

The Threat of Global Warming and Ways to Counter it.

Outline

I Introduction

Global warming is a real socio-economic, political and even existential threat for the world; however, it can be countered by taking some measures.

II Understanding Global Warming

III Areas where Global Warming is a Threat

A. Excessive floods due to global warming;

a. 80% of the natural disaster, UN report

B. Glacial melt and rise
in Sea level;

- a. Tuvalu, a Pacific Island
about to submerge in sea,
a case study

C. Deteriorating Air Quality
impacts health condition;

- a. WHO's ADG's remark
"a serial killer"

- b. Germanwatch, an NGO's
report - 1,28,000 casualties
annually due climate crisis

D. Global warming: a threat
to human life;

- a. Lancet report "Countdown
on Health and Climate
Crisis" - 23 percent increased
in death casualties since 1990s

E. Negative impact on
Agricultural product;

- a. Case in Point: 1.8 m
hectar agri-land ~~sub~~ submerged
only in Pakistan in 2025

E. Economic lost and surge in poverty;

a. Case in point; nearly 640bn potential labour hours lost, equivalent to \$1.9 trillion lost

F. Enlarge the disparity: The Global North vs the Global South;

a. Industrialization of the developed nations at the cost of developing and underdeveloped countries.

b. Case study, Pakistan 15th vulnerable, 1st carbon emitter.

IV Ways to Counter Global Warming

A. Shift from fossil fuel to renewable energy resources;

a. Pakistan's carbon reduction has reached 37%, Sherry Rehman

B. Cut carbon at industries by reducing subsidies;

a. Lund report; 15 countries spend more on energy subsidies and less on health

C. Complete ban on deforestation;

- q. Case in point: 11000 hector area forest lost in Pakistan, World Wild Fund for Nature in Pakistan

D. Encourage afforestation — a natural factory to counter global warming;

- q. Case study: Ten Billion Tree Tunami

E. Public Aware general public about global warming;

- a. Threat of global warming
- b. Encourage use of public transportations

F. Climate financing Implement the global commitments;

- a. COP21, Paris agreement and carbon cut commitment
- b. COP27, climate financing

V. Conclusion

Essay

Every issue has its origin; the origin of global warming can be traced back in Industrial Revolution in the 18th Century.

In the beginning, human's ~~take~~ consider it like other global issues; ~~who~~ however, when the Ozone depletion was observed, it was taken as a serious matter.

The situation, consequently, has become worse with due time.

Excessive floods, glacial melt and rise in sea level, deteriorating health condition, and surging poverty are some of the negative impacts of global warming. The threat, however, can be countered by taking remedial measures.

Some of major ways are carbon cut, afforestation and public awareness. Additionally, shift to renewable energy, ban on deforestation and implementation of global climate related commitments may help to counter global warming. Hence, global warming is an existential threat for the world; however there are various ways to counter it.

The overall rise in the temperature of the world is known as global warming. The phenomenon is caused by man-made ^{actions} and natural happenings. Carbon emission, deforestation and population growth among many other human activities cause the global warming. In addition,

the natural phenomena like volcanic eruption and forest fire increase the pace of global warming. Thus, the temperature of the world has continuously been rising since the Industrial Revolution, ~~and~~ exposing threat for the world.

Excessive floods is one of the most vulnerable threat for the world due to global warming. When the temperature rises, the speed of glacial melting increases, resulting excessive floods. Floods, as per the report of the United Nations (UN) report, is the most common natural disaster and the damage caused by it is equal to 80 percent of damages caused by natural disaster. Thus, floods are the

most disasterous threat for the world mainly caused by global warming.

Another threat of global warming is the increasing the level of the sea. The higher the temperature, the more glacial melt and the more glacial melt the rise in sea level.

Owing to this rise, various costal area areas are threat of submerged. Tuvalu, a Pacific Island, for example, is at the verge of submerge into sea. The scientists threaten that the Island may 80 percent of the Island will be under water by 2035. The similar threat possesses for the rest of coastal lands around the globe. Global warming, henceforth, is existensial threat

for ~~cost~~ ~~coastle~~ coastal areas,
~~due to~~ increasing the sea level.

