## Temperature

More warming is projected over the Western side of the country, whereby a warming of up to  $3.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  is projected by 2100. A warming of less than  $1.76^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2050 and  $3.28^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2100 is projected over parts of the northern coast regions and north-eastern highlands. A warming in excess of  $1.77^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2050 and  $3.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2100 is projected over the Lake Victoria zone. A warming in excess of  $1.39^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2050 is projected in central Tanzania zone. And a warming of  $3.18^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2100 is projected for the southern coast including Mtwara and Lindi regions (UNIQUE, 2020).

## Precipitation

Rainfall projections indicate that some parts of the country may experience an increase in mean annual rainfall of up to 18-28% by 2100, particularly over the Lake Victoria Basin and North-Eastern Highland. The South Western Highlands and Western Zones of the country are projected to experience an increase in annual rainfall by up to 9.9% in 2050 and by up to 17.7% in 2100. The North Coast Zone is projected to have an increase of about 1.8% in 2050 and 5.8% in 2100 while the Central Zone is projected to have an increase of up to 9.9% in 2050 and up to 18.4% in 2100. The Southern Coast Zone is projected to have a decrease of up to 7% in 2050 and an increase of annual rainfall of about 9.5% in 2100.

## Evapotranspiration

Beyond a generalized tendency for warmer conditions to generate stronger winds, the current state of research is inadequate to quantify forward projections of wind. Here we suggest a 'guesstimate' of 5% increased windrun by 2050, and a 10% increase by 2090, for all stations except Zanzibar.



