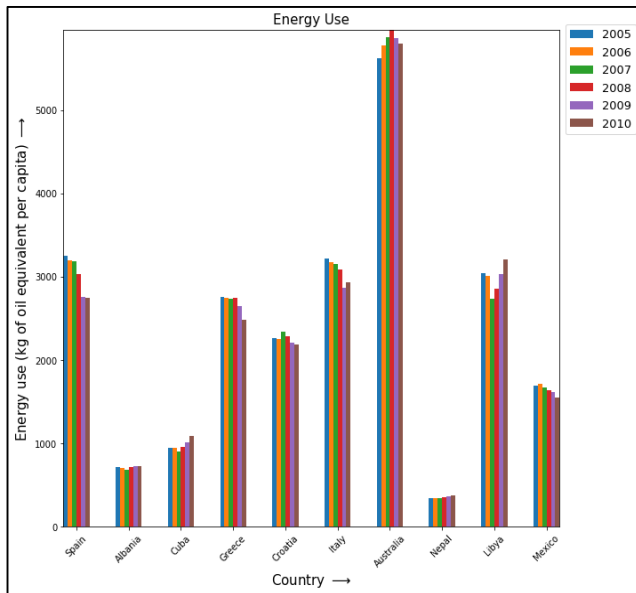


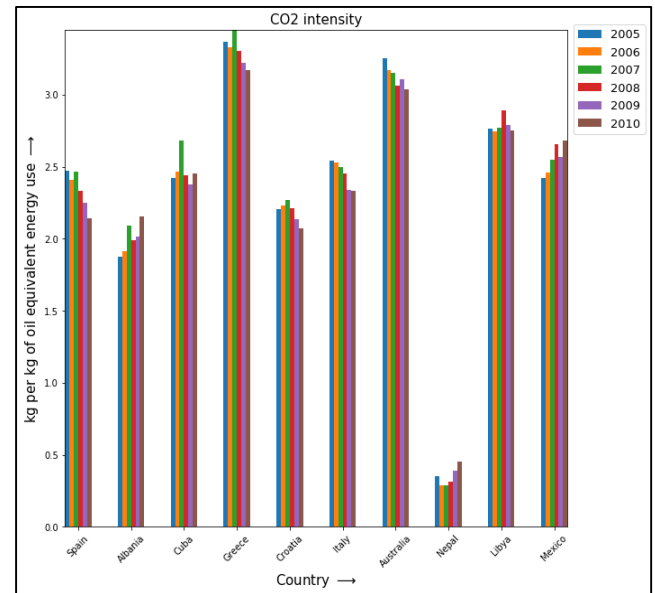
### Analysis based on World Bank Data related to climate change

For this analysis 10 countries were selected and the co-relation between below factors: Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita), CO2 intensity (kg per kg of oil equivalent energy use), CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average (1=low to 6=high), Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births).

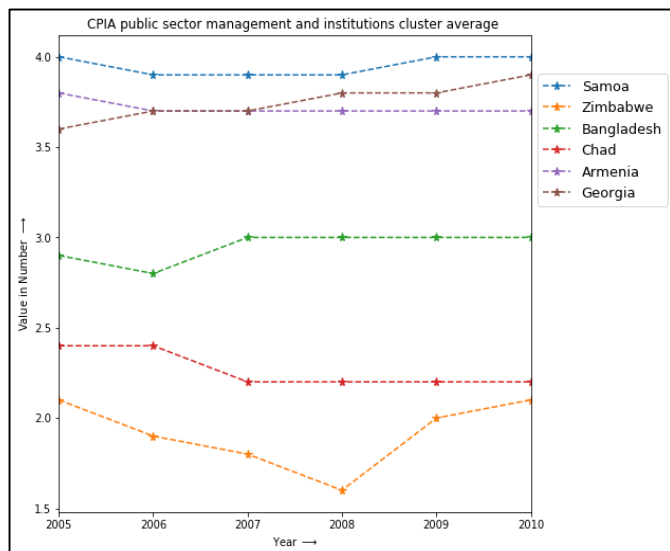
The analysis found some correlations between the factors and causes behind them were investigated.



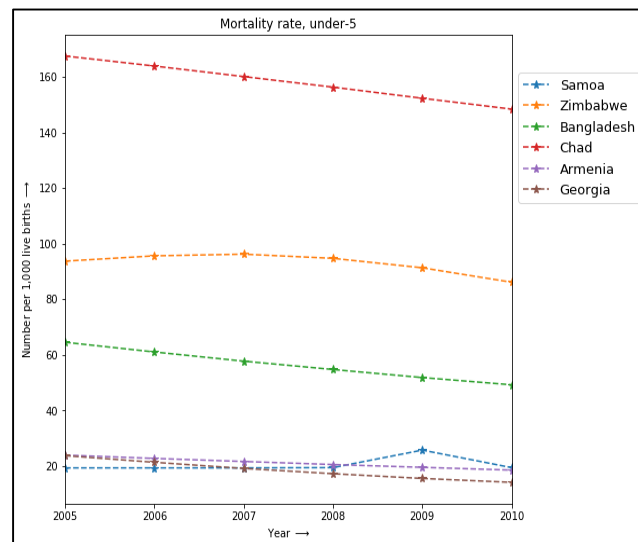
The Bar graphs above show Energy use in kg of oil equivalent per capita which is use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. The data taken is from 2005 till 2010 for 10 different countries. The above Graph shows Australia has highest energy usage with progression Year on Year since 2005, with slight reduction towards 2010. This is because of country size and growth. While it is less for small countries like Nepal and Albania.



The above graph shows the CO2 intensity which reflects the emission from solid fuel as in case of Australia, this data is high. This indicator is directly related to Energy Use as with rise of one the other also increases significantly. We can see this in case of Australia, where both of these factors are high while in case of Nepal both of these values are on the lower side as compared to other countries for the same Tenure.



The above analysis is for the CPIA Public Sector indicator is rated on a scale of 1 to 6, with higher scores indicating stronger public sector management. The Management and Institutions Cluster Average is a composite indicator that measures the quality of public sector governance and institutional capacity in a country. Here we can clearly see that, for the less developed nations this factor is lower as in case of Zimbabwe, while for more developed countries like Samoa and Georgia. This indicated better governance and stricter laws in these countries.



The CPIA indicator directly impacts the mortality rate. In the above line graph, we can see for Zimbabwe this factor is least among all countries which is evident in its mortality rate which is higher while for the countries with high CPIA Public Sector indicator, mortality rate is less as in case of Armenia, Samoa and Georgia.