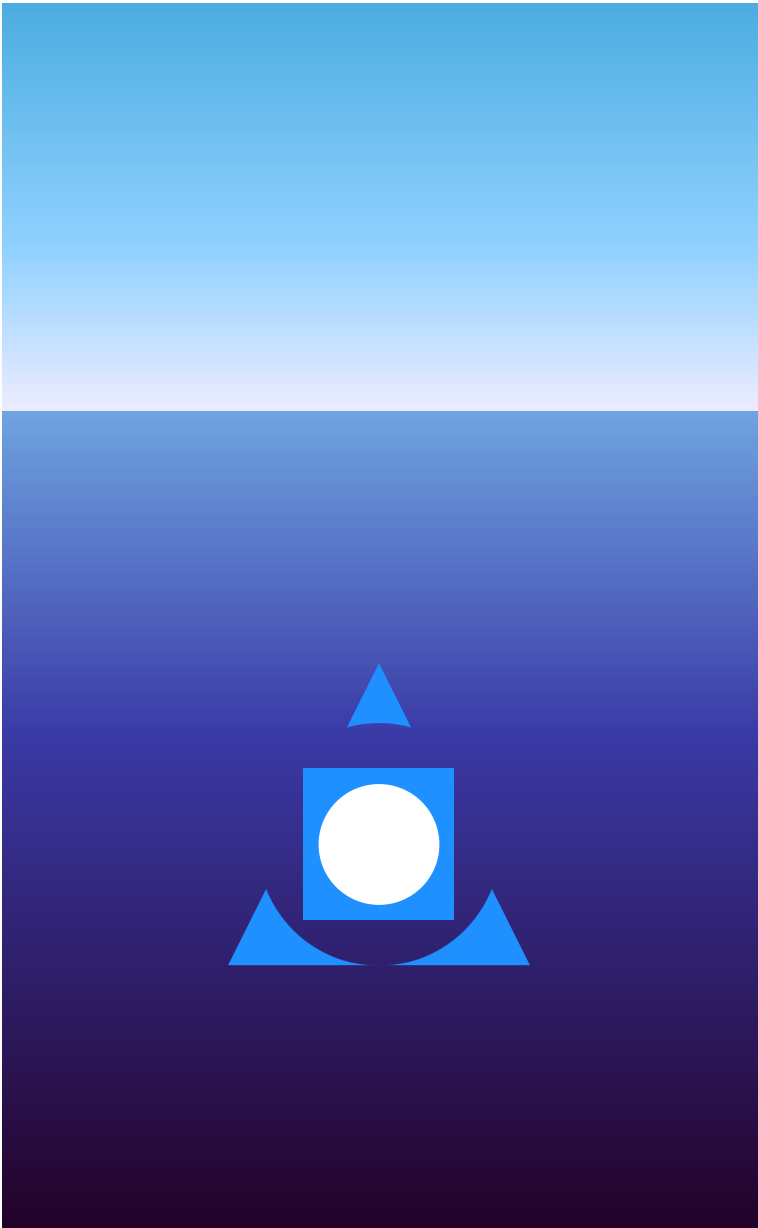


CLIMATOPIA

cover inside placeholder

SECTION 1: CLIMATOPIA





SECTION 2:

ATLANTIS

When coastal cities, islands and entire nations slowly go under in the rising sea, how will human life there change and continue?

Global warming is causing sea levels to rise due to three primary factors^[1]:

- **Thermal expansion:**
As the temperature of seawater increases, it expands.
- **Melting glaciers:**
The balance between summer runoff and winter snowfall is being disrupted, as glaciers melt at a faster rate than they are replenished.
- **Melting ice shields:**
The vast ice shields in Greenland and Antarctica are melting, adding large volumes of water to the ocean.

This trend of rising sea levels is not only increasing yearly but accelerating.

The consequences of this trend are severe and far-reaching. Islands across the globe are gradually disappearing underwater. Additionally, thousands of coastal cities face the imminent threat of being submerged. This situation calls for urgent action and adaptation strategies.

1. SROCC. 2019 IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (eds H-O Pörtner et al.). In press.



Defensive Architecture and Preservation Strategies

For centuries, defensive architecture like dams and other water-blocking technologies have been utilized to safeguard land from the encroaching sea.

Certain coastal cities and other cities at risk of flood surges have implemented defenses that are temporarily activated in the case of extreme conditions, such as the Thames Barrier in London or the MOSE in Venice. However, these systems are not equipped to handle the challenges posed by long-term sea level rise (SLR), as are not intended to stay closed for extended periods of time.

