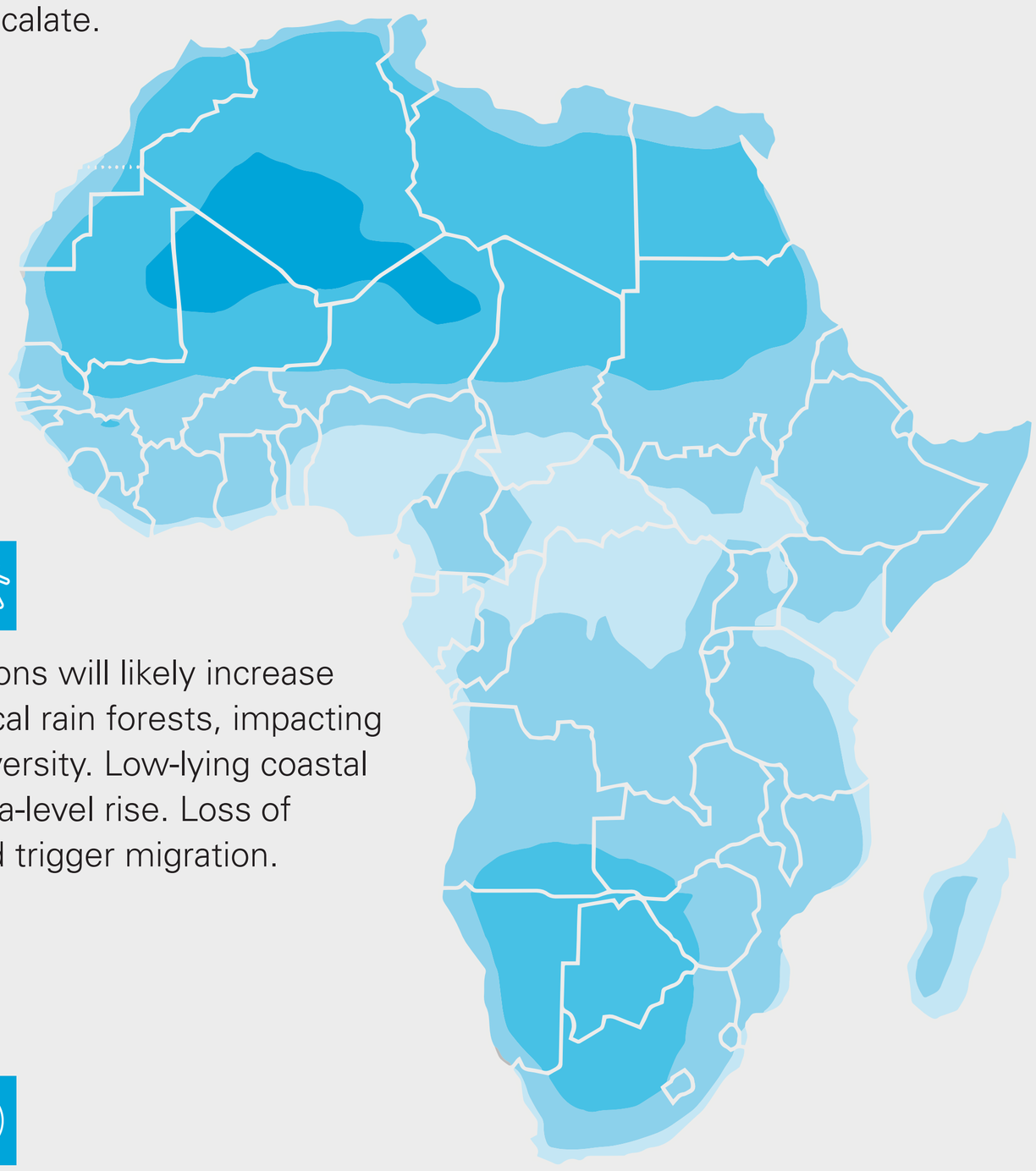
Figure 3: In coming years, Africa will carry a disproportionately large share of the impact of climate change, likely triggering more disputes

West Africa

Several major West African coastal cities are highly vulnerable to sea-level rise. Monsoon-like rainfall could cause flooding. Existing conflicts could escalate.

North Africa

The highly populated Nile Delta is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels. Famine and conflict could cause a new wave of migration, including to Europe. Existing conflicts in Libya and across the Sahel could escalate.



Central Africa

Pressure on adjacent regions will likely increase pressure on Africa's tropical rain forests, impacting CO2 emissions and biodiversity. Low-lying coastal areas are vulnerable to sea-level rise. Loss of agricultural potential could trigger migration.

East Africa

The East African Coast is vulnerable to sea-level rise, severe weather events including tropical cyclones, flooding and drought. Increased pressure on protected areas could threaten biodiversity. The Zambezi Delta and other low-lying areas are especially vulnerable to rising sea levels. Increased temperatures and lower rainfall would threaten agriculture.

Southern Africa

Reduced rainfall in Botswana and southern Angola threaten the Okavango Delta; coastal areas are vulnerable to sea-level rise and more severe tropical cyclones. Severe reduction in agricultural potential would be expected across the region.

Key climate change risks

- Sea-level rise / coastal degradation
- Loss of agricultural potential / drought
- Tropical cyclones / extreme weather
- Loss of biodiversity
- Migration
- Conflict and warfare

Simulated annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850 – 1900 at 2.0°C global warming

- 1.0 – 1.5 degrees Celsius
- 1.5 – 2.0 degrees Celsius
- 2.0 – 2.5 degrees Celsius
- 2.5 – 3.0 degrees Celsius