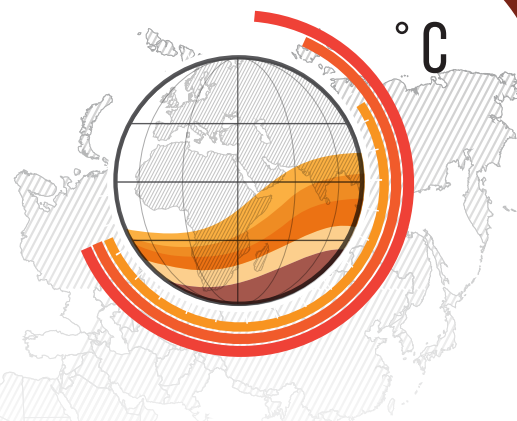


# WHAT GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5°C AND HIGHER MEANS FOR GHANA

The Paris Agreement has a goal of limiting global warming well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C. Understanding the local-level impacts of these global temperature targets is crucial for informing climate change adaptation needs and actions. To date, mitigation pledges by nations fall far short of what is needed, with the world on track to warm by 3.2°C by the end of the century<sup>1</sup>.

For Ghana, local warming will be greater than the global average. Even a 1.5°C increase in global temperature will have severe local impacts, affecting water resources, agriculture, sea level rise, fisheries, health, and other vulnerable sectors. Under an increasing emissions trajectory, the 1.5°C threshold could be breached within the next decade, and the 2°C threshold the decade after<sup>2</sup>. This means there is an urgent need to accelerate Ghana's adaptation responses to support its development agenda.



## GLOBAL WARMING ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS

1.5°C vs 2°C vs 2.5°C vs 3°C

### LOCAL IMPACTS IN GHANA

		1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	
Projected climate changes <sup>3</sup>	CLIMATE	Mean temperature (°C)	▲ 1.7	▲ 2.3	▲ 2.9	▲ 3.3
		Heat waves (days)	▲ 62	▲ 109	▲ 155	▲ 197
		Annual rainfall	▼ 3%	▼ 3%	▼ 1%	▼ 2%
		Dry spells (days)	▲ 1	▲ 2	▲ 2	▲ 2
		Wet spells (days)	▼ 6	▼ 7	▼ 8	▼ 9
		Percentage of total rainfall falling in heavy downpours	20%	22%	23%	23%
Estimated impacts <sup>4</sup>	WATER	Precipitation over Volta Basin <sup>4</sup>	no change	▲ 1%	▲ 2%	▲ 2%
		Volta Basin <sup>5</sup> (streamflows)	▼ 6% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 9% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 8%	▼ 20%
		Lake Volta <sup>7</sup> (inflows)	▲ 1% <sup>6</sup>	▲ 2% <sup>6</sup>	▲ 1%	▲ 3% <sup>6</sup>
		White Volta River <sup>8</sup> (streamflow)	▼ 22%	▼ 33% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 44% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 50%
		Pra River <sup>8</sup> (streamflow)	▼ 22%	▼ 28% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 37% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 40%
		Groundwater recharge <sup>9</sup>	▼ 17% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 25% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 35%	▼ 43% <sup>6</sup>
SEA LEVEL RISE	SEA LEVEL RISE	Sea level rise in Takoradi <sup>10</sup> (cm)	▲ 8	▲ 14	▲ 18	▲ 36 <sup>6</sup>
		Sea level rise in Tema <sup>10</sup> (cm)	▲ 17	▲ 31	▲ 34	▲ 61 <sup>6</sup>
AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE	Maize <sup>11</sup> (yield)	▼ 5%	▼ 5%	▼ 6%	▼ 8%
		Cassava <sup>12</sup> (yield)	▼ 3%	▼ 16% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 14%	▼ 31% <sup>6</sup>
MARINE FISHERIES	MARINE FISHERIES	Total catch <sup>13</sup>	▼ 22% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 42%	▼ 55%	▼ 64% <sup>6</sup>
		Economic impact <sup>13</sup> (per year)	▼ \$20 million <sup>6</sup>	▼ \$35 million	▼ \$54 million	▼ \$60 million <sup>6</sup>
HEALTH	HEALTH	Malaria <sup>14</sup> (months of risk)	▼ 1% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 2% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 2% <sup>6</sup>	▼ 3% <sup>6</sup>
		Heat stress <sup>15</sup> (days of exposure to dangerous temperatures)	▲ 124 <sup>6</sup>	▲ 157 <sup>6</sup>	▲ 190 <sup>6</sup>	▲ 222 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Climate Action Tracker. <https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-thermometer>.

<sup>2</sup> Nkemelang, T., et al. 2018. Determining what global warming of 1.5°C and higher means for the semi-arid regions of Botswana, Namibia, Ghana, Mali, Kenya and Ethiopia: A description of ASSAR's methods of analysis. <https://bit.ly/2yHbVWP>.

<sup>3</sup> Based on climate modelling by T. Nkemelang. University of Cape Town, South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> Based on data analysis by R. Bouwer. University of Cape Town, South Africa.

<sup>5</sup> Sood, A., Muthuwatta, L. and McCartney, M. 2013. A SWAT evaluation of the effect of climate change on the hydrology of the Volta River basin. *Water International*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2013.792404>.

