

The Amazon.

The Amazon rainforest is now emitting more carbon than it absorbs due to deforestation, fires, increasing temperatures and drought. Forest burning emits three times more carbon than the forest absorbs. The Amazon was the single biggest carbon absorber on the planet. It no longer is.⁶

Somalia.

2021. Recent torrential rain and floods following previous drought has affected an estimated 166,000 people and will affect food security and livelihoods, with the 2021 Gu' season cereal production expected to be 20-40% below average.⁷

Australia.

2019-2020. Fires burnt across most of Australia with an intensity, extent and duration not previously experienced. They devastated people, wildlife, homes, sacred sites and infrastructure. Permanently 'wet' forests that usually suppress fires burnt for the first time. Unusually hot summer sea-surface temperatures caused mass coral bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef in 2016, 2017 and 2020 threatening its long-term survival.⁸

Haiti.

2016. Hurricane Matthew brought high winds, heavy rainfall, and deadly tides. It killed many hundreds of people, nearly or completely destroyed around 200,000 homes, and almost totally destroyed local crops leaving people without a source of food. It left 1.4 million people in need of aid. The whole of the Caribbean is suffering from more frequent and intense hurricanes increased by climate change.⁹

Canada.

2021. A heatwave including the highest temperature ever recorded in Canada and dozens of deaths, has been followed by wildfires destroying the town where the highest temperature was recorded.¹⁰

Pakistan.

2020-2021. Low rainfall has created severe drought-like conditions destroying crops and threatening the survival of livestock which are the main livelihood and food source for many families in the affected areas. An estimated 500,000 people are facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity. 100,000 more people require immediate life-saving assistance.¹¹

Antarctic & Arctic.

Temperatures on the Western Antarctic rose 3°C in the last part of the 20th century - 5 times the global average. The ice sheets are melting, causing rising sea levels affecting islands and coastal areas around the world, and a reduction in the ability of the region to deflect some of the sun's rays, thereby contributing to global warming.¹²

USA.

2021 Winter storms caused widespread power cuts. 2021 has been the hottest June on record - the extended heatwave has coincided with a record-setting drought leading to at least 116 deaths in Oregon alone.¹³

The Philippines.

This is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate disasters. More than 60% of the population live on the coastlines facing heatwaves, flooding, strong winds and rising sea levels. The poorest communities – often those who do not directly contribute to climate change – are the most vulnerable to its effects. Typhoon Haiyan was responsible for more than 6,300 lost lives, over four million displaced citizens, and \$2 billion in damages in 2013. Five of the 10 deadliest typhoons to hit the Philippines have occurred since 2006.¹⁴

Uganda.

The ice field on Rwenzori Mountains is shrinking, causing less frequent but heavier rainfall, floods and droughts. Lake Victoria is swallowing entire villages as it floods, displacing thousands of people and destroying crops.¹⁵

Spain.

In the last 20 years, Spain has lost 20% of its fresh water. In some areas around the Mediterranean basin 40% reductions have been recorded. This is due to a reduction in rainfall and increasing temperatures and means Spain is potentially facing a water crisis. 80% of Spain's fresh water is used to grow crops.¹⁶



What you can do:

- Make the climate crisis something people think about. Talk about it to your family, friends, and the people you work with.
- Stand with us to show that you care and get people thinking. Climate Action Leicester and Leicestershire is holding regular climate vigils on the 2nd Monday and 4th Friday of each month. Join us. More info on our website.
- Join Climate Action Leicester and Leicestershire and get involved in our work.
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The climate crisis is happening now
hurting people and places across the world.

Here are some of its devastating effects.

There are so many more.

Bangladesh.

2019. Dengue fever situation dire. On one single day in August, nearly 2,500 dengue patients were admitted in hospitals in the country, breaking all records. It has been the worst outbreak in the history of the country.¹

Kenya.

2020. Lake Turkana flooded displacing almost 25,000 people who lived and worked along its shore. The UN Environment Programme reports that climate change will cause much heavier rains over the river inflows to Lake Turkana, raising water levels in the Lake and increasing the likelihood of severe flooding.²

Chile.

Since 2010, Central Chile has experienced an uninterrupted sequence of dry years with mean rainfall deficits of 20-40%. This Mega Drought is the longest event on record with few analogues in the last millennia. Its effects include water availability, vegetation and forest fires with massive social and economic impacts.³

Germany.

2021. At least 103 people were reported dead and dozens missing in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands after heavy storms and rainfall caused rivers and water reservoirs to burst their banks and flash floods turned streets into raging torrents, sweeping away cars and destroying buildings. Germany has experienced a roller coaster ride of high temperatures and dryness followed by episodes of heavy rain this year – a pattern being repeated across the world.⁴

Siberia

2021. Heatwaves in the worlds coldest region have sparked intense forest fires – as well as melting permafrost. Smoke from the fires has made the air pollution in Yakutsk city 17 times worse than the most polluted cities in China and India.⁵