

Goal 13: Climate Change



Overview



https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/



Facts

Since the industrial revolution, average temperatures have raised by 1 degree Celsius

From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and ice melted. The Arctic's sea ice extent has shrunk in every successive decade since 1979, with 1.07 million km² of ice loss every decade

Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) have increased by almost 50 percent since 1990

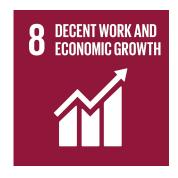
Emissions grew more quickly between 2000 and 2010 than in each of the three previous decades

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Directly Related SDG's

Influences causation







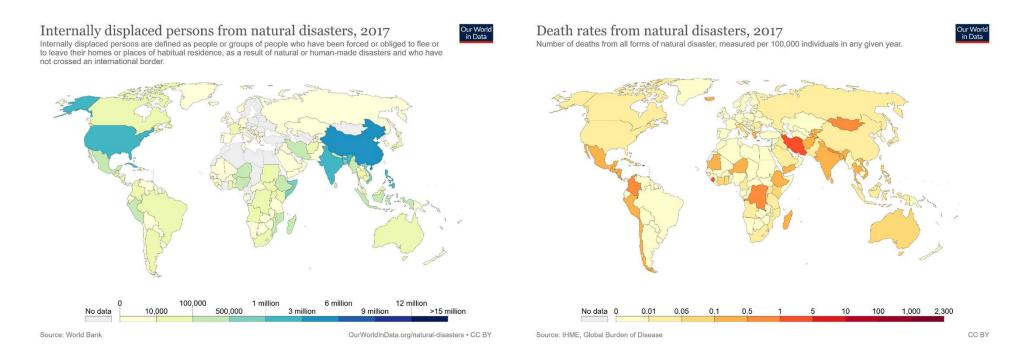
This SDG assesses countries reactions to climate change more than the cause, but is related to nearly every SDG



 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicators

- Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
- Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



It is interesting that the deaths and displaced people were not in the same countries primarily in the same year. It seems it may be that the more developed countries had infrastructure and plans to keep people alive, but then many have to move.



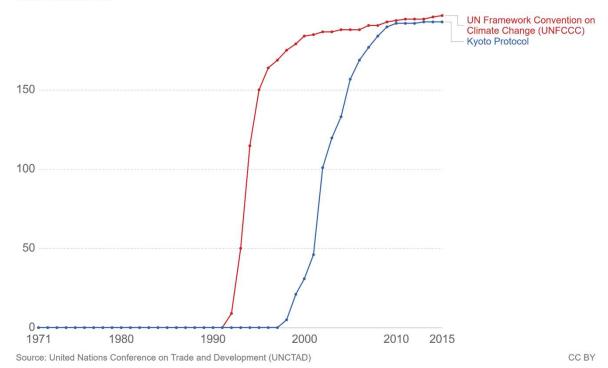
 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicators

 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Number of parties in multilateral environmental agreements Total number of global parties signed on to multilateral agreements designed to address trans-boundary environmental issues.





Many countries have signed on to plans for sustainability

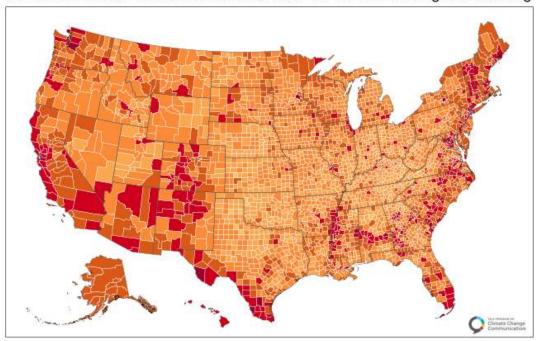


 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicators

- Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
- Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Americans who believe schools should teach our children about global warming





In America the majority believe climate change should be taught







 Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate
 Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

