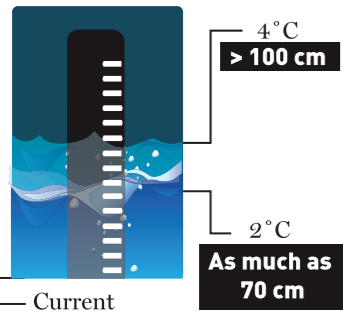


# The heat trap

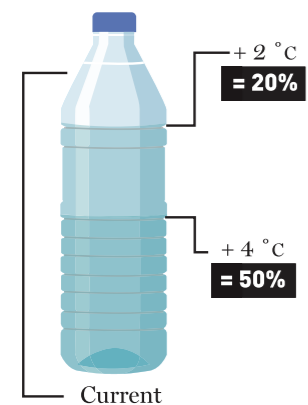
A World Bank report on climate change warns that a warmer world will trap millions in poverty.

**Without concerted action we could see a +2 °C scenario in 20-30 years and +4 °C by the end of the century**

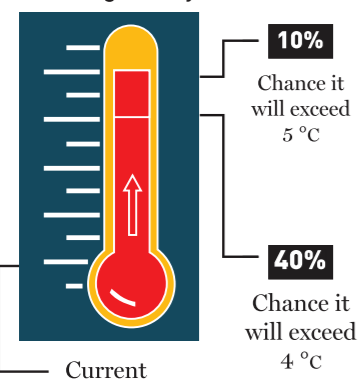
### Rise in sea level



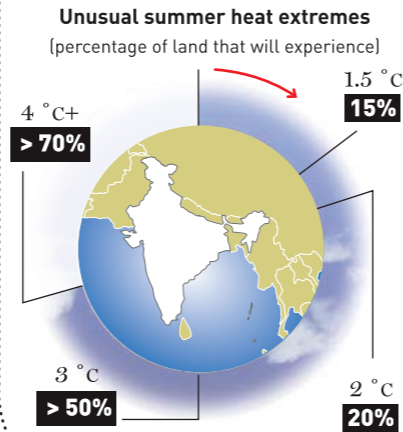
### Decline in water availability



### Chances of warming exceeding 4 °C by 2100



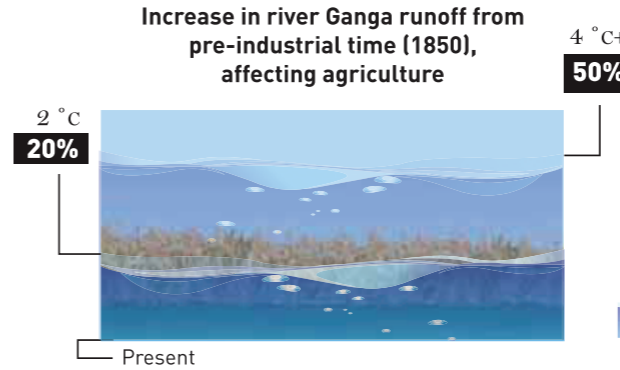
"Much of the advance of European capitalists and other members of the European ruling class was at the cost of the colonised and enslaved peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America," says Amiya Kumar Bagchi in his book "Perilous Passage: Mankind and the Global Ascendancy of Capital". Capitalist expansion following the Industrial Revolution involved unmitigated exploitation of natural resources and world labour. The search for profit led to the colonisation of the world and the pauperisation of much of what is today called the Global South. The over-exploitation of fossil fuels has meant that climate change has become an imminent threat. Underdeveloped nations will



continue to bear the brunt. A scientific report commissioned by the World Bank, "Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts, and the Case for Resilience", looks at the possible impact of global warming by 2 °Celsius, and 4 °C on the most vulnerable parts of the world. It describes the risks to agriculture

Projected warming, without concerted action **2030s 1.5 °C** **2040s 2 °C** **2060s 3 °C** **2080s 4 °C**

