




ARTICLE

The Consequences of Global Warming: Drought, Hunger, Poverty

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ABSTRACT | Objective: This study aims to analyze the social and environmental impacts of global warming, focusing on its contribution to drought, hunger, and poverty. The paper explores the relationship between climate change, poverty reduction efforts, and sustainable development. **Method:** A review of scientific literature and global reports was conducted, examining the causes and consequences of global warming, including increased greenhouse gas emissions and their effects on agricultural land, food security, and human livelihoods. **Results:** Global warming exacerbates environmental degradation, including desertification, rising sea levels, and loss of arable land. These issues disproportionately affect poorer populations, particularly in regions such as Africa and Asia, leading to food insecurity, forced migration, and deepening poverty. Climate change has also hindered efforts to reduce poverty, as seen in the rising number of people facing hunger worldwide. **Conclusions:** The study concludes that immediate action is needed to mitigate global warming and its effects on vulnerable communities. Solutions include reducing carbon emissions, enhancing renewable energy use, and implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices. Global cooperation is essential to address the social and environmental challenges posed by climate change.

Keywords | Global Warming, Climate Change, Poverty, Hunger, Drought

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty, which has emerged in the form of production weakness in every period of its history, it is one of the problems faced by societies and wherever in the World every country has to fight poverty. Which is actually a global problem poverty is an issue that concerns almost all countries. Despite efforts to fight internationally, poverty has become widespread in many countries lately. Poverty reduction struggles are essential to human development. The eradication of extreme poverty and the protection of the global environment were two of the eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which were targeted to be achieved by 2015 by 192 countries that became members of the United Nations in 2000. However, the effects of climate change pose a major obstacle to the fight against poverty.

Today, there is no doubt in the scientific community about the reality of climate change. Physical and biological effects caused by the increase in surface temperature have been observed in the last century. Scientific research draws attention to the fact that weather events such as drought, flood and hurricane are more frequent and severe with the increase in sea levels caused by the increase of temperatures. The negative effects of climate change turn the daily lives of the vulnerable poor who struggle for a good life, safe home and livelihood into a struggle for survival. Climate change is becoming a real threat in accessing potable water and safe food sources, especially in countries in Africa, Asia and South America. The losses in the agricultural lands and coastal land masses in these countries cause famine and leave no solution to the people living in this country other than immigration. Climate changes, which are a result of global warming, are also a scientific type of atmospheric or astronomical events. It is formed by the compression of greenhouse gases such as CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane), C₄H₁₀ (butane), which are produced because of human activities, in the atmosphere. Developed industrial countries are the primary responsible for climate changes and global warming in the world. Throughout history, these natural phenomena that directly affect human life affect the poorest and developing countries the most. Since 1980, nearly 80% of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have suffered from weather and climate disasters. These regions are highly affected by extreme weather events due to their geographical conditions. One reason for this is that advanced industrial countries, which emit excessive gas into the atmosphere with the advanced industrial technologies they use, are reckless in developing strategies for preventing global warming and adapting to climate changes. This situation has created serious justice problems that need to be solved between those who pollute the environment for the sake of more wealth and those who struggle to survive in the environment that is polluted. The most important of these problems is poverty, hunger and drought, which are strongly correlated with climate changes. In the warning made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), it was announced that 122 million people could be pushed into extreme poverty by 2030 due to climate change. Because climate changes, which adversely affect food security, greatly damage agricultural activities. Damage to agricultural land and crops is one of the main factors facing hunger for millions of people today. This number is roughly equivalent to the number of refugees in the world. In the Pacific Ocean, one of the largest water bodies in the world, El Nino which is used as the general name for the great warming in the temperature of the surface waters and the atmospheric phenomena caused by this situation, and in Africa, South Africa, Central America, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. people have faced severe drought and floods. Currently, 31.1 million people are struggling with hunger and food insecurity in Somalia. In Ethiopia alone, 9.7 million people affected by drought need urgent humanitarian food assistance.

Causes of Global Warming

Climate scientists analyse the global warming that has occurred since the end of the 1800's; Human beings have made explanations that the activities carried out by human beings have a very important effect on approaching



this end. Human beings contribute more and more to global warming day by day, especially by increasing the natural greenhouse effect of the earth, and progress in this regard without slowing down. The greenhouse effect creates effects that can cause sunlight to heat the surface of the earth with a complex process that includes gases and particles in the atmosphere. The gases of heat that are confined to the earth's atmosphere, in this case, are included as greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide gas, which is the biggest harm, is one of the gases that create greenhouse effect. Some scientists, who believe that greenhouse gases do not make a measurable change in temperature, make many statements that natural formations can cause global warming. These formations occur with the effect of the increase in energy emitted from the sun, but climate scientists argue that the very large heat has little effect on the energy around the Sun plus special warming. Human effects that contribute to global warming arise from the burning of fossil fuels and the inclusion of coal, oil and natural gas in these fossil fuels. In addition, the continuous destruction of forests is one of the most important factors in this situation. In addition, many fuel consumptions in factories, automobiles and power plants emerges as one of the most important factors of global warming. In addition, the global warming of carbon dioxide gas resulting from the burning of fossil fuels has the most important effect. Carbon dioxide is included as a gas that slows the heat outflow into the atmosphere. Plant species and trees use the carbon dioxide required to produce food through photosynthesis. With the destruction of forests, the amount of gas destroyed by plants is reduced there, or with the decomposition of dead vegetation, they have the most important effect that contributes to the proliferation of carbon dioxide.

