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### Introduction

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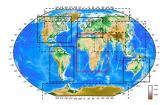


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- Therefore, it is important to consider the implications of the 1.5° and 2.0°C thresholds for global average temperature increase for the Southern African region.

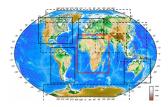


 Daily Tmax, Tmin, and T and rainfall from 25 CORDEX RCMs [combination of 10 RCMs + 10 CMIP5 GCMs (Nikulin et al. (2018), *in press*] is analysed over the CORDEX Africa domain





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• Resolution:  $0.44^{\circ}$  (~50km × 50km); Historical (1950-2005) and future (2006-2100), **RCP 8.5** - this comprises the largest set of simulations (25) and can be considered the most realistic scenario of emissions (Business as Usual scenario)

 Instead of the traditional "future vs. past" aggregation of the model statistics, we consider two different time periods for the scenario, so that in each simulation model, the global warming level is 1.5 °C and 2.0 °C relative to the average temperature of 1971-2000.

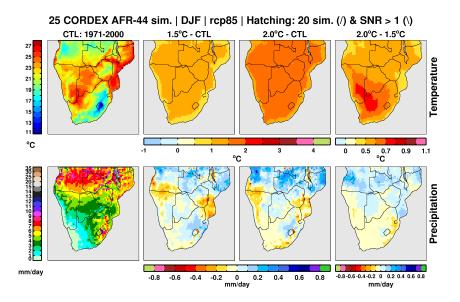
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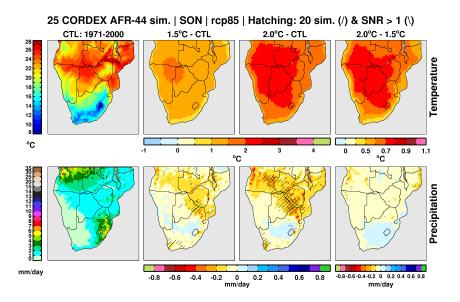
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- We use both in the definition of robustness because the first criterion can be fulfilled even in the case of a very small change, close to zero.

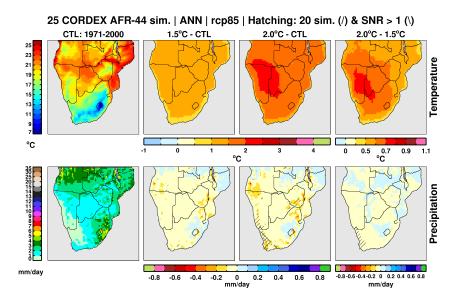
#### **DJF** Temperature and precipitation changes



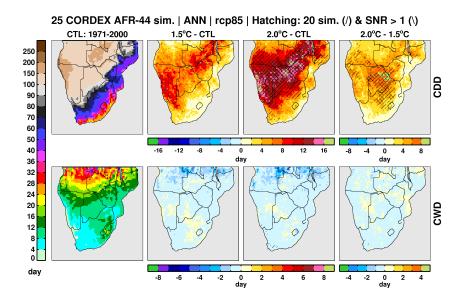
### SON Temperature and precipitation changes



#### Annual Temperature and precipitation changes



### Annual mean changes of CDD and CWD



### Summary

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- For precipitation, the largest difference between the climate under 1.5°C GWL and that of 2°C GWL is observed during the SON. This means that decreased rainfall and increased CDD may change and cause delays in the onset of rainfall, with potential negative impacts on water and dependent sectors/activities such as agriculture, energy and ecosystems.

#### Khanimambo!!

Nabonga!!