



TALScoutsTM
GUIDING YOUTH TO SERVE

MASTER CLASS

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Climate

action



**Take urgent action
to combat
climate change
and its impacts**





TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

THE CLIMATE CRISIS CONTINUES, LARGELY UNABATED

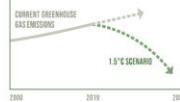


2020 GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AT 1.2°C ABOVE PRE-INDUSTRIAL BASELINE

WOEFULLY OFF TRACK TO STAY AT OR BELOW 1.5°C AS CALLED FOR IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

13 RISING

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REQUIRE SHIFTING ECONOMIES TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY



CLIMATE FINANCE INCREASED

BY 10% FROM 2015-2016 TO 2017-2018, REACHING AN ANNUAL AVERAGE OF \$48.7 BILLION

125 OF 154 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS

HIGHEST PRIORITY AREAS INCLUDE



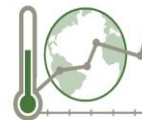
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

BEFORE COVID-19

GLOBAL COMMUNITY SHIES AWAY FROM COMMITMENTS REQUIRED TO REVERSE THE CLIMATE CRISIS



2019 WAS THE SECOND WARMEST YEAR ON RECORD

GLOBAL TEMPERATURES ARE PROJECTED TO RISE BY UP TO 3.2°C BY 2100

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



COVID-19 MAY RESULT IN A 6% DROP IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR 2020

STILL SHORT @ 7.6% ANNUAL REDUCTION REQUIRED TO LIMIT GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5°C



ONLY 85 COUNTRIES HAVE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES ALIGNED TO THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

CLIMATE FINANCE: INVESTMENT IN FOSSIL FUELS CONTINUES TO BE HIGHER THAN INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE ACTIVITIES



CLIMATE CHANGE CONTINUES TO EXACERBATE THE FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF NATURAL DISASTERS



AFFECTING MORE THAN 39 MILLION PEOPLE IN 2018



Facts and Figures

- As of April 2018, 175 parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 168 parties had communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the UN framework convention on Climate Change Secretariat.
- Developed country parties continue to make progress towards the goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation actions.

Thanks to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change we know:

- **From 1880 to 2012, average global temperature increased by 0.85°C.** To put this into perspective, for each 1 degree of temperature increase, grain yields decline by about 5 per cent. Maize, wheat and other major crops have experienced significant yield reductions at the global level of 40 megatons per year between 1981 and 2002 due to a warmer climate.
- **Oceans have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished and sea level has risen.** From 1901 to 2010, the global average sea level rose by 19 cm as oceans expanded due to warming and ice melted.
- **Given current concentrations and on-going emissions of greenhouse gases, it is likely that by the end of this century, the increase in global temperature will exceed 1.5°C compared to 1850 to 1900 for all but one scenario.** The world's oceans will warm and ice melt will continue. Average sea level rise is predicted as 24 – 30cm by 2065 and 40-63cm by 2100. Most aspects of climate change will persist for many centuries even if emissions are stopped
- 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
- It is still possible, using a wide array of technological measures and changes in behavior, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- Major institutional and technological change will give a better than even chance that global warming will not exceed this threshold



Targets by 2030



TARGET 13-1



STRENGTHEN
RESILIENCE AND
ADAPTIVE CAPACITY
TO CLIMATE RELATED
DISASTERS

TARGET 13-2



INTEGRATE CLIMATE
CHANGE MEASURES
INTO POLICIES AND
PLANNING

TARGET 13-3



BUILD KNOWLEDGE
AND CAPACITY TO MEET
CLIMATE CHANGE

TARGET 13-A



IMPLEMENT THE UN
FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE

TARGET 13-B



PROMOTE
MECHANISMS TO
RAISE CAPACITY FOR
CLIMATE PLANNING
AND MANAGEMENT



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

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

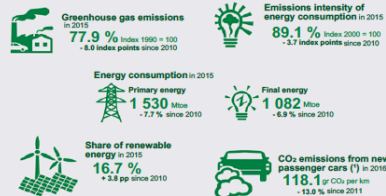
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.A 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

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Climate action in the EU

Climate mitigation



Climate impacts



Climate initiatives

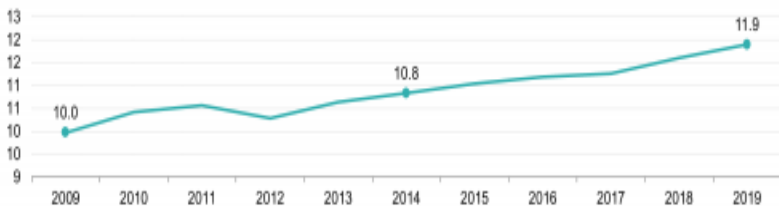


(*) 2011 data refer to EU-27

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_13_10, sdg_13_26, sdg_13_28, sdg_13_29, sdg_13_30, sdg_13_31, sdg_13_32, sdg_13_33, sdg_13_34, sdg_13_35, sdg_13_36, sdg_13_37, sdg_13_38, sdg_13_39, sdg_13_40)

Climate-related economic losses (30 year moving average), EU, 2009–2019

(billion EUR, current prices)



Note: Data are shown as 30-year moving average (annual data points refer to the 30-year period up to that year).

