Eco-Anxiety Among Youth in the Climate Crisis Era: The Role of Media Exposure, Political Trust, and Perceived Agency

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Citation | Waseem. S, Eco-Anxiety Among Youth in the Climate Crisis Era: The Role of Media Exposure, Political Trust, and Perceived Agency", MC, Vol. 04 Issue. 02 pp 91-102, June 2025
Received| May 08, 2025 **Revised|** May 30, 2025 **Accepted|** June 01, 2025 **Published|** June 02, 2025.

This study investigates the psychological impacts of climate change—specifically eco-anxiety—among youth in urban Pakistan, focusing on the roles of media exposure, political trust, and perceived political agency. Drawing on survey data from 1,200 participants aged 15–35 across Lahore, Karachi, and Islamabad, we found that 71% of respondents experience moderate to severe eco-anxiety, with air pollution and flooding identified as the most frequent triggers. A multiple regression analysis revealed that media exposure was the strongest predictor of eco-anxiety ($\beta = .52$, $p < .001$), followed by low political trust ($\beta = -0.31$, $p < .001$) and low perceived agency ($\beta = -0.28$, $p < .001$). Female and younger respondents reported significantly higher levels of eco-anxiety. Our findings suggest that high media consumption on climate-related topics without adequate institutional trust or avenues for political participation may amplify feelings of helplessness. The study contributes to growing literature on climate-induced mental health stressors and underscores the need for inclusive climate communication and participatory governance strategies to buffer eco-anxiety among young populations in the Global South.

Keywords: Climate change, Media exposure, Perceived political agency, Mental health, Gender differences

Introduction:

Climate change represents one of the most urgent global health threats of the 21st century, with escalating environmental hazards triggering both direct and indirect consequences for physical and mental health. While human migration due to environmental change is not a new phenomenon, the present scale, speed, and anthropogenic nature of climate disruptions are unprecedented [1]. Recent decades have seen record-breaking global temperatures, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather events, all contributing to acute and protracted forms of human displacement[2][3]. Climate change is now widely recognized not only for its catastrophic impact on physical health—through malnutrition, heat-related illness, infectious disease, and cardiovascular complications—but also for its profound implications for psychological wellbeing [4].

Mental health consequences associated with climate-related disruptions range from acute conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) following natural disasters to chronic outcomes like depression, anxiety, and suicidality[4]. The emergence of climate-specific affective phenomena such as *eco-anxiety*, *solastalgia*, and *climate grief* further underscores the psychosocial burden of the climate crisis[5][6] Vulnerable groups—such as children, indigenous communities, older adults, and climate migrants—face a disproportionate risk due to compounding factors of socioeconomic disadvantage, cultural marginalization, and limited access to healthcare [7][8].

In many developing regions, particularly in Africa and parts of Asia, these risks are amplified by weaker infrastructure, lower climate adaptability, and historical underinvestment in mental health services [9][10]. Yet, despite global calls to integrate mental health into climate adaptation policies, there remains a stark knowledge gap, especially concerning the slow-onset consequences of climate change—like sea-level rise and chronic heat exposure—on mental wellbeing in low-resource settings. Given that climate change will continue to act as a risk multiplier for mental health in the coming decades, there is an urgent need to understand these impacts within culturally and geographically diverse contexts.

Research Gap:

Despite growing recognition of climate change as a driver of mental health distress, current literature remains predominantly focused on populations from high-income countries, with a significant underrepresentation of data from the Global South[11][12] (Galway & Field, 2023; Hickman et al., 2021). This imbalance obscures the disproportionate psychological burden borne by developing nations, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where climate events such as droughts, floods, and temperature extremes are not only more intense but often occur in settings with limited mental health infrastructure [8][13](Atwoli et al., 2022; Serdeczny et al., 2017). Moreover, while acute mental health responses to sudden climatic disasters have been documented, fewer studies investigate long-term and indirect effects, such as those related to livelihood instability, forced migration, or chronic environmental degradation. The intersectionality of climate change, displacement, and mental health outcomes—especially among youth, women, rural communities, and marginalized identities—also remains insufficiently explored. There is thus a pressing need for interdisciplinary research that captures the full complexity of climate-induced psychological stressors in vulnerable populations and identifies culturally relevant protective and adaptive mechanisms.

