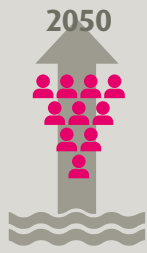


89 %

of people globally affected by flooding live in low- and middle-income countries.

Source: Rentschler et al. (2022)



1 billion people

could be affected by sea level rise by 2050, according to projections.

Source: IPCC (2023)



151 %

above the pre-industrial level was the CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere in 2023 — a record high. A high CO₂ concentration leads to more frequent and more intense extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts and heavy rainfall.

Source: WMO 2024



142 disasters

triggered by flooding were recorded in 2024, making them the second most common cause of disasters after storms.

Source: CRED (2024)



101.4 millimeter

above the 1993 level was the global average sea level in 2023 — a new record. Since 1880, sea levels have risen by 21-24 cm worldwide. The rise is accelerating steadily.

Source: Lindsey (2023)



6.9 trillion

US-Dollar in damages have been caused globally by disasters resulting from extreme natural events since 1980. Around 67 % of these damages were uninsured.

Source: Munich Re (2025b)



1.81 billion

people worldwide live in areas exposed to significant flood risk.

Source: Rentschler et al. (2022)



45.8 million

internal displacements were caused by disasters resulting from extreme natural events in 2024, the highest number of displacements within a single year since records began in 2008.

Source: IDMC (2025)



19.1 million

internal displacements in 2024 were triggered by floods — only storms caused more displacements.

Source: IDMC (2025)



325 billion

US-Dollars in damage caused by floods worldwide from 2020 to 2024. The most expensive flood disaster occurred in Central Europe in July 2021 with 59 billion US-Dollars in damage caused by flash floods in the Ahr valley and neighboring regions.

Source: Munich Re (2025a)