Source: EEA, Eurostat (online data code: sdg_13_40)

180,102 Publications in period

6.3% Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period

73.5% Publications from high-income locations

0.4% Publications from low-income locations

2.1% Academic corporate collaboration

1.37 Field-Weighted Citation Impact

34.5% Publications with international collaboration

Research supporting SDG13 has been green since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 6.2%, compared to nearly 2.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG13, followed by China (the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia). Eight of the 18 most prolific locations are high-income locations (accounting for more than 139,000 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India).

No low-income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG13 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Greenland, New Caledonia, Fiji, Panama and Bolivia.

International collaboration yielded 34.5% of research on SDG13. High-income locations collaborated with low-income locations on 2% of their total SDG13 research, while nearly 94% of the related output from low-income locations came from collaboration with high-income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field-weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG13 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.37 over the period.

Key themes in SDG13 Research

International collaboration by income level

High-income locations

Upper-middle-income locations

Lower-middle-income locations

Low-income locations

See the methodology and definitions

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Number of publications

Top 10 locations by R&D

Volume of publications supporting SDG13

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration

International collaboration and research impact

International collaboration by income level

High-income locations

Upper-middle-income locations

Lower-middle-income locations

Low-income locations

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INTERNATIONAL GENEVA FOR CLIMATE ACTION

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is developing the International Standard ISO 14068. Greenhouse gas management and related activities – Framework and principles for methodologies on climate actions, which will help government and industry put together effective mitigation and adaptation strategies in the fight against climate change.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) helps countries to achieve significant reductions in their greenhouse gas emissions, including through international cooperation under its Air Convention and the promotion of sustainable transport and energy systems.

The standards developed by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) help strengthen disaster resilience of infrastructures and cities. IEC's work also provides a solid technical foundation to make new, sustainable energy solutions which are globally relevant and broadly marketable.

The International Trade Centre (ITC) helps tea producers adapt to the impacts of climate change and to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions along the value chain.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) maintains a portfolio of nearly 50 billion climate initiatives, ranging from renewable energy to community-level climate adaptation to the protection of forests. UNDP's assistance to implement the Montreal Protocol has enabled 30 countries to phase out the use of 62,970 tons of ozone-depleting substances while simultaneously reducing 5.08 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gas emissions.

To increase the capacities of negotiators from Least Developed Countries, the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has delivered a series of face-to-face training and online courses. Over the course of 2015 and 2016, UNITAR trained more than 230 Anglophone and Francophone LDC negotiators.

Water is the primary medium through which climate change influences earth's ecosystem and thus the livelihood and well-being of societies. Higher temperatures and changes in extreme weather conditions are projected to affect availability and distribution of rainfall, snowmelt, river flows and groundwater, and further deteriorate water quality. UN-Water coordinates the efforts of UN entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues.

The International Civil Service Organization (ICSO) has created the International Monitoring and Coordination Center (IMCC) to gather and communicate information to help countries better assess climate-related risks, and to prevent and recover from them.

Climate change threatens children's survival, development, nutrition, education, and access to health care. UNICEF works with government and partners on water and sanitation, immunization, environmental education, and it explores innovative solutions on sustainable energy and air pollution. Investing in children's resilience and empowerment will be key to climate action.

Research conducted by the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) shows that national resilience policies to reduce climate risk often understate resilience at the local level. UNRISD research can help identify policies that build resilience across local, national and international scales and transform societies so they are environmentally sustainable and socially equitable.

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28.74 tCO₂ saved by LED bulbs PER 1000 POPULATION

24.3% SHARE OF SOLAR POWER IN TOTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY BASKET

euromat

Data for Social Good



Welcome to the Open SDG Data Hub

To fully implement and monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, decision makers everywhere need data and statistics that are accurate, timely, sufficiently disaggregated, relevant, accessible and easy to use. This open data website promotes the exploration, analysis and use of authoritative SDG data sources for evidence - based decision - making and advocacy. Its goal is to enable data providers, managers and users to discover, understand, and communicate patterns and interrelationships in the wealth of SDG data and statics that are now available.



How do we achieve the
#GlobalGoals by 2030?

-  Mobilize everyone, everywhere
-  Demand urgency and ambition
-  Design new innovations and solutions



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





Youth Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship Program

Empowering Young Leaders to Make Social Impact



Volunteering

+



Philanthropy

+



Entrepreneurship

=



Social Impact

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