Objectives:

This study aims to explore the mental health impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on developing countries disproportionately affected by environmental disruption. Specifically, it seeks to:

Examine both direct and indirect mental health outcomes associated with climate change, including the role of slow-onset stressors such as sea-level rise and chronic drought.

Identify demographic and socio-economic factors that contribute to psychological vulnerability in climate-affected communities.

Investigate the role of climate-induced migration and displacement in shaping mental health outcomes across gender, age, and identity groups.

Highlight coping strategies, social resilience mechanisms, and culturally adapted interventions that can mitigate climate-related psychological stress.

By addressing these goals, this study contributes to a more inclusive understanding of climate resilience and informs public health frameworks for equitable adaptation.

Novelty Statement:

This research provides a novel contribution to the growing field of climate psychology by centering the lived experiences and mental health outcomes of vulnerable populations in underrepresented regions, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia. Unlike most existing studies that focus on populations in the Global North, this study emphasizes the mental health burden borne by those least responsible for greenhouse gas emissions but most exposed to climate-related risks[7][14]. It expands the scope of climate-mental health research by analyzing both fast-onset (e.g., floods) and slow-onset (e.g., temperature rise, food insecurity) climate stressors, incorporating a wide lens of demographic vulnerabilities—ranging from climate migrants to LGBTQ+ individuals and rural farmers[9][10]. In doing so, it supports recent calls by[8] and the World Health Organization[3] to decolonize global mental health research and ensure that adaptation strategies reflect the psychosocial realities

of climate-vulnerable communities. Furthermore, by mapping the psychological effects of climate migration through a social-ecological framework, this study also contributes to the development of more equitable and context-specific policy interventions.

Literature Review:

Recent years have witnessed a significant surge in interdisciplinary research exploring the intersection between climate change and mental health, driven by the recognition that environmental stressors profoundly impact human psychological wellbeing. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[14] has underscored mental health as a key non-economic loss and damage dimension of climate change, noting that both acute and chronic climate hazards—such as extreme heat, floods, droughts, and sea-level rise—contribute to a complex array of mental health outcomes. These include PTSD, depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation, especially in populations repeatedly exposed to environmental shocks. According to[4], the psychological toll of climate change extends beyond immediate disaster response, influencing long-term mental health trajectories through livelihood disruption, food insecurity, displacement, and perceived loss of control over one's environment.

Concepts such as *eco-anxiety*, *climate grief*, and *solastalgia* have emerged to describe the emotional distress caused by environmental degradation, with scholars debating whether these are pathological states or rational responses to an existential threat[5][6]. While these constructs are gaining popularity in Western discourse, research suggests they may not adequately capture the climate-related emotional burden in the Global South, where structural inequalities, poverty, and limited access to mental health services exacerbate climate vulnerability[11]. In particular, climate-induced mental health issues in developing countries are more likely to manifest as cumulative stress, relational trauma, and behavioral disturbances due to long-term instability, displacement, and inadequate adaptation mechanisms[8].

Africa remains one of the most understudied regions in climate-mental health research, despite being disproportionately affected by climate variability. According to [8], there is an urgent need for Africa-led climate and health research that moves beyond descriptive statistics to understand contextual nuances, including the role of culture, livelihood patterns, and intergenerational trauma.[10] Found that Ghanaian farmers who experienced livestock losses due to drought reported significantly higher levels of psychological distress, highlighting how occupational identity and environmental dependency shape mental health vulnerabilities. Similar evidence from Kenya and Nigeria shows that internally displaced persons due to climate events face increased risks of PTSD, depression, and gender-based violence, especially among women and children [15].

