

The Threat of Global Warming and ways to counter it.

Thesis Statement: Global warming is a persistent threat impacting the entire planet, ranging from individual and societal level to international level. However, bearing in mind that time and tide wait for none, various steps are needed to counter this looming crisis.

Outline:

I. Introduction

II. Causes of Global Warming: an overview

III. Threat of Global Warming:

A. Changing in weather patterns
(Case in point: Southern China and Dubai)

B. Aggravating water scarcity
(Report of Asian Development)

bank)
C- Rising health issues.
(Report of UNICEF)

D- Shrinking cryosphere
(UN Report - 2025)

E- Mounting Meteorological
Droughts

(case in point: cape
town, South Africa)

IV - Ways to Counter the threats of Global warming:

A- Strengthening Mechanism of Carbon Creditors
(UK woodland and Peat Land Projects)

B- Fostering Public Private Partnership.

C- Promoting desalinization Sea Water
Projects.

(case in point: Israel)

D- Transitioning to Renewable
energy

(case in point: Australia)

E- Enhancing Capacity building
(case study: Sweden)

V- Conclusion

We are the first generation to feel the effect of climate change and the last generation who can do something about it.

(Barack Obama - Former US President)

Global warming stands as one of the most pressing existential threat of the 21st century, with far-reaching implications at individual, societal and national level. Notably, changing weather patterns, rising health issues and water scarcity is creating an Augean stable. Moreover, global warming-driven disasters, including meteorological droughts and shrinking cryosphere hold the potential to disrupt the international arena.

Recently, a report published by **World Health Organization (WHO)** highlighted that **heat-related deaths have risen by 70% in two decades**.

Ultimately, the world is under continuous strain due to global warming. Therefore, there is utmost urgency to take more prudent steps to mitigate this threat effectively and efficiently - ranging from raising public awareness and strengthening local governance to enhancing regional cooperation.

Before delving into the core discussion, it is essential to first outline the primary causes of global warming. Undoubtedly, anthropogenic activities fuel the fire of global warming - unprocessed plastic waste, excessive deforestation and unsustainable consumption of fossil fuels. Moreover, unsustainable

consumption of natural resources has put the world under a cloud of global warming. It is evident from the report published by **International Energy Agency (IEA)**, that green energy sector requirements leads to topping in overall demand for minerals, resulting in increased deep mining. For this reason, it disrupts the ecological balance because of over-use of machinery and chemicals, releasing harmful substances in the environment. From the discussion made above, it can be concluded that anthropogenically driven global warming is further escalating the situation; However, robust and reliable policies are required in order to curb this ongoing crisis.

One of the primary manifestations of global warming is the alteration of weather patterns. In the

recent years, surge in weather patterns has been observed in different areas on earth, including **Dubai** in the form of record breaking rainfall; **Southern China's** severe flooding; and heavy hailstorms in **Pakistan**. In this regard, **NGO's** have raised concerns over the unsustainable increased in heat spell due to unpredictable change in weather patterns. Recently, Edhi center has reported 427 deaths ^{toll} due to heat waves. ~~Therefore~~ Furthermore, weather pattern-induced threats have led to infrastructural damage and significant loss of property. Therefore, global warming is pushing the world to the brink of chaos, as increase in unpredictable and extreme weather patterns poses a serious threat to people at both individual and collective levels.

Apart from ^{the} extreme weather patterns, aggravating water scarcity ^{is} ~~poses~~ another major threat fueled by global warming. Undeniably, rise in temperature results in increased water vaporization and utilization.

Therefore, International bodies have voiced concerns over the excessive use of water, ^{resulting in} ~~scarcity~~ ^{water} scarcity. According to the

report published by **Asian Agricultural development Bank (ADB)**, **43%**

of urban population does not have access to water in appropriate amount. These results indicate that

water scarcity is becoming a looming and persistent threat. Moreover, it is undermining regional peace and stability by escalating conflicts over

water treaties, as seen in the case of India and Pakistan. Therefore,

water scarcity is another peril on the international arena due to

global warming.

Rising temperatures significantly ^{to} poses posing a looming threat of rising health issues. Unfortunately, anthropogenically driven climate threats or naturally induced environmental challenges are effecting the quality of life in terms of health. As the matter of fact, if the air - ^{quality} fundamental for the survival of living beings - is drastically declining, then it will undoubtedly raise the concerns about public health.

Drawing on recent findings by UNICEF, 12% children die due to air pollution every year,

it becomes evident that climate change has serious health consequences.

Moreover, climate-induced health threats lead to stunted growth, psychological impacts and ~~there to~~ educational impacts. Hence, global warming is raising health concerns.

which is a serious challenge for both present and future generations.

Moreover, Shrinking Biosphere is another major threat driven due to mounting global warming. Recently, the melting of glaciers has been observed on the **Tibetan Plateau**, raising international over this looming danger, as it holds serious implications for south Asia's water scarcity. In this regard, **the United Nations has declared 2025 as the Year of Glacier Preservation**, calling for immediate and coordinated action across nations. If timely and robust environmental mechanisms - such as glacier monitoring systems, early warning technologies, and sustainable water policies - are implemented, then the world can still rise like a phoenix from the ashes of ecological

degradation and restore the delicate balance of nature.

