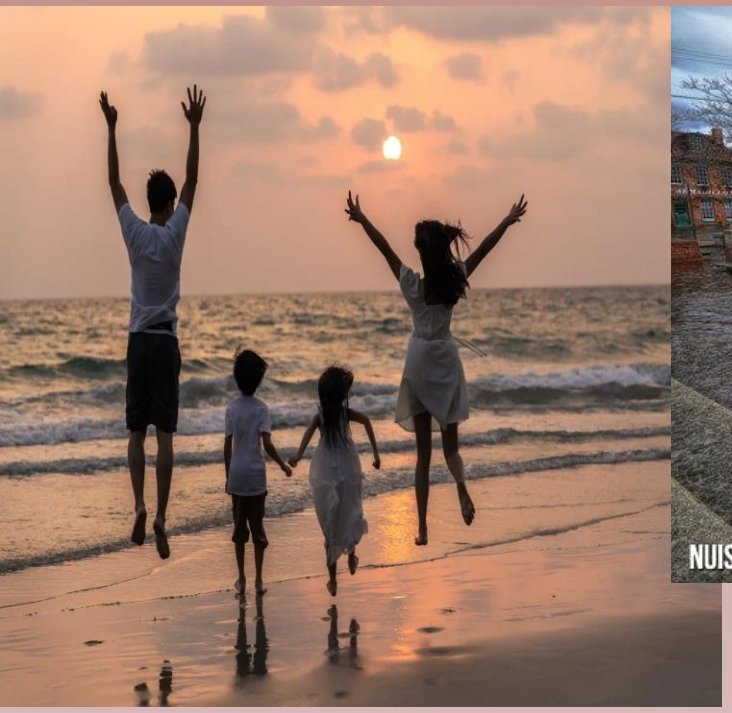
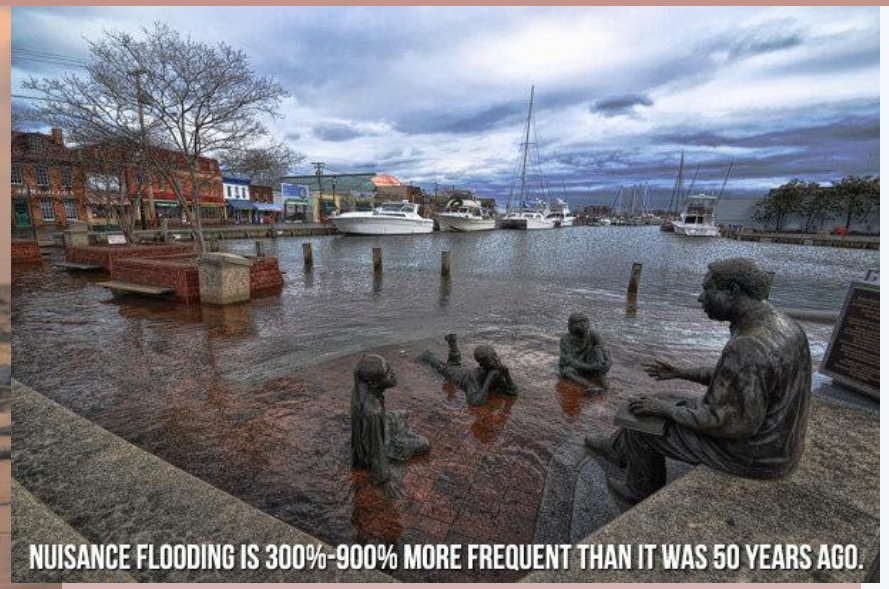
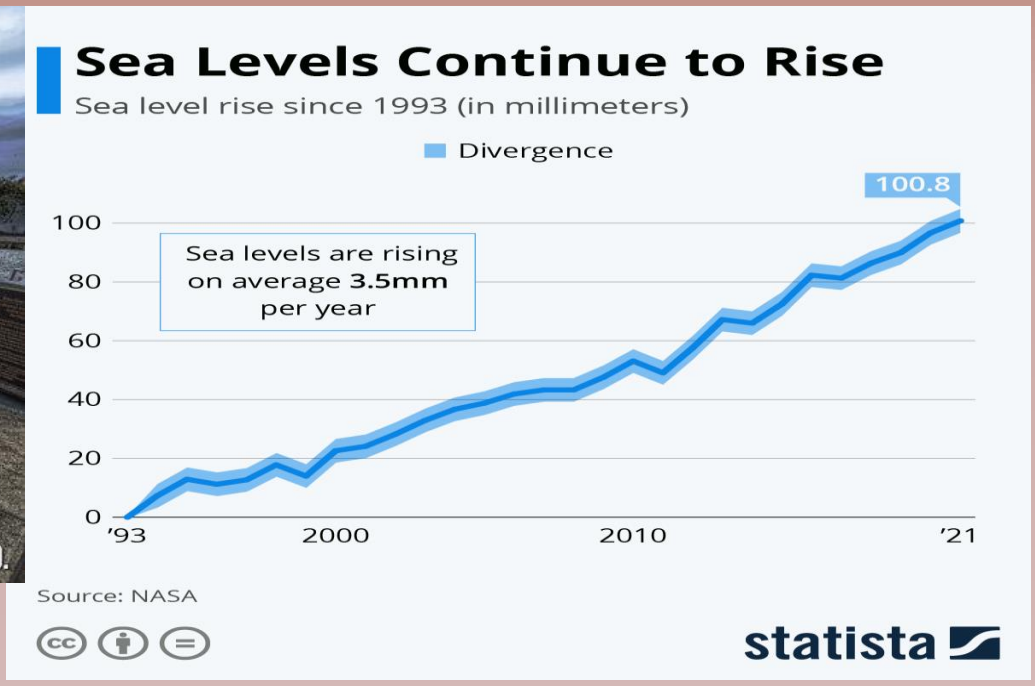
CLIMATIC MIGRATION: RISING SEA LEVEL AND FLOOD IMPACT