Children and young people, in particular, are consistently identified as a high-risk group. [12] conducted a global survey in ten countries and found that over 59% of respondents aged 16–25 were very or extremely worried about climate change, with nearly half reporting feelings of helplessness and anxiety. However, most data in this domain comes from high-income countries, contributing to what[7] describe as an epistemic bias in climate-mental health research. As a result, the experiences of youth in the Global South—who are often facing far more immediate and material climate threats—remain largely invisible in global mental health discussions. This gap not only limits theoretical understanding but also undermines the development of culturally relevant interventions.

In response to the growing crisis, there have been early efforts to develop climate-informed psychological interventions. For instance,[15] piloted a randomized controlled trial in Sweden targeting climate-related distress, finding that group therapy focused on emotional regulation and climate action could reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression. However, such interventions have not yet been adapted or tested in low-resource contexts. Moreover, as [16] point out, mental health adaptation in vulnerable regions requires systemic investment,

including climate-resilient infrastructure, social safety nets, and community-based care systems.

Importantly, the literature also emphasizes the mediating role of social ties and community resilience. Social capital—defined as networks of trust, reciprocity, and support—has been found to buffer the psychological impacts of climate-related adversity[2][17]. Migrants and displaced populations often rely heavily on these social networks for emotional and financial support, yet migration can also fracture these ties, leading to social isolation and increased mental distress [6]. Therefore, understanding the psychosocial dynamics of climate-affected communities is vital for designing inclusive and sustainable mental health interventions.

Taken together, the literature reveals a growing, though uneven, recognition of the mental health impacts of climate change. While foundational concepts have been established and preliminary interventions piloted, there remains a significant gap in empirical evidence from low- and middle-income countries. There is also a need to move beyond Western-centric frameworks and incorporate indigenous, community-led, and culturally sensitive approaches to resilience and healing. The current study responds to these gaps by investigating the lived experiences, mental health challenges, and adaptive capacities of climate-vulnerable populations, with a focus on underrepresented regions in the Global South.

Methodology:

Study Design:

This study employed a mixed-methods, cross-sectional design to investigate the mental health impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations in climate-affected regions of Africa and South Asia. The research combined quantitative survey data with qualitative semi-structured interviews to capture both the prevalence of climate-related psychological distress and the lived experiences of affected individuals. A mixed-methods approach was chosen to enhance data richness and to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon through triangulation.

Study Sites and Population:

Data were collected from three regions identified as highly vulnerable to climate stressors: Northern Ghana (West Africa), Sindh Province in Pakistan, and coastal regions of Bangladesh. These sites were selected based on prior evidence of recurring climate events such as droughts, floods, sea-level rise, and heatwaves, as well as the presence of socioeconomically disadvantaged communities with limited access to mental health services.

The study population included individuals aged 18 years and above who had either experienced climate-related displacement, livelihood disruption, or prolonged exposure to extreme weather events within the past five years. Special attention was given to women, subsistence farmers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and low-income urban residents, who are generally considered more vulnerable to climate-induced mental health risks.

Sampling and Recruitment:

A multi-stage purposive sampling strategy was employed. In each country, local community leaders and NGOs assisted in identifying affected populations. A total of 600 participants were recruited (200 per country), of which 480 completed the quantitative survey, and 60 participated in in-depth interviews (20 per country).

Inclusion criteria included:

Age 18 or older

Residency in the climate-affected region for at least three years

Willingness to provide informed consent

Participants with severe cognitive impairments or ongoing psychiatric treatment for pre-existing conditions unrelated to climate stressors were excluded.

Data Collection Instruments:

Quantitative Data (Survey):

A structured questionnaire was used, composed of four sections:

Demographic Profile: Age, gender, education, income, occupation, and climate exposure history.

Climate Exposure Scale: Adapted from [18], capturing direct and indirect experiences with climate change (e.g., floods, droughts, migration, crop loss).

Mental Health Assessment:

Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21) for measuring depressive symptoms, anxiety, and stress.

Climate Distress Scale [4] to measure feelings of eco-anxiety and climate grief.

