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~~Topic: The Dangers of Global Warming and
the Ways to Counter It.~~

~~Outline~~

~~1. Introduction~~

~~2. The Threat of Global Warming~~

~~1. Direct threat to National security of States~~

- ~~• Example of island country i.e., Indonesia.~~

~~2. Responsible for major GDP losses~~

- ~~• McKinsey Global Institute Report on India.~~

~~3. A Severe Impediment to HDI losses~~

- ~~• WHO report on effects of climate change.~~

~~4. Recurrent Global Warming Disrupts Natural Habitats~~

- ~~• Example of 2022 floods in Pakistan.~~

- ~~• Case study of Galapagos Islands~~

~~5. Responsible for Erosion of Culture~~

- ~~• Example of UNESCO world heritage sites like~~

~~Statue of Liberty and Venice.~~

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Outline

A. Introduction

B. The Threat of Global Warming

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- Example of UNESCO world heritage sites like Statue of Liberty and Venice.

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C. Ways to Counter Global Warming

1. Sufficient Budget Allocation for Sustainable Economic Development.

- Case Study of First climate change budget of Pakistan (26)

2. Investment in Climate Resilient Infrastructure

- Tackling Heat Stress; UK's 'cool coalition' 2020

3. Overhauling the Administrational system.

- Reforms in the Climate Ministry of Pakistan.

4. Enhanced Public Private Partnerships.

- Dubai's Sustainable City Development by Diamond Developers.

5. Enhancing Regional Cooperation in Risky Areas

- ASEAN Climate Change Initiative

6. Global Climate Activism

- South-South Cooperation.

D. Conclusion

- Focus on adaptation rather than mitigation

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Every now and then we keep hearing the term "Ecocide", but very few of us tend to ponder as to why is it named so. Because the destruction of nature by deliberate means is as dangerous as ~~etc~~ ^{committing a} a genocide. Global warming, is a threat contributing factor to this ecocide. In today's world and age, global warming has become a serious threat. It is a threat not only to the national security of states and their economy but also to the overall human development indicators like health, education and standard of living. Moreover it has become a lingering threat to natural habitats especially the biodiversity, and is also becoming increasingly responsible for erosion of our own human culture. There is no doubt that the threat of global warming is alarming but fortunately, there are many ways by which it can be countered, and its effects can be mitigated. These counter measures can be injecting more finances into the climate change machinery, investing in modern and resilient infrastruc-

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ture, overhauling the ministerial system and increased public-private partnerships. Furthermore, increasing regional cooperation across all regions, riskier areas and global climate activism are key to combat global warming.

In essence, global warming is a palpably authentic threat not only to humans and nations but also to the wider biodiversity.

With the right measures in place, it can not only be mitigated but also countered, given the inclusion of all stakeholders.

To begin with, global warming is increasingly becoming a direct threat to national security. For some of the coastal and island countries it has become a matter of survival.

These countries are quick to realise the issue and many of them have already started to work on adaptation and mitigation. For instance

Indonesia is an island country and has a high coastal population density. This population is particularly vulnerable and exposed to climate-amplified coastal flooding from

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rising sea levels and storm surges. These climate changes have compelled the country to relocate the capital city from Jakarta

~~Try to write more substantive~~ to Nusantara. This is because it follows that global warming is increasingly becoming a national security issue.

Global warming has induced major GDP losses in growing economies. GDP losses in such economies mean stunted growth, lack of human capital. These growing economies can not afford disruption in their economic activities in the form of GDP losses. India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It has recently surpassed the United Kingdom in GDP growth.

At the same time, India is a country which is at extreme climatic risk. According to the McKinsey Global Institute Report on India,

The country is set to lose 5.2% of its GDP by 2050 without adequate and sufficient adaptation measures to global warming and climate change. The statistics are

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extremely alarming given the developmental issues of already vulnerable populations in India. This report is open evidence that global warming directly and indirectly contributes to GDP losses in a country.

Additionally, global warming has become a severe impediment to losses in Human Development Index or HDI. There are certain HDI indicators which are crucial for development and progress of a society or nation.

Most important among them are education, health and standard of living. Unfortunately,

they have ^{all} been badly hampered by changing climatic conditions. According to a report by

World Health Organization (WHO), 3.6 billion

people already live in areas highly susceptible to climate change. The direct damage

costs to health is estimated between 2-4

billion US dollars per year by 2030, and

climate change induces mental health issues like anxiety, post traumatic stress due to factors like displacement and disrupted

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social cohesion. This report proves substantial evidence as to how damaging are the effects of global warming and climate change to human development index.

Moreover, recurrent global warming also disrupts natural habitats. It is important to note here that these habitats not only belong to humans but also to other animals and wider biodiversity. The 2022 floods in

Pakistan displaced 8 million people and impacted 33 million people according to National Commission for Human Rights Pakistan. Equally important is its effect on biodiversity.

global warming El Niño events have been recurrent in Galápagos Islands, Ecuador. Native to these islands are marine iguanas which feed on green algae. This algae due to global warming is now turned brown hence cutting food supply of these iguanas. Almost 90% of these iguanas are dying out and are increasingly becoming endangered species. In short, global warming is a direct threat to habitats

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of all kinds, human and animal.

Lastly, the ever ~~rising~~ ^{warming} rise in temperature and resulting climatic conditions pose a serious threat to cultural sites all over the world.

