



Fiji, Viti Levu, 2012. The shoreline of Vunidoloa is heavily eroded due to the rising waters. Vunidoloa is situated on the Natewa Bay on Viti Levu, Fiji's main island. Vunidoloa has 140 inhabitants and frequently floods due to the rising waters. The situation became so precarious that the government decided to relocate the village. Unfortunately the site was poorly designed and is eroding before anyone moved there.

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Bangladesh, Katakhal, 2011. Thousands of people work at Katakhal to close the breaches in the levees caused by cyclone Aila and to heighten and enforce the levees. Due to cyclone Aila which hit Bangladesh in May 2009, still 60,000 people are displaced in the district Dakop. This is almost the total population of Dakop. The cyclone hit the area with a surge of 10 meters and the water since then has hardly receded; due to this people lost their land and therefore their means of living. Bangladesh presently has a total of 6,5 million displaced due to floods and the rising of the sea level.

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Kiribati, Tarawa Island, 2012. A stranded ferry in the lagoon of Tarawa.
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USA, Alaska, Tikigaq (Point Hope), May 2018. Gordon Omnik is whale hunter from Point Hope. He stands on watch to spot Bowhead whales. The Inuit community of Point Hope is allowed to catch 10 bowheads per year. Native communities are allowed to hunt whales for their own use. The quorum is given by the International Whaling Commission. Nowadays due to the early disappearance of the sea ice its much harder for the community to catch whales and it threatens their livelihood. Normally the hunting starts when the sea ice starts to break in the spring. When the whales migrate up north, they use the channels to come up for breathing. If there is no ice they are spread out over a much wider area and are much more difficult to track.

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Greenland, Kangerlussuaq, July 2018. Meltrivers close to the edge of the ice sheet close to Kangerlussuaq. In front a river of meltwater. Due to climate change the ice sheet slowly melts, not do glaciers retreat at a rapid speed also the ice sheet itself melts, forms melting streams and reservoirs where the meltwater forms underground rivers.

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USA, Florida, Miami, 2014. King tide at Miami beach, the water in the street comes over the poorly maintained seawall at Indian Creek and up through the drainage system. Workers are checking if the drainage system is not blocked. According to experts Miami can not be protected due to the fact that its build on limestone. Therefor its believed that Miami beach and the Bay area need to be evacuated by 2060.

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Kiribati, Tarawa Island, 2012. Residents protect their homes with sand bags for the rising sea levels at Betio. Due to rising sea levels and a higher frequency of storms the reef is not the natural protection that it used to be. Betio island is the most populated part of Tarawa, due to sea water intrusion and the high population there is a serious lack of drinking water and agricultural land.

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Rising Tide, Marshall Islands, April 2019. The reef at Majuro. The government of the Marshalls actually want to raise several of the islands to make sure they don't submerge. The country is very vulnerable for sea level rise and if nothing is done will be submerged. The Marshall islands are an independent nation in the Pacific and is an associated state to the USA, which means people can get a residency in the US. The country is probably mostly known because of the nuclear tests the US conducted on the Bikini atoll. The population is a bit over 50,000 spread over different atolls.

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Panama, Kuna Yala, 2011. Norberto Hernandez (52) and his wife Olga have been exiled to the island Sucunguadup, which they heightened themselves using coral. They live on the island with their nine grandchildren and child. They have three children of which one lives with them. Kuna Yala (San Blas) consists of a long narrow strip of land and an archipelago of 365 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. Due to the rising of the sea level the Kuna's have to evacuate to the mainland; the islands become to dangerous to live on. August 2012 the first four islands will be evacuated. Its the teritorium of the Kuna indigenous who have an autonomy they fought for in 1925.

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Netherlands, Terschelling, January 2019. The Wierschuur at the east of Terschelling is inaccessible due to flooding. On the 8th January 2019 the Netherlands was hit by a heavy Northwestern storm and a spring tide, a situation which equalled the circumstances of the flood in 1953. At this time the Netherlands is much better protected against storm surges, so the damage was minor. Nevertheless the island of Terschelling was hit hard and the quays and harbour of West Terschelling flooded. This happened before, but nowadays it happens much more frequent. The village is not protected and future sea level rise will endanger the low lying parts. It's predicted that the estuaria of the Waddenzee which is mostly dry at low tide will change into an open sea also at low tide. This will have a serious impact on the islands and environment and predications are that the islands in the long term future will cease to exist.

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