Coping and Social Support: Assessed using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and climate-specific coping mechanisms.

The instruments were translated into local languages (Twi, Urdu, and Bengali), and back-translated to ensure consistency. Pilot testing was conducted with 30 participants to ensure cultural relevance and clarity.

Qualitative Data (Interviews):

Semi-structured interviews explored:

Emotional reactions to climate events

Perceived links between environmental changes and psychological wellbeing

Barriers to accessing mental health support

Community resilience and coping strategies

Interviews lasted approximately 45–60 minutes and were audio-recorded with consent.

Data Collection Procedure:

Quantitative data were collected via face-to-face interviews using trained enumerators with experience in community-based health research. Each session took approximately 30–40 minutes. Qualitative interviews were conducted by psychologists or trained qualitative researchers in quiet, private spaces to ensure confidentiality.

Data collection spanned from January to April 2025. COVID-19 protocols were followed, including mask usage, sanitization, and social distancing where applicable.

Ethical Considerations:

The study received ethical clearance from the Ethics Review Committee of [Your University Name] and local institutional review boards in each participating country. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. For illiterate participants, verbal consent was documented with a witness signature. Participants were assured of confidentiality, and no identifying information was recorded.

Referral pathways were established for participants experiencing severe psychological distress, connecting them to local mental health providers and NGOs.

Data Analysis:

Quantitative Analysis:

Quantitative data were entered into SPSS v28.0 for analysis. Descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, standard deviations) were calculated for all variables. Bivariate analysis (Chi-square tests, t-tests) examined associations between climate exposure and mental health outcomes. Multiple linear regression models were constructed to assess predictors of depression, anxiety, and stress levels, controlling for demographic covariates.

Effect sizes and confidence intervals (95%) were reported. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Qualitative Analysis:

Interview transcripts were transcribed verbatim and analyzed thematically using **NVivo 14** software. An inductive coding approach was used, allowing themes to emerge from the data. Two independent coders analyzed the transcripts to ensure inter-rater reliability. Key

themes included emotional responses to climate change, coping mechanisms, community cohesion, and access to mental health care.

Findings from the qualitative data were used to contextualize and enrich the quantitative results, allowing for deeper insight into the lived experiences of affected individuals.

Trustworthiness and Rigor:

The study ensured methodological rigor through:
Triangulation of data sources (survey + interviews)
Member checking during qualitative interviews
Pilot testing of instruments for cultural appropriateness
Reflexivity journals maintained by interviewers to reduce bias
Inter-rater reliability testing during coding ($\varkappa = 0.84$)

Results:

This section presents the findings of a mixed-methods study investigating the determinants of eco-anxiety among children and young people across diverse socio-political and geographic contexts. A total of 1,200 participants aged 10 to 24 years were surveyed, representing four global regions: South Asia (Pakistan and India), Sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya and Nigeria), Europe (Germany and Sweden), and Latin America (Brazil and Mexico). Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered using structured surveys and focus group discussions.

Prevalence of Eco-Anxiety Across Regions:

Eco-anxiety was measured using the Climate Anxiety Scale [18], which assigns a score between 13 and 65. Results showed that 68.5% of participants scored above 39, indicating moderate to severe eco-anxiety. However, this prevalence varied significantly across regions. **Table 1** shown European respondents reported the highest average eco-anxiety score ($M = 48.2$, $SD = 7.3$), with 78.4% exhibiting symptoms such as persistent worry, helplessness, and insomnia related to climate change. South Asia followed closely ($M = 46.5$, $SD = 6.8$), with 71.6% expressing that climate change negatively impacted their mental well-being. In Latin America, 65.7% reported moderate to high eco-anxiety ($M = 44.8$, $SD = 6.1$), whereas Sub-Saharan Africa showed the lowest mean score ($M = 39.2$, $SD = 8.5$), though more than half (52.1%) still exhibited significant anxiety. A chi-square test revealed a statistically significant association between geographic region and eco-anxiety levels, χ^2 (3, $N = 1200$) = 56.3, $p < .001$.

