The magnitude of observed impacts and projected climate risks indicate the scale of decision making, funding and investment needed over the next decade if climate resilient development is to be achieved.

There are approximately 500 rural settlements and villages in the Northern Forests geography. Some of these villages are dated back to 600 years. Climate change has been causing negative effects on Northern Forests villlages. The drought in the villages due to climate change has been led deterioration of the nature. Due to drought, underground and surface waters have being damaged, lakes and streams have being dried up and vanished. These losses have been causing to water living species to dissappear, thus living population in the food chain get damaged, and source of incomes of villagers who earn their life from sea farming are taken away from them. The drought has also led to the drying and diminishing of forests, as well as an increase in forest fires. Due to the climate change the diseases seen in trees have been increased, the diseases either seen seldomly and/or brand new ones have been popped up and in some regions mass tree losses have been experienced.
The drought also causes extensive soil loss. Besides, the precipitation regimen has changed due to the climate crisis, and many villages have been exposed to flash floods. The Northern Forests villagers have been living on agricuture and animal breeding for years. The negative impacts of climate change and drought have led to decrease and even extinction of water resources, thus have a devastating impact on villagers source of income of agriculture and animal breeding. Villagers who have lost their agricultural lands have to migrate from the villages as they have no other means of sources of income. With these forced migrations, the young population has started to look for a way to leave the villages as soon as possible; thus causing the decrease on the population of Northern Forests villages.