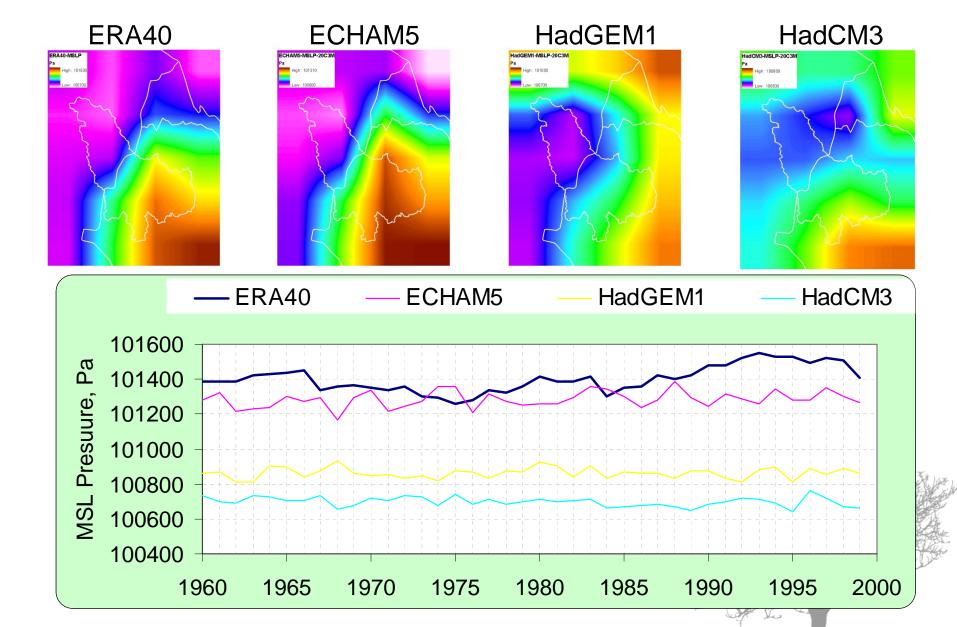
- Coarse spatial resolution
- High uncertainties in surface (regional/local) climate variables
- Less uncertainties in large-scale atmospheric circulation and moisture fields
- → Climate downscaling for impact assessments

