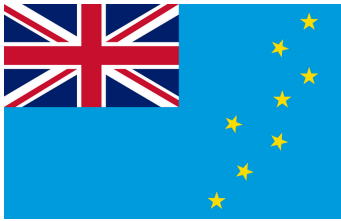




# TUVALU



## Where is it?

- In the Pacific Ocean
- Halfway between Hawaii and Australia

## How big is it?

- Tuvalu is one of the smallest countries in the world
- It is about 60 times smaller than London
- 11,900 people live in Tuvalu - this is about 10x less than people living in Bath or Worcester

## What does it look like?

- Tuvalu is made up of 9 small islands
- There are lots of sandy beaches
- The highest point in Tuvalu is 5 metres - this is about as tall as a giraffe!
- This means there are no mountains and the land is very flat

## What do residents do?

- Lots of people in Tuvalu are fishermen
- There are no rivers, so Tuvaluans rely on rainwater for drinking

## What is the weather like?

- It is sunny most of the year
- The average temperature is between 25 and 30 degrees celsius





# TUVALU

**Climate Change:** Climate change leads to **rising sea levels** because warmer weather causes ice in polar regions to melt, and all that extra water drains into the sea.

## Climate Challenges in Tuvalu:

1. Flooding: Because Tuvalu is close to sea level, which means it is very flat, it has a much greater risk of **flooding**.
2. Stormy Weather: Climate change can lead to **stronger storms**. Fiercer winds and waves crash against the islands and this can damage homes and businesses.
3. Water Worries: When the oceans rise or there is a big storm, salty ocean water mixes with freshwater, making it undrinkable. This means that Tuvaluans have much less drinking water.
4. Increased Temperatures: Climate change will make Tuvalu get hotter, affecting plants, habitats, animals and people.

## What are the options?

### Migration

- Tuvaluans can **move somewhere else**, leaving behind their families, communities and homes. This means they can escape these climate challenges, but it will bring many new ones, including having to start a new life somewhere completely new.

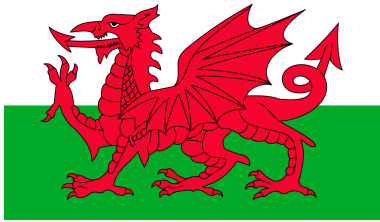
### Adaptation

- Islanders can **build new walls** to protect themselves from rising sea levels, but this might not be enough for a big storm.
- Islanders can adapt their homes, for example by adding '**stilts**' to lift them higher above the ground - like a tree house! This is also expensive and might not be enough for a big storm





# FAIRBOURNE



## Where is it?

- North Wales, United Kingdom
- By the sea

## How big is it?

- Tiny! About 850 people live here, about the same size as a small secondary school

## What does it look like?

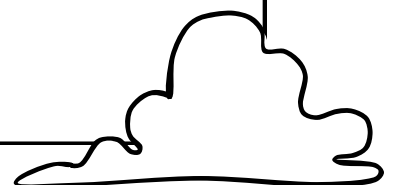
- As it is by the seaside, most houses look out over a pebble beach to the sea

## What do residents do?

- Many residents are retired
- Some people come to Fairbourne on holiday

## What is the weather like?

- Temperatures in Fairbourne are between 10 and 15 degrees celsius, so it can be a bit cold!
- It is also rainy and windy





# FAIRBOURNE

Climate Change isn't just happening far away. We can see the effects of it in the UK too.

**Climate Change:** Climate change leads to **rising sea levels** because warmer weather causes ice in polar regions to melt, and all that extra water drains into the sea.

## Climate Challenges in Fairbourne:

1. Flooding: Because Fairbourne is on the coast, there is a much greater risk of flooding from the sea. Fairbourne already has a flood barrier to protect residents from the sea, it's getting too expensive to keep fixing it and it won't cope with really big storms

## What are the options?

### Migration

- Residents can **move somewhere else**, leaving behind their families, communities and homes. This means they can escape these climate challenges, but it will bring many new ones, including having to start a new life somewhere completely new.

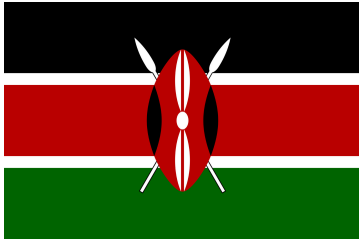
### Adaptation

- Residents can **build new walls** to protect themselves from the rising seas, but this is expensive and might not be enough for a big storm.
- Residents can adapt their homes, for example by adding '**stilts**' to lift them higher above the ground - like a tree house! This is also expensive and might not be enough for a big storm.
- Residents can **plant more trees and plants** because they act like shields, slowing down the wind and waves.





# NAIROBI



## Where is it?

- Capital City of Kenya, East Africa

## How big is it?

- Nairobi is home to about 3 million people
- It's about three times smaller than London

## What does it look like?

- Like other big cities, Nairobi has lots of big buildings, museums, theatres and art galleries
- You can go to Nairobi National Park, where you can see lots of animals, including giraffes, lions and rhinos

## What is the weather like?

- Nairobi has a warm climate with two rainy seasons:
  - March -> May
  - October -> December
- It is quite warm, average temperatures are at 20-25 degrees celsius all year round





# NAIROBI

Climate Change doesn't just affect people who live by the sea. Look at the map, Nairobi is a city far away from the sea but its still faces climate challenges.

## Climate Challenges in Nairobi:

1. Hotter Days: Even though climate change will make temperatures hotter in many places, this will be felt more in cities.
2. Water Worries: Sometimes, rain hardly falls for months and this dries up rivers. Other times, heavy rain causes floods and damages homes and streets.
3. Growing Food: Because the soil will be affected by the changing weather, farmers might not be able to grow crops in the ways they did before.

## What are the options?

### Migration

- Residents can **move somewhere else**, leaving behind their families, communities and homes. This means they can escape these climate challenges, but it will bring many new ones, including having to start a new life somewhere completely new.

### Adaptation

- Residents can **plant more trees and plants** to provide shade and keep temperatures down in cities.
- **Farmers can change how they farm their land**. This can involve growing different crops that are affected less by extreme weather or changing the way they water their plants.

