About SASSCAL

Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Germany established in 2010 the Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (SASSCAL) in response to the challenges of global change. The partner countries followed the proposal of the Bali Action Plan of the UNFCCC (at COP13) to have a regional focus when addressing climate change, and complied with the endorsement by the African Union (8th Session, Addis Ababa) to develop fully operational regional climate centres in Africa.

The objective of SASSCAL is to conduct problemoriented research in the area of adaptation to climate change and sustainable land management, to provide evidence-based advice for decision-makers and to contribute to the creation of a knowledge-based society through academic and non-academic capacity development.

SASSCAL is represented in the five African partner countries, Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia, with a Regional Secretariat in Windhoek, Namibia.

The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) provided seed funding and earmarked a total contribution of Euro 50 million, with an emphasis on research and capacity development in the five thematic areas: agriculture, biodiversity, climate, forestry and water.





RESEARCH

DEVELOPMEN

CAPACITY

SERVICES & PRODUCTS



SASSCAL Regional Secretariat

www.sasscal.org

ANGOLA

NAMIBIA

SASSCAL

ZAMB

BOTSWANA

SOUTH AFRICA

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Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management

SASSCAL Research

to promote research in adaptation to climate change and for sustainable land management

SASSCAL

SASSCAL

SASSCAL

SASSCAL-supported research improves the understanding of climate and land management changes on the natural and socio-economic environment in southern Africa.

All SASSCAL research provides scientifically sound knowledge for developing and implementing climate change adaptation strategies in the region, with due consideration for the cornerstones of SASSCAL's research strategy, namely relevance, excellence and innovativeness, capacity development and regional integration.

Research priority areas and forthcoming outputs are:

1. Food Security



There is consensus that a changing climate, a growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stressors will have significant, yet highly uncertain, impacts on food security in Africa.

SASSCAL's research activities food security improve and mitigation efforts of decision makers, through innovative technologies and practices, by supporting decision-making all evidence-based levels with information to inform and improve extension services, decision making and policy frameworks.

2. Water Security

Water is an essential resource to the development of the African economies. SASSCAL recognises that climate variability and projected climate change are risks for the sustainable water availability.



SASSCAL supported-research primarily focusses on regional assessments of surface- and/or subsurface water resources, socio-economic aspects of water demand and availability, and the development of innovative tools and approaches for integrated water resources management, in support of water governance policies at national and regional level, given that the availability of water is regarded as a basic human right.

3. Biodiversity Conservation



Biodiversity is a basis for human wellbeing. In southern Africa, biodiversity is threatened by changing land uses and management, resulting from population growth, and accelerated by climate change. SASSCAL research addresses major threats to biodiversity in natural ecosystems, and enhances the regional understanding of the impact of climate variabilities and extremes, and land use management.

SASSCAL research enhances the understanding of the economic value of ecosystems, to ensure effective and sustainable conservation and land management within southern Africa.

4. Woodlands & Forest Sustainability

Woodland ecosystems in southern Africa are threatened by deforestation and forest degradation, due to the conversion of forested land for permanent temporary or agricultural the use and extraction of timber for firewood construction. and charcoal production. Climate change adds additional stressors to the vulnerable dryland woodlands.



SASSCAL supports research to better understand the extent and relevance of deforestation and forest degradation in southern Africa, and to identify and develop options for decision-makers protecting and restoring endangered woodlands.



5. Climate Service Provision

SASSCAL recognises that strengthening of climate service provision is a fundamental requirement to successfully implement the targeted research priorities of SASSCAL, and considers the provision of regionally-oriented climate services as a cross-cutting effort.