



**Climate Services for  
Disaster Risks  
Reduction  
in Africa**



A project led & implemented by the  
African Centre of Meteorological  
Applications for Development

The cover image shows a landscape with a wooden bridge over a river, a sunset sky with red and orange clouds, and a small settlement with thatched huts. The text is overlaid on this image.

**THE CLIMATE  
IN AFRICA 2017  
BRIEF FOR  
POLICY MAKERS**

**October 2017**

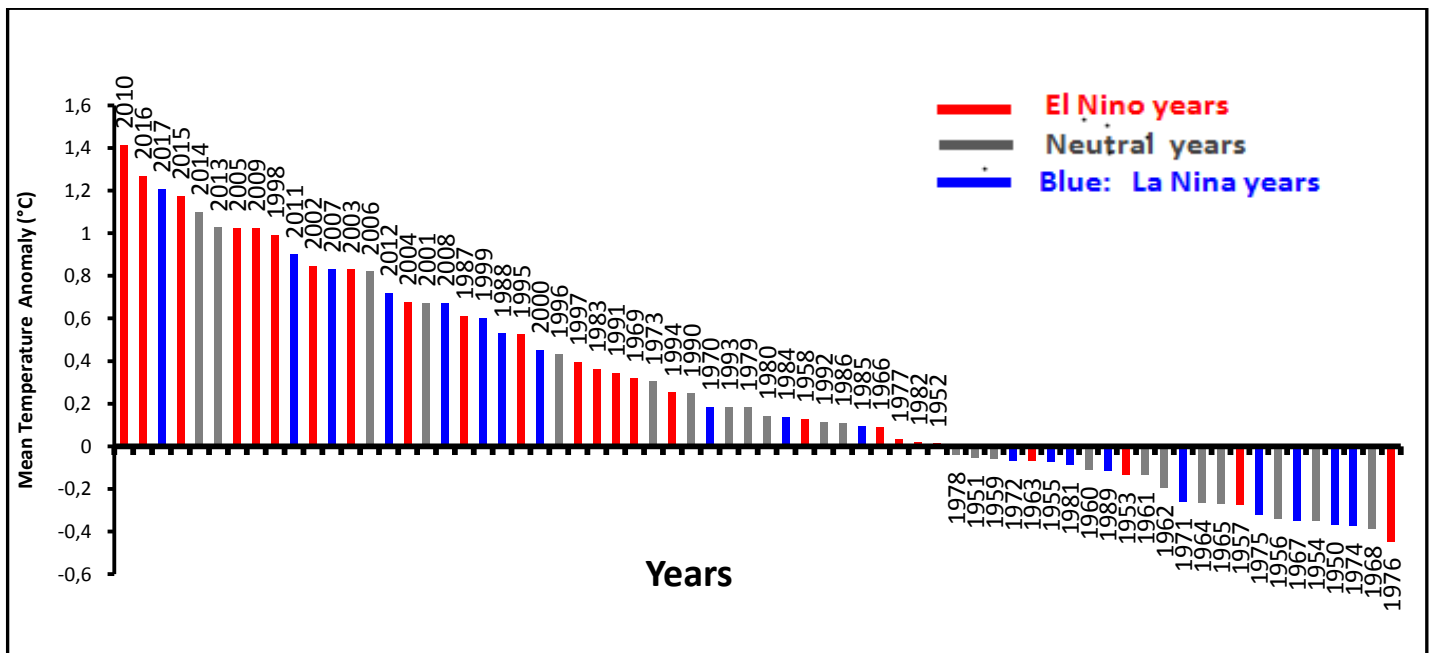
**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT BASED ON  
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER TEMPERATURE DATA  
ACMAD**

## HIGH LEVEL STATEMENT FOR POLICY MAKERS

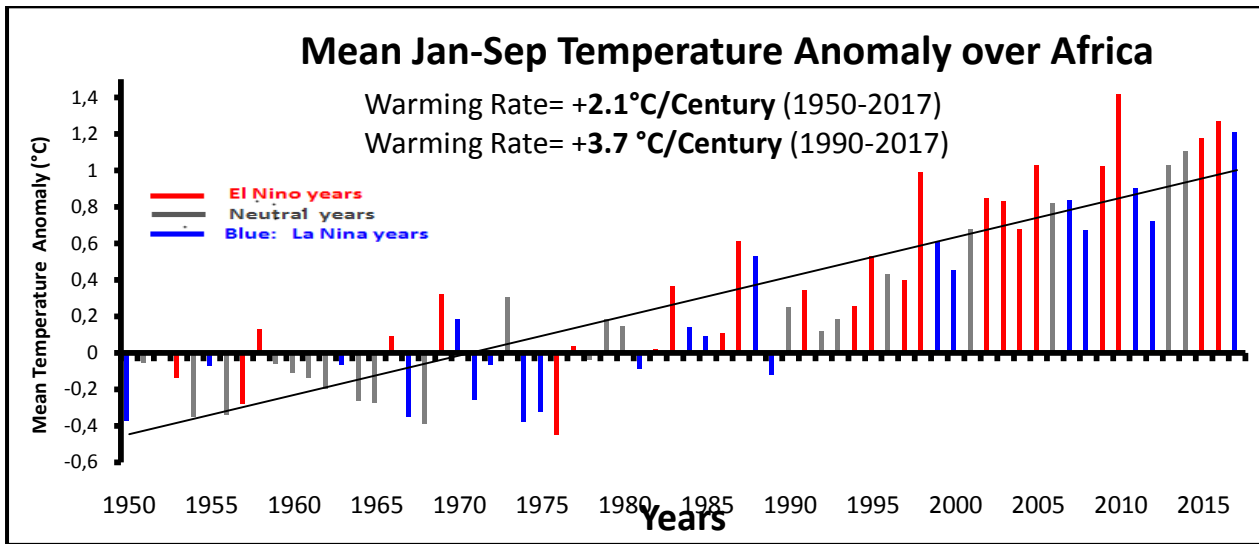
This Brief for Policy and Decision Makers provides a preliminary statement on warming level and rate for all African land masses based on temperature data for the first nine months of the years from 1950 to 2017.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- ✚ The year **2017** was the **third warmest** on record over the African land masses since **1950** (Figure 1) following 2010 (the warmest year) and 2016 (the second warmest year);
- ✚ The average temperature over the continent was **+1.20 degrees Celsius** higher than the 1961-1990 average in 2017. It was **+1.41 degrees Celsius** higher than average in 2010 and **+1.26 degrees Celsius** in 2016;
- ✚ The warming rate (**+3.7°C per century**) over the last 27 years (Figure 2) is the most alarming signal highlighting the need for urgent action on mitigation and climate resilience.



**Figure 1: Ranked temperature anomalies (°C) for Africa during the 1950-2017 period relative to 1961-1990. Coloured bars indicate years that were influenced by El Niño (red), La Niña (blue) and years without strong influence (grey). Data source: NOAA/NCEP/CPC/ CAMS.**



**Figure 2: Temperature anomalies (difference from 1961-1990 average) and trends for African land masses. Coloured bars indicate years that were influenced by El Niño (red), La Niña (blue) and years without strong influence (grey). Data source: NOAA/NCEP/CPC/ CAMS.**

**African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development – ACMAD –**



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