Selected Effects of Climate Change on Africa

Since 1990, atmospheric influences have driven rapid rises in sea level, which has in some seasons increased up to 10 cm above average in parts of the Mediterranean. Rising sea levels are expected to inundate coastal cities including Cape Town, Maputo, and Dar es Salaam. By 2030, Tanzania’s coastal areas could lose more than 7,600 km² of land, and 1.6 million people will experience annual flooding.

Weaker trade winds have disrupted agricultural calendars and resulted in crop failures in coastal West Africa.

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Southern Africa is experiencing its worst drought in 50 years. Zimbabwe’s maize harvest was down 35% in 2015.

Crop and livestock losses, displacement, and an outbreak of cholera caused by floods in Mozambique affected nearly a quarter of a million people in 2013.

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Data from Oxfam, UNICEF, WWF, the University of Southampton Tyndal. Centre for Climate Change Research, the Journal of Sustainable Development, and the World Bank.