A boy named Jacob lives in a city near the sea. He is a happy-to-go boy and loves going to the beach to spend time with his family. He loves all his friends dearly and is very close to them.

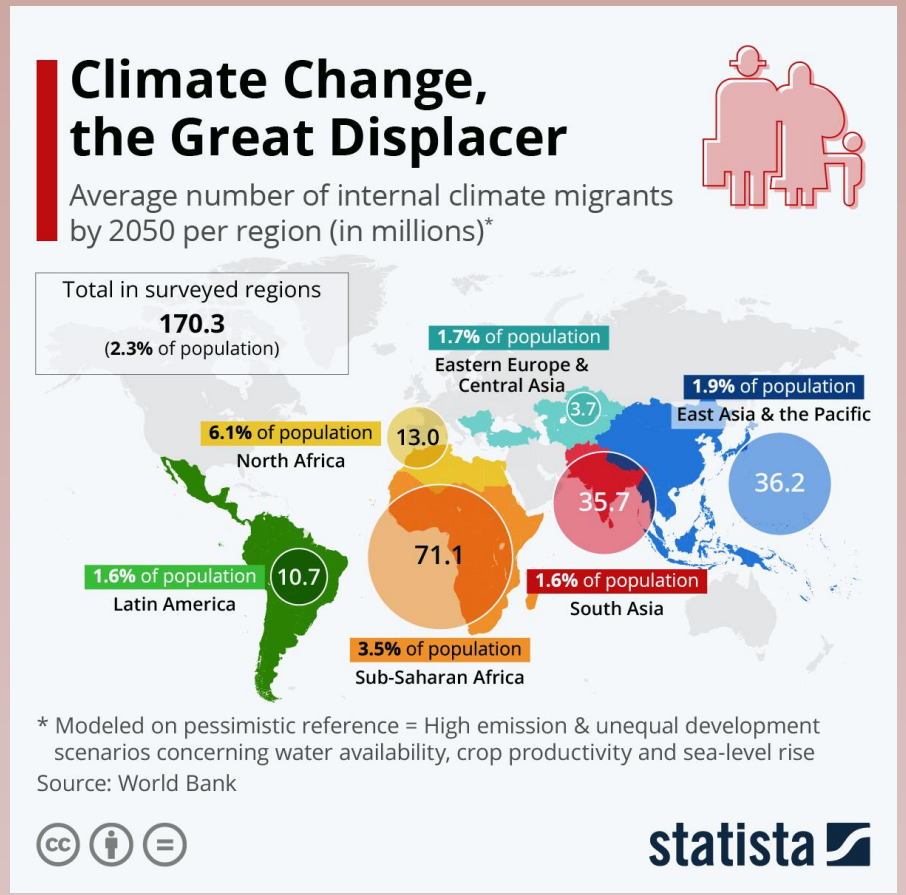






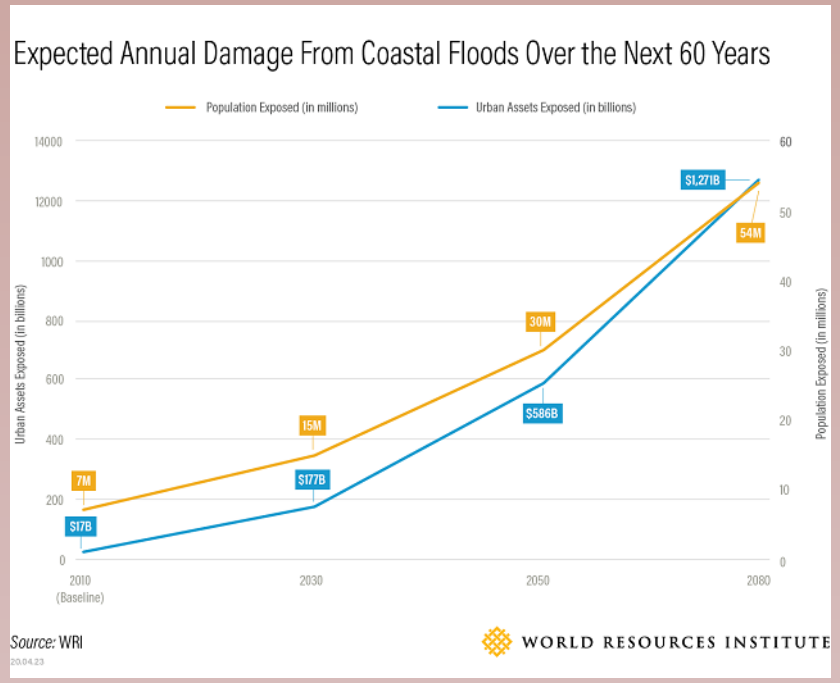
After some years, due to change in climatic conditions, sea level rose and there were frequent floods in the city. Many people lost their lives in it, including some being Jacob's close relatives. He wasn't able to go to school or at the beach and the situation became worse. The family, at last decided to migrate to another city to save their lives.

Many people displaced due to floods leaving everything behind – their home, property, livelihood etc. Many lost their beloved family members to the extremality of flood.

