Effects of Surface Temperature Change on Climate-related Disasters

1. Introduction

The global climate change is a significant problem requiring urgent attention as it affects both human and nature. One of the most important issues concerning climate change is the increase in surface temperatures, leading to increased frequency and severity of climate related disasters. This data engineering project seeks to investigate how these changes in surface temperature are responsible for climate-related disasters. By processing historical records and applying sophisticated data analysis methods, this data engineering project attempts to explain these patterns. The main question for this project was-

How have different regions around the world been affected by changes in surface temperature in terms of climate-related disasters?

2. Used Data

By using two open datasets from well-established repository *[INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND]*, this project was performed. They provided a lot of information that was crucial to my research. The datasets are free-to-use for study purpose *[Terms]*. For this project I used two datasets.

- **Annual Surface Temperature Change**
- **Climate-related Disasters Frequency**

The extensive data points found in these datasets enabled me to make detailed analyses. To take full advantage of the datasets in this instance, I created and executed a data pipeline *[Source Code]* to help structure a workflow for the data backend.
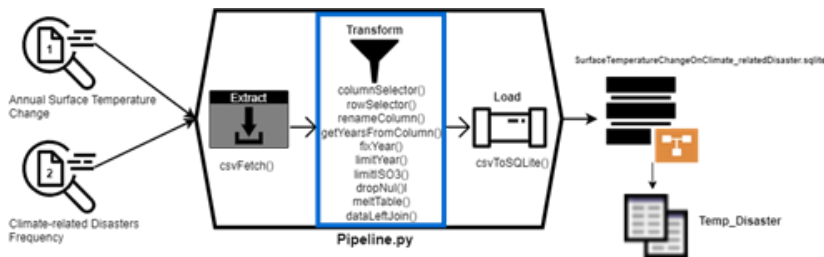

Figure 1: ETL Pipeline

Creating this pipeline was an important part of the project. Firstly, it was used to fetch the data from the source.

	ObjectId INTEGER	Country TEXT	ISO2 TEXT	ISO3 TEXT	Indicator TEXT	F2009 REAL	F2010
1	1	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Temperature change …	0.895	1.613
2	2	Albania	AL	ALB	Temperature change …	0.91	1.191
3	3	Algeria	DZ	DZA	Temperature change …	0.945	2.265
4	4	American Samoa	AS	ASM	Temperature change …	NULL	1.311
5	5	Andorra, Principali…	AD	AND	Temperature change …	1.413	0.471
6	6	Angola	AO	AGO	Temperature change …	0.708	1.194
7	7	Anguilla	AI	AIA	Temperature change …	0.566	1.09
8	8	Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG	Temperature change …	0.498	1.153

Figure 2: DB - Source 1

	ObjectId INTEGER	Country TEXT	ISO2 TEXT	ISO3 TEXT	Indicator TEXT	F2009 REAL	F2010
1	1	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	NULL	NULL
2	2	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	NULL	NULL
3	3	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	3.0	2.0
4	4	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	1.0	2.0
5	5	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	NULL	NULL
6	6	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	4.0	4.0
7	7	Afghanistan, Islami…	AF	AFG	Climate related dis…	NULL	NULL
8	8	Albania	AL	ALB	Climate related dis…	NULL	NULL

Then it was used to sort out the work conducted by merging and creating a singular format for data transference and analysis. Some of the steps included in the process were - data cleaning, transformation, and validation to ensure that all of the steps were in order and that the data flow was reliable.

	ISO3 *TEXT*	Country *TEXT*	Year *INTEGER*	Temperature *REAL*	Incident *REAL*
1	AFG	Afghanistan, Islami…	2010	1.613	4.0
2	ALB	Albania	2010	1.191	1.0
3	AGO	Angola	2010	1.194	3.0
4	ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	2010	1.153	1.0
5	ARG	Argentina	2010	0.135	1.0
6	AUS	Australia	2010	0.673	8.0
7	AZE	Azerbaijan, Rep. of	2010	2.327	1.0
8	BGD	Bangladesh	2010	0.768	6.0

Figure 4: Final Merged Data

By doing this, I was able to enhance the quality of the data while showing how important data engineering is to any project.

> Following technologies were used- python, pandas, colorama, matplotlib, sqlite3, vs-code

For more data processing details visit *[here]*.

3. Analysis

For the data analysis, I selected six countries: **Indonesia (IDN), Mozambique (MOZ), Italy (ITA), The United States (USA), Chile (CHL), and Australia (AUS)**. The analysis focused on the period from **2010** to **2019**. This allows for a thorough examination. By concentrating on this particular period, I made sure that the information was up-to-date enough to be pertinent, but also comprehensive enough to encompass important changes and advancements. This specific choice of countries and years yielded a varied and abundant set of data, enabling a strong comparative analysis.

I used line charts for the analysis. *[Source Code]* Initially, I analyzed separately, the changes in surface temperature and incidents occurred for the chosen countries within the specified time-frame.
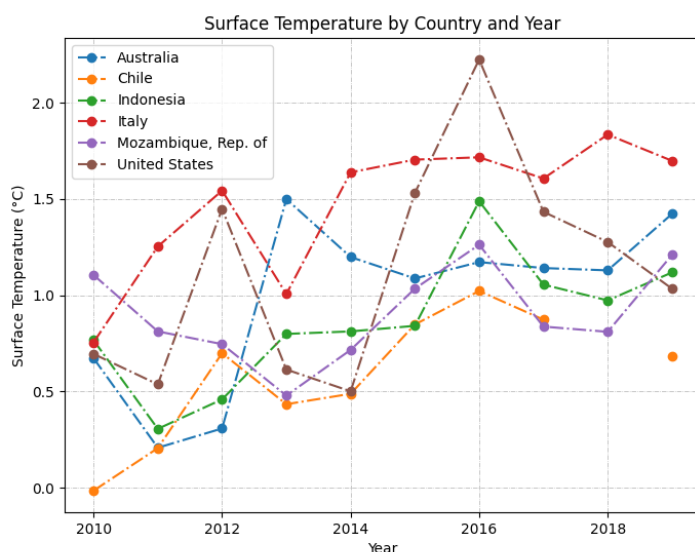
- X-axis (Year): Represents the years from 2010 to 2019.
- Y-axis (Surface Temperature): Represents surface temperature, with values ranging from 0 to 2.