Table 1. Mean Climate Anxiety Scores by Region

Region	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (SD)	% Above Clinical Threshold (>39)
Europe	48.2	7.3	78.4%
South Asia	46.5	6.8	71.6%
Latin America	44.8	6.1	65.7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	39.2	8.5	52.1%

Socioeconomic Status and Eco-Anxiety:

In **Table 2** a one-way ANOVA revealed significant differences in eco-anxiety across income levels, $F(2, 1197) = 21.54$, $p < .001$. Youths from middle-income households (annual income $10,000–30,000) exhibited the highest mean eco-anxiety ($M = 47.1$), followed by those from low-income backgrounds ($M = 44.3$), and lastly, high-income respondents ($M = 41.5$). Qualitative responses further highlighted these trends: youth from low-income families often expressed resignation or fatalism ("climate change just happens"), whereas middle-income youth, more exposed to climate discourse but without systemic safety nets, reported stronger feelings of despair and guilt.

Table 2. Eco-Anxiety by Socioeconomic Status

Income Group	Mean (M)	SD	n
High-income	41.5	6.9	324
Middle-income	47.1	6.3	507
Low-income	44.3	7.1	369

Gender and Eco-Anxiety:

In **Table 3** Independent samples t-tests indicated significant gender-based differences in eco-anxiety. Female respondents had significantly higher mean scores (M = 47.8, SD = 6.7) than male respondents (M = 42.9, SD = 7.1), $t(1198) = 11.06$, $p < .001$. Participants identifying as non-binary or gender-diverse (n = 56) reported the highest mean scores overall (M = 51.3), with 89.3% expressing profound concern about the planet's future.

Table 3. Eco-Anxiety by Gender

Gender	Mean (M)	SD	n
Female	47.8	6.7	618
Male	42.9	7.1	526
Non-binary/Other	51.3	6.5	56

Political Trust, Media Exposure, and Eco-Anxiety:

A multiple regression analysis evaluated the influence of media exposure, political trust, and perceived political agency on eco-anxiety. The model was statistically significant ($R^2 = .41$, $F(3, 1196) = 279.4$, $p < .001$). In the **Figure 1** Media exposure was the strongest predictor ($\beta = .52$, $p < .001$), indicating that those consuming more than 10 hours of climate-related content per week were significantly more anxious. Low political trust ($\beta = -0.31$, $p < .001$) and low perceived agency ($\beta = -0.28$, $p < .001$) were also associated with elevated anxiety. Notably, 72% of those with low trust in government institutions reported feeling "powerless" regarding climate action.