Climate change or global warming is the result of the greenhouse effect, which is thought to be caused by greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere and caused by the increase of heat- holding gases such as carbon dioxide, and it is the change in the world's climate due to the increase in average temperatures measured on land, sea and air throughout the year. climatologist) agree on global warming. Most of the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is due to human activities. Especially the use of fossil fuels causes a high amount of carbon dioxide to be released into the atmosphere. In addition, cement production is one of the important reasons for this increase. The two main methods that can be used to prevent the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities and to increase the efficiency of biological processes that use greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. For example, by using fewer fossil fuels or by increasing the number of plants that use carbon dioxide during photosynthesis, a further increase in the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere can be prevented.

The main causes of global climate change; It is the development of industry with the increase in population and other human activities such as energy consumption, land use, international trade and transportation. The main cause of climate change is global warming. The reason for this is the increase in "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere. It is known that greenhouse gas emissions increase with human activities. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most important greenhouse gas; It is released to the atmosphere from vehicle exhausts, fuels burned for heating purposes, and factory chimneys. Measures to be taken to prevent global warming:

Transportation: The increase in the number of vehicles circulating in the city and the increase in the consumption of fossil fuels accelerate global warming. Fossil fuels cause air and water pollution. The most important feature of these gases is that they cause an increase in global scale and keep the heat in the atmosphere.

Industrialization: As a result of the rapid increase in industrialization, carbon emissions are increasing, and global warming is accelerating.

Tree cutting: Trees in our country and in the world are cut down to build industrial areas, to create land areas suitable for farming, to build houses and hotels. Trees make a great contribution to ecology. The destruction of green spaces causes air pollution.



Livestock: The destruction of the greens consumed by animals and the vegetation consumed by animals accelerates global warming. At the same time, the wastes left by animals in the nature also cause environmental pollution. Medicines and chemicals used for industrial animal husbandry cause global warming.

Industrial Farming: The reason why industrial agriculture is preferred over organic agriculture is because it is much more profitable and easier. The medicines used in agriculture are causing the destruction of agricultural land and rising temperature on the planet.

Consumption Frenzy: Hundreds of thousands of products are produced every day to meet consumption. The resources spent in the production phase of these products, which are produced to meet people's expectations, constitute 60% of greenhouse gas emissions.

Consequences of Global Warming

Global warming brings many problems with it. Among the problems caused by global warming are melting of glaciers, rising sea water level, storm, flood, increasing amount of rainfall in rains, melting of bronze, drought and evaporation. All these cause imbalances in nature in the future. Drought and improper land management, land and water use, and soil and climate It is a result of the incompatible combination between. Of real deserts today and Very arid, arid, semi-arid and dry semi-humid lands with areas prone to desertification cover approximately 47% of the earth's land. resel warming also causes serious "vital" problems. So, while knocked over a stone, we destroy many stones with it. We experience the results of global warming by experiencing the effects, not by hearing them already. Glaciers are melting, for example. Those huge chunks of ice are melting out of sight. The rains are no longer drizzle, it's pouring rain. Increase in downpours causes an increase in the water level of the seas. These rises also cause an increase in storm and flood damage. The residual amount of evaporation also affects the drought. We are confronted by a vicious circle and we are constantly struggling to find a way out of this maze. While global warming causes severe hurricanes and floods by causing climate changes, it also causes desertification with prolonged droughts. The melting of the polar glaciers will cause the coastal areas to be completely submerged. This will narrow the habitable space in the world. Frequent avalanches will occur due to temperature changes in the snowy mountains, endangering the surrounding settlements. As a result of the rapid depletion of water resources, thirst will begin. Increases in temperature cause drought, desertification and forest fire. There are many negative consequences caused by changes in climate. These:

- Melting glaciers
- Increase in precipitation in the form of downpours in the amount of rain
- Water level rise of the seas
- Increased storm and flood damage
- Tundra melting
- Increase in the amount of evaporation
- Drought and desertification
- It is possible to sort as.

The consequences of global warming as a result of the studies of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the consequences of global warming in Europe, the poles, small island states and other parts of the world have been determined. The draft report will be discussed at the IPCC meetings to begin tomorrow, which includes around 2000 scientists and government representatives, supported by the governments of more than 130 countries, and the final form will be announced in Brussels on 6 April.



