









Thematic area 2: Accelerating and scaling-up Africa's climate change adaptation and mitigation actions: Experiences and lessons learned.

Climate change is one of the major challenges the African continent is already facing. According to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report¹, extensive areas of Africa will exceed 2 °C of warming above pre-industrial levels by the last two decades of this century under medium scenarios. Predictions show that global warming of 1.5°C or 2.0°C, a now more than likely scenario, will shorten maize growth duration, aggravate droughts, and consequently reduce yield for Africa major cereal staple². The area under production of other key staples will also likely decrease³ further exacerbating the situation. Effective mitigation strategies that are underpinned by technologies can reduce the probability of worst-case scenarios. Climate change adaptation is necessary to reduce the likely impacts of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather, for example by improving resilience to drought, changing where and how crops are grown, managing water resources better, addressing sea-level rise, and making infrastructure more resilient to extreme weather. Mitigation actions are also required. Extended abstracts in this thematic area should cover:

- Climate change mitigation research (including estimates of carbon emissions)
- Climate-adaptive agriculture
- Climate change governance: Strengthening disaster risk planning and governance.

³ https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/crops-under-changing-climate-what-are-impacts-africa















¹ https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar5/

² Zhai, R., et al., 2021. Africa would need to import more maize in the future even under 1.5°C warming scenario. Earth's Future, 9, e2020EF001574. https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EF001574