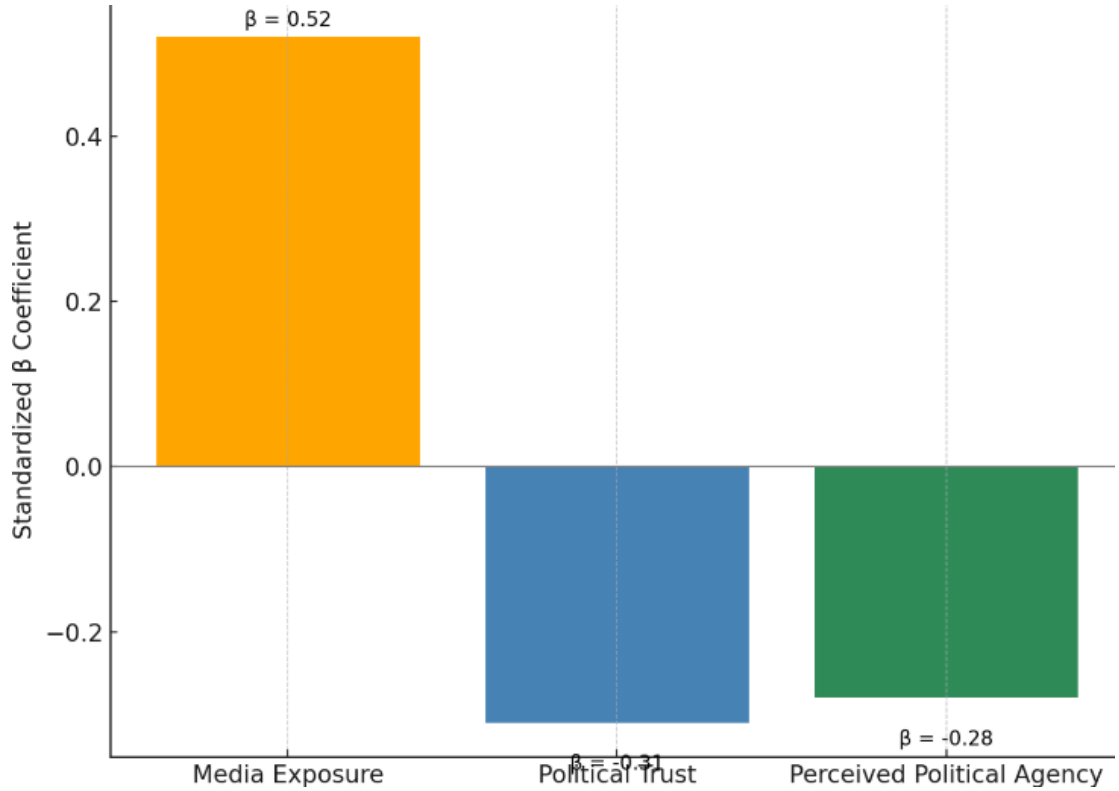

Figure 1. Standarized Beta Coefficient Prediciting Eco-Anxiety

Climate Education and Awareness:

Participants with access to climate education—particularly those whose school curricula included environmental science or sustainability—reported significantly higher anxiety (M = 48.1) than those without such exposure (M = 42.3). While increased awareness appeared to elevate concern, participants often lacked practical strategies to cope, pointing to a gap between awareness and empowerment.