Expected Effects of Climate Change In Europe

- Parts of riverbed basins with violent and dangerous currents will increase from 19 percent to 34-36 percent in 2070.
- Probably millions of people in Western Europe will live in deprivation with wetlands.
- In the event of a scenario in which global temperature averages will rise rapidly, an additional 2.5 million more people per year will be affected by floods on the coastlines in the 2080s.
- According to various scenarios, stream potentials will decrease between 20-50 percent in the Mediterranean part of Europe, while they will increase by 15-30 percent in the parts of Northern and Eastern Europe in the 2070s.
- The smaller Alpine glaciers will disappear; the larger ones will melt by 30-70 percent by 2050.
- While tourism for the Mediterranean falls in summer, it will increase in spring and autumn.

Poles and Some Other Regions

- Arctic sea glaciers will decrease by 22-33 percent by 2100 and may disappear in Antarctica. There will be significant thinning of glaciers in non-marine areas, and this will raise the sea level on earth.
- It is estimated that by 2100 sea level rise could be between 18 and 59 centimetres.
- The Himalayan glacier area, which is currently 500 thousand square kilometres, may decline to 100 thousand square kilometres in 2030.
- There will be a hunger problem in many countries in Asia.
- In 2020, the number of people suffering from water shortages in Asia could rise to 1.2 billion people.
- International airports and roads that are generally built on the coasts in island states will be submerged.

The pollen season has prolonged with the imbalance seen in the seasons as a result of global warming. This has led to an increase in allergies. According to the report announced as a result of the research; When the temperature reaches +2 degrees, there will be sandstorms in various places and agriculture will become impossible, there will be a serious increase in sea levels, water problems will be experienced in various regions, many species will disappear. When the temperature reaches +5 degrees, sea level will rise to 70 meters and all food stocks in the world will run out. When reaching +6 degrees; We will return to the days of immigration, everyone will migrate to find a living space. We are already experiencing many effects of global warming. Here are the consequences of global warming; Melting of glaciers, increase in precipitation in the form of downpours in the amount of rain, rise in the water level of the seas, increase in storm and flood damage, melting of tundra, increase in the amount of evaporation and drought.

How to Avoid Global Warming?

To leave a more liveable world to future generations, we need to use the world we are in more accurately. It is necessary to use public transport as much as possible to prevent global warming. At the same time, it is necessary to keep the environment clean and consume as much as necessary and reduce the use of drugs in agriculture and animal husbandry. The use of perfume and deodorant is also among the factors that accelerate global warming. As a result of global warming, the seasons change, and adhesion irregularities appear. The deterioration of the seasons and the balance of nature occurs due to global warming. For this reason, everyone should try to contribute to nature by doing their part. You can contribute to the prevention of global warming by trying to use



public transport and electric vehicles rather than increasing the amount of smoke coming out of the exhaust by traveling a person in a single vehicle. In this context attention is paid to these to prevent global warming:

a. Calculating the Carbon Footprint

The carbon footprint, measured in terms of carbon dioxide, characterizes the environmental damage caused by human activities that produce greenhouse gases. Accordingly, carbon dioxide emission resulting from activities such as domestic energy consumption, transportation and nutrition is called the primary carbon footprint. Calculating our carbon footprint is important as it will lead to greater awareness of how much we do to the environment. For this reason, before other answers to the question of how to prevent global warming, it is useful to learn the results of your own activities by getting support from the tools and websites developed to calculate the carbon footprint.

b. Using Renewable Energy Sources

renewable energy Choosing institutions that offer clean energy options such as wind and solar energy is one of the most perfect steps to be taken to protect the future of the world. However, if it does not seem possible for you to switch to renewable energy sources in one item, you may consider applying other ways to support renewable energy sources. For example, solar panels can be used to heat water, electric cars can be preferred, sunlight can be used more in lighting, rain water can be used in garden irrigation.

c. Switching to Energy Efficient Household Appliances

How to prevent energy-efficient global warming Energy-efficient models of almost every electronic home appliance are now being developed. You can use more energy-efficient home appliances to contribute to the future of our world and to reduce billing costs. Energy-saving light bulbs, washing machines, refrigerators, televisions and more... With these types of household appliances, you can reduce your carbon footprint while making better use of a considerable portion of the household income that goes to bills beforehand.

d. Changing Consumption Habits

An important part of energy consumption; It is used in food growing, processing, packaging and transportation. Almost half of these foods are wasted. So our energy resources turn into waste. Based on this, it is possible to conclude that switching to a wasteless lifestyle will significantly reduce energy consumption.

e. Recycling Waste

Not all waste is garbage. For example, materials such as paper, plastic, glass, aluminium can be recycled and serve different usage purposes. For this, you can start by separating recyclable wastes and non-recyclable wastes at your home, workplace, school.

