

Cities At Severe Risk

Nagoya Japan	Risk : Subsidence. Floods.	Population : 10177000 Area : 127 sq miles Average Elevation : 56 m
Tampa USA	Risk : Flooding. Erosion.	Population : 2824724 Area : 171 sq miles Average Elevation : 14 m
Zhenjiang China	Risk : Subsidence. Floods.	Population : 3113384 Area : 409 sq miles Average Elevation : 7 m
New Orleans USA	Risk : Subsidence. Floods. Extreme storms.	Population : 1240977 Area : 350 sq miles Average Elevation : 1 m
Newark USA	Risk : Extreme flooding.	Population : 280579 Area : 26 sq miles Average Elevation : 3 m
Guayaquil Ecuador	Risk : Extreme flooding.	Population : 5000000 Area : 133 sq miles Average Elevation : 3 m
Anchorage USA	Risk : Extreme storms.	Population : 396142 Area : 263 sq miles Average Elevation : 31 m
Madison USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 627431 Area : 244 sq miles Average Elevation : 266 m
Lincoln USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 318945 Area : 92 sq miles Average Elevation : 358 m
Louisville USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 1269702 Area : 399 sq miles Average Elevation : 142 m
Seattle USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 3733580 Area : 143 sq miles Average Elevation : 158 m
Milwaukee USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 1572245 Area : 97 sq miles Average Elevation : 188 m
St Louis USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures.	Population : 2811588 Area : 66 sq miles Average Elevation : 142 m
Detroit USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures.	Population : 4292060 Area : 143 sq miles Average Elevation : 182 m
Pittsburgh USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures.	Population : 2360867 Area : 59 sq miles Average Elevation : 316 m

Columbus USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Extreme temperatures.	Population : 1967066 Area : 224 sq miles Average Elevation : 274 m
Portland USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought. Extreme temperatures.	Population : 2348247 Area : 145 sq miles Average Elevation : 170 m
Baltimore USA	Risk : Flooding. Extreme storms. Erosion.	Population : 2785874 Area : 93 sq miles Average Elevation : 10 m
Buffalo USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Extreme temperatures.	Population : 1134210 Area : 53 sq miles Average Elevation : 182 m
Washington D.C. USA	Risk : Flooding. Extreme storms.	Population : 6033737 Area : 69 sq miles Average Elevation : 62 m
St Paul USA	Risk : Extreme storms.	Population : 3495176 Area : 57 sq miles Average Elevation : 213 m
Denver USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures.	Population : 2814330 Area : 155 sq miles Average Elevation : 1648 m
Kansas City USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Extreme temperatures.	Population : 2071133 Area : 320 sq miles Average Elevation : 277 m
Las Vegas USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures. Drought.	Population : 1951269 Area : 136 sq miles Average Elevation : 609 m
Minneapolis USA	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 3824583 Area : 59 sq miles Average Elevation : 252 m
Tokyo Japan	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Increased disease risk. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 37843000 Area : 844 sq miles Average Elevation : 43 m
Jakarta Indonesia	Risk : Subsidence. Floods.	Population : 30539000 Area : 256 sq miles Average Elevation : 7 m
Delhi India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 24998000 Area : 572 sq miles Average Elevation : 216 m
Manila Philippines	Risk : Flooding. Rising temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Increased tidal surges. Droughts. Loss of farmlands.	Population : 24123000 Area : 14 sq miles Average Elevation : 15 m
Seoul South Korea	Risk : Increased pollution. Increased storm intensity. Flooding.	Population : 23480000 Area : 233 sq miles Average Elevation : 85 m

Shanghai China	Risk : Subsidence. Flooding	Population : 23416000 Area : 2448 sq miles Average Elevation : 3 m
Karachi Pakistan	Risk : Flooding. Loss of potable water.	Population : 22123000 Area : 1362 sq miles Average Elevation : 7 m
Beijing China	Risk : Increased temperatures. Extreme intense storms. Flooding. Storm surges.	Population : 21009000 Area : 6487 sq miles Average Elevation : 43 m
New York City USA	Risk : Extreme flooding.	Population : 20630000 Area : 469 sq miles Average Elevation : 10 m
Guangzhou China	Risk : Flooding.	Population : 23900000 Area : 2870 sq miles Average Elevation : 20 m
Sao Paulo Brazil	Risk : Flooding. Landslides. Loss of potable water. Loss of crops.	Population : 20365000 Area : 588 sq miles Average Elevation : 759 m
Mexico City Mexico	Risk : Increased pollution. Loss of potable water.	Population : 20063000 Area : 573 sq miles Average Elevation : 2250 m
Mumbai India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 18414288 Area : 233 sq miles Average Elevation : 14 m
Kyoto Japan	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased stom intensity. Increased disease risk. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 17444000 Area : 319 sq miles Average Elevation : 49 m
Moscow Russia	Risk : Increased extreme temperatures. Increased pollution.	Population : 16170000 Area : 969 sq miles Average Elevation : 786 m
Dhaka Bangladesh	Risk : Flooding. Extreme temperatures. Increased pollution. Loss of housing.	Population : 15669000 Area : 315 sq miles Average Elevation : 3 m
Greater Cairo Egypt	Risk : Less precipitation. Increased desertification. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 15600000 Area : 659 sq miles Average Elevation : 22 m
Los Angeles USA	Risk : Extreme temperatures. Increased pollution. Increased wildfires. Flooding.	Population : 15058000 Area : 502 sq miles Average Elevation : 71 m
Bangkok Thailand	Risk : Subsidence. Severe floods.	Population : 14565547 Area : 606 sq miles Average Elevation : 1 m
Kolkata India	Risk : Subsidence. Drinking water contamination. Floods.	Population : 14667000 Area : 80 sq miles Average Elevation : 9 m