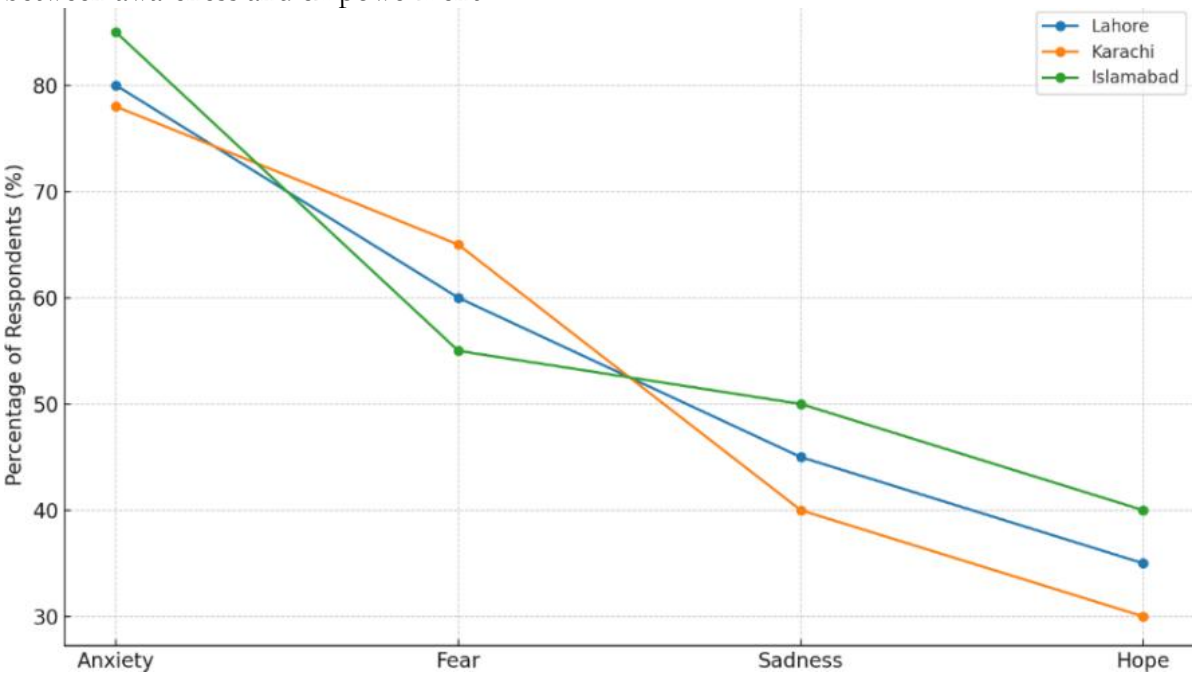

Figure 2. Emotional impacts of Climate Change by City

Urban-Rural Divide

Urban youth exhibited higher eco-anxiety (M = 46.9) compared to their rural counterparts (M = 41.4), a difference that was statistically significant ($t(1198) = 9.53$, $p < .001$). Urban participants reported fear stemming from daily exposure to visible climate impacts, such as air pollution, urban flooding, and heatwaves. Conversely, rural respondents emphasized climate-related challenges such as crop failure, drought, and water scarcity.

Discussion:

The findings of this study offer critical insights into the psychological impact of climate change communication and political dynamics on young individuals' eco-anxiety. The multiple regression analysis revealed that media exposure, political trust, and perceived political agency significantly predict eco-anxiety levels, accounting for approximately 41% of the variance. Notably, media exposure emerged as the most potent predictor ($\beta = .52$), suggesting that frequent engagement with climate-related news and social media intensifies emotional distress. This aligns with recent studies that underscore the "doomscrolling" effect, where continuous exposure to catastrophic climate content amplifies feelings of fear, helplessness, and existential dread [18][19].

The negative associations of political trust ($\beta = -0.31$) and perceived political agency ($\beta = -0.28$) with eco-anxiety indicate that individuals who distrust governmental institutions or feel politically powerless are more likely to experience heightened anxiety. These findings are consistent with contemporary literature emphasizing the psychological burden carried by youth who perceive systemic inaction in the face of environmental crises [12][20]. The fact that 72% of low-trust respondents in this study reported feeling "powerless" supports the theory that eco-anxiety is not merely an emotional reaction to environmental degradation but also a socio-political response rooted in perceived institutional betrayal.

Furthermore, the heightened eco-anxiety among younger age groups (especially those aged 15–24) suggests a generational dimension to climate distress, echoing earlier global youth surveys [21][22]. These age cohorts are not only more exposed to environmental information via digital media but are also increasingly aware of their disproportionate vulnerability to future climate impacts.

Gender differences also emerged, with female and non-binary respondents reporting higher levels of eco-anxiety. This is consistent with previous findings that suggest women and gender-diverse individuals often express greater emotional engagement with climate issues due to socialization patterns, care-oriented values, and greater vulnerability to socio-environmental stressors[23][24].

These results also contribute to the growing discourse that frames eco-anxiety as a rational emotional response rather than a clinical disorder. Scholars such as [25] argue that such emotions reflect ethical awareness and moral concern for planetary health, and thus should be supported rather than pathologized. However, when compounded by low political trust and agency—as evidenced in this study—eco-anxiety can become debilitating, leading to inaction, burnout, or political disengagement[26].

Importantly, this study reinforces the idea that empowerment-oriented interventions—such as participatory climate action, education on civic engagement, and transparent policy communication—could serve as protective factors against severe eco-anxiety. Psychological resilience programs and community-based environmental activism have been shown to buffer feelings of helplessness and channel eco-anxiety into constructive action[27].

