

Endnotes

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 - 15 McCarthy *et al*, *op. cit*.
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 - 21 Source: Interview conducted by Ced Hesse of the IIED drylands programme.
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- Hulme, M *et al* (2001) 'African climate change: 1900–2100', *Climate Research* Vol. 17, pp 145–168.- 25 The Sahel is the region of Africa between the Sahara to the north and the savannas to the south, extending from Senegal, on the west, through Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, N Nigeria, Sudan, to Ethiopia on the east.
- 26 Locusts are members of the grasshopper family Acrididae, which includes most of the short-horned grasshoppers.
- 27 Conclusions of the Technical meeting held by the CILSS and attended by FAO, Fewes Net and the WFP in Banjul Gambia 1–4 November 2004.
- 28 Symmons and Cressman, *op. cit*.
- 29 Note: Eggs are rarely laid in dry or nearly dry soil. If eggs were laid in a dry soil, they would desiccate (dry out) unless rain fell soon after laying. The rate of development is therefore exclusively a function of the soil temperature at pod depth. There is a reasonably good relationship between soil temperature and screen (air) temperature so rates of egg development can be predicted satisfactorily from air temperatures and even from long-term mean values since temperatures do not vary greatly between years for a given place and time of year in most of the breeding areas. However, there can be exceptions to this, notably during the winter when the weather may be unusually warm, allowing development to continue.
- 30 Nicholson, *op.cit*.
- 31 Note: The fact that the OCLALAV regional structure has been dismantled in favour of micro-national initiatives has undermined an effective response the locust plague.
- 32 UNEP (1999), *Global Environmental Outlook 2000*, p.127 (Earthscan Publications Ltd).

- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Shiklamanov, op. cit.
- 36 Facts and figures on water from Tearfund/IPCC.
- 37 Ibid.
- 38 UNEP (1999), op. cit.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Dixon, R, Smith, J, Guill, S (2003). 'Life on the edge: vulnerability and adaptation of African ecosystems to global climate change'. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 8(2):93–113 cited in Nyong, A. (2005), 'Impacts of climate change in the tropics: the African experience', keynote presentation at 'Avoiding dangerous climate change: a scientific symposium on stabilization of greenhouse gases, Met Office, Exeter, United Kingdom, February 2005. Available on http://www.stabilisation2005.com/Tony_Nyong.pdf (accessed 1 June 2005).
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- 42 Oxfam/Adaptive research project. The Adaptive project is based at the Universities of Oxford and Sheffield, UK. The project is funded by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change and has received support from Oxfam and Save the Children and others. In Southern Africa it works with the Climate System Analysis Group at the University of Cape Town.
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- 52 IPCC (2001), op. cit.
- 53 Guofa Zhou, et al (2003). 'Association between climate variability and malaria epidemics in the East African highlands', *PNAS* 101: 2375-2380; published online before print as [10.1073/pnas.0308714100](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0308714100) (viewed 18 March 2005).
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- 73 Source: Tearfund.
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