Improve sub-grid climate processes, drivers & feedbacks

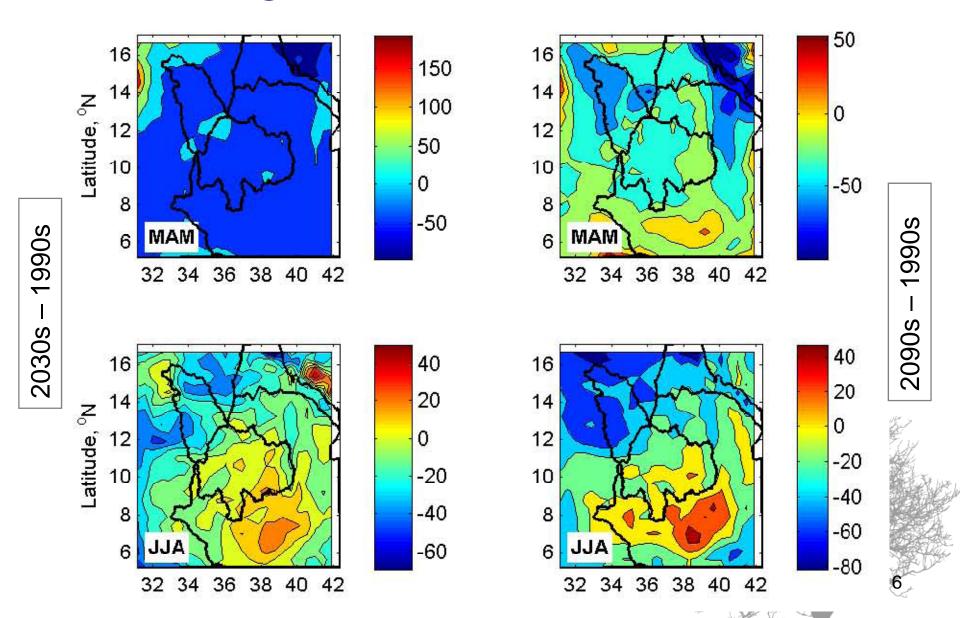




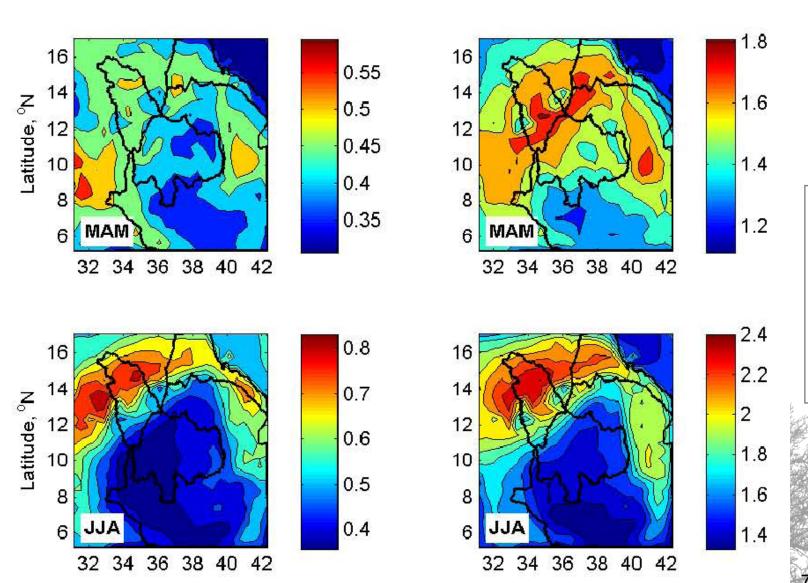
### **ICBC Selection - MSLP**



## RegCM3 - Rainfall Scenarios



### RegCM3 - Temperature Scenarios

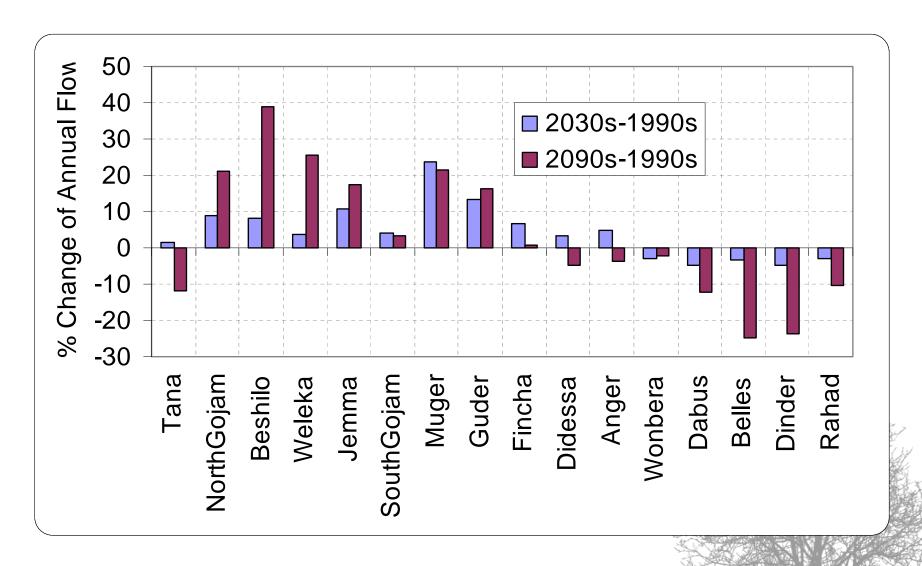


1990s

2030s

2090s - 1990s

### Flow Scenarios



### Conclusions

- The relative dominance of global and local climate drivers varies with season, altitude and location within the basin
- The complex nature of the East African climate requires comprehensive and dynamic downscaling approach
- The reliability and suitability of global climate datasets should be checked before applying for climate impact and vulnerability assessment
- The future plausible hydro-climatic scenarios in the UBN basin exhibits greater spatial variability; wet parts of the basin get wetter and dry parts get drier.
- Climate adaptation measures should consider the spatial signals of climate and flow scenarios

# Thank you!

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IWMI – East Africa and Nile Basin