Buenos Aires Argentina	Risk : Flooding. Extreme heat. Extreme storms.	Population : 14122000 Area : 78 sq miles Average Elevation : 30 m
Tehran Iran	Risk : Increased temperatures. Loss of potable water. Flooding. Increased pollution.	Population : 13532000 Area : 265 sq miles Average Elevation : 1188 m
Istanbul Turkey	Risk : Extreme storms. Drought. Increased pollution. Increased disease vector risk. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 13287000 Area : 2063 sq miles Average Elevation : 39 m
Lagos Nigeria	Risk : Increased erosion. Acidification. Increased pollution. Flooding.	Population : 13123000 Area : 385 sq miles Average Elevation : 41 m
Shenzhen China	Risk : Flooding. Extreme storms.	Population : 12084000 Area : 2000 sq miles Average Elevation : 3 m
Rio de Janeiro Brazil	Risk : Flooding. Extreme heat. Drought. Extreme weather.	Population : 11727000 Area : 485 sq miles Average Elevation : 4 m
Kinshasa Democratic Republic of the Congo	Risk : Extreme changes in precipitation patterns. Extreme weather. Extreme erosion. Flooding. Increased disease vectors.	Population : 11587000 Area : 3848 sq miles Average Elevation : 239 m
Tianjin China	Risk : Subsidence. Drinking water contamination. Floods.	Population : 15469500 Area : 68 sq miles Average Elevation : 4 m
Paris France	Risk : Flooding. Extreme heat. Drought. Extreme weather.	Population : 10858000 Area : 40 sq miles Average Elevation : 35 m
Lima Peru	Risk : Loss of potable water sources. Increased extreme temperatures. Increased desertification. Increased disease vectors.	Population : 10750000 Area : 1032 sq miles Average Elevation : 1548 m
Chengdu China	Risk : Increased temperatures. Extreme intense storms. Flooding. Storm surges.	Population : 10376000 Area : 4696 sq miles Average Elevation : 499 m
London United Kingdom	Risk : Flooding. Extreme temperatures. Drought. Extreme weather.	Population : 10236000 Area : 607 sq miles Average Elevation : 35 m
Lahore Pakistan	Risk : Extreme weather. Increased pollution. Loss of potable water sources. Increased disease vectors.	Population : 10052000 Area : 684 sq miles Average Elevation : 217 m
Chennai India	Risk : Extreme flooding.	Population : 9714000 Area : 165 sq miles Average Elevation : 6 m

Chicago USA	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Changes in precipitation patterns.	Population : 9156000 Area : 234 sq miles Average Elevation : 181 m
Bogota Colombia	Risk : Flooding. Droughts. Loss of potable water sources. Severe ecosystem changes.	Population : 8991000 Area : 612 sq miles Average Elevation : 2639 m
Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam	Risk : Subsidence. Floods.	Population : 8957000 Area : 809 sq miles Average Elevation : 19 m
Hyderabad India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 8754000 Area : 355 sq miles Average Elevation : 505 m
Bengaluru India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 8728906 Area : 286 sq miles Average Elevation : 919 m
Dongguan China	Risk : Increased temperatures. Extreme intense storms. Flooding. Storm surges.	Population : 8442000 Area : 951 sq miles Average Elevation : 7 m
Johannesburg South Africa	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased precipitation. Loss of potable water sources. Flooding.	Population : 8432000 Area : 635 sq miles Average Elevation : 1752 m
Wuhan China	Risk : Increased temperatures. Extreme intense storms. Flooding. Storm surges.	Population : 7509000 Area : 3280 sq miles Average Elevation : 36 m
Taipei Taiwan	Risk : Increased temperatures. Change in precipitation patterns. Flooding. Increased storm intensity.	Population : 7438000 Area : 104 sq miles Average Elevation : 9 m
Hangzhou China	Risk : Increased pollution. Intense heat waves, flooding, increased severe storms.	Population : 7275000 Area : 6505 sq miles Average Elevation : 11 m
Hong Kong China	Risk : Increased temperatures. Extreme intense storms. Flooding. Storm surges.	Population : 7246000 Area : 426 sq miles Average Elevation : 31 m
Chongqing China	Risk : Loss of potable water. Extreme weather events. Flooding.	Population : 7217000 Area : 31776 sq miles Average Elevation : 237 m
Ahmedabad India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 7186000 Area : 179 sq miles Average Elevation : 53 m
Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	Risk : Flooding. Loss of habitable regions.	Population : 7088000 Area : 93 sq miles Average Elevation : 66 m
Quanzhou China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 6710000 Area : 4342 sq miles Average Elevation : 13 m

