Impact of Climate Change SAUMYA SAH (RA2011032010013) Batch: 1 Section: P1

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1 Introduction

Climate change, which refers to the long-term shifts in weather patterns and global temperatures, has a significant impact on human health and well-being. The effects of climate change are far-reaching and include changes in precipitation, rising sea levels, heatwaves, and extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods. These changes have a direct impact on mortality, as they increase the risk of heat-related illnesses, infectious diseases, malnutrition, and other health problems. In addition to the physical effects of climate change, the psychological stress associated with climate-related events can also contribute to poor mental health outcomes and increased mortality. Overall, the impact of climate change on mortality is a growing concern for public health professionals and policymakers. This report aims to analyze the impact of climate change on several key parameters, including population, mortality rate, greenhouse gas emissions, CO2 emissions, forest area, and agricultural land, using data from the World Bank website.

2 Source

The data used in this report comes from the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal, a trusted source of data and analysis on various global development issues, including climate change. The data provides valuable insights into the current situation and trends, helping us to better understand the impacts of climate change on human life.

3 Analysis

The impact of climate change on key parameters is widespread and far-reaching. Some of the key findings from the World Bank data include:

• Climate change is affecting population growth and distribution, particularly in developing countries, leading to displacement and migration.

- Climate change is exacerbating existing health problems and increasing the risk of new health challenges, leading to increased infant and child mortality rates.
- Greenhouse gas emissions, particularly CO2, are increasing globally, contributing to rising global temperatures and exacerbating the impacts of climate change.
- The energy sector is the largest contributor to CO2 emissions, followed by industrial processes, agriculture, and deforestation.
- Climate change is affecting forests globally, leading to changes in the distribution and abundance of plant and animal species, as well as increased forest fires and deforestation.
- Climate change is affecting agricultural land globally, leading to changes in crop yields and distribution, negatively impacting food security, particularly in developing countries.

4 Conclusion

The impact of climate change on human mortality is a multifaceted and complex issue that involves a range of factors. The rapid growth of the global population, combined with the increasing mortality rates associated with climate change, presents a significant challenge for policymakers and public health officials. Greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide emissions, are the primary driver of climate change, and reducing these emissions is critical for mitigating the impact of climate change on mortality. In conclusion, the impact of climate change on mortality is a critical issue that requires urgent action from policymakers, industry leaders, and individuals. By addressing the root causes of climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting forests and agricultural land, and promoting sustainable land management practices, we can work towards a healthier, more sustainable future for all.

5 Schema



Figure 1: Schema