Projected Changes and Projected Impact

(1) Simple extreme – Higher max. temp, hotter days, heat wave all land masses.	Projected impact	Increased incidences of death and serious ill ness of specially of older age group and urban poor. Increased heat stress to live stock and wild life, shift of tourist destination – Increased risk of damage to no. of crops.
(2) Higher minimum temp; fewer colder days, low frost and cold wave. Decreased		(2) Decreased cold related human morbidity and mortality – decreased risk to no. of crops due to frost but extended range and activity of pests and disease vectors
(3) More intense precipitation events. This is likely to be occure in certain areas (in ½ of land masses)		– ↑ flood – ↑ landslide – ↑ soil erosion – recharge of groundwater — good – ↑ed pressure on government and private insurance system during disaster relief.

*frost - Very thin layer of snow

Projected changes	Projected impacts
(II) Complex extreme	
(1) ↑ summer drying in most of mid latitude in continental interior and associated risk of drought.	- Decreased crop yield - ↑ed damage to buildings foundation. - ↓ed water resources and ↑ed risk of fire
(2) ↑ in tropical cyclone (mostly on coastal areas)	- ↑ed risk to human life and also more infectious diseases increase in coastal erosions, damage to buildings and ecosystem ↓ • coral reef • Mangroove vegetation } are most affected.
(3) ↑ed Asian summer Monsoon rainfall (this happens from mid latitude to above areas like equator → 40°N) - heavy precipitation	• ↑ in flood • ↑ed risk to human life and health. • Loss of property and infra-structure and ↑ed risk to different ecosystem.

GREENHOUSE MITIGATION SCENARIO

Greenhouse gas ~~emission~~ scenario depends upon

(1) Economy → indirectly depends.

(2) Emission → directly depends.

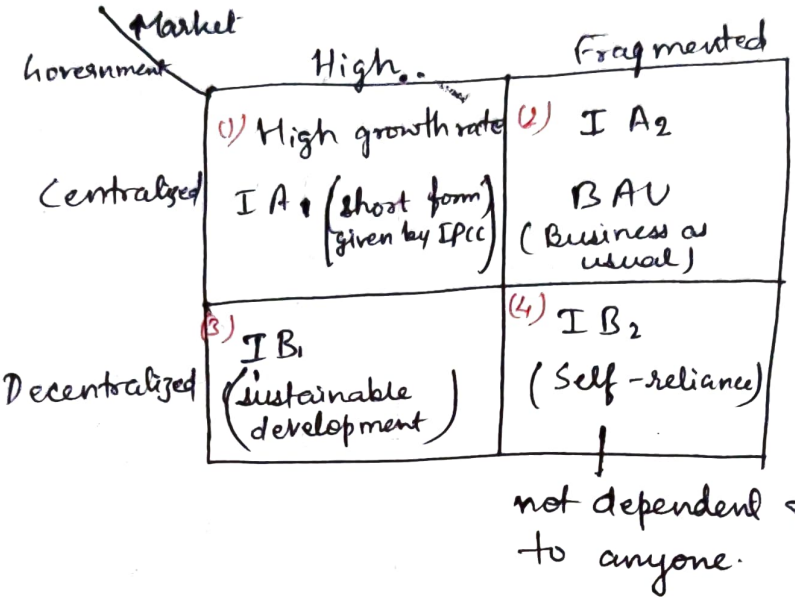
(1) Economy – High growth rate. It can be achieved by

(a) GDP should be > 8%.

(b) industrialization

Industrialization lead to more GHG emissions thus they contribute to global warming.

Four Mitigation Scenarios are indicated based on market and governance.



India

At time of independence growth rate = 2-3%.

Before " " " = 4-5%

At present " " " = 6-7%

- In Indian economy, agriculture contribute only 35% but at time of independence its contribution was upto 75%.

* China growth rate > 8% always
≅ 12% sometimes.

(1) High growth rate scenario:

- GDP should be > 8%.
- Rising income.
- Technological progress.
- Shift from agriculture to industry.
- Access of global knowledge

- Government support to new economic reforms
- Increased global trade
- Investment flows
- Free convertibility of currency
- Good neighbourhood relationship. etc.

* 40% of Indian economy is spend on defence

In this scenario on environmental front, the emphasis is on management rather than conservation