Essen Germany	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity.	Population : 6679000 Area : 82 sq miles Average Elevation : 116 m
Baghdad Iraq	Risk : Flooding. Increased extreme temperatures. increased socio-political instability.	Population : 6625000 Area : 78 sq miles Average Elevation : 34 m
Toronto Canada	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity Flooding.	Population : 6456000 Area : 243 sq miles Average Elevation : 75 m
Santiago Chile	Risk : Loss of potable water sources. Drought.	Population : 6225000 Area : 247 sq miles Average Elevation : 519 m
Dallas Fort Worth USA	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Change in precipitation patterns. Increased extreme temperatures. Drought. Increased wildfire risk. Flooding.	Population : 6174000 Area : 1407 sq miles Average Elevation : 204 m
Madrid Spain	Risk : Increased temperatures. Change in precipitation patterns. Loss of farmland. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 6171000 Area : 233 sq miles Average Elevation : 645 m
Nanjing China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 6155000 Area : 2548 sq miles Average Elevation : 11 m
Shenyang China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 6078000 Area : 4997 sq miles Average Elevation : 45 m
Xian Xianyang China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 5977000 Area : 202 sq miles Average Elevation : 479 m
San Francisco USA	Risk : Increased temperatures. Changes to precipitation patterns. Increased storm intensity. Increased wildfire risk. Flooding. Loss of potable water sources. Loss of farmlands.	Population : 5929000 Area : 231 sq miles Average Elevation : 16 m
Luanda Angola	Risk : Flooding. Increased pollution. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 5899000 Area : 43 sq miles Average Elevation : 5 m
Qingdao Jimo China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 5816000 Area : 4257 sq miles Average Elevation : 77 m
Houston USA	Risk : Increased extreme temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Loss of potable water sources. Increased pollution. Flooding.	Population : 5764000 Area : 627 sq miles Average Elevation : 13 m

Miami USA	Risk : Flooding. Drinking water contamination. Extreme storms	Population : 5564635 Area : 56 sq miles Average Elevation : 1 m
Bandung Indonesia	Risk : Change in precipitation patterns. Increased temperatures. Extreme weather events. Flooding.	Population : 5695000 Area : 64 sq miles Average Elevation : 768 m
Riyadh Saudi Arabia	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased desertification. Increased pollution.	Population : 5666000 Area : 600 sq miles Average Elevation : 612 m
Pune India	Risk : Loss of housing. Loss of potable water. Increased pollution.	Population : 5631000 Area : 270 sq miles Average Elevation : 559 m
Singapore Singapore	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Flooding. Loss of potable water sources. Increased disease vectors.	Population : 5624000 Area : 269 sq miles Average Elevation : 163 m
Philadelphia USA	Risk : Flooding. Extreme storms. Drought.	Population : 6051170 Area : 142 sq miles Average Elevation : 11 m
Surat India	Risk : Flooding.	Population : 4650161 Area : 126 sq miles Average Elevation : 13 m
Milan Italy	Risk : Severe weather. Increased temperatures. Flooding.	Population : 5257000 Area : 70 sq miles Average Elevation : 121 m
Suzhou China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 5246000 Area : 3277 sq miles Average Elevation : 9 m
Saint Petersburg Russia	Risk : Increased extreme temperatures. Increased pollution.	Population : 5126000 Area : 555 sq miles Average Elevation : 13 m
Khartoum Sudan	Risk : Increased storm intensity coupled with decreased average precipitation. Increased temperatures. Increased dust storms.	Population : 5125000 Area : 11583 sq miles Average Elevation : 380 m
Atlanta USA	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Increased pollution. Loss of potable water supplies.	Population : 5015000 Area : 132 sq miles Average Elevation : 320 m
Xingyang China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 4942000 Area : 350 sq miles Average Elevation : 70 m
Surabaya Indonesia	Risk : Loss of habitable land. Flooding. Loss of farmlands.	Population : 4881000 Area : 144 sq miles Average Elevation : 4 m

