

“Our mission: Protect and hand on Planet Earth to future generations. Make sure to be part of the solution”. -GCC mission statement

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 2: Aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.”

(Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).





“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 2. 1 (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 2. 1 (b) Increasing the 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; and.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 2. 1 (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 4. 19 All parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 5. 1 Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



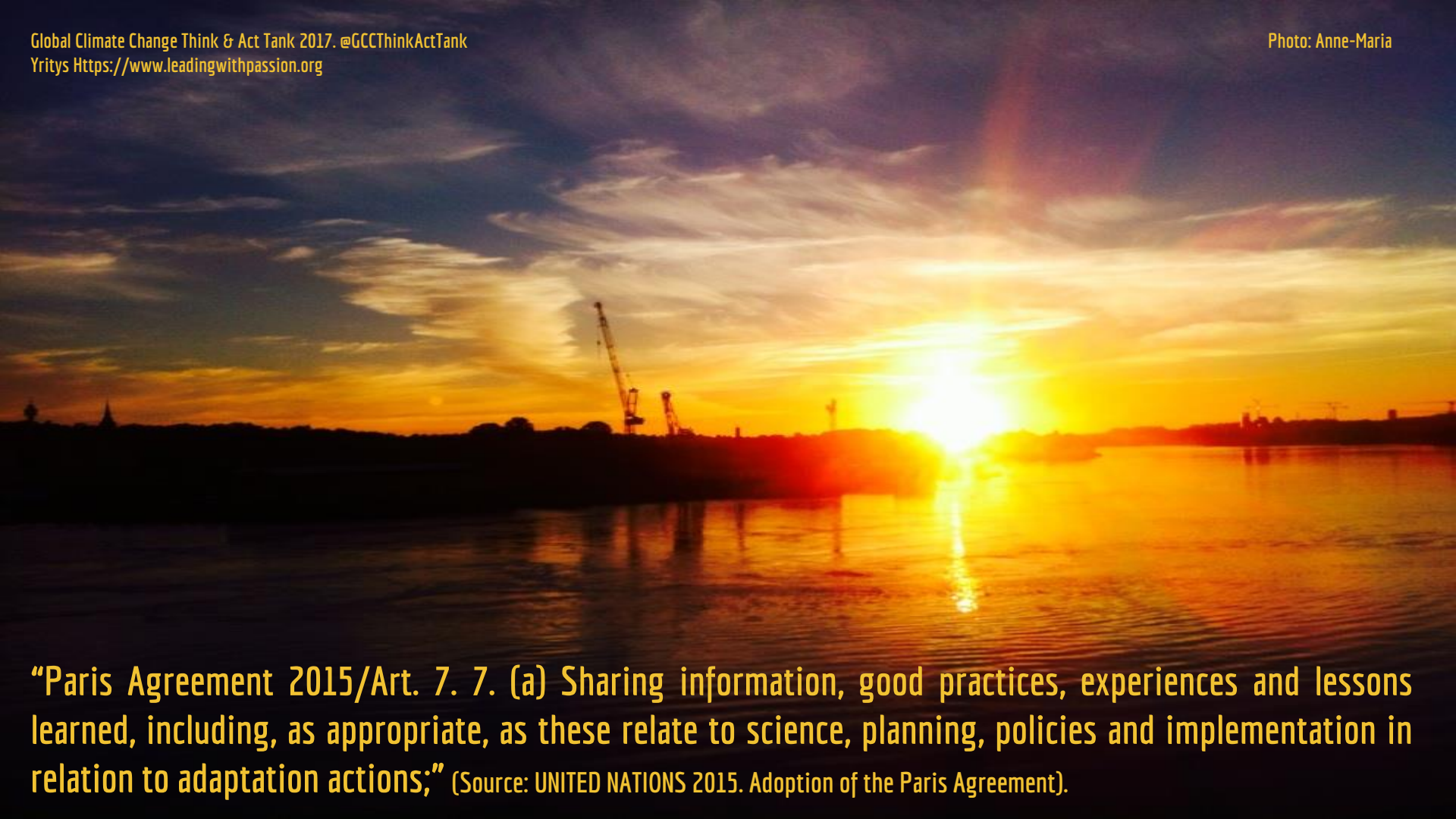
“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 6. 1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