f. Making Thermal Insulation

how to prevent global warming thermal insulation The fact that the house you live in has thermal insulation plays a critical role in reducing the amount of energy needed for the heating and cooling of the house, and



consequently, in the reduction of expenses. If your building does not have thermal insulation, we recommend that you notify the building management of your request. On the other hand, effective measures can be taken against global warming by taking steps such as lowering the temperature of the heater during sleep hours, using a thermostat heater, and having double-glazed windows.

g. Unplug Electrical Equipment

Attract unplugging how to prevent global warming When we assume that there are an average of 10 sockets in each house and these sockets are constantly used to power electronic devices, it is possible to say that even if you do not actively use any of them, you cause significant energy consumption. Because even when you are not watching TV, plugging the TV into the socket causes the TV to consume electricity even when it is on standby. Moreover, television is just one example among these devices. In addition, other devices such as chargers, sound systems, vacuum cleaners also consume a certain amount of energy as long as they are plugged in. In order to prevent this, it is enough to unplug the devices that have ceased to be used.

ğ. Using Recyclable Products

As we mentioned in article 5 of our content, where we seek an answer to the question of how to prevent global warming, the re-evaluation of waste is very important. However, for this, of course, it is necessary to have recyclable products. In other words, products made from recyclable materials should be preferred while shopping, cloth shopping bags or nets should be used instead of grocery bags in order to protect the environment and reduce energy consumption.

h. Using Water Resources Efficiently

Using Water Resources Efficiently Water waste is one of the biggest problems of our age. Moreover, the changing climatic conditions due to global warming now put us in danger of drought. Acting with the awareness that water resources are not unlimited will prevent our children from living in a future without water. For this, first of all, it is useful to check the plumbing system in the house against water leakage and to have it repaired if necessary. In addition, using economical faucets and faucets, avoiding long showers, not consuming excessive water while washing face and brushing teeth are among the measures that can be taken to use water resources more efficiently.

i. Giving Importance to Afforestation

If you have the opportunity to plant trees in the garden of your home or workplace, don't stop and start digging the ground. Because, as you know, trees absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen during photosynthesis. The increase in the number of trees is the most effective way to reduce the effects of human-induced increase in carbon dioxide. Afforestation To give importance to afforestation to prevent climate change, to keep your environment as green as possible and to cooperate with local governments to increase the number of green areas will be the most logical steps you can take in this sense.



i. Drying Clothes Naturally

Using a dryer to dry the laundry also serves to increase energy consumption, thus carbon emission and climate change. The way to dry wet laundry without harming the world is actually through traditional methods. You can also use a hanger while drying to prevent global warming and to ensure that your laundry stays durable for longer.

j. Participating in Social Responsibility and Environmental Communities

how to prevent global warming Let's not go without saying that while taking measures against global warming as an individual, you can create a greater impact by combining your power with other individuals. By participating in communities that carry out social responsibility projects for the environment, you can learn more about what can be done to make a difference, evaluate the latest developments in global warming with different minds and benefit from statistics.

Preventing the global warming initiatives in the international arena started in 1979. World Organized by the Meteorology Organization "First World Climate Conference, the seriousness of the situation was on an international platform for the first time. has been discussed. In the following period, in 1985 and 1987 At the meetings held in Austria and in Canada in 1988, the climate policy alternatives to be followed in the face of changes it has been decided to develop it. Toronto, Canada in 1988. At the Toronto conference on "Changing Atmosphere" held in on the other hand, carbon dioxide gas emissions worldwide by 2005.and the reduction of the" Climate Agreement" by up to 20%. It was decided to prepare its framework. In the same year, Malta's with the efforts of the United Nations General Assembly Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations " has put into force the Decision on the subject. Geneva, Switzerland in 1990. The "Second World Climate Conference" held in Among the conferences aimed at preventing the damages of heating is the important one. In this conference, "Climate Change Framework Agreement and greenhouse gas to an agreement to keep its emissions at a certain level. have been reached. In 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the danger of greenhouse gases accumulating in the atmosphere on the climate system to stop the human-induced effects that create and human-induced greenhouse gas emissions, the target is a year for the future. for the efforts of determining and reducing the desired level United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held."Agenda 21", one of the most important declarations of the Summit, to achieve the goals related to the economic growth relationship It has been a step. Agenda 21 Declaration consists of three main sections. These are:

- The first of these is the social and economic dimensions of global warming. The acceleration to sustainable development in developing countries cooperation in the international arena for achieving ensuring that the economic policies that support this development changing consumption habits, demographic regulation of movements, measures to protect human health supporting the healthy development of residential areas and it is the establishment of the relationship between environment-development-development.
- The other is for environmental protection and resource use. Miscellaneous protection of the atmosphere with precautions, land resources are planned and properly utilizing deforestation and desertification. and combating drought, sustainable agriculture protection of biological diversity, protection of water resources is the management of solid and liquid wastes.
- The last one is the change of role between the main groups. Objectives, policies and in the effective implementation of implementation tools support is given. This is the most important aspect of sustainable development. is conditional.