Harbin China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 4815000 Area : 20490 sq miles Average Elevation : 149 m
Abidjan Ivory Coast	Risk : Erosion. Flooding.	Population : 4707404 Area : 163 sq miles Average Elevation : 17 m
Yangon Myanmar	Risk : Flooding. Increased extreme weather events. Loss of arable land. Drought. Increased extreme temperatures. Loss of potable water sources. Increased disease vectors.	Population : 4800000 Area : 231 sq miles Average Elevation : 29 m
Nairobi Kenya	Risk : Drought. Increased temperatures. Change of precipitation patterns.	Population : 4738000 Area : 263 sq miles Average Elevation : 1794 m
Barcelona Spain	Risk : Increased temperatures. Change in precipitation patterns. Loss of farmland. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4693000 Area : 39 sq miles Average Elevation : 46 m
Alexandria Egypt	Risk : Flooding. Loss of arable land. Loss of habitable land. Increased erosion. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4689000 Area : 1034 sq miles Average Elevation : 11 m
Kabul Afghanistan	Risk : Loss of potable water sources. Increased temperatures. Drought. Extreme ecosystem changes.	Population : 4635000 Area : 106 sq miles Average Elevation : 1798 m
Guadalajara Mexico	Risk : Increased temperatures. Drought.	Population : 4603000 Area : 58 sq miles Average Elevation : 1588 m
Ankara Turkey	Risk : Increased temperatures. Changes to precipitation patterns. Increased erosion. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4538000 Area : 9468 sq miles Average Elevation : 937 m
Belo Horizonte Brazil	Risk : Flooding. Extreme heat. Drought.	Population : 4517000 Area : 127 sq miles Average Elevation : 851 m
Boston USA	Risk : Subsidence. Floods. Extreme storms.	Population : 4628910 Area : 90 sq miles Average Elevation : 42 m
Xiamen China	Risk : Subsidence. Floods.	Population : 5114758 Area : 657 sq miles Average Elevation : 63 m
Kuwait City Kuwait	Risk : Increased desertification. Loss of potable water sources. Increased temperatures. Loss of arable lands.	Population : 4283000 Area : 77 sq miles Average Elevation : 47 m

Dar es Salaam Tanzania	Risk : Increased stom intensity. Loss of potable water sources. Loss of housing resources.	Population : 4219000 Area : 614 sq miles Average Elevation : 23 m
Phoenix USA	Risk : Increased extreme temperatures. Increased wildfire risk. Drought. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4194000 Area : 516 sq miles Average Elevation : 331 m
Dalian China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 4183000 Area : 5111 sq miles Average Elevation : 28 m
Accra Ghana	Risk : Flooding. Drought. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4145000 Area : 71 sq miles Average Elevation : 60 m
Monterrey Mexico	Risk : Loss of potable water sources. Drought. Increased temperatures. Decreased precipitation coupled with increased storm intensity.	Population : 4083000 Area : 374 sq miles Average Elevation : 539 m
Berlin Germany	Risk : Increased temperatures. Increased storm intensity. Increased pollution. Loss of potable water sources.	Population : 4069000 Area : 344 sq miles Average Elevation : 34 m
Sydney Australia	Risk : Increased temperatures. Flooding. Loss of potable water sources. Increased pollution. Increased wildfire risks. Increased erosion.	Population : 4036000 Area : 4689 sq miles Average Elevation : 18 m
Fuzhou China	Risk : Increased storm intensity. Warmer climate.	Population : 3962000 Area : 4702 sq miles Average Elevation : 13 m
Medan Indonesia	Risk : Loss of habitable land. Flooding. Loss of farmlands.	Population : 3942000 Area : 102 sq miles Average Elevation : 25 m
Bombo Uganda		Population : 26370 Average Elevation : 1190m
Fort Portal Uganda		Population : 54275 Average Elevation : 1480m
Potenza Italy		Population : 67348 Area : 67 sq miles Average Elevation : 819m
Campobasso Italy		Population : 49434 Area : 21 sq miles Average Elevation : 701m
Aosta Italy		Population : 34800 Area : 8.25 sq miles Average Elevation : 583

Mariehamn Finland		Population : 11521 Area : 3.46 sq miles Average Elevation : 11m
Ramallah Palestine		Population : 27092 Area : 6.3 sq miles Average Elevation : 880m
Artigas Base Antarctica	The larger of the two Uruguayan scientific research stations in Antarctica. 100 meters from the Antarctic coast.	Population : 60 in Summer, 9 in Winter Average Elevation : 17m
Moroto Uganda		Population : 14818 Average Elevation : 1380m
Capitan Arturo Prat Station Antarctica	Captain Arturo Prat Base is a Chilean Antarctic research station located at Iquique Cove, Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands, Antarctica. Opened February 6, 1947 by the First Chilean Antarctic Expedition, it is the oldest Chilean Antarctic station.	Average Elevation : 5m
Marambio Base Antarctica	Marambio Base (Spanish: Base Marambio) is a permanent, all year-round Argentine Antarctic base named after Vice-Commodore Gustavo Argentino Marambio, an Antarctic aviation pioneer. It is located in Marambio Island, Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, some 100 km (60 mi) from the coastal civilian village of Esperanza.	Population : 200 in Summer, 55 in Winter Average Elevation : 196 m
Zucchelli Station Antarctica	Zucchelli Station is an Italian permanent research station, located at Terra Nova Bay in Antarctica. It has been named after Mario Zucchelli, late director of the Italian Antarctic Program.	Population : 80 Area : 7200 sq meters Average Elevation : 15m
Rothera Station Antarctica	The Rothera Research Station is a British Antarctic Survey (BAS) base on the Antarctic Peninsula,[1] located at Rothera Point, Adelaide Island. Rothera also serves as the capital of the British Antarctic Territory, a British Overseas Territory.	Population : 100 in Summer 22 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m

