

Selected Effects of Climate Change on Africa

Fish catches off the coast of West Africa are likely to drop by as much as 50% by 2050 due to **rising ocean temperatures**. Fish accounts for half of the animal protein consumed in the region.

The Sahel has seen a 25% **decrease in rainfall** over the past 30 years. Populations have migrated to the region's few permanent water points, substantially altering the social system.

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.

Due to environmental degradation caused by lower rainfall and higher temperatures, by 2050, **crop yields** in several countries including Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Sudan are expected to drop by 20% by 2050.

Since 1912, 82 percent of the icecap of Mount Kilimanjaro has disappeared. As a result, several **rivers** at the base of the mountain have dried up, causing tensions over scarce water.

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

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

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.

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.