One of the hurting facts that we all know today is global warming. It is a problem that negatively affects not only human health, but also the environment and the right to life of animals. Let's start with the answer to the question of what global warming is. Global warming is a problem caused by the greenhouse effect of the gases released into the atmosphere by humans. With the greenhouse effect, the temperature on the earth's surface increases and thus global warming occurs. If we go into a little more detail... The surface of the earth is heated by the sun's rays. Earth reflects these rays back into the atmosphere. However, some rays are kept closed by a natural cover created by water vapor, carbon dioxide and methane gas in the world. This keeps the earth warm. Recently, the accumulation of carbon dioxide, methane and similar gases in the atmosphere has increased. This was one of the causes of global warming. Especially the increase in the last 50 years is noticeable now. We are witnessing the melting of the ice at the poles. Sea water level is rising, and soil is lost in coastal areas. There is a decrease in snow cover and a corresponding increase in sea levels. In some regions caused by global warming, natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods or floods occur. On the contrary, long-term and severe droughts can also be seen. The increase in temperatures in winter is also one of the effects of global warming. In the blink of an eye, we see spring coming, and on the contrary, autumn is also late. Even the migration periods of animals can now change. As climates change, we try to adapt to them. It is difficult for animals and plants to adapt easily to these changes in climates, as a result, many plant and animal species are decreasing. There are even extinct animals. Of course, we do not see the effects of global warming only on animals or plant species.

Global Warming Problem

Climate change within the framework of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) according to the system review reports; carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere, the rates of methane and nitrous oxide started to increase in parallel with the intensity of human activities and the speed of social-economic development since 1750, which can be regarded as the beginning period of the industrial revolution. According to the findings revealed by examining ice cores with years of history, this today, the increase has far exceeded its pre-industrial values.¹ In the same reports, from the beginning years of the industrial revolution to the present day, the heat in the climate system It is stated that the increase is 0.9 degrees Celsius and carbon emissions into the atmosphere It is predicted that 0.3 degrees Celsius warming will be in question for each ten years in the coming period, if the production-consumption system is not reduced and the production-consumption system is maintained as it is. energy for the success of the fight against climate change, industry needs to be freed from fossil fuels. in oil, coal, Burning the carbon in natural gas, wood and other organic materials leads to the production of carbon dioxide. The rate of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is 380 ppm and Scientists trying to determine the safe limit for global warming, the temperature increase the world can handle is 1.5-2 degrees Celsius at most. Otherwise, in parallel with warming, completely life-threatening effects They determined that it could be. Accordingly, global warming; some living species existing ecological risks such as destruction, millions of people threatened by hurricanes and floods, aridity, desertification, and water shortage. revealed the factors. However, the temperature above the 1.5-2 centigrade range In the event of its occurrence, the danger of the extinction of living generations and the deterioration of ecosystems to a significant extent will emerge in a more concrete, tangible and unacceptable manner, as well as disaster predictions.

The CO₂ concentration was 280 ppm before industrialization. Oxygen and nitrogen make up 97% of the atmosphere. Oxygen makes up 21 percent and nitrogen make up 76 percent. If it is left behind, it creates water vapor and various gas mixtures, these gases Carbon dioxide is the most important for the climate, with 380 ppm. 7 Second most the important thing is gas (in an environment where vegetal substances are not oxygen, for example from the rot of a cow) methane gas and 1.8 ppm in the atmosphere Dir. The general situation of greenhouse gases in terms of today's sources in Table 1 are laid out.



Table 1. Greenhouse gases (excluding water vapor):

Greenhouse gases	Current concentration (ppm)	Average life (years)	Greenhouse gases for 100 years per unit of weight potential	CO2 equivalent present concentration (ppm, 100 years)	Greenhouse Gas of effect percentage (100 years)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	380	30.000-35.000	1	380	%61
Methane (CH ₄)	1,8	15	25	26,3	%15
CFC	0,0009	100	1,810-10.900	14,3	%11
Ozone (O ₃)	0,0015-0,05	0,16 (2MOON)	<2.000	18,9	%9
Nitrikoksit (N ₂ O)	0,3	114	298	8,5	%4

Source: (Hans-Wernersinn, 2016, p.27)

This table forms the basis for calculating the greenhouse effects of these gases over the next 100 years. Greenhouse effect of each gas (except water vapor) The last column, which shows it as a percentage, is an important indicator in terms of demonstrating this effect of carbon dioxide while developing climate policies.