Palmer Station Antarctica	The Palmer Station is a United States research station in Antarctica located on Anvers Island, the only US station located north of the Antarctic Circle.	Population : 40 in Summer 10 in Winter Average Elevation : 7.9m
Base Presidente Montalva Antarctica	Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva is the most important Antarctic base of Chile. It is located at Fildes Peninsula, an ice-free area, in front of Fildes Bay (Maxwell Bay), west of King George Island, South Shetland Islands.	Population : 150 in Summer 80 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m
Carlini Station King George Islands	Carlini Base (Spanish: Base Carlini), formerly known as Jubany Base, is an Argentine permanent base and scientific research station named after scientist Alejandro Ricardo Carlini (previously it had been named after Argentine naval pilot José Isidro Jubany). It is located on Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. As of 2014, Carlini is one of 13 research bases in Antarctica operated by Argentina.	Population : 60 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m
King Sejong Station Antarctica	The King Sejong Station is a research station for the Korea Antarctic Research Program that is named after King Sejong the Great of Joseon (1397–1450). Established on February 17, 1988, it consists of 11 facility buildings and two observatories, and it is located on the Barton Peninsula (King George Island), it is currently overseen by station chief scientist In-Young Ahn.	Population : 90 in Summer 17 in Winter Average Elevation : 1m
Great Wall Station Antarctica	The Great Wall Station was the first Chinese research station in Antarctica and opened on 20 February 1985. It lies on the Fildes Peninsula on King George Island, and is about 2.5 kilometres (1.6 mi) from the Chilean Frei Montalva Station, and 960 kilometres (600 mi) from Cape Horn.	Population : 40 in Summer 14 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m

<p>Profesor Julio Escudero Base Antarctica</p>	<p>Professor Julio Escudero Base is a permanent Chilean Antarctic research base. It is located on King George Island near Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva and the civilian settlement of Villa Las Estrellas. It lies within the Antártica Chilean commune funded by the Antarctic Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.</p>	
<p>Elephant Island Antarctica</p>	<p>Elephant Island is an ice-covered mountainous island off the coast of Antarctica in the outer reaches of the South Shetland Islands, in the Southern Ocean. Its name was given by early explorers sighting elephant seals on its shores. The island is situated 245 kilometres (152 miles) north-northeast of the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, 1,253 kilometres (779 miles) westsouthwest of South Georgia, 935 kilometres (581 miles) south of the Falkland Islands, and 885 kilometres (550 miles) southeast of Cape Horn.</p>	<p>It is within the Antarctic claims of Argentina, Chile and the UK. Brazil has a shelter on the island, Goeldi, supporting the work of up to six researchers each during the summer. and another (Wiltgen), which was dismantled in the summer of 1997/98.</p>
<p>Scott Base Antarctica</p>	<p>The Scott Base is a New Zealand Antarctic research facility located at Pram Point on Ross Island near Mount Erebus in New Zealand's Ross Dependency territorial claim. The research facility was named in honour of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, RN, leader of two British expeditions to the Ross Sea area of Antarctica. The base was set up as support to field research and the centre for research into earth sciences, and now conducts research in many fields, operated by Antarctica New Zealand.</p>	<p>Population : 85 in Summer 10 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m</p>

<p>McMurdo Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The McMurdo Station is a United States Antarctic research center on the south tip of Ross Island, which is in the New Zealand-claimed Ross Dependency on the shore of McMurdo Sound in Antarctica. It is operated by the United States through the United States Antarctic Program, a branch of the National Science Foundation. The station is the largest community in Antarctica, capable of supporting up to 1,258 residents, and serves as one of three United States Antarctic science facilities. All personnel and cargo going to or coming from Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station first pass through McMurdo.</p>	<p>Population : 1258 in Summer 250 in Winter Average Elevation : 10m</p>
<p>Zhongshan Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Zhongshan Station is the second Chinese research station in Antarctica and was opened on February 26, 1989.</p>	<p>Population : 60 in Summer 25 in Winter</p>
<p>Vostok Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Vostok Station is a Russian (formerly Soviet) research station in inland Princess Elizabeth Land, Antarctica. Founded by the Soviet Union in 1957, the station lies at the southern Pole of Cold, with the lowest reliably measured natural temperature on Earth. Research includes ice core drilling and magnetometry. Vostok (Russian for "east") was named after Vostok, the lead ship of the First Russian Antarctic Expedition captained by Fabian von Bellingshausen (the second ship Mirny captained by Mikhail Lazarev became the namesake for Mirny Station).</p>	<p>Average Elevation : 3488m</p>
<p>Peter I Island Antarctica</p>	<p>Peter I Island is an uninhabited volcanic island in the Bellingshausen Sea, 450 kilometres (280 mi) from Antarctica. It is claimed as a dependency of Norway, and along with Queen Maud Land and Bouvet Island comprises one of the three Norwegian dependent territories in the Antarctic and Subantarctic.</p>	

