

Online Resource 7

For SSA (i.e., all African countries excluding North Africa¹), the same 30-year post-independence period as Namibia (1990-2019) witnessed a decadal increase in the numbers of people impacted by climate-related disasters, from approximately 115.04 million (1990-1999) to 162.78 million (2010-2019). Interestingly, while the same period saw an increase in the frequency of climate-related disasters compared to the period 1990-1999, the decade (2000-2009) observed the highest number of recorded climate-related disaster events ($n=927$). However, despite the general rise in the frequency of disasters and cognate numbers of people affected over time, the greatest number of people impacted per disaster at the decadal scale was highest during 1990-1999 ($n=278,551$) and lowest in 2000-2009 ($n=138,731$), despite the latter decade noting the highest number of recorded disaster events. The years 1990 ($n=758,813$), 1991 ($n=523,728$), 1992 ($n=486,537$), 1999 ($n=411,245$) and 2015 ($n=569,862$) stand out as years where the average number of people affected by climate-related disasters is notably high.

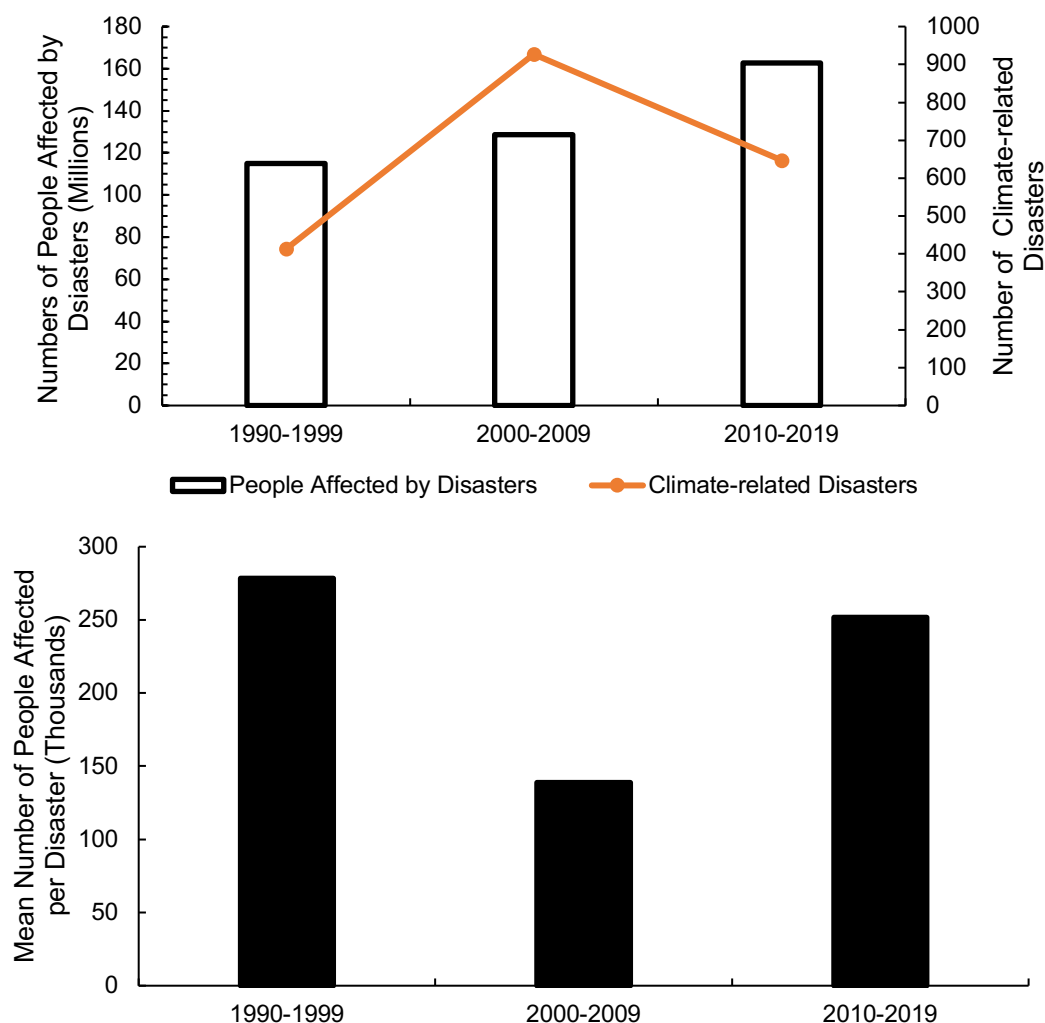


Fig S12. Upper graph shows the total decadal number of people across SSA affected by climate-related disasters, whilst also highlighting the total number of disaster occurrences per decade. The lower graph illustrates for each decade, the impact ratio of climate-related disasters (i.e., the total number of people impacted by disasters per decade divided by the sum total of recorded disasters per decade). *Source:* Own calculations based on EM-DAT.