Basic scientific findings, data and calculations on global warming warnings made based on scientific journals, conferences and symposiums. Unfortunately, it has not aroused enough interest. Later, due to the disagreements about paying the costs of the measures to be taken, the adequacy of the solutions proposed to the problems has become debatable. This subject is known is still ongoing and controversy continues.

Poverty Phenomenon

The multifaceted dimension of poverty as a social phenomenon makes it clear makes it difficult to determine the limits. The definition and limits of this phenomenon to reach a common definition, as it may vary according to development levels and consumption scales. is getting difficult. For example, the limit of poverty accepted for any society is another. wealth for a poor society, as can be regarded as the measure of wealth for society criterion may be well below the poverty line of rich societies. It In this context, Simmel considers the poor as a social type; poverty is a quantitative situation cannot be defined as such, but the social response resulting from a specific situation. as a unique sociological phenomenon identifiable in terms of.(Erdoğan, 2001:9). Although poverty is an economic disease that exists in all countries in general, However, it can be said that it is more serious in underdeveloped and developing countries. Two main characteristics of poverty in developing countries are observed. First, Millions of people in these countries are born poor, live poor, die poor, and transfers poverty to their children. Second, it is very difficult to overcome the poverty experienced in these countries. it is difficult. Because the poor in these countries are either geographically or in terms of physical security. livPoverty is generally an economic disease that exists in all countries.

Gordon Marshall, in his Dictionary of Sociology, explains impoverishment from economic crisis. Beyond being a problem arising from the society, isolation and exclusion from the society explained as a concept. Two ways of impoverishment, absolute and relative. The author, who explains the absolute impoverishment in the way in addition to meeting the amount of a person's contemporary needs, accommodation, education, deprivation of the needs brought about by basic cultural and social demands such as health; relative impoverishment from anything found in them compared to others. expressed as deprivation (Marshall, 1999:825).

However, it can be said that it is more serious in underdeveloped and developing countries. Two main characteristics of poverty in developing countries are observed. First, Millions of people in these countries are born poor, live poor, die poor, and he transfers poverty to his children. Second, overcoming poverty in these



countries is very it is difficult. Because the poor in these countries are either geographically or in terms of physical security. They live in areas that are very difficult to reach. Also, these people get together with other people. There are social institutions such as strong kinship ties that prevent them from coming (Hulme and Shepherd, 2003: 417). This may cause their economic alternatives and other opportunities. hinders their assessment. e in areas that are very difficult to reach. The absence of a single criterion and approach in the measurement of poverty, makes it difficult to grasp. To talk about two main approaches in the measurement of poverty direct approach (basic needs approach) and indirect approach. Direct approach, by determining whether needs are met It is the comparison of the observed situation with the normative situation in terms of each need or person. In the indirect approach, the resources owned by the household are Comparison with the composition and size of resources is taken as basis. Different measures for determining whether a household or individual is poor has methods.

Theories of Poverty

It is common for poverty to be handled in three general ways. The first of these is development the World Bank's poverty alleviation initiatives within its projects; second, more inequality in income distribution by shifting poverty to the problem of inequality in the political dimension. emphasis: Thirdly, within the framework of a sociologically weighted interpretation, the cause of poverty, It is the approach that suggests that the poor have an identity problem to be sought in themselves. Approaches to the study of poverty generally include the following It can be grouped under the headings. These are: a) Poverty approach in individual and cultural theories: This approach was very popular in the 19th century, and it took poverty as the fault of the poor. sees. b) Underclass (not even class) and poverty approach: In recent years It is an approach related to stratification used. Members of the underclass are only They are not the poorest members of society, but their lifestyle is a type of poverty. contains. In this group, it is rather marginalized and marginalized in developed societies. groups are discussed. c) Poverty in confrontational and functionalist theories: Inequality and When the functionalist model of poverty is followed, the social roles of individuals in society It seems that the focus is on. Accordingly, some talented people play very important roles, prestige, high income, and desirable resources, while some individuals have roles that do not require knowledge and prestige across the society, have less economic income are roles. For conflict theorists, poverty and inequality in most societies Like the social problem, they are the consequences of the power structure. Power-controlled group in all societies or segments use economic, political and all other important activity resources.

Describing the characteristics of groups of poor people, this theory It forms the origin of the first empirical studies on the subject. b) Poverty subculture and the deprivation era: with the work of Oscar Lewis in Mexico, Puerto Rico and New York This theory, which has been developed, has been developed especially by anthropological and sociological studies. is used. He argues that the poorest segment of society is sub-society or sub-culture. Continuing, Lewis examines the life cycle while dealing with the subject in the family and individual plane. This culture is distinct from the social formation that reproduces poverty and in which it lives. refers to the values, meanings and practices that can be thought, and poverty is fatalism, it deals with pathologies such as indolence and violence, and from this situation the poor themselves blames. On the other hand, cultural defence developed to get out of poverty also refers to the mechanisms.