<p>Mirny Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Mirny Station is a Russian (formerly Soviet) science station located in Queen Mary Land, Antarctica, on the Antarctic coast of the Davis Sea in the Australian Antarctic Territory.</p> <p>The station is managed by the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute and was named after the support vessel Mirny captained by Mikhail Lazarev during the First Russian Antarctic Expedition, led by Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen on Vostok.</p>	<p>Population : 169 in Summer 60 in Winter Average Elevation : 6m</p>
<p>Mawson Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Mawson Station, commonly called Mawson, is one of three permanent bases and research outposts in Antarctica managed by the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD). Mawson lies in Holme Bay in Mac Robertson Land, East Antarctica in the Australian Antarctic Territory, a territory claimed by Australia. Established in 1954, Mawson is Australia's oldest Antarctic station and the oldest continuously inhabited Antarctic station south of the Antarctic Circle</p>	<p>Population : 120 in Summer 18 in Winter Average Elevation : 16m</p>
<p>Davis Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Davis Station, commonly called Davis, is one of three permanent bases and research outposts in Antarctica managed by the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD). Davis is situated on the coast of Cooperation Sea in Princess Elizabeth Land, Ingrid Christensen Coast in the Australian Antarctic Territory, a territory claimed by Australia. Davis lies in the Antarctic oasis, a remarkable ice free area known as the Vestfold Hills</p>	<p>Population : 120 in Summer 18 in Winter Average Elevation : 2m</p>

<p>Concordia Research Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Concordia Research Station, which opened in 2005, is a French-Italian research facility that was built 3,233 m (2.0 mi) above sea level at a location called Dome C on the Antarctic Plateau, Antarctica. It is located 1,100 km (680 mi) inland from the French research station at Dumont D'Urville, 1,100 km (680 mi) inland from Australia's Casey Station and 1,200 km (750 mi) inland from the Italian Zucchelli Station at Terra Nova Bay. Russia's Vostok Station is 560 km (350 mi) away. The Geographic South Pole is 1,670 km (1,040 mi) away. The facility is also located within Australia's claim on Antarctica, the Australian Antarctic Territory.</p>	<p>Average Elevation : 3233 m</p>
<p>Casey Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Casey Station, commonly called Casey, is one of three permanent bases and research outposts in Antarctica managed by the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD). Casey lies on the northern side of the Bailey Peninsula overlooking Vincennes Bay on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land in the Australian Antarctic Territory, a territory claimed by Australia. Casey is 3,880 kilometres (2,410 mi) due south of Perth, Western Australia.</p>	<p>Population : 160 in Summer 20 in Winter Average Elevation : 21.38m</p>
<p>Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station is a United States scientific research station at the South Pole, the southernmost place on the Earth. The station is located on the high plateau of Antarctica at an elevation of 2,835 metres (9,301 feet) above sea level and is administered by the Division of Polar Programs within the National Science Foundation under the United States Antarctic Program.</p>	<p>Population : 150 in Summer 45 in Winter Average Elevation : 2835m</p>
<p>Wasa Research Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Wasa Research Station is a Swedish research facility in Antarctica, established in 1988/1989. It is situated next to the Finnish Aboa Research Station on the Basen nunatak in the Kraul Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The two stations cooperate, and are jointly referred to as the Nordenskiöld Base Camp.</p>	<p>Population : 16 in Summer 0 in Winter</p>

Troll Research Station Antartcica	Troll is a research station located at Jutulsessen, 235 kilometers (146 mi) from the coast in the eastern part of Princess Martha Coast in Queen Maud Land, Antarctica. It is Norway's only all-year research station in Antarctica, and is supplemented by the summer-only station Tor. Troll is operated by the Norwegian Polar Institute and also features facilities for the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, the Norwegian Institute for Air Research.	Average Elevation : 1270m
Svea Station Antarctica	<p>The Svea Research Station is a Swedish research facility in Antarctica, established in 1987/1988.</p> <p>It is located in the Scharffenbergbotnen valley in the Heimefrontfjella mountain range, about 400 km from the coast. Svea is a satellite station to the Wasa Research Station, and is used by small, transient research teams performing fieldwork in the area.</p>	Average Elevation : 1259m
Novolazarevskaya Station Antarctica	Novolazarevskaya Station is a Russian, formerly Soviet, Antarctic research station. The station is located at Schirmacher Oasis, Queen Maud Land, 75 km from the Antarctic coast, from which it is separated by Lazarev Ice Shelf. It was opened on January 18, 1961 by the 6th Soviet Antarctic Expedition.	Population : 70 in Summer Average Elevation : 102m
Neumayer Station III Antarctica	Neumayer-Station III, also known as Neumayer III after geophysicist Georg von Neumayer, is a German Antarctic research station of the Alfred-Wegener-Institut. It is located on the approximately 200 metres (660 ft) thick Ekstrom Ice Shelf several kilometres south of Neumayer-Station II. The station's assembly kit was transported to its current position early in November 2007. It is moving with the shelf ice at about 200 meters per year towards the open sea.	Average Elevation : 43m