Most of these sites are designated world heritage sites under UNESCO framework. For example,

The Statue of Liberty in US is at threat due to climatic conditions. ~~Non~~ Human

caused him to be sent to Liberty Island.

Global warming contributes to intensification of these

has reached Statue of Liberty, increasing the risk of corrosion of delicate coral skin. The island itself could submerge permanently altered which could affect tourism. In summation we can say that global warming and resultant climatic changes pose a serious threat to culture & cultural activities all across the world.

The above outlined arguments leave no doubt in the fact that global warming poses direct and indirect threats to all

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life forms on the planet. However there are certain measures and ways to counter this threat.

To begin with, there is an urgent need for sufficient and proper budget allocation for sustainable economic development. If countries do not plan a budget-specific to global warming needs, it can prove to be hazardous for their populations, especially the vulnerable ones. For example, some countries are taking significant measures in this regard. The example of Pakistan

is very encouraging in this regard. The country has proposed the FY26 federal budget as the first-ever climate budget of

likewise. Under the Resilience and Sustainability facility, widely known as the RSF, Pakistan has agreed to a climate tagging system to track and report climate-related spending more clearly. Through this, the country will monitor projects that align with its climate goals set in the Nationally Determined Con-

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tributors (NDCs). This is a significant step in the right direction to tackle global warming and sustainable development.

In addition to this, investment in resilient infrastructure is crucial in fighting global warming. No matter what policies are made on paper, when they are not being executed in the form of resilient infrastructure, they will not bring the desired results. In this matter, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has come up with Cool Coalition 2020 to

tackle heat stress in affected areas and countries. These measures of UNEP include technical assistance, financing tools, advocating for energy efficient cooling technologies and working with governments to integrate cooling into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). These measures, if adopted successfully by over-heated countries, can bring about enormous progress in tackling global warming. Hence, resilient infrastructure has the potential to counter global warming to a large extent.

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Overhauling the administration is another significant measure to tackle global warming. Administration system and bureaucracy serve as engine of the government machine, and if that engine is outdated it can never be able to fully execute the policies outlined on paper. Take the example of Climate Ministry of Pakistan. The newly formed ministry is doing considerable progress but also needs serious overhauling in like enhancing institutional capacity and improving the coordination between federation and provinces. Moreover, there are certain implementation gaps due to lack of provincial buy-in, ambiguity in state border responsibilities and weak monitoring. These issues need to be tackled first-hand for better functioning of the ministry. Hence, it can be said with evidence that reforms in the administration not only enhance its own results but also create a space for more and climate resilient policymaking.

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To add to this, public private partnerships are extremely important to counter global warming. This is because these partnerships take most of the stakeholders into account which not only increases stakeholder confidence but also delivers better and efficient results. Speaking of this, Dubai's infamous sustainable city is built in collaboration with private company called Diamond Developers. Together they have built cities which are ^{not only} climate resilient, but are contributing to ~~sustainable economic~~ development of Dubai. This partnership was a fool-proof that public private partnerships are more likely to divide responsibilities, reduce the financial risks and deliver results in an efficient manner. Hence it can be said without a doubt that public private partnerships are increasingly becoming an important source to counter global warming in an ever-integrated and globalized world.

In an age of increasing regional cooperation and multilateralism, regionalism is

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imperative in tackling global warming. More and more climate affected countries are adapting to regional cooperation through certain organisations. Because it brings like minded countries on the same page to tackle climate related issues. One such example is ASEAN. The countries in this organisation are highly vulnerable to climate change as most of them are island countries. To tackle the issue they have put forth a framework called ASEAN Climate Change Initiative which includes funding, assistance, adaptive measures and information sharing on all levels. This initiative has achieved remarkable success in agriculture sector by empowering local communities in climate planning, especially Indonesia's PRKLIM; which has reached 11,000+ villages since 2013 to strengthen these populations in climate planning. These examples clearly tell that regional cooperation is the best way forward to deal with global warming.

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Finally, Global Climate Activism is a step in the right direction to deal with global warming. The world is becoming a global village and our problems are becoming more and more globalized. Global warming is one of such problems which requires coordinated effort from countries across the globe.

Within the broader movement of climate activism, South-South cooperation offers unique avenues for climate resilience. It highlights the disproportionate impacts of climate change on developing countries and pressures the high GHG emitting countries to support them.

For example the G77+ China bloc has advocated for loss and damage funding at the UNFCCC with strong civil society backing at COP 27.

The fund was finally agreed upon. It has greatly benefitted vulnerable countries like Malawi through direct cash transfers. In short the global climate activism and consequently the South-South cooperation acted as a breakthrough initiative to deal with global warming.

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Succinctly put, this essay takes into consideration, major threats posed by global warming and resultant climatic changes, to humans and other life forms on the planet. These threats covers almost all aspects of life, whether political, social, cultural, economical and of course environmental.

All of these threats are substantiated by credible empirical and factual evidence.

However, this can only be done if

provide certain measures, and these measures are crucial in tackling the effects of global warming. These measures include budgetary changes, administrative overhauling, investing in climate resilient infrastructure, enhanced public-private partnerships and increasing global and regional cooperation.

Climate change and global warming, as evident from its name, is a global phenomenon which has shared consequences.

This ever-increasing threat requires a coordinated effort where countries from

across the globe need to come together and share the responsibility on merit basis.

There needs to be a greater emphasis on adaptation measures rather than mitigation efforts. With coordinated effort on all fronts this threat can be minimized in a matter of decades.