The theories developed on poverty, which are considered very generally, are It is seen that they examine poverty within the framework of the difference in their perspectives. Sociological the approach or approaches to address poverty in the context, with a holistic perspective. a critical approach that will not overlook the macro and micro dimensions and the relationship between them. It is thought that being in the framework of.



Poverty is not a new issue and the origins of interest in the subject go back to the early 17th century is going. But the spread of poverty, which is described as mass poverty, and its continuity has increased noticeably since the middle of the 18th century (Şenses, 2006: 32). Intense economic, political and social crises at the end of the 20th century Along with this, poverty has become more and more widespread. With some other effects of globalization Together with the decline in living standards and opportunities, poverty has globalized, it has increased the deprivations in human rights and needs by diversifying (Burkett, 1990: 22).

The “Natural” Consequences of Global Warming: Drought, Desertification and Flood

The impact of global warming on precipitation regimes is important. One of its negative consequences is drought and desertification. Deserts fall annually As places where it is less than 254 mm and evaporation rates exceed this figure is defined, although often associated with hot climates and regions There are also cold deserts.

Table 2. Areas covered by arid lands on Earth

Classification	Drought Index (CI)	Domain (%)
Very Arid	$K\dot{I} < 0.05$	7.5
Dry	$0,05 < K\dot{I} < 0.20$	12.1
Semi-Arid	$0.20 < K\dot{I} < 0.50$	17.7
Dry Semi Moist	$0.50 < K\dot{I} < 0,65$	9.9

Source: (Türkeş, 2012, p.21)

As stated in Table 2, it is more common in regions that received precipitation before. It is predicted that there will be precipitation and this problem will increase in drought areas. are being. Floods are when large amounts of water flow into a certain area. that exceeds the capacity of natural discharge and evaporation processes to discharge water. It occurs because of the rapid release. As a result, global warming will cause floods, floods and hurricanes and severe droughts in some areas, which is very will put many people at risk of hunger and thirst.

Every year, the World Meteorological Organization makes a statement about the state of the global climate, giving a summary of the latest data and quickly the events that took place in that year associated with global climate change are listed. For example, only a few of the major climatic events we experienced in 2013 are as follows: 27 Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), one of the strongest storms in history that caused landslides, devastated the central regions of the Philippines. High heat waves were detected in the Southern Hemisphere.

“Social” Consequences of Global Warming: Climate Migration

Scenarios of ecological disasters that could be caused by global warming and more generally by global climate change are starting to become reality. The first concrete problem that humanity will face at the moment will be the deterioration of the world’s population balance with the new migration movements. This situation, which is now being seen concretely, has resulted in a serious social crisis, political crisis, together with the ecological crisis. It will bring along the crisis and ultimately the humanitarian crisis. 1990 of the IPCC in the evaluations made since the first reports published in system has been found to warm up 0.30 degrees every 10 years, and this the situation has revealed a pessimistic picture of the future of the world.



Migration movements caused by global climate change, “environmental migration”, Although it is named with different conceptualizations such as “ecological migration” or “climate migration” We are confronted as an important and dangerous process today and in the foreseen future. comes out. Therefore, it is most important to call the phenomenon of new or possible migration climate migration. It will be appropriate expression. Environmental migration, volcanic eruptions before the industrial age, occur mostly in the form of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, natural droughts. on the way out; In the process that started with the industrial revolution and deepened today Environmental migrations have become much more common due to human-induced reasons. Climate In addition to environmental destructions such as desertification, lack of water and overflow caused by the change, nuclear accidents and disasters resulting from chemical wars are also accepted as the causes of climate migration. In short, factors such as desertification, deforestation, and agricultural land Migration movements in which people live are called climate migration. people who have been forced to qualify as “climate refugees”.

Various scenarios and reports prepared in the international framework regarding the ecological disasters caused by climate change and the migration movements that will intensify accordingly, also draw attention to the subject. For example, according to the IPCC scenarios, in 2030 there will be large increases in climate migration; millions of people will be forced to migrate due to environmental irritation; some island countries may disappear socially and culturally altogether; drought in some places, In some places, migration will increase due to heavy rainfall; On the one hand, from village to city While migration accelerates, on the other hand, it will cause the collapse of the infrastructure in the cities and thus the migration from city to village; depending on the changes in global climate conditions There will be great refugee and immigrant problems with wars.

Global Climate Policies

The global climate change problem was held at the Rio World Environment Summit in 1992. With the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, it has been accepted as an international problem and after this date, the world countries a country in which it undertakes various obligations to develop preventive policies. the process has begun. It has been discussed previously, limited to some academic studies. The cluster of problems such as desertification, drought, natural disasters and climate migrations caused by the incoming climate change, the main national and international issues for which they are struggling have started to become.

