

HEATWAVES



Heatwaves are becoming more frequent and intense, putting human health and urban life at risk.

FLOODS



Extreme rainfall leads to floods in cities and rural areas.

HURRICANES AND STORMS



Hurricanes are becoming stronger
and more destructive due to
warmer ocean waters.

SEVERE DROUGHTS



Drought occurs when rainfall is far below average, reducing water supplies and harming ecosystems.

SEA LEVELS RISE



Thermal expansion of water and melting of mountain glaciers, Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets contribute to sea-level rise, threatening coastal communities and island nations.

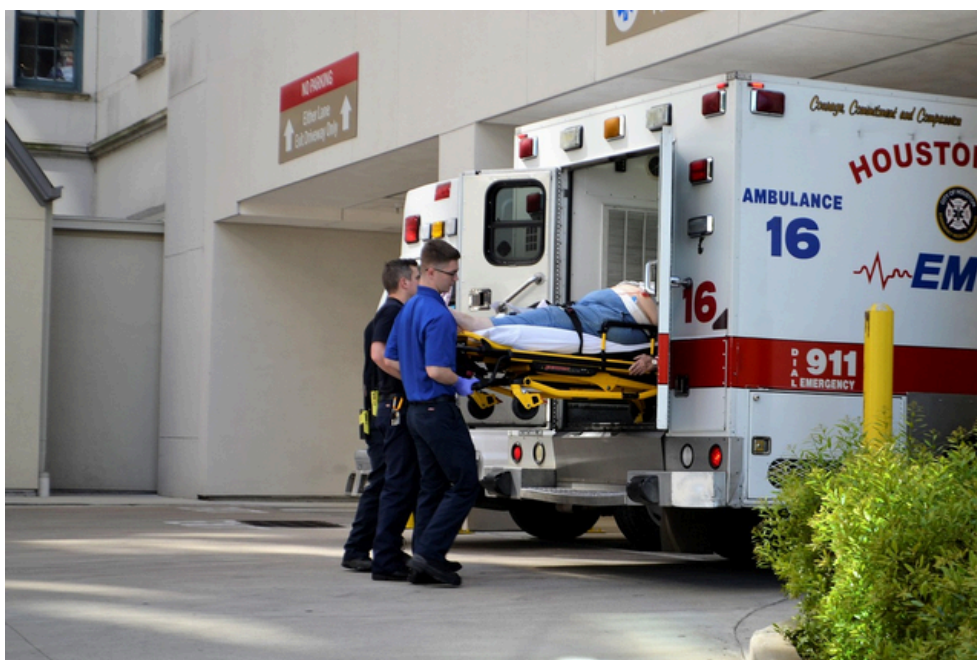


EXTREME PRECIPITATION EVENTS



Extreme rainfall events are no longer rare — they're a clear sign of a warming climate and the rising risks our planet faces.

DAMAGES TO HUMAN HEALTH



Direct impacts like heat-related illnesses and indirect effects such as increased respiratory problems from worsened air quality and the spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue as habitats change.

CROP FAILURE



Harvest failure is due to the loss of all or a significant portion of crops on a farm because of adverse environmental conditions.

WATER SHORTAGE



Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient freshwater to meet human and environmental needs in a specific area.

