

Topic:

Despite its urgency, climate crisis remains the most neglected cause

Outline:

1. Introduction

Climate Crisis remains largely neglected globally, despite its urgency. Political inaction driven by short term economic interests and a lack of coordination hinders essential actions. Urgent and collective efforts are required to prioritize the crisis and implement effective solutions for the protection of environment and future generations

2. Why is it urgent to address climate crisis

3. Why does climate change remains the most neglected cause

- a) Failure of government to perceive the immediate threat of climate change
- b) Competing interests and Geopolitical tensions impede Global cooperation on climate change
- c) Insufficient policy frameworks to tackle

Climate change

d) Politicians prefer easy wins over effective climate change action

e) Prioritizing short term economic interests over long term goals

f) Insufficient accountability because of lack of robust enforcement mechanisms of International laws

4. What are the impacts of this neglect

a) Impact on Global stability resulting in Geopolitical tensions and resource conflicts

b) Economic consequences as a result of losses from extreme weather

c) Exacerbating social inequalities: The impact on vulnerable communities

d) Climate change impacts on ecosystem and wild life

5. How to alleviate the threat of neglect of climate crisis

a) Strengthening the International cooperation and knowledge sharing

b) Ensuring sustainable governance by implementing robust policies for carbon reduction and renewable energy production

c) Empowering public awareness, building

support for climate action and sustainable contributions

d) Empowering local communities to cultivate ownership and inclusive partnership in climate initiatives

e) Advancing Green technologies and accelerating the transition to a low carbon economy

f) Sustainable Land use and Conservation of Natural resources

b-Conclusion

"Climate change is the most profound challenge humanity faces, and it's not just about saving the planet; it's about securing our own future on earth." (Sir David Attenborough)

As the above quote underscores, the climate crisis is not merely an environmental concern but a human one, demanding immediate and unwavering attention. The situation is becoming increasingly alarming as the world has failed to take the effective measures. Governmental failure to recognize the actual harm of the climate

crisis, ineffective policy-making, personal interests, and geopolitical tensions hinder Global cooperation on climate change. Nation states often prioritize short term economic goals over long term climate action. Additionally, International laws on climate change lack effective enforcement mechanisms, leading to lack of accountability. The climate crisis has a massive impact on Global stability, with economic consequences such as floods, droughts and infrastructural damage, along with exacerbating social inequalities. It also severely impacts ecosystem and wild-life. There is a pressing need for International cooperation to ensure sustainable governance through the implementation of robust policies. Raising Public awareness, about the disastrous impacts of climate change is essential to mobilize action. Modern technologies should be used to shift on a low carbon economy and to promote the conservation of Natural resources. Climate crisis remains largely neglected globally, despite its urgency. Political

inaction driven by short term economic interests and a lack of coordination hinders essential collective actions. Urgent and the crisis efforts are required to prioritize solutions and implement effective environment for the protection of environment and future generations.

Addressing the climate crisis is of the utmost urgency because the consequences of inaction are already becoming alarming and pose a significant threat to earth and its inhabitants. Rising global temperatures are causing more frequent and severe natural disasters, including wildfires, hurricanes and droughts, disrupting ecosystems and human communities. Furthermore, the warming planet contributes to the loss of biodiversity, exacerbates food and water scarcity, and leads to health risks such as heat related illnesses. Failing to contribute in substantial action to mitigate climate change will not only intensify these challenges but also risk irreversible damage to environment, making it imperative to act swiftly and decisively.

to safeguard the future of earth and the well-being of future generations.

The failure of Governments to perceive the immediate threat of climate change is having dire consequences. It not only risks the safety and well being of people but also incurs substantial economic costs in disaster recovery and rebuilding efforts. For example, despite clear scientific evidence and numerous warnings, certain national and local governments have failed to undertake or delayed projects like seawalls, flood defenses, and improved drainage systems. This shortsightedness has left vulnerable communities exposed to destructive flooding recently.

Competing interests and Geopolitical tensions pose significant threat to Global cooperation on climate change. Countries because of personal interests refuse to cooperate effectively in finding solutions to combat climate change. According to New York Times, The U.S. was initially a signatory to the Paris agreement in 2016. However, in 2017, Trump announced its withdrawal from the agreement,

citing concerns about economic impacts, and took a stance that since other countries were not making efforts, they would not bear this loss alone. This competition not only hampers cooperative efforts but also fails the efforts to resolve the environmental problems.

The inadequacy of policy frameworks is a big hurdle to combat climate change. The existing policies are found to be lacking in terms of their ability to make a meaningful impact on mitigating the effects of climate change. According to **Human Rights watch**

Report 2020, in recent years, there has been concern about deforestation and forest fires in the Amazon. Critics argue that policies and practices in Brazil have not effectively prevented illegal logging and land clearing, leading to substantial carbon emission and a loss of biodiversity.