Another significant aspect worth mentioning is mounting meteorological droughts due to global warming. Undoubt^{ly}, global warming disrupts the hydrological cycle - decrease precipitation over long period of time - results in meteorological droughts. Recently, **Zero Day** was observed in **South Africa** due to an extreme water crisis in **Cape Town**. Similar droughts are on the rise in **Southern Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa and Mediterranean parts of South Asia**. Certainly, meteorological droughts adversely impact various species in multiple ways. Moreover, they have a deteriorating effect on the fertility of soil, leading to a decline in agricultural growth. Consequently, extreme weather patterns have thrown

down the gauntlet against traditional climatic systems, increasing the frequency and intensity of meteorological droughts. Hence, global warming has far reaching implications on climate-driven disasters.

As evident from the above discussion, global warming stands as a mounting threat, triggering cascade of disasters, from aggravating water scarcity and rising health issues to mounting meteorological droughts.

Undoubtedly, the world is at the brink of chaos, it is high time to shift our focus towards

unwavering and strong measures to address this looming threat. In

this regard, ^{strengthening} ~~solidation~~ of

Carbon credits at large scale hold the capacity to

curb this threat. Carbon credits

play a significant role in filtration

of air, as they set a range for the companies and countries to emit carbon dioxide. In this way, if a country or company emit less carbon dioxide, they earn extra credits and become carbon creditor, which they can sell or use while trading. An excellent demonstration of this can be observed

In the UK, **Woodland Carbon Code** and **Peat Land Carbon Code**,

Implementation of this system in true letter and spirit can safeguard the countries from the on going escalation of global warming.

Ultimately, carbon creditors is considered as a sophisticated system, but a fly in the ointment is its weak implementation. Hence, robust and reliable policies are needed to be introduced to fully implement this mechanism, resulting in controlled

global warming.

Another vibrant and dynamic way to counter this threat is fostering public and private ~~see~~ partnership. Certainly, it is a global emergency and there is utmost urgency to work together to safeguard the planet. The words of Barack Obama, former President of United States, perfectly resonates here that climate change is not a problem for the future, but it is a problem right now. It is affecting people and communities. Therefore, such transborder threat demands comprehensive and sophisticated strategy, for instance increasing coordination and cooperation between the countries and the population. Hence, data sharing, collective actions and public private partnership can play a

vital role in countering this threat.

Furthermore, promotion of desalinization of water projects hold the potential to tackle down the climate-driven threat, ^{especially} including water scarcity. ~~One~~ Certainly, earth is comprised of water which is 71% and of land which is only 29%. - Therefore, the sea water can be desalinize and use ~~for~~ in households. Recently, **Israel's** advancements in desalination paved the way for many countries, which are facing water scarcity. In line with this claim, **Bruno Savvet** in his article **Ashkelon desalination plant - A successful story stated that it is largest desalination plant, holding the capacity to supply the usable water for 25 years** So, in order to

25 years. So, as time and tide wait for none, it is high time for ~~countries~~ the world to install such projects.

In the same vein, the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy is considered a thorough and meticulous approach to curb climate-induced threats.

Undoubtedly, ^{developed} countries are enhancing their research regarding renewable energy production and exploring ways to utilize them effectively and efficiently. Recently, Austria

has introduced Photovoltaic motorway roofing. In the same fashion, Netherlands has installed solar pavement and India has introduced photovoltaic roofing over canals. As the matter of fact, such projects or initiatives enable the countries to utilize ~~the~~ their

renewable energies including solar energy or wind energy instead of using fossil fuels. Ultimately, such approach holds the potential to redesign the existing order, enabling the countries to rise like a phoenix from the ashes of climate-driven threats.

Last but not ~~the~~ least, enhancing the capacity-building projects can mitigate the predicament posed by global warming. Certainly, climate-induced disasters immediately create emergency situation, in order to safeguard the land and ^{the} people, countries should extensively and dedicatedly enhance their capacity-building projects. It is evident from the case study of Sweden; it ^{has} installed Creative Capacity Building Projects (CCBP) to safeguard the vulnerable areas. Resultantly, it proved very successful in safeguarding

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marginalized communities. No doubt, such projects hold the capacity to ~~thoroughly~~ in the face of disasters including ~~floodings~~ and droughts. Therefore, while keeping the example of Sweden in mind, other vulnerable countries need to initiate such programs as they retain the capacity to counter climate-triggered challenges.

In a nutshell, global warming is a threat for the world, disrupting the balance of ecosystem. Surprisingly, the threats posed by ~~the~~ mounting global warming can be observed in the various forms including bad air quality, rising droughts and shrinking catastrophes. As time and tide wait for none, it is high time for the world to take immediate and effective steps to mitigate this looming threat.

Undoubtedly, developed countries have introduced some vibrant and dynamic projects: **water desalination, carbon creditors and capacity-building projects**; ultimately, ^{they} hold the capacity to untangle the world from the Gordian knot of climate-driven threats. Indeed, drawing inspiration from developed countries, vulnerable countries also need to enhance their capacity and initiate climate-friendly projects. Hence, global warming represents a ticking time bomb, necessitating urgent and coordinated measures to counter this on going threat.