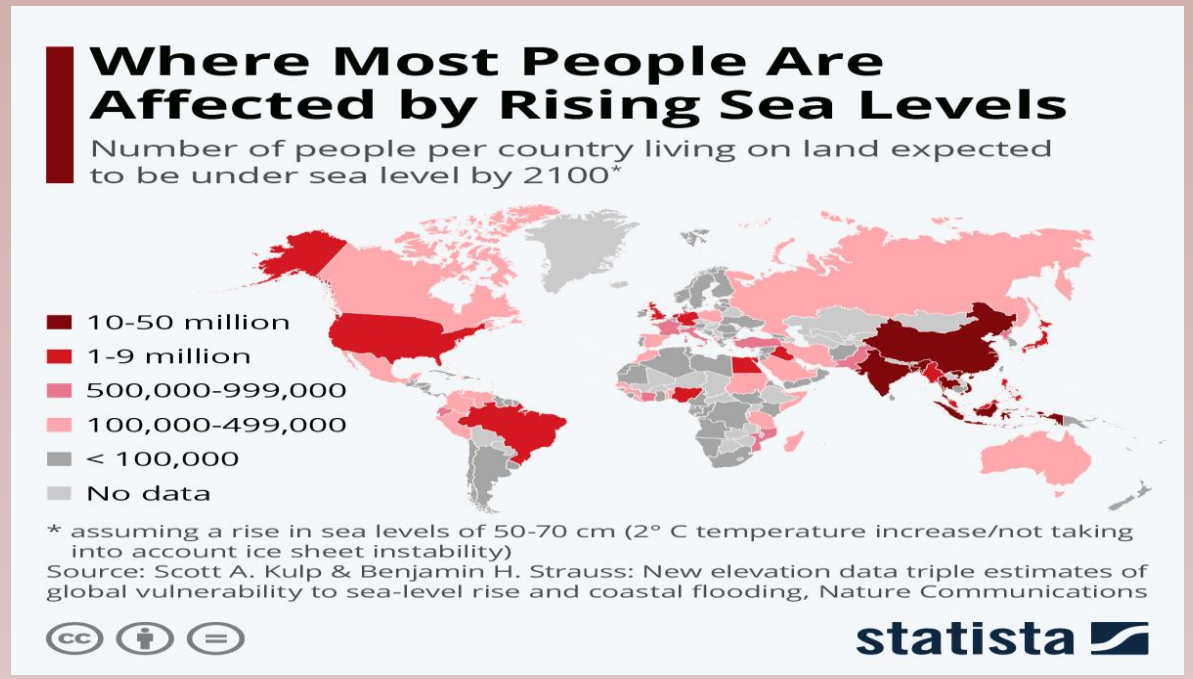


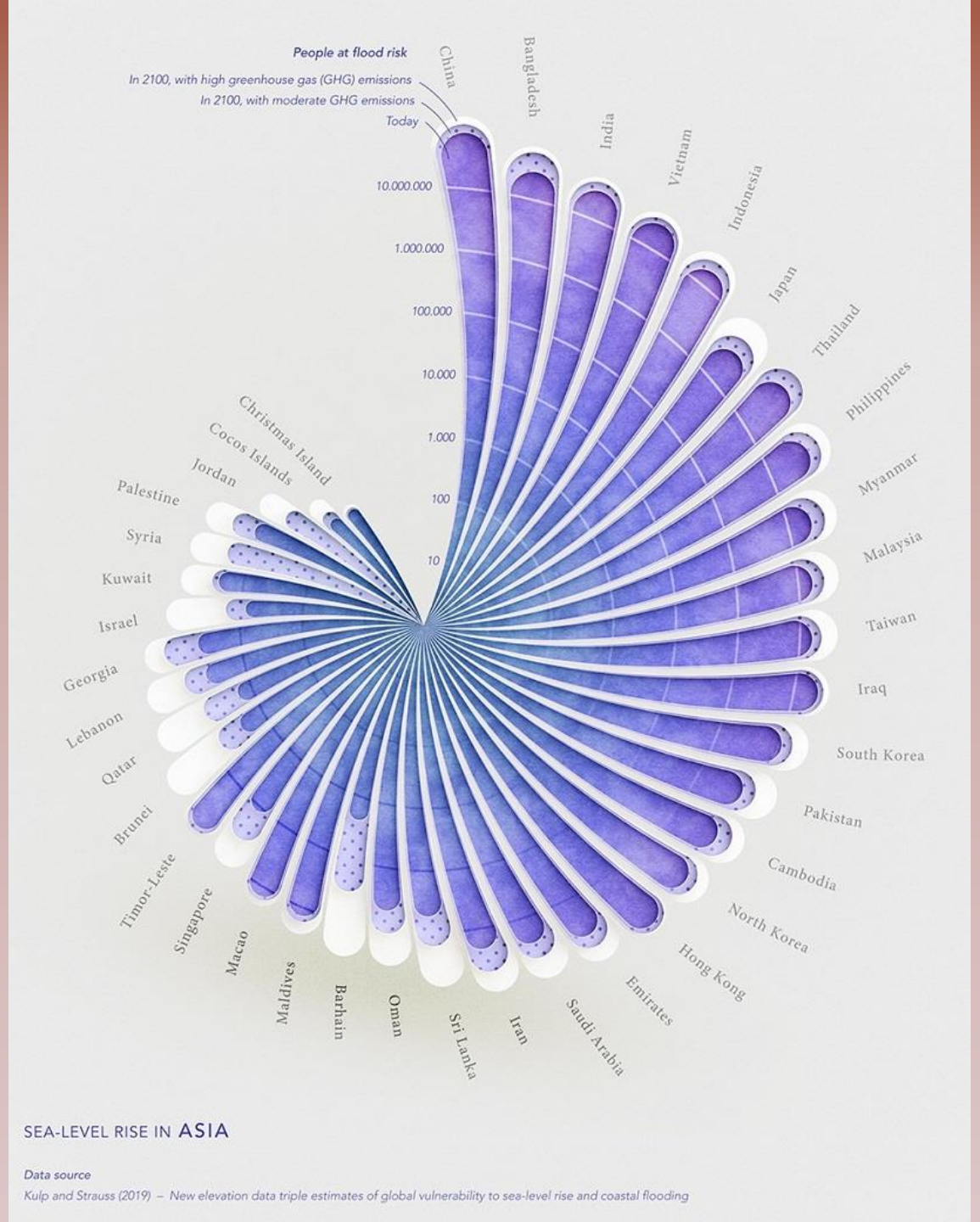
When people reached different cities, there were challenges waiting for them! There was no home, little to no money left, no food to eat and many more. People were deprived of basic needs!!

Floods were getting worse day-by-day. Every news channel, radio were reporting about the floods that were happening everywhere in the world. Articles were written about it and why it was happening.



- According to Researcher's, 200 million peoples in the world will live below the sea level line by 2100. An additional 160 million will be affected by higher annual flooding due to rising ocean levels.
- Out of the 200 million directly affected by rising sea levels, researchers estimate that 70 percent will live in just eight countries in Asia. Most people affected would live in China: 43 million or around 20 percent. At 32 million and 27 million affected people, Bangladesh and India would also be hit hard, as would be Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Japan.





•Global average sea level has risen 8–9 inches (21–24 centimeters) since 1880.

•The rate of global sea level rise is accelerating, it has more than doubled from 0.06 inches (1.4 millimeters) per year throughout most of the twentieth century to 0.14 inches (3.6 millimeters) per year from 2006–2015.

•High-tide flooding is now 300% more frequent than it was 50 years ago.