WATER CONTAMINATION



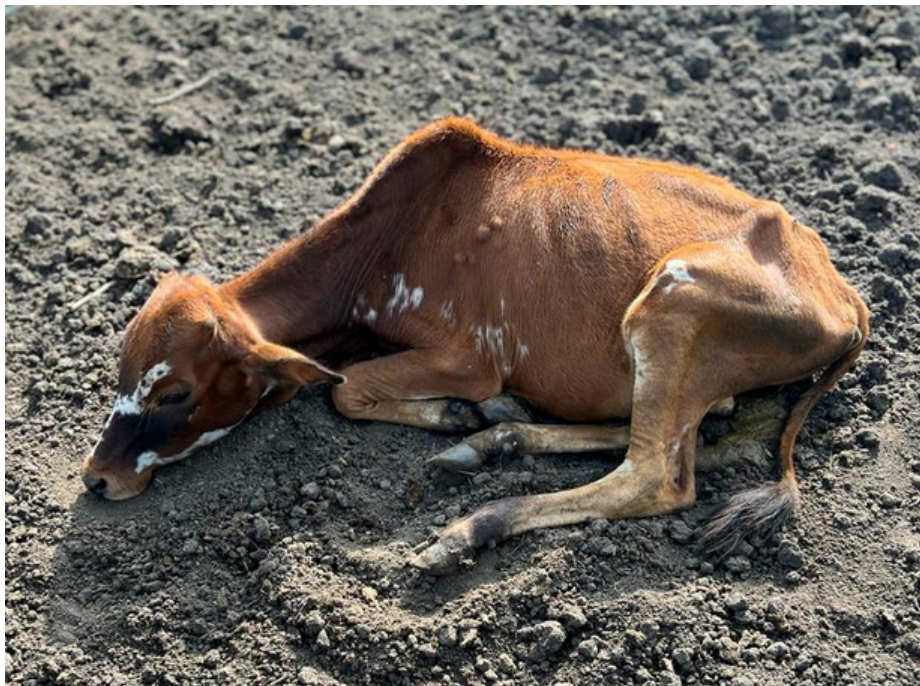
Post-flood water contamination:
a complex mix of microbial
pathogens, chemical pollutants,
and debris that can compromise
public health long after the
event

ECOSYSTEM ALTERATION



Change to the physical,
chemical, or biological
components of an ecosystem.

LIVESTOCK DEATH



Adverse environmental conditions may also cause animal death.

FOOD INSECURITY



The condition of not having access to sufficient food, or food of an adequate quality, to meet people's basic needs.

INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGES



Destruction of houses and essential physical facilities, transportation systems, utilities and communication networks that are critical for a society to function.

ECONOMIC LOSS



Destruction of property and infrastructure, disruption to supply chains, damage to public finances, such as alteration of ecosystems providing food and resources, lead to economic loss.

URBAN OVERCROWDING



Overcrowding is a phenomenon observed when urban population density is so high that people are crammed into small living spaces.

YOUTH MIGRATION



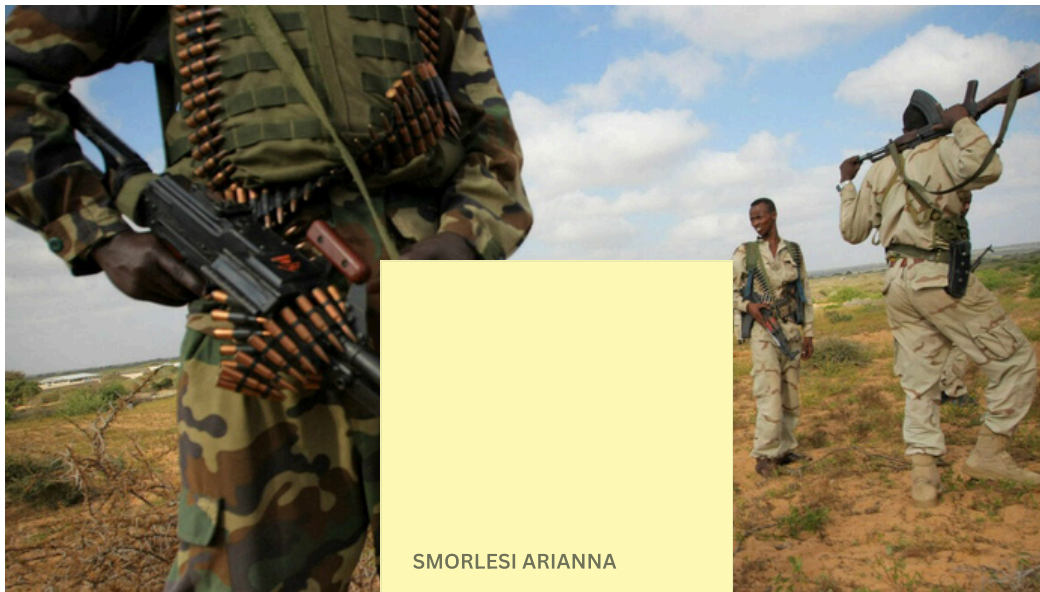
Forced migration phenomenon very often involves young people looking for better perspectives for their future elsewhere.

TEMPORARY CAMPS



In the immediate wake of destructive events, camps provide access to the bare essentials for survival (shelter, food, clean water).

