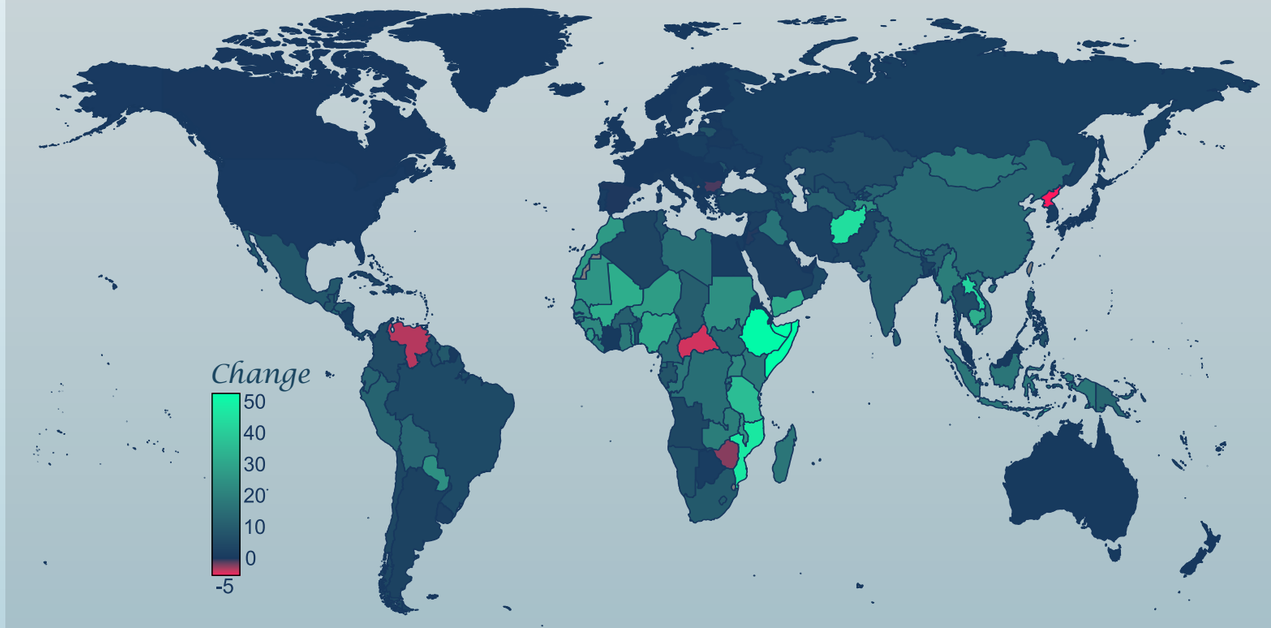
Sea the Change

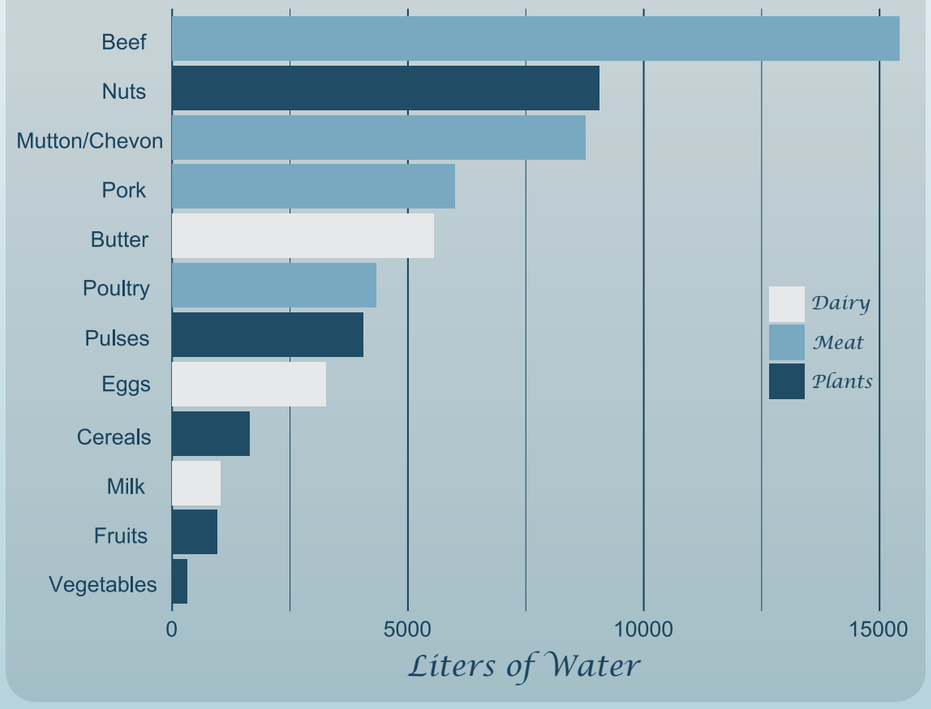
Change In Access To Improved Water
since 2000 (in percentage points)



https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/water-and-sanitation

With just a few exceptions, the access to improved drinking water is on the rise. The improvement is especially visible in Africa and south-east Asia. Despite these changes, the access in those regions is still not on par with the access seen in developed countries where it is almost universal.

