

"Climate Change: Causes And Consequences"

• Outline:

1: Introduction.

1.1 Hook

1.2 Background

1.3 Thesis statement

2: Understanding climate change.

2.1 Definition and Scientific Basis

2.2 Historical Evolution of climate change Debate

2.3 Distinction between climate variability and climate change.

3: Causes of climate change.

3.1 Natural causes.

3.1.1 Volcanic Eruptions

3.1.2 Solar Radiation Variations

3.1.3 Natural Greenhouse Effect

3.2 Anthropogenic (Human-Induced) causes.

3.2.1 Industrialization and carbon emissions

3.2.2 Deforestation and Land-use change

3.2.3 Fossil Fuel Dependence and Transportation

3.2.4 Agricultural practices and Methane Emissions

3.2.5 Urbanization and Heat Island Effect

4: Consequences of climate change.

4.1 Environmental consequences.

4.1.1 Rising Global temperatures.

4.1.2 Melting Glaciers and polar ice caps.

4.1.3 Rising sea levels and coastal Erosion.

4.2 Socio-Economic consequences.

4.2.1 Food Insecurity and Agricultural Decline.

4.2.2 Water Scarcity and Resource conflicts.

4.2.3 Public Health crises.

4.3 political and security consequences.

4.3.1 climate Refugees and Border tensions.

4.3.2 National's security threats and Resource wars.

4.3.3 Geopolitical instability in Vulnerable Regions.

6. Global Response to climate change.

6.1 International agreement and framework.

6.1.1 United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC).

6.1.2 Kyoto protocol.

6.1.3 Paris Agreement 2015.

6.2 Role of International organization and NGOs.

6.3 Technological and policy innovations.

7. Pakistan Response to climate change.

7.1 National climate change policy.

7.2 Billion Tree Tsunami.

7.3 Renewable energy initiatives.

7.4 climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Measures.

8. Challenges in Combating climate change.

8.1 Lack of political will and Global commitment.

8.2 North-south divide and climate Justice issues.

8.3 Economic Dependence on Fossil Fuel.

9. Way forward.

- 9.1 Strengthening international climate governance
- 9.2 Promoting Renewable energy Transitions.
- 9.3 Enhancing Climate Education and public awareness.

10. Conclusion.

1) Introduction:

Barack Obama once remarked "climate change does not respect border; it does not respect who you are, rich and poor, small and big. Therefore, this is what we call "global challenges" which required global solidarity". The Earth, which for millennia sustained human civilization with stable seasons and life supporting ecosystems, is now experiencing a rapid and unprecedented climate shift that threatens to the future of humanity. In recent decades, industrial emissions, deforestation, and reckless resource exploitation have disrupted the planet's climate system. The intergovernmental panel on climate change (ipcc) reports a 1.1°C rise in global temperatures since pre-industrial times, triggering severe consequences: melting glaciers, rising seas, destructive floods, prolonged droughts, and extreme weather events. What was once a gradual natural phenomenon has transformed into a fast-moving, human-driven crisis with planetary implications.

Climate change caused by both natural and anthropogenic factors, has emerged as the most urgent global challenges of our time. understanding it causes

and consequences is essential for developing collective,
sustainable solutions.