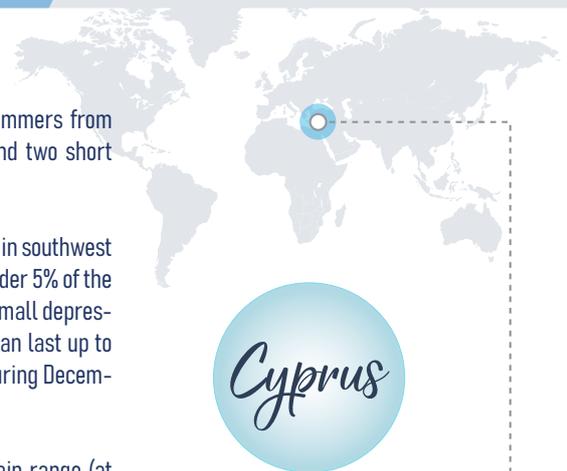


CLIMATE AND CLIMATE RELATED RISKS IN CYPRUS

The main features of the Mediterranean climate of Cyprus are marked by the hot and dry summers from mid-May to mid-September, the rainy but mild winters from mid-November to mid-March, and two short autumn and spring transitional seasons of rapid change in weather conditions.

During the summer, Cyprus is influenced by a shallow trough of low pressure, which has its center in southwest Asia, resulting in high temperatures and clear skies. Rainfall is very low with an average value under 5% of the average total rainfall of the whole year. In winter, Cyprus is affected by the frequent passage of small depressions and fronts moving in the Mediterranean from west to east. These weather disturbances can last up to three days at a time and give the greatest amounts of precipitation. The total average rainfall during December-February corresponds to approximately 60% of the total rainfall of the year.

The central Troodos massif (at 1,951 metres) and, to a lesser extent, the Pentadaktylos mountain range (at roughly 1,000 metres) play an important role in shaping the meteorological conditions in the various regions of Cyprus and in creating local phenomena. The presence of the sea surrounding the island is also a cause of local phenomena in the coastal areas. This, together with high sunshine and mostly clear skies bring significant seasonal and daily variations in temperatures between the coastal regions and the inland areas of the island.



CURRENT CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS (Source: [GFDRR ThinkHazard!](#))

- Coastal flood **High**
- Wildfire **High**
- Extreme heat **Medium**

SIGNIFICANT CLIMATE EVENTS (Source: [Report 7.1: Conceptual Framework](#))

- Heatwave (summer 2017)
- Drought (2018)
- Rainfall (2008, 2017)
- Floods (2013)



CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS (35.18°N 33.36°E, 147m asl)