CONFLICTS OVER LAND



Resource scarcity, displacement, and instability can increase conflicts in a local area by creating competition for resources, straining social structures, and exacerbating existing tensions.

COASTAL RELOCATION



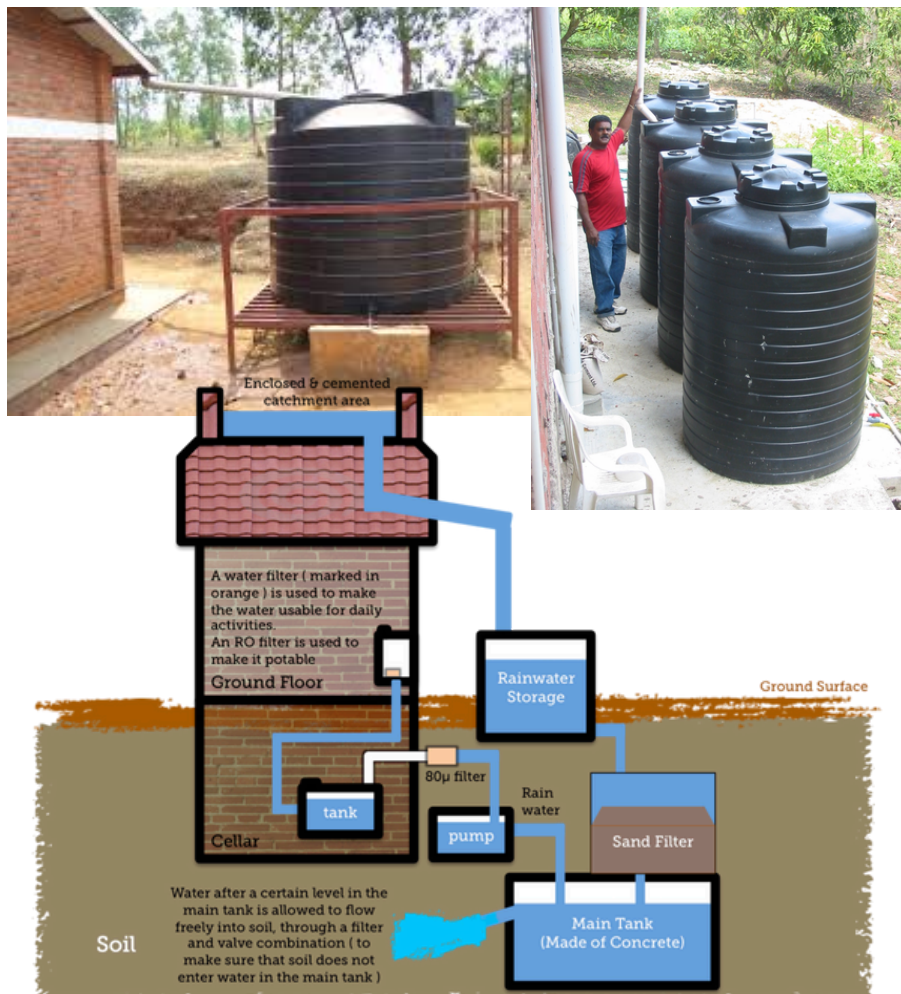
Planned movement of
communities from areas
threatened by coastal hazards to
safer inland locations.

RURAL MIGRATION



Rural migration is the movement of individuals or populations from rural areas to other locations such as urban areas.

WATER STORAGE



A rainwater storage system is a collection of components that harvests rainwater to supply water for non-potable uses like irrigation, toilet flushing, or washing.

CLIMATE RESILIENT CROP



Plant varieties, improved through breeding or ogm technologies, can withstand adverse conditions like drought, extreme heat, flooding, and salinity.

GOVERNEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMS



Funding programs which finance projects on climate change adaptation such as water management, flood defense, infrastructure resilience and land use planning

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TRAINING



Teaching individuals and communities how to respond to emergencies, with training covering skills like basic first aid, fire safety, and search and rescue.

COMMUNITY-LED ADAPTATION PROGRAM



A participatory process where local communities take charge of developing and implementing strategies to build resilience against climate change impacts.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



Early warning systems for extreme weather events provide critical, timely alerts that help protect communities and reduce climate-related risks.

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