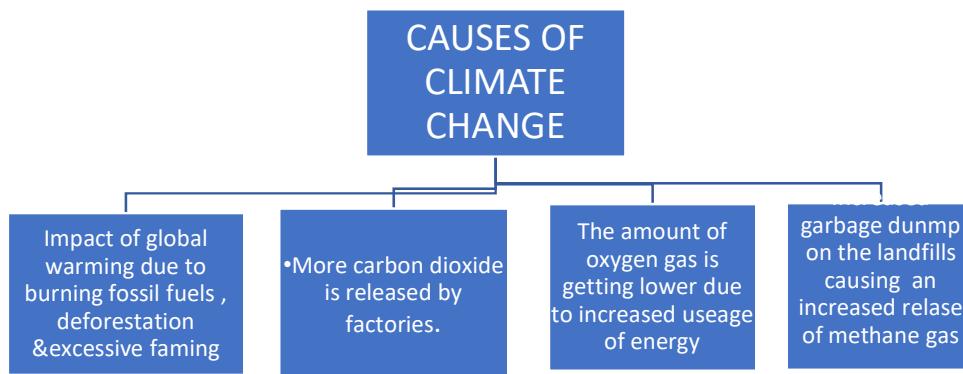


# Climate change is real not reel!

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. It's a natural change due to the alterations in the solar activity cycle. Human actions such as burning fossil fuels have taken a primitive place for the cause of climate change since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



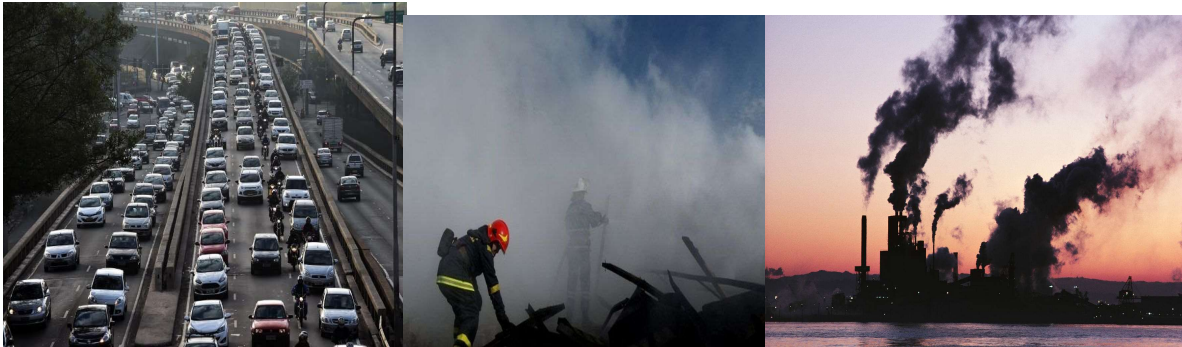
The causes of climate change can be entirely attributed to humans' irresponsible actions and the impacts are evident and visible around the world. The picture depicts the excessive release



Is climate change real?

The facts can be proved by the recent natural calamities that occurred in different parts of the world. It's a fact that climate change has been felt by all in different ways. According to the UN, the concentration of Green House gases has reached its peak in 2 million years and its rise is exponential. This has led to catastrophic natural calamities such as landslides, floods, severe droughts, melting of glaciers and loss of biodiversity. It's quite evident that climate change has affected the everyday life of people. The Lancet Countdown 2022 says, Countries and health systems continue to contend with the health, social, and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while Russia's invasion of Ukraine and persistent fossil fuel overdependence has pushed the world into global energy and cost-of-living crises. As these crises unfold, climate

change escalates unabated. Its worsening impacts are increasingly affecting the foundations of human health and wellbeing, exacerbating the vulnerability of the world's populations to concurrent health threats."This happened during the 2020 pandemic year on monsoon season.



The UN report about climate change says that South Korea is truly fighting against an anomalous climate crisis. This report tells us about the reasons for recent floods, heatwaves, forest fires, ice melting and other extreme climate crises in South Korea. W, humans, are causing these changes, primarily by burning fossil fuels in our cars, planes, and factories.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE IN SG. (1975-2022) How Can Climate Change Affect Singapore?**

Sea level rise: As a low-lying island, the rise in sea level poses the most immediate threat to Singapore. Much of our nation lies only 15 m above the Singapore Height Datum 1, with about 30 per cent of our island being less than 5 m above the Singapore Height Datum. Climate change is a critical issue to be addressed in Singapore as it is also at risk from significant climate change impacts. The island country's low-lying geography which refers to rising sea levels and increasing rainfall, create a significant flash flood risk. Additionally, its tropical location can contribute to rising temperatures and has seriously threatened human health.

The main ways to stop climate change are to pressure government and business to:

- ❖ Reduce the use of fossil fuels and instead use renewable energy.
- ❖ Invest in renewable energy such as solar, wind, wave, tidal and geothermal power.
- ❖ Switch to sustainable transport by reducing car use and switching to electric vehicles.
- ❖ Help us keep our homes cosy.
- ❖ Improve farming and encourage vegan diets.
- ❖ One of the best ways for individuals to help stop climate change is by reducing their meat and dairy consumption, or by going fully vegan.
- ❖ Businesses and food retailers can improve farming practices and provide more plant-based products to help people make the shift. Restore nature to absorb more carbon.
- ❖ The natural world is very good at cleaning up our emissions, but we need to look after it. Planting trees in the right places or giving land back to nature through 'rewilding' schemes is a good place to

start. This is because photosynthesising plants draw down carbon dioxide as they grow, locking it away in soils.

- ❖ Protect forests like the Amazon. Forests are crucial in the fight against climate change and protecting them is an important climate solution. Cutting down forests on an industrial scale destroys giant trees which could be sucking up huge amounts of carbon. Yet companies destroy forests to make way for animal farming, soya or palm oil plantations. Governments can stop them by making better laws.
- ❖ Protect the oceans. Oceans also absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which helps to keep our climate stable. But many are overfished, used for oil and gas drilling or threatened by deep sea mining. Protecting oceans and the life in them is ultimately a way to protect ourselves from climate change.
- ❖ Reduce the consumption of people. Our transport, fashion, food and other lifestyle choices all have different impacts on the climate. This is often by design – fashion and technology companies, for example, will release far more products than are realistically needed. But while reducing consumption of these products might be hard, it's most certainly worth it. Reducing overall consumption in more wealthy countries can help put less strain on the planet.
- ❖ Reduce plastic. Plastic is made from oil, and the process of extracting, refining and turning oil into plastic (or even polyester, for clothing) is surprisingly carbon-intensive. It doesn't break down quickly in nature, so a lot of plastic is burned, which contributes to emissions. Demand for plastic is rising so quickly that creating and disposing of plastics will account for 17% of the global carbon budget by 2050 (this is the emissions count we need to stay within according to the Paris agreement).

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