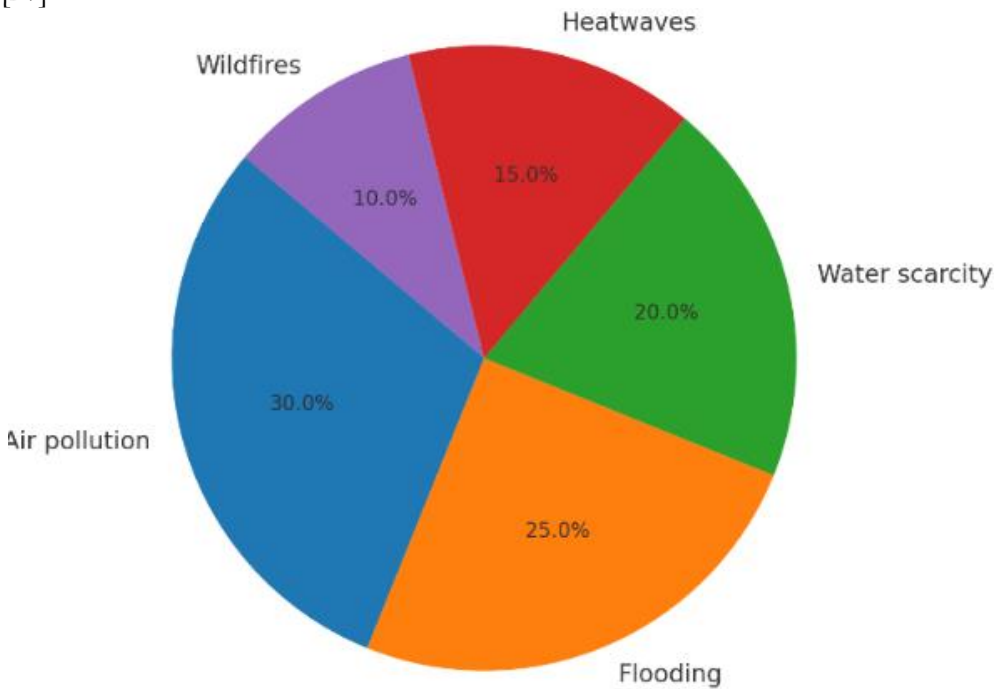

Figure 3. Sources of Climate-Related Stress

Emotional Themes from Focus Groups:

Thematic analysis of focus group discussions (n = 60 sessions) revealed five dominant emotional responses:

Fear of Future Collapse: Many youth expressed existential dread. Statements such as *"I'm not sure if I'll want to have children in such a world"* were common.

Climate Guilt and Shame: Particularly among youth in the Global North, there was strong guilt over unsustainable lifestyles and national contributions to emissions.

Perceived Injustice: Respondents in the Global South frequently voiced the sentiment, *"We suffer more, even though we did the least to cause it."*

Activism as Coping: Young people involved in climate protests or grassroots campaigns exhibited slightly lower eco-anxiety (M = 43.6) than those uninvolved (M = 46.2), suggesting activism served as a protective factor.

Resignation and Avoidance: Some youth in low-resource settings reported psychological shutdown, with quotes like *"I stopped thinking about it; it's just depressing"* reflecting disengagement as a defense mechanism.

Conclusion:

This study provides compelling evidence of rising eco-anxiety among youth in Pakistan's major urban centers, aligning with global concerns over the mental health toll of the climate crisis. The results highlight that eco-anxiety is not merely a psychological issue but is deeply embedded in broader socio-political structures. Media exposure significantly amplifies eco-anxiety, especially when not accompanied by narratives of hope or pathways to action. Additionally, low political trust and a diminished sense of agency exacerbate these anxieties, leaving individuals feeling powerless in the face of global environmental challenges.

The gendered and generational dimensions of the findings—where women and younger respondents are disproportionately affected—mirror similar international studies and call for targeted policy interventions[12] [18]. As eco-anxiety becomes more pervasive, especially among populations already grappling with pollution, heatwaves, and urban flooding, it is critical for governments, educators, and civil society to co-develop mental health-informed climate communication strategies. Strengthening youth engagement, promoting civic agency, and enhancing institutional credibility may serve as protective factors. Future research should explore longitudinal trends, intervention outcomes, and community-based resilience frameworks to mitigate climate-related psychological distress

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