

### Disasters



**26.4 million**

cases of internal displacement could be attributed to disasters in 2023. 77 percent are due to weather-related causes.

IDMC (2023c)

### Disasters



**14.5 million**

deaths due to climate change are expected by 2050. The main causes will be droughts, floods and diseases.

World Economic Forum (2024)

### Health Risks



Over

**90%**

of people living in cities breathe air that is harmful to their health, which is largely caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

WHO (2018a)

### Droughts



**55 million**

people worldwide were affected by droughts in 2022. These lead to crop losses, water shortages and increased potential for conflict over scarce resources.

WMO (2022b)

### Floods



Nearly one in

**4**

people will be directly exposed to the risk of a 100-year flood if global warming continues.

Rentschler et al. (2022)

\*This term refers to floods that are so severe that they only occur once per century on average.

### Floods



Nearly

**90%**

of people at high risk of flooding live in low- and middle-income countries. Most live in South and East Asia, including 395 million people in China and 390 million in India.

Rentschler et al. (2022)

### Hunger



**735 million**

people suffered from hunger in 2022. That was 122 million more than in 2019. The reasons for the increase were the Covid-19 pandemic, frequent weather shocks and conflicts, including the war in Ukraine.

UNICEF (2023)

### Conflicts



About

**80%**

of current humanitarian needs arise from armed conflicts.

European Council and Council of the European Union (2024)

### Conflicts

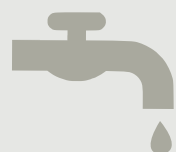


**19.1 trillion**

US\$ was the total volume of the global economic impact of violent conflicts in 2023. In 2021, this figure was at 16.5 trillion US\$.

Global Peace Index (2024)

### Water



About

**2.2 billion**

people lack access to safe drinking water, a situation exacerbated by pollution and climate change-related droughts.

United Nations (2024a)