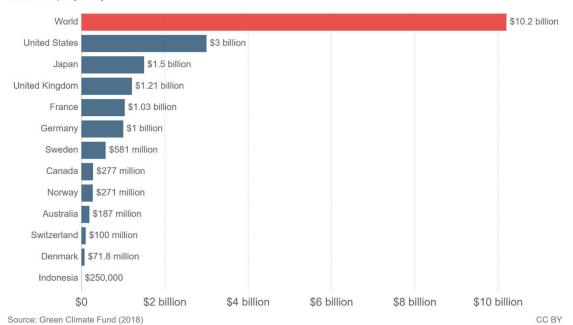
Indicators

 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

Green Climate Fund (GCF) signed pledges, 2018

Our World in Data

National signed pledges to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF is a global fund created to support lower-income countries in climate mitigation and adaptation. Figures represent the signed pledges of contributions to the GCF per year. Advanced economies formally agreed within the Paris Agreement to mobilize at least 100 billion US\$ per year by 2020.



Money is being pledged for a fund that will support developing countries as the effects of climate change are felt, and to support the growth of developing nations with reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Low-emission and climate-resilient development





 Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate changerelated planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Indicators

 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Developing Nations Climate Change Plans

Many have created National Adaptation Plans

Progress varies most by how motivated the leadership of the country is, not stage of development

All share a focus on agriculture, but lack of attention on health, forestry, and fisheries

Many projects help farmers change agricultural practices, diversify livelihoods, promote sustainable landscape management, advance gender equality and improve access to climate information

There is a lack of monitoring and evaluation systems, to identify gaps for refinement

| Country | Vulnerability* | | Readiness** | | Overall | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|
| | World Rank | Score | World Rank | Score | World Rank | Score | Trend |
| Bangladesh | 140 | 0.534 | 148 | 0.327 | 140 | 39.7 | A |
| | 118 | 0.473 | 122 | 0.377 | 120 | 45.2 | A |
| Nepal | 128 | 0.495 | 115 | 0.393 | 122 | 44.9 | A |
| Pakistan | 115 | 0.469 | 142 | 0.341 | 126 | 43.6 | A |
| Tajikistan | 78 | 0.409 | 131 | 0.357 | 111 | 47.4 | A |
| Burkina Faso | 145 | 0.555 | 155 | 0.319 | 148 | 38.2 | A |
| Ghana | 124 | 0.484 | 102 | 0.442 | 108 | 47.9 | A |
| Mali | 164 | 0.604 | 138 | 0.348 | 156 | 37.2 | A |
| Senegal | 146 | 0.556 | 127 | 0.368 | 137 | 40.6 | A |
| Ethiopia | 144 | 0.553 | 146 | 0.330 | 145 | 38.9 | A |
| Kenya | 147 | 0.557 | 159 | 0.312 | 154 | 37.7 | |
| Tanzania | 143 | 0.550 | 144 | 0.353 | 139 | 40.1 | |
| Uganda | 156 | 0.573 | 159 | 0.312 | 160 | 36.9 | = |
| Botswana | 123 | 0.483 | 76 | 0.494 | 94 | 50.5 | A |
| Namibia | 141 | 0.547 | 99 | 0.445 | 122 | 44.9 | A |

https://www.iisd.org/faq/adapting-to-climate-change/

Human Problem of Climate Change

Prof Peter Singer of Princeton University in ethics- "If we are not acting, we are endangering everyone who is alive now and also future generations."

- A comparison of an individual failing to cut their emissions to an individual taking a bulldozer to the crops of a subsistence farmer in Africa. The greenhouse gases have the same effect.
- The gases aren't visible and the effect may be in the future, so people don't equate it, but the moral obligation does.

Professor Kelly Fielding of the University of Queensland in social psychology- "We look to others for guidance about how we should behave."

- We are not getting cues from friends, family, government, or business
- US poll in June found 69% of Americans want the government to take aggressive action on climate change but only a third would pay \$100 to make it happen

When people are overwhelmed-climate change isn't binary so every action has an impact and will make the world more livable to some degree



Ted Talks

Greta UN (4:30)- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bW3IQ-ke43w