<sup>6</sup> Interpolated assuming a linear regression with no threshold being reached.

<sup>7</sup> Jin, L. et al., 2018. Modeling future flows of the Volta River system: Impacts of climate change and socio-economic changes. *Science of The Total Environment*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.04.350>.

<sup>8</sup> Kankam-Yeboah, K. et al. 2013. Impact of climate change on streamflow in selected river basins in Ghana. *Hydrological Sciences Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02626667.2013.782101>.

<sup>9</sup> Kankam-Yeboah, K., Amisigo, B. and Obuobi, E. 2011. Climate change impacts on water resources in Ghana. Ghana National Commission for UNESCO. [www.natcomreport.com/ghana/livre/climate-change.pdf](http://www.natcomreport.com/ghana/livre/climate-change.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Kopp, R.E. et al. 2014. Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites. *Earth's Future*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2014EF000239>.

<sup>11</sup> RegioCrop. 2018. *Crop Yield Impact Projections*. <http://regiocrop.climateanalytics.org/choices>.

<sup>12</sup> Armah, F.A. et al. 2011. Food security and climate change in drought-sensitive savanna zones of Ghana. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11027-010-9263-9>.

<sup>13</sup> Lam, V.W. et al. 2012. Climate change impacts on fisheries in West Africa: implications for economic, food and nutritional security. *African Journal of Marine Science*. <https://doi.org/10.2989/1814232X.2012.673294>.

<sup>14</sup> Tanser, F.C., Sharp, B. and le Sueur, D. 2003. Potential effect of climate change on malaria transmission in Africa. *The Lancet*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(03\)14898-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(03)14898-2).

<sup>15</sup> Garland, R.M. et al. 2015. Regional projections of extreme apparent temperature days in Africa and the related potential risk to human health. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph121012577>.



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	Impacts of Global Warming Thresholds on Ghana's Climatic Zones																							
	Semi Arid				Sub-Humid North				Sub-Humid Coast				Humid North				Humid South				Ghana Overall			
	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C	1.5°C	2°C	2.5°C	3°C
Annual rainfall (%)	+1	+1	+3	+3	-1	0	+1	+1	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-1	-1	-5	-5	-5	-5	-3	-3	-1	-2
Duration of dry spells (days)	0	0	-1	+1	0	+1	0	-1	+3	+3	+3	+5	+1	+2	+1	+1	+2	+3	+3	+3	+1	+2	+2	+2
Duration of wet spells (days)	-2	-2	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-6	-7	-9	-9	-6	-8	-8	-9	-7	-8	-10	-10	-6	-7	-8	-9
Heavy rainfall days (>10mm/day)	0	0	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	-1	0	+1	+2	0	0	0	+1	-1	-1	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1
Extreme heavy rainfall days (>20mm/day)	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1
Amount of rain in heavy rainfall events (%)	+15	+18	+21	+28	+9	+15	+22	+27	+22	+21	+32	+34	+10	+20	+28	+28	+13	+20	+26	+31	+11	+20	+28	+28
Amount of rain in extremely heavy rainfall events (%)	+24	+22	+32	+48	+25	+37	+43	+55	+41	+40	+49	+56	+31	+47	+43	+56	+33	+35	+41	+59	+35	+45	+42	+54
Amount of rain in highest rainfall day (%)	+9	+6	+11	+19	+11	+13	+17	+23	+10	+12	+17	+21	+10	+19	+16	+20	+9	+12	+14	+15	+10	+15	+16	+20
Amount of rain in highest five consecutive rainfall days (%)	+4	+6	+6	+13	+4	+7	+11	+14	+5	+7	+12	+13	+5	+11	+11	+12	+3	+7	+8	+10	+4	+10	+6	+12
Temperature change (°C)	+1.9	+2.5	+3.2	+3.8	+1.8	+2.4	+3.1	+3.6	+1.5	+2.0	+2.5	+3.0	+1.7	+2.3	+2.9	+3.3	+1.7	+2.2	+2.7	+3.1	+1.7	+2.3	+2.9	+3.3
Number of hot days (>90th percentile)	+99	+141	+183	+214	+109	+159	+198	+227	+140	+196	+229	+257	+106	+152	+192	+230	+126	+173	+214	+239	+112	+155	+195	+231
Number of hot nights (>90th percentile)	+120	+178	+220	+252	+141	+196	+240	+272	+211	+277	+305	+321	+167	+225	+262	+287	+214	+266	+298	+315	+171	+231	+265	+291
Number of cold days (<10th percentile)	-31	-36	-39	-43	-32	-37	-41	-43	-46	-49	-51	-53	-37	-41	-44	-46	-43	-49	-53	-55	-38	-43	-45	-48
Number of cold nights (<10th percentile)	-51	-55	-56	-56	-61	-63	-64	-65	-77	-79	-80	-80	-69	-72	-73	-73	-76	-79	-80	-80	-69	-71	-72	-72
Duration of heat waves (days)	+48	+90	+138	+181	+53	+95	+141	+180	+94	+149	+192	+230	+60	+100	+148	+190	+77	+132	+177	+208	+62	+109	+155	+197