It has become evident that many politicians often prioritize politically expedient short term actions, over the more challenging but essential measures required to combat this global crisis effectively. According to **BBC**, Australia has significant coal reserves and

a coal-dependent energy sector and Australian politicians have been criticized for supporting the coal industry and delaying the transition to cleaner energy alternatives. The exploitation of coal reserves can be seen as short term economic benefit which hinders long term measures to reduce carbon emissions.

Various International laws exist on Environmental protection, but they don't have effective enforcement mechanism. And because of absence of robust implementation, these laws are subject to violation. For instance, The Paris Agreement 2015, while effective in principle, has struggled to yield productive results due to a lack of robust ^{or} effective enforcement mechanism. Nation States may not fully adhere to their stated goals, leading to gaps in the Global effort to combat climate change.

The consequences on Global stability are giving rise to increased geopolitical tensions. Simultaneously, they are also fueling resource conflicts. For example, The melting of Arctic ice due to rising Global temperatures has made previously inaccessible resources, such as oil, natural gas and minerals,

more easily exploitable. As a result, several countries like U.S, Russia, and China, are vying for control of these valuable resources. The potential for resource conflicts in the Arctic has heightened geopolitical tensions in the region. (FP Analytics Special Report, 2020).

Extreme weather-related losses have significant economic repercussions, leading to increased costs for disaster recovery and reduced productivity. Such events strain budgets and hinder economic growth. According to the **Country Climate and Development Report of World Bank 2022**, the combined risks of extreme climate related events, environmental degradation, and air pollution are projected to reduce Pakistan's GDP by 18% to 20% by 2050. And hence, it will stall progress on economic development.

Vulnerable communities, including low income communities, minorities and indigenous groups, are disproportionately affected by climate change. They often live in areas more susceptible to extreme

weather events and environmental degradation. According to World Health Organization, 3.6 billion people already live in areas highly susceptible to climate change. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 2.50,000 deaths per year.

The impact of climate change on ecosystems and wild life is a growing concern. It poses significant threat to biodiversity and the environment.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature reports that climate change is a significant driver of species extinction and endangerment. About 30% of assessed species are at risk due to changing climate conditions. This depicts the negative impact of climate change on ecosystem.

Strengthening International cooperation and knowledge sharing is paramount for effective climate action. Sharing knowledge on sustainable practices, renewable technologies and climate resilience measures can accelerate the progress to combat the crisis. International cooperation exemplified by Paris Agreement. The urgency of climate change underscores the need of

even greater cooperation, where Nations collectively commit to a sustainable, low-carbon future, ensuring a healthier planet for future generations.

To mitigate the impacts of climate change, effective governance is essential. By enacting and enforcing policies for carbon reduction and transition to renewable energy resources, governments can lead the way in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The success stories of countries like Norway, Denmark and Germany, serve as inspiring examples, as they have adopted such policies, resulting in decreased emissions and increased renewable energy capacity.

Public awareness and engagement play a crucial role to deal with challenges of climate change. A 2021 Pew Research Center Survey found that the growing awareness and public support are beneficial in exerting pressure on the governments and relevant institutions to take climate action. By empowering individuals with knowledge and a sense of responsibility, a collective momentum can be created towards a prosperous future.

Empowering local communities to cultivate ownership and inclusive partnerships in climate initiatives is a cornerstone of effective climate action. Involving local people in decision making and implementation significantly enhances the success of climate projects. As UNDP states that community led initiatives tend to be more resilient and sustainable. The participation of community is essential for achieving long-lasting, positive outcomes and creating a shared commitment to preserve the environment for future generations.

Advancing green technologies and accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy is an imperative for addressing climate change. According to

International Renewable Energy Agency, renewable energy technologies have shown a remarkable growth, contributing to over one third of global energy capacity in 2020. So, clean energy solutions besides reducing carbon footprint, also drives economic prosperity.

Sustainable land use and conservation of natural resources are vital components

of addressing climate change. As stated by **Food and Agriculture Organization**, land use changes and deforestation are major contributors to Global greenhouse gas emissions. And to overcome the impacts, practices like reforestation, regenerative agriculture, and protection of Natural habitats can be adopted to preserve the ecosystem.

In a nutshell, the urgency to address the climate crisis cannot be overstated, yet it remains one of the most persistently neglected global challenges.

Margaret Mead once said, "We won't have a Society if we destroy the environment." Governments however, failing to perceive the immediate threat of climate change, are entangled in a web of competing interests, geopolitical tensions, insufficient policy frameworks, and political short termism that prioritizes economic gains over long-term sustainability. This neglect results in far-reaching consequences, encompassing disruptions to Global stability,

economic setbacks, exacerbated social inequalities, and severe ecological impacts.

To counter this neglect, there is a need to undertake a comprehensive approach, encompassing strengthened international cooperation, robust governance through carbon reduction policies and renewable energy, heightened public awareness and green technology advancement. Only through a concerted, multifaceted effort, world can combat climate crisis. The time for action is now, for the stakes are too high to ignore.