<p>Maitri Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Maitri is India's second permanent research station in Antarctica as part of the Indian Antarctic Programme. The name was suggested by the then PM Mrs Indira Gandhi who was assassinated a month before the expedition left the shores of India on 03 Dec 1984. Work on the station was first started by the Indian Expedition which landed there in end Dec 1984, the team was led by DR B B Bhattacharya. I, the surgeon of the team, was the first camp commander of the tentage at camp Maitri . It was built and finished in 1989, shortly before the first station Dakshin Gangotri was buried in ice and abandoned in 1990–91.</p>	<p>Average Elevation : 103m</p>
<p>Halley Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Halley Research Station, run by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), is a scientific research station on the Brunt Ice Shelf floating on the Weddell Sea in Antarctica. As with the German Neumayer-Station III it is built on an ice shelf floating on the sea, versus being on solid land on the continent of Antarctica. Because the ice shelf is slowly moving towards the open ocean it will eventually calve off creating a drifting iceberg.</p>	<p>Average Elevation : 20m</p>
<p>Belgrano Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Belgrano II Base (Spanish: Base Belgrano II) is a permanent, all year-round Argentine Antarctic base and scientific research station named after General Manuel Belgrano, one of the Libertadores and the creator of the Argentine Flag. It is located on Bertrab Nunatak on the Confín Coast, Coats Land.</p>	<p>Population : 12 Average Elevation : 50m</p>
<p>Sobral Base Antarctica</p>	<p>Sobral Scientific Base was a permanent, all year-round and now only partially active Argentine Antarctic base and scientific research station named after Argentine polar explorer and scientist Jose Maria Sobral. It is located on the Filchner Ice Shelf.</p>	<p>Average Elevation : 1000m</p>

Aboa Station Antarctica	Aboa (from the Latin name of Turku) is a seasonal Finnish research station in Antarctica, located in Queen Maud Land, about 130 kilometres (81 mi) from the coast, on a nunatak called Basen in the Vestfjella Mountains.	Population : 12 in Summer 0 in Winter
San Martin Base Antarctica	<p>San Martin Base is a permanent, all year-round Argentine Antarctic base and scientific research station named after General Jose de San Martin, the Libertador of Argentina, Chile and Peru. It is located on Barry Island, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula.</p> <p>At the time of its foundation in 1951, it was the first human settlement south of the Antarctic Circle. As of 2014 it is Argentina's westernmost permanent base.</p>	Average Elevation : 5m
Base General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme Antarctica	Base General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme, also Base Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme, or shortly Bernardo O'Higgins, named after Bernardo O'Higgins is a permanently staffed Chilean research station in Antarctica and the capital of Antarctica Commune.	Population : 44 in Summer 16 in Winter Average Elevation : 13m
Esperanza Base Antarctica	Esperanza base (Spanish: Base Esperanza, "Hope Base") is a permanent, all year-round Argentine research station in Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula (Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula). It is one of only two civilian settlements on Antarctica (the other being the Chilean Villa Las Estrellas). The Base's motto is "Permanencia, un acto de sacrificio" ("Permanence, an act of sacrifice").	Population : 55 Average Elevation : 25m

<p>Orcadas Base Antarctica</p>	<p>Base Orcadas is an Argentine scientific station in Antarctica, and the oldest of the stations in Antarctica still in operation. It is located on Laurie Island, one of the South Orkney Islands (Spanish: Islas Orcadas del Sur), at 4 meters (13.1 ft) above sea level and 170 meters (558 ft) from the coastline. Established by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in 1903 and transferred to the Argentine government in 1904, the base has been permanently populated since, being one of six Argentine permanent bases in Argentina's claim to Antarctica, and the first permanently inhabited base in Antarctica.</p>	<p>Population : 45 in Summer 11 in Winter Average Elevation : 4m</p>
<p>Signy Research Station Antarctica</p>	<p>Signy Research Station is an Antarctic research base on Signy Island, run by the British Antarctic Survey.</p> <p>Marine and terrestrial biology is carried out at Signy, particularly looking at the effects of climate change on the southern ocean ecosystems. Three species of penguin (Adélie, chinstrap and gentoo) are monitored at the base.</p> <p>To continue an original time series of visual sea ice observations after the station became summer-only, an automated sea ice camera now operates all year around, providing a continuous record of sea ice extent near the station for over 50 years.</p>	<p>Population : 8 in Summer 0 in Winter</p>
<p>Dumont d'Urville Station Antarctica</p>	<p>The Dumont d'Urville Station (French: Base Dumont d'Urville) is a French scientific station in Antarctica on Île des Péterels, archipelago of Pointe Géologie in Adélie Land. It is named after explorer Jules Dumont d'Urville since his expedition landed on Débarquement Rock in the Dumoulin Islands at the northeast end of the archipelago on January 21, 1840. It is operated by the "French Polar Institute Paul-Émile Victor", a joint operation of French public and para-public agencies.</p>	