Owing to the phenomenon,
the quality of air reduces
significantly causing negative impacts
on human health conditions. Green
house gases - hazardous to human
health - are trapped in the
atmosphere due to global warming.
Moreover, the destructive ~~sun~~
rays from the sun also enter
into the atmosphere due to
Ozone depletion. These implications
reduce not only the quality
of air but also health conditions
of human beings. The ADG of
WHO calls it, "a serial killer."
Moreover, a Germanwatch's report
~~also~~ says that 1,20,000 casualties
have been recorded due climate
related activities. This data helps

Land and its products are is another threat of global warming. Abrupt climate changes, excessive floods and scorching sun collectively damage agricultural sector. For example, in Pakistan, 18 million acre agricultural land submerged under water due to 2025 floods. Likewise, India, Bangladesh and China among many other countries faced the similar issue. Thus, climate change and global warming bring destruction to the agricultural domain.

The threat of global warming also lies in economic front. On one hand, it brings infrastructural damage; and on the other hand, it slows down the industrial growth. Moreover, it also plays as a factor causing

lost of potential labour hours.
As "Climate Countdown on Climate
and Health crisis" report
published by Lancet in collaboration
with WHO. estimated 640m
hours lost of equating to
\$ 1.9 trillion every year. ^{It} causes
increase in poverty rate. Hence,
global warming also causes increase
in poverty.

Already existing global
disparity between the global
north and the global south has
worsened by the global
warming. The developed countries
are the main carbon emitters
however, the implications are
to be faced by developing
nations. Pakistan, for example,
is responsible for less 1%
of global carbon emission, but

it is the 15th most climate vulnerable states of world, as a report published by German Watch. As a result, the developing countries demand for climate justice which is being continuously ignored by the major contributors. Thus, the global warming increases the differences between the first world and third world countries.

Global warming is no more future threat, it is real and current threat for the world. However, some remedial measures can be taken to counter the growing threat.

One of the best ways to counter global warming is a shift from fossil fuel to renewable energy resources. Fossil fuels, being the major resources of energy, are the main contributors of carbon in the atmosphere.

It can be done by making plans, national planning and their implementations. Pakistan, for instance, as claimed by Sherry Rehman, has significantly reduced 37 percent of carbon emission since 2022 — without global funding. The percentage, moreover, will increase to 50% by 2050.

The similar paradigm shift, if the world strives for, may stop the growing global warming.

Another measure that can counter the global warming is reduction of carbon emission from factories. Factories are the main sources of carbon ~~emitt~~ emissions; carbon cut in industries impact significant carbon reduction in carbon emission.

Contrarily, there ~~are~~ ~~not~~ countries support and provide subsidies in fossil fuels for factories.

The report, "Countdown in the Health and Climate Change" published by Limitt, says that more than 15 countries across the world spend more budget on subsidies for fossil fuel than for the health sector. Thus, carbon cut at factories are required to counter global warming.

Defor Deforestation causes

global warming; complete ban on it is need of the hour. Carbon absorption capability reduces due to deforestation, causing global warming. If the current situation remain unchecked, the destruction will be catastrophic. For example, in Pakistan, 11000 ha of forests reduces as per the report of World Wild Fund for Nature Pakistan. Such activities must stop at the earliest to counter the growing phenomenon.

Afforestation along with ban on deforestation may can reduce the threat of global warming. The more the forests, the higher the of carbon absorption and the higher the carbon absorption, the more improvement in the climate. For instance, the Ten Billion Tree Tarama, was the initiative

taken by Pakistan to plant 10 billion trees in the country. Such plantation drives at various level bring significant result, countering climate change.

Public awareness is one of the most important measures that can be taken to curb the global warming. A well-aware citizen can contribute, though at minor level, to counter climate change. Additionally, public are ~~encouraged~~ encouraged to use the public transportation. Electric-vehicles are to be promoted. In this way, the carbon emission due to vehicles - the major carbon contributor - is reduced. Hence, to counter the global warming, public awareness is also significant.

Lastly, the implementation of the decisions taken by the global countries collectively. The commitments made by the global organizations and conferences may only effect when they are implemented - as actions speak louder ^{louder} than words. In 2015, the major parties of COP21 committed to not let the world temperature rise above 1.5°C . However, due to no major action, the threshold has met. Additionally, the promise of climate financing made during COP27 seems hold no water. Thus, the implementation of the decisions and commitments are elixirs to counter climate global warming.

To conclude, the global warming has become an existential

threat for the global world. The threat exposing at various domains ranging from health and life to poverty and disparity. However, measures can be taken to reduce or counter the growing threat. The ways including afforestation, carbon cut and public awareness can be the major actions that help in countering global warming. Hence, climate