¹ North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara

The types and portfolio of climate-related disasters, in terms of the number of people they impact, vary regionally across SSA, though drought and floods are the most significant.

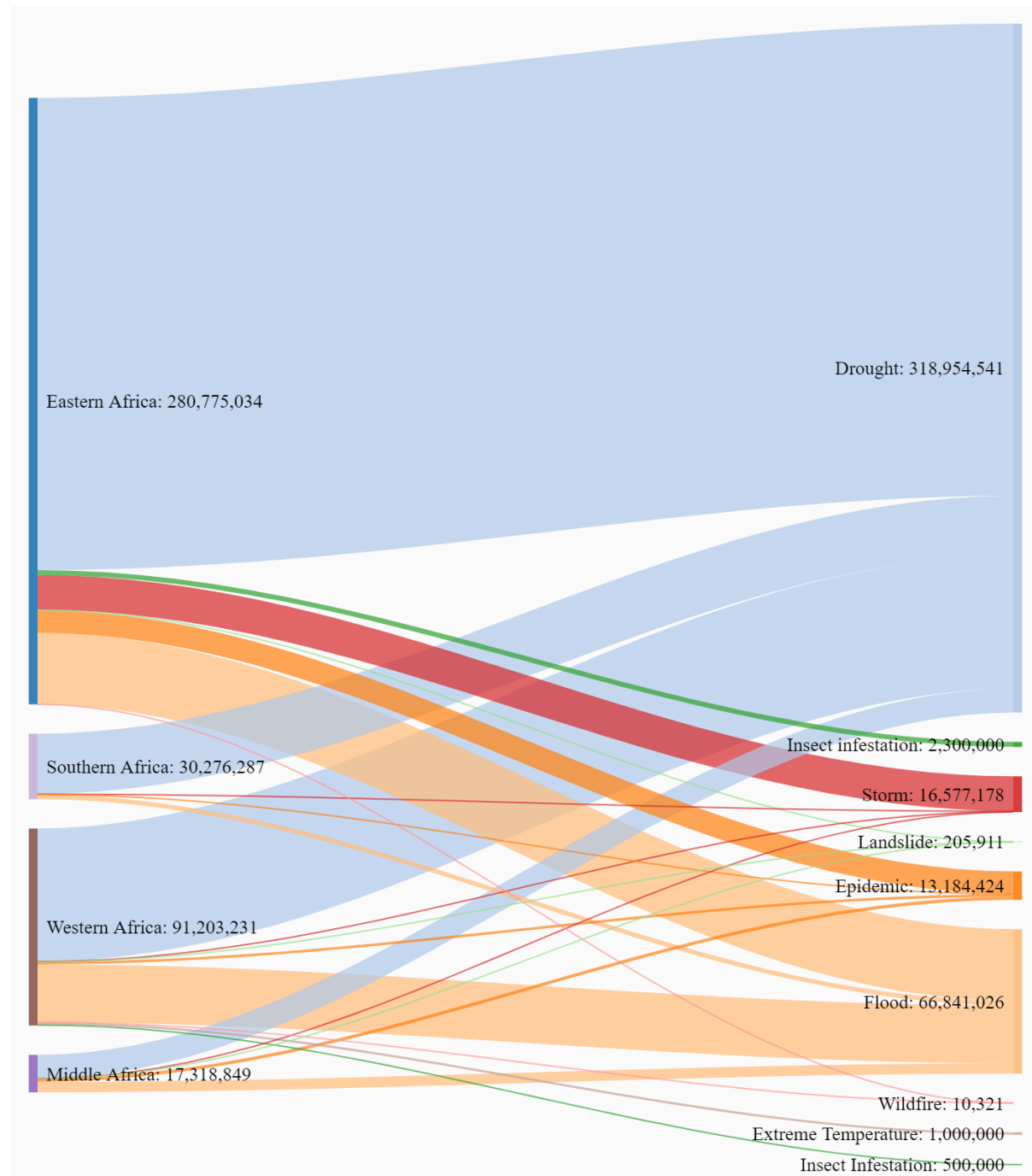


Fig S13. Sankey diagram of the number of people impacted by climate-related disasters across all regions of SSA. Values on the left for each region relate to the total number of people impacted, whilst values on right related to the number of people impacted per disaster type. Note, figures here relate to the period 1990-2020 and thus include the most recent full year of recorded disasters. *Eastern Africa* (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe); *Middle Africa* (Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea; Gabon Sao Tome and Principe); *Southern Africa* (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland); *Western Africa* (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan de Cunha, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo). *Source:* Own calculation from EM-DAT.

