

CLIMATE CHANGE-HUMANS

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WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change is a long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. Changes in the orbit, the energy output of the sun, volcanic activity, the geographic distribution of the Earth's land masses and other internal or external process can influence climate. Scientists use observations from the ground, air and space, along with theoretical models, to monitor and study past, present and future climate change.

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Humans are increasingly influencing the climate and earth's temperature, not only by fluorinated gasses and farming livestock, but also by deforestation, Greenhouse gasses, burning fossil gasses. Greenhouse gasses cause climate change by trapping heat and have far-ranging environmental and health effects. By burning fossil fuels, like natural gas, oil, and coal, nitrogen fertilizers are as well incredibly efficient for making the climate change a lot worse because nitrous oxide is a powerful contributor to global warming. This affects humans' health all around the world.

HOW AND WHERE?

Changes in weather and climate patterns can put lives at risk. Dry conditions lead to more wildfires, which bring many health risks. Higher incidences of flooding can lead to spread of waterborne diseases, injuries, chemical hazards.

Africa is most likely to be affected by future climate change due to the fact that it is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate variability and change because of multiple existing stresses and low adaptive capacity.

CONNECTION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

Climate change is connected with human rights including those to life, water and sanitation, food, health, housing, self-determination, culture and development and it is also very unfair because rich countries can fight against it and climate change won't affect them that much meanwhile poor, developing countries can't.

HOW CAN WE STOP POVERTY?

Focusing on how to stop poverty is very important, both in the ways that an individual can have an impact and on the wider changes that need to be made to bring an end to poverty. First, it's necessary to create awareness, sharing links on platforms that we use daily will allow people to learn more about global poverty and will increase the general consciousness of the issue. You can also take action on your own. Funding a poor child's education or by sponsoring a poor family and influencing others to do so. Raising money and donating it to a non-profit can help as well. Donate your clothes, blankets, old toys, and money. Create jobs worldwide. According to the International Labour Organization, around 200 million people are without work.

REFUGEES

Because changes brought on by deforestation, overgrazing and drought destroy crops and kill livestock, farmers and their families are forced to move and find new work. In April, the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) released data showing that the number of people displaced by climate change-related disasters since 2010 has risen to 21,5 million.

HOW LONG WILL HUMANITY LIVE BASED ON THE CLIMATE CHANGE?

IPCC (Integrated pollution prevention and control) refers to the minimising of pollution from various industrial sources. The findings of the third assessment report; Observed warming on the Earth's surface, attribution of observed warming to human activities, projected increases in future global mean temperature, rising sea levels, and increased frequency of heat waves. IPCC warned that humanity needs to cut its carbon dioxide emissions in half by 2030, to avoid global warming of 1,5 degrees above the pre-industrial levels seen before the industrial revolution. What if the temperature increases to 1,5 degrees? If the temperature increases to 1,5 degrees it could halve the amount of sea level rise. More than 4 million people in the U.S. could be at risk along coastlines, where higher sea levels would cause bigger storm surges and higher high tides. So, it roughly means that we have about 8 years before climate change becomes really expensive and tough. It would take between 300 billion to 50 trillion dollars to end global climate change over the next two decades. But humanity can still and rather will live in the world with climate change. It is just going to be more work, because climate change is a systemic problem and it will take people with all kinds of skills and background to fight it, and many lives are likely to be threatened.

WILL WE GO EXTINCT?

The Center for Biological Diversity stated that global warming is currently the greatest threat to life on this planet. It causes several detrimental effects on the environment that many species will not be able to handle long-term. Formerly frozen arctic and Antarctic regions are melting, increasing sea levels and temperature. Eventually, these effects will create a perfect storm of extinction conditions. Humanity's own future is not looking that great, but human species are tough. I believe we can survive a while longer, even if these global warming nightmares come true. Meanwhile it still won't change the fact that this will mean less food, less water, and increased hardship across the world, especially in low-income areas and developing countries. This increase will also mean more pandemics, devastating storms, and uncontrollable wildfires that could threaten us.

Humanity has a 95% probability of being extinct in 7 800 000 years, according to J. Richard Gott's formulation of the controversial Doomsday argument, which argues that we have already lived through half the duration of human history and with climate change the years will most likely only decrease.