In some parts of the world, permanent defenses against rising sea levels have been implemented. For instance, the Netherlands, a country much of which lies below sea level, has developed a comprehensive system of dikes, dams, and storm surge barriers, known as the Delta Works, to protect their

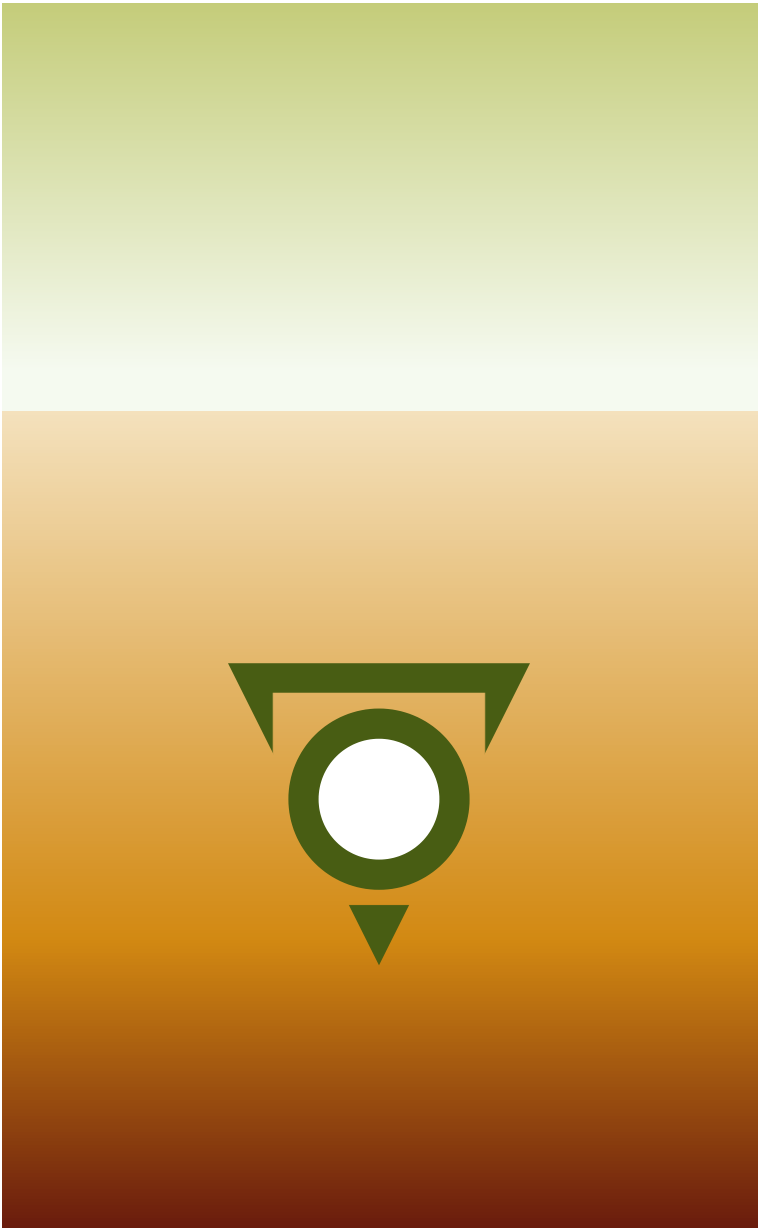
However, these permanent technologies face issues when dealing with SLR on the long term because they require close monitoring, maintenance and upgrades to keep up with erosion and continuing SLR, especially in the face of more frequent and extreme weather events such as storm surges.



Many islands are low-lying and vulnerable to even minor increases in sea level. Traditional defensive architecture and beach nourishment (stocking up beaches with sand) are possible to employ, but they can cause significant damage to local ecosystems while still facing the issues described previously. The use of natural defenses like mangroves and coral reefs can help to reduce wave energy and erosion for temporary relief and protection of current ecosystems and human communities.

While these concepts offer some protection against SLR, they lack long-term stability and effectiveness, as sea levels might rise tremendously over the coming centuries. The prevailing long-term recommendation is to relocate further inland. However, this is not a viable solution for islands and other regions that are barely above sea level. These areas will eventually be completely submerged, leading to the loss of their existing ecosystems and current human living environments.





SECTION 3:

CACTUS

When potable water slowly becomes a rare resource in many regions, how will human life there change and continue?

Due to climate change the availability of potable water is increasingly threatened in many regions by various factors^[2]:

- **Droughts:**
The frequency and intensity of dry periods and droughts are increasing globally
- **Floods and water-caused damages:**
Increasingly frequent floods cause damage to infrastructures and ecosystems, consequentially affecting water safety
- **Glaciers and snowmelt:**
The accelerated melting of glaciers and decreased snowfall are threatening water security in regions that depend on meltwater.