Out of 49 SSA countries, Namibia ranks 23rd in terms of the total number of people impacted by climate-related disasters over the last 30 years. The top five countries with the most people affected by climate related disasters are: Kenya (64,697,972), Ethiopia (53,194,194), Malawi (30,644,833), Niger (29,799,762) and Zimbabwe (24,805,550).

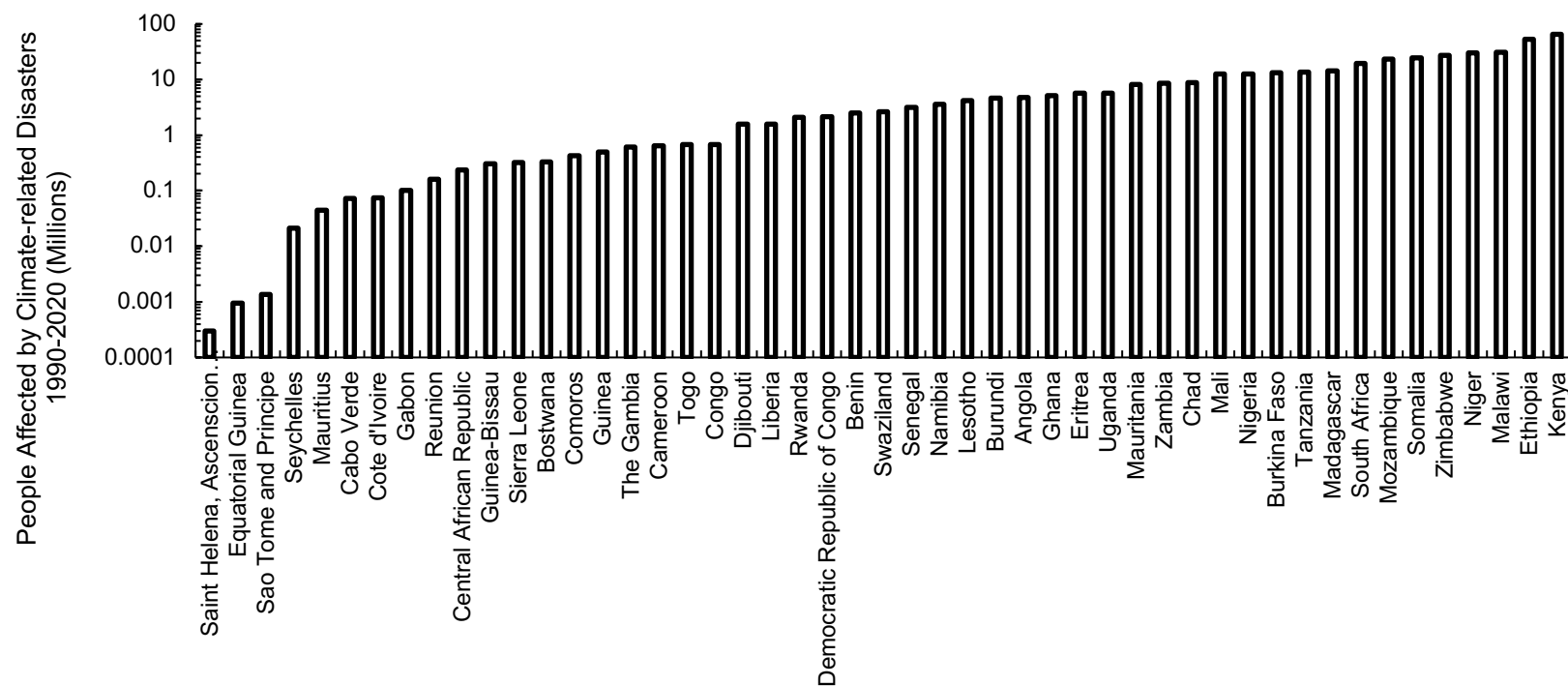


Fig S14. SSA countries listed in the order of magnitude people have been impacted by climate-related disasters over the period 1990-2020. Data is presented on a log scale. *Source:* EM-DAT