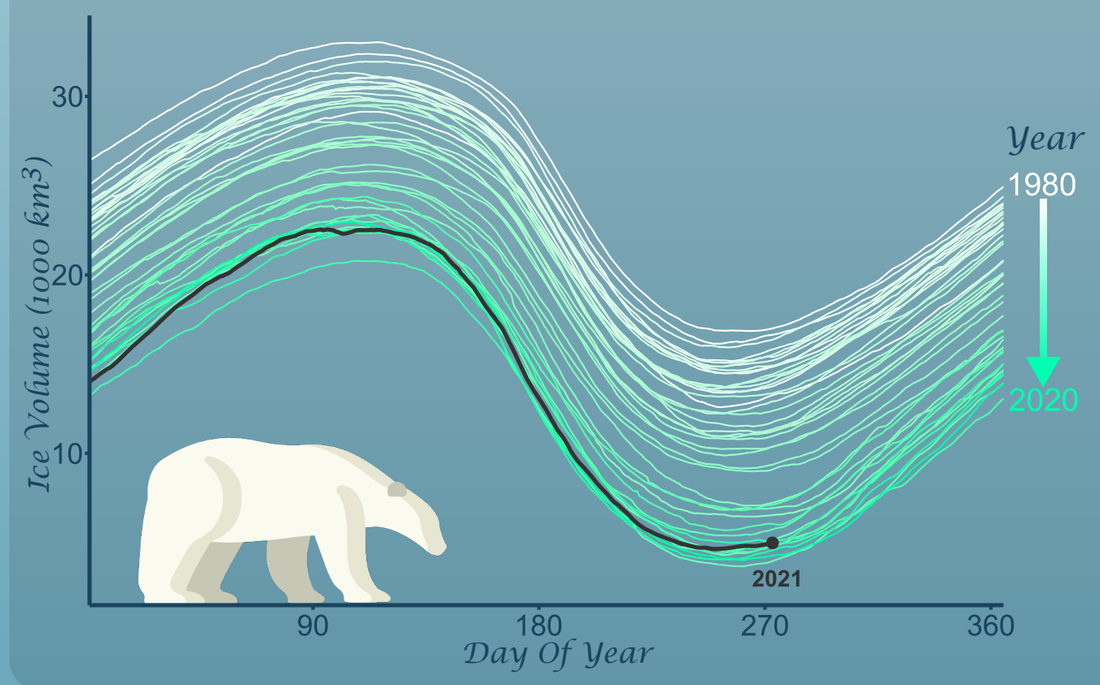
Water Used In Food Production
per kilogram of product



https://waterfootprint.org/media/downloads/Report-48-WaterFootprint-AnimalProducts-Vol1_1.pdf

Agriculture is the largest water user worldwide, accounting for 70 percent of total freshwater withdrawals, but these amounts can reach as much as 95 percent in some developing countries. It is 3496 litres of water ‘eaten’ per person, per day.

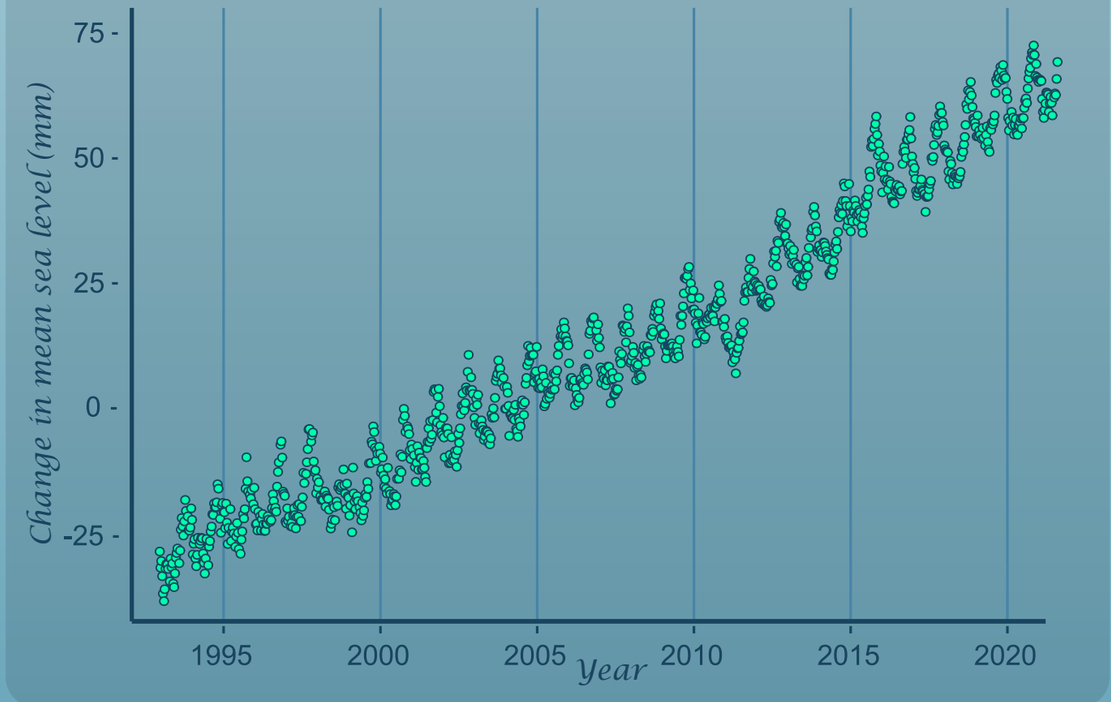
Arctic Ice Volume
between 1980 and 2020



http://psc.apl.uw.edu/research/projects/arctic-sea-ice-volume-anomaly/data/

Polar ice caps are melting as global warming causes climate change. We lose Arctic sea ice at a rate of almost 13% per decade. If emissions continue to rise unchecked, the Arctic could be ice-free in the summer by 2040. But what happens in the Arctic does not stay in the Arctic. Sea ice loss has far-reaching effects around the world.

Global Mean Sea Level
between 1992 and 2021



https://sealevel.colorado.edu/index.php/data/2021rel2-0

The rising water level is mostly due to a combination of melt water from glaciers and ice sheets as well as thermal expansion of seawater as it warms. In urban settings along coastlines around the world, rising seas threaten infrastructure necessary for local jobs and regional industries.

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