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The recent floods plaguing South Africa's Eastern Cape further prove research found in a May 2022 climate change analysis.

In April 2022, the province experienced a catastrophic flood. The natural disaster caused over 3,000 homes to be destroyed, more than 40,000 people to be displaced and at least 448 people were killed.

After the travesty, the World Weather Attribution group compared the rainfall throughout the 2022 rainy season to past rainfall patterns. They concluded that human-induced climate change through greenhouse gases, aerosol emissions and rising ocean temperatures were a big contributor to the natural disaster. Additionally, the study noted that heavy rainfall is projected to increase further as warming increases, with Eastern South Africa expecting to see higher rates on daily and shorter timescales.

In June 2025, South Africa's Eastern Cape was hit by another flood. Due to the substantial rainfall, flooding of up to 10-13 feet high devastated the area and took the lives of over 80 people.

In a video posted by *Barron*, Cyril Ramaphosa, the president of South Africa, declared the recent floods to be a catastrophic disaster caused by climate change.

As per the May 2022 analysis, he is right.

Between 1991 and 2023, South Africa's temperature increased by 0.2 degrees Celsius every decade. Simply put, South Africa is getting hotter, and as said more rainfall is expected as temperatures rise. Warmer air holds in more moisture, which leads to heavier rain when it does fall. This increases the likelihood of flooding in affected areas, such as the Eastern Cape.

Scientists predict that global warming and climate change will become a prevalent issue, but what can be done? According to an article by Climate Change Writers, reducing carbon emissions, investing in better technology to predict heavy rain, planting more trees and bettering drainage systems can help mitigate future risks.