## South Asia: Extremes of water scarcity and excess

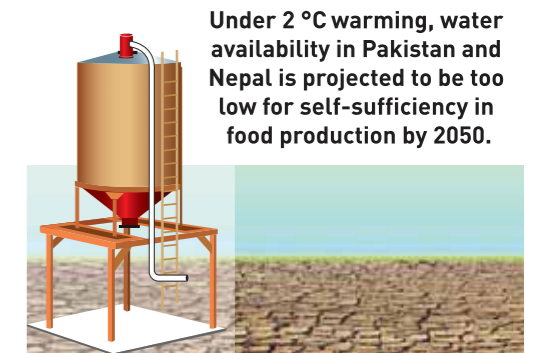


Under 2 °C warming, 33% of the Kolkata metropolitan area is projected to be exposed to flooding of more than 25 cm in the event of extreme rainfall patterns by 2050

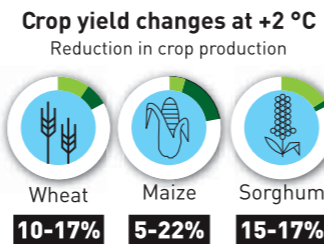
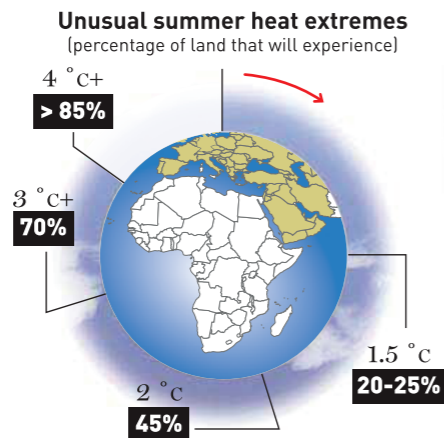


and livelihood security in sub-Saharan Africa; the likely rise in sea level, loss of coral reefs and devastation to coastal areas in South-East Asia; and the possibility of fluctuating water resources in South Asia. It says droughts, floods, heat waves, sea-level rises and

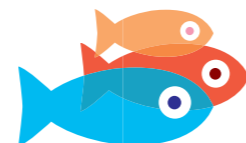
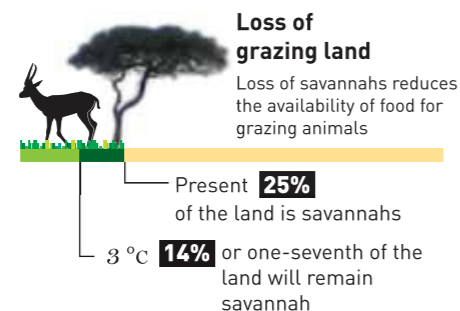
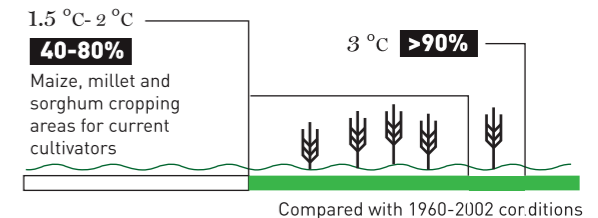
fiercer storms will cause severe hardship in areas that are already poor or are emerging from poverty. Food shortages will be among the first consequences within two decades, along with migration as people try to escape the effects.



## Sub-Saharan Africa: Food production at risk

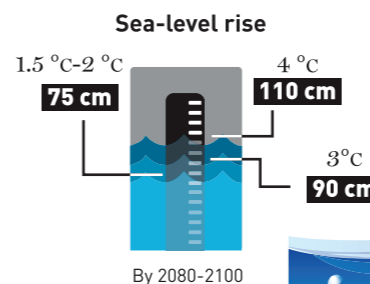


### Reduction of crop-growing areas from present day

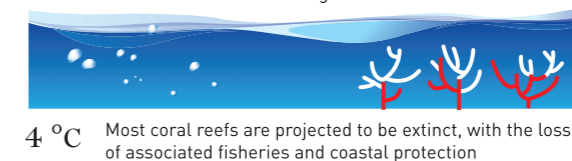
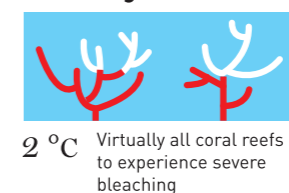


Under 2 °C warming, marine fish capture is projected to decrease by about **50%** in the southern Philippines during the 2050s owing to warmer sea temperatures and ocean acidification

## South-East Asia: Coastal zone and cities at risk



### Bleaching of coral reefs



### Unusual summer heat extremes

(percentage of land that will experience)