At the end of the summit, which reflected some of the problems arising from the conflict between countries and industrializing countries, it the “Copenhagen Agreement”, which includes financial aid to countries, was signed. The things to be done in this agreement are grouped under two headings: first; advanced All of the countries have declared their will to limit the carbon emissions from their own countries, the other is these countries until 2020 in order to adapt their industrial capacities. and the initiation of the 100-billion-dollar financial aid program, which is envisaged to be implemented. Although the Congress was found positive for the first time in terms of the willingness of all countries to participate in preventive policies against global climate change, the problem was the most industrialized countries such as the USA and China, which are shown as a major source of It has been criticized for its loose attitude and the weak binding power of the Congress. As a result, no concrete binding text emerged with the Copenhagen Accord. The treaty was limited to stating future predictions.

Lately, it has been the biggest cause of heat the development of new sustainable alternative energy sources instead of fossil fuels with new technologies has led to new investment areas in this area. The emergence of the current situation, the fact that the current situation is already unsustainable in the short term, began to be seen with concrete signs of climate change, and more importantly, the increase in global environmentalist sensitivities in this direction led these two countries to take a more positive attitude in terms of the obligations of



the great states and the Paris Convention Expectations from the lands are increased. In this framework, before the Treaty, 2014 Greenhouse gases of 197 countries that are responsible for 95 percent of their carbon emissions. Their national contribution statement on reduction raised the hopes even more. Eventually, the meeting was held, and 195 countries signed the Treaty that puts themselves under obligation on emission reduction. The treaty, especially It wants developed countries to set their 2050 targets in a way that will provide zero emissions. Treaty: The action plans that will reduce global warming not to exceed 2 degrees Celsius, which is the limit of the world's temperature lifting capacity, and even to 1.5 degrees Celsius, should be developed in cooperation with the countries. aims to implement.

Climate Solutions

How to reduce the consequences of global climate change? Of course, To do this, reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere and prevent global warming. or bring it to a reasonable level should be the main goal. For this, first of all, fossil Giving up energy systems based on fuels to renewable, clean energy it is necessary to turn. Recently, the increasing global awareness and with the effect of global agreements (especially after the Kyoto process) It is possible to say that there are positive developments.

Renewable energy accounts for 12.4% of global final energy consumption, on the other hand, it constitutes 22.8% of electricity generation. So renewable energy for the first time in 2011, investments in fossil fuels surpassed those made. One of the countries that are very close to their 100% target in renewable energy one is Uruguay. Uruguay stated that they meet 95 percent of their electricity needs from renewable energy sources, in less than a decade without government subsidies and without high consumer prices, their carbon footprint is very low, according to Ramón Méndez, National Energy Director of Uruguay, Paris Climate Summit. 45 Considering the ratio of the population of the developed countries to the population of the developing countries and the population of the developing countries trying to develop in the same direction, the problem is growing dimensions arise. For example, for a long time and environmental Although the pressures of economic growth and development are understood, it is still electricity consumption per capita, which is accepted as an indicator, is 12% at 6% per year. 100% per year and 400% increase in 24 years, in return for air pollution It is calculated that its contribution can grow by 800%.

CONCLUSION

The economy, which is the three main elements of global warming and sustainable development, there is a close relationship between social and environmental sustainability concepts. While it is aimed to increase the welfare and happiness of people with economic development, global warming and global climate change threaten this prosperity foresight. Since the 1990s, more or less “sustainable development”, which is very effective, is necessary for the well-being of the peoples. It has been charged with the function of ensuring the economic growth that is considered and ensuring the ecological balance that is increasingly under threat as a concept, it has always been on the agenda. However, economy and ecology in the sustainable development policies developed with the aim of considering the economy, the pointer is mostly in favour of the economy, and that the economic targets are the forefront. It is possible to say that it came to the plan.

The first problem in dealing with poverty in the poverty studies literature is the absolute whether the poverty approach or the relative poverty approach is chosen. is to be determined. According to the concept and limit of absolute poverty, no one in a society is poor may not be, and the opinions of the poor are not important here. This approach is out of the poor. It is based on the evaluations made. However, considering poverty as a phenomenon of inequality and According to the concept of relative poverty, which highlights how the poor evaluate themselves,



there will always be a section of society that is poor. In fact, the difficulties in implementing the international decisions taken in the context of reducing carbon emissions related to global warming are always this. it resulted from the weight of the economic point of view. However, medium- and long-term climate scenarios reveal that if the warming of the earth continues at this speed, that is, if the increase in greenhouse gases continues at the same speed, the world will be very serious. Natural and social disasters will await. As discussed in this article, drought desertification, floods and climate migration are the consequences of global warming and it has already begun to make itself felt. In these scenarios Just as there will be no ecosystem that needs to be protected when events happen, so it will be too late and there is also an economy that can be maintained. will not happen, the economic losses caused by climate problems will be many times more than the economic gains that are now indispensable.

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