Figure 5: Surface Temperature Line Chart

The graph effectively visualizes the differences in surface temperature over a decade across these six countries.
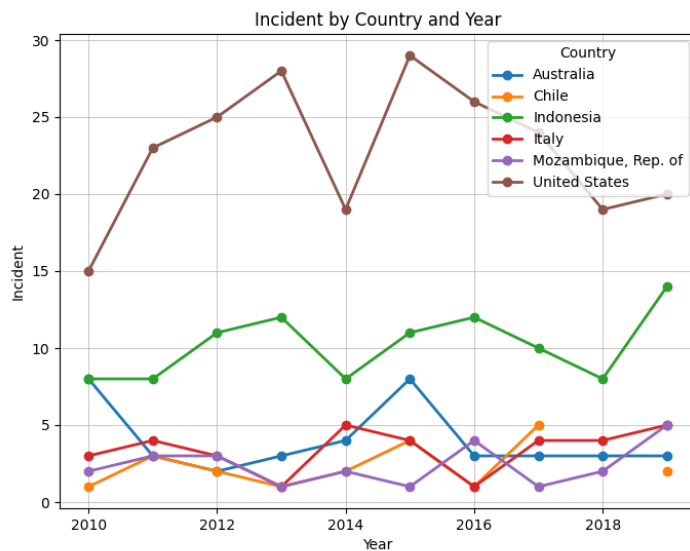
Figure 6: Incidents Line Chart

- X-axis (Year): Represents the years from 2010 to 2019.
- Y-axis (Incident): Represents the number of incidents, with values ranging from 0 to 30.

The graph effectively visualizes the differences in the number of incidents over a decade across these six countries.
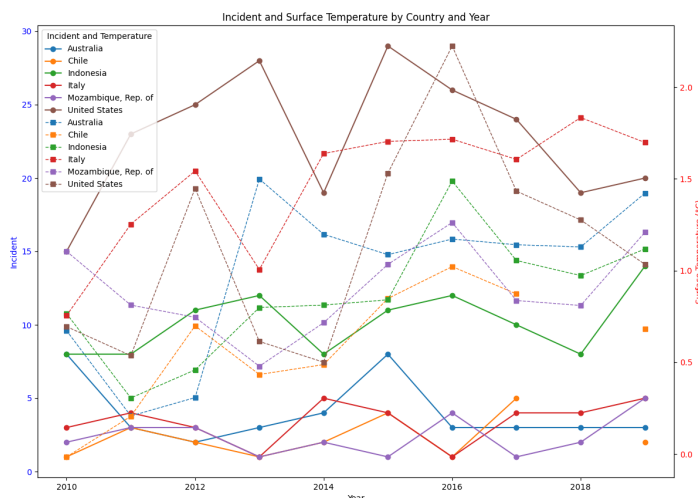
After that, I merged two charts-

Figure 7: Incidents Line Chart

- X-axis (Year): Represents the years from 2010 to 2019.
- Y-axis (Left: Incident): Represents the number of incidents, ranging from 0 to 30.
- Y-axis (Right: Surface Temperature (°C)): Represents the surface temperature anomalies in degrees Celsius, ranging from 0 to 2.

The graph shows, over one decade (2010-2019) and for six countries, how incidents relate to surface temperature anomalies, outlining general trends, spikes, and possible correlations. It provides a full view of how the incidents may be related to changes in temperature.

Findings:

1. The United States (Brown Lines): The graph shows large fluctuations for both incidents and temperature anomalies. The number of incidents peaks around 2013 and 2017, almost hitting 30 incidents; it dropped significantly in 2016. Temperature anomalies remain consistently high at close to 2.0°C.

2. Indonesia (Green Lines): The incident profile shows a gradual rise, peaking in 2019 at just over 10 incidents. There is also a smooth rise for temperature anomalies, peaking around 1.0°C. Australia (Blue Lines):

3. It indicates fluctuating incidents, with remarkable spikes in the years 2018 and 2019. According to temperature anomalies, they were gradually increasing and reached almost 1.5°C in 2019.

4. Chile (Orange Lines): It shows quite stable and low incident rates, and temperature anomalies are low also, at around 0.5°C.

5. Italy (Red Lines): The series depicts fluctuations for both incidents and temperature anomalies. The incidents are well below 10, with temperature anomalies of around 1.5°C.

6. Mozambique (Purple Lines): The graphs show a minor increase of the incidents over the past years. The temperature anomaly has been slightly increasing, peaking at around 1.0°C.

4. Conclusions

1. Correlation observations: There appears to be a correlation between higher temperature anomalies and increased incidents, particularly evident in countries like the United States and Indonesia. This suggests that rising temperatures might be associated with a higher frequency of incidents.

Further research might permit the study of the causes and variables of these correlations in more depth, trying to understand how climate change works to cause such societal and environmental incidents.

Overall, this analysis highlights the relationship between surface temperature anomalies and natural disasters.