Showa Station Antarctica	Showa Station, also sometimes spelled Syowa, is a Japanese permanent research station on East Ongul Island in Queen Maud Land, Antarctica. Built in 1957, Showa Station is named for the era in the Japanese calendar during which it was established, the Showa period.	
Longyearbyen Norway	Svalbard's climate is a combination of an Arctic climate tempered by the North Atlantic Current. Nordenskiold Land is the warmest and wettest part of the archipelago, caused by the convergence of mild and humid air from the south and cold air from the north. Longyearbyen is one of the places in the world that have warmed fastest in recent decades. In the more recent period 1981–2010, winter has warmed 3.4 degree C and summer 1 degree C compared to 1961–90.	Population : 2144 Average Elevation : 7m
Palikir Federated States of Micronesia	With the current stresses on the environment, infrastructure, and economy in the FSM, more frequent extreme events and climate change could pose severe problems for the resilience of the island communities. To address these issues, several non-profit organizations working with the government have begun to identify marine protected areas and conservation areas to protect resources for food security. In addition, some of the low-lying atolls have made arrangements to secure tracts of land on higher islands for possible relocation.	Population : 4645 Average Elevation : 89m
Funafuti Tuvalu	Global warming is a concern in Tuvalu since the average height of the islands is less than 2 metres (6.6 ft) above sea level, with the highest point of Niulakita being about 4.6 metres (15 ft) above sea level. Tuvalu could be one of the first nations to experience the effects of sea level rise. Not only could parts of the island be flooded but the rising saltwater table could also destroy deep rooted food crops such as coconut, pulaka, and taro.	Population : 6025 Area : 0.9 sq miles Average Elevation : 4m

Bir Lehlou Western Sahara	Bir-Lahlou -- "a place of sweet water" in Arabic -- lies deep inland from the Atlantic rim of North Africa, in a region where the Sahara's coastal dunes turn to flat, rocky, inhospitable terrain.	Population : 500 Average Elevation : 475m
Cottica Suriname		Population : 29210
Ciudad del Este Paraguay		Population : 293817 Area : 40 sq miles Average Elevation : 185m
Ugolnye Kopi Russia	It is hoped that in the near future, the reliance of the settlement, as well as of the Ugolny Airport and Shakhtyorsk, on electricity generation by diesel fuel generators will decrease. In 2003, power cables were finally laid across the water from the Anadyr power station to these settlements. The use of natural gas as basic fuel will allow for the considerable improvement of the ecological situation in the autonomous okrug by decreasing the level of emissions in the atmosphere caused by coal burning. Hence the cost of power will drop, and reliability and quality of power supply will be higher.	Population : 3736
Khatanga Russia		Population : 3450 Average Elevation : 30m
Ambarchik Russia		Population : 4
Batagay Russia		Population : 4369
Chokurdakh Russia		Population : 2367
Ust Nera Russia		Population : 6463
Zhigansk Russia		Population : 3420
Okhotsk Russia		Population : 4215
Napier New Zealand	Some of the most significant environmental, economic and social effects of climate change might be caused by changes in climate extremes (for example floods, droughts, frosts, strong winds, tropical cyclones and storm surges), rather than just changes in mean climate conditions.	Population : 62100 Area : 41 sq miles Average Elevation : 9m
Dulan China		Average Elevation : 3200m

Santa Cruz Ecuador	<p>Climate change could endanger the unique wildlife of the Galapagos Islands, and scientists are trying to figure out how to protect vulnerable species such as blue-footed boobies and Galapagos Penguins.</p> <p>Some 175 years after the wildlife of the Galapagos helped inspire Charles Darwin to develop his theory of evolution, scientists are measuring the impact of global warming on the rich but fragile biodiversity of the islands.</p> <p>The volcanic archipelago, about 600 miles west of the Ecuadorean coast, is home to scores of endemic species that closely depend on one another for survival.</p> <p>Scientists say abrupt and frequent changes in sea temperatures and the death of coral reefs near the islands show that global warming is taking its toll on local sea life.</p>	Population : 11262 Area : 381 sq miles
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