This trend of extreme water-endangering conditions is accelerating.

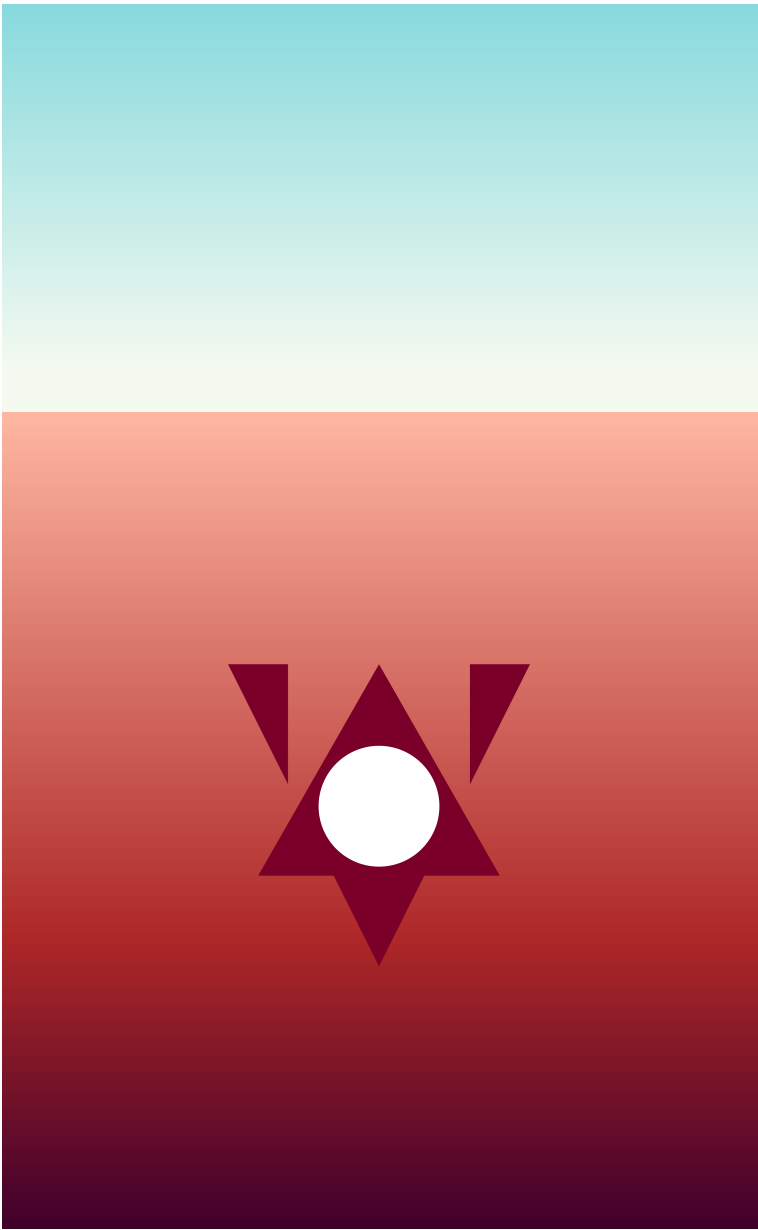
The consequences of this trend are severe and far-reaching. Not only are already disadvantaged groups and populations especially affected by these developments, but no demographic or geographic group including the richest and most developed regions are spared from the threat of water scarcity. This situation calls for urgent action and adaptation strategies.

². Water. 2022. Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (eds Caretta, M.A. et al.).

Section 3: Cactus



Cactus - growing water scarcity





SECTION 4:

PHOENIX

When cities, seas and air slowly heat up to unprecedented levels in most areas, how will human life there change and continue?

With global warming, further heat related events become more extreme and frequent^[3]:

- **Hot extremes:**
The frequency and intensity of hot extremes (including heatwaves) is increasing
- **Fire Weather:**
The probability of compound events such as fire weather conditions (hot, dry and windy - conducive to wildfires) is increasing
- **Heavy precipitation:**
The frequency of heavy precipitation is increasing over a majority of land regions

This trend of weather and climate extremes events of all types is accelerating.

The consequences of this trend are severe and far-reaching. All regions across the globe are experiencing unprecedentedly hot weather, posing serious threats to human health and ecosystems and disrupting societies and economies. This situation calls for urgent action and adaptation strategies.

³. Weather and Climate Extreme Events in a Changing Climate. 2021. Climate Change: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (eds Seneviratne, S.I. et al.)





this is the back-cover