WHAT IS A POLICY REVIEW

CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

Abstract

Climate change refers to shifts in Earth’s climate patterns and weather conditions such as rising of global temperatures and changes in extreme weather events such as storms and droughts while global warming refers to a long-term change in average surface temperature and gases from the greenhouses, these gases include carbon dioxide and methane, they trap heat from the sun and prevent it from escaping. The major causes of global warming are the burning of fossil fuels such as (coal, oil, and natural gas) and human activities such as (deforestation which is the cutting down of trees without replanting them). These climate changes also have some effects on health, as it influences the spread of diseases such as respiratory diseases (allergies, lung cancer, and chest pains), economic, and political, and also cause natural disasters (wildfires, pandemic, and floods). There are some changes that are being considered such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, and adopting sustainable land use (planting of more trees) and conservation practices.

Introduction

In the 19th century, the ice age, the natural greenhouse effect, and other natural changes were first discovered. Scientists argued that human emissions could have changed the Earth’s energy balance and climate. In the 1960s the evidence of the global warming effect became increasingly convincing that scientists said that there was an increase in human activities. In the 1990s there was the discovery of computer models which helped in the research and it was concluded that greenhouse gases were the major cause of global warming.

In the year 1988, the UN (United Nations) discovered the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) which was of great help because it assessed information on climate change and potential adaptation strategies. Its major role was shaping international climate policy and increasing awareness about the need of addressing climate change. Over the years, scientific research team have played some crucial roles in advancing climate changes such as weather monitoring, satellite observations, and climate models which have provided valuable insights into climate patterns, atmospheric composition, and future projects.

Literature review

Climate has changed over the years and the major impact is caused by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels. Studies have identified the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, the rise in global temperatures over the past years, and the impact of natural systems such as (rising sea levels, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather changes). Climate change may also have some implications on human health, water resources, and agricultural productivity. Developing countries such as the USA, Germany, and India are more likely to be affected by the adverse impacts of climate change such as lack of clean air, the spread of diseases, natural disasters, and food shortages.

Studies have demonstrated that the burning of fossils, deforestation, and other human activities have led to an increase in atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and methane. Climate change may have some effects on water resources such as oceans and seas which are home to aquatic animals such as fish and other animals which have been affected over time and are decreasing. Studies have shown that there are methods that can help with climate change such as shifting from fossil fuels( such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal ) to renewable energy sources and also promoting energy efficiency in industries, buildings, transportation, and appliances to reduce the overall energy demand, which leads to greenhouse gas emissions.

Results

Climate change is already affecting health in various ways such as death and illness from extreme weather events such as heat waves, storms, floods, and disruption of food systems, increase in food and waterborne disease. It is also undermining many livelihoods and access to health care and social support structures. These changes are mostly felt by vulnerable and disadvantaged women, children, poor communities, older populations, and those with underlying health conditions. Increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may lead to higher absorption of CO2 In the oceans, which causes acidification which is a threat to marine life especially organisms such as coral and shellfish that rely on carbonate ions to build their shells and skeletons. Some species may find it hard to adapt to changing climate conditions which may lead to population decrease and extinction.

Methods

These are some of the methods that facilitate climate change and global warming. They may include Greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture and livestock, and deforestation. Greenhouse gas emissions include the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, for energy production which is a major source of greenhouse emissions. When these fuels are burned, carbon dioxide and methane are released into the atmosphere, trapping heat and leading to global warming.

Agriculture and livestock include agricultural activities that contribute to climate change through greenhouse gas. Methane is emitted during rice cultivation, manure management, and fermentation in livestock. Nitrous oxide is released from the use of synthetic fertilizers and the management of livestock waste.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees and not replanting them, these activities contribute to climate change through the release of methane. Methane is emitted during rice cultivation, manure management, and enteric fermentation in livestock, Nitrous oxide is released from the use of synthetic fertilizers and the management of livestock waste.

Discussion

Climate change and global warming are major issues that affect the planet and its inhabitants. Human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels contribute to the increase of greenhouse gases that trap heat and lead to the rise of global temperatures. These changes lead to some serious threats to our environment, ecosystems, and societies. Extreme weather events such as hurricanes, droughts, floods, and heat waves are becoming more and disrupting human settlements, agriculture, and disrupting ecosystems. It also affects social and economic inequalities in developing countries which limit resources, food scarcity, and infrastructure which might lead to poverty and migration from one country to the other. Climate change requires global cooperation and urgent action such as the Paris Agreement which was signed by almost every country in the world to aim global warming and also increase the ability to adapt and build resilience. To achieve this countries must reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and transition to clean and renewable energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, and hydro energy.

Conclusion

Climate change and global warming are challenges that always require attention and solutions to cope with them. There are some measures that can help in saving the climate that includes planting of trees which will help in attraction of rain which will reduce famine, adaptation of funds which finances intiatives in countries to help them in the fight of climate change such as India’s Himalayan region where marginalized communities are harvesting rainwater, drip irrigation, and also using sprinklers in saving water, installing solar-powered irrigation, and also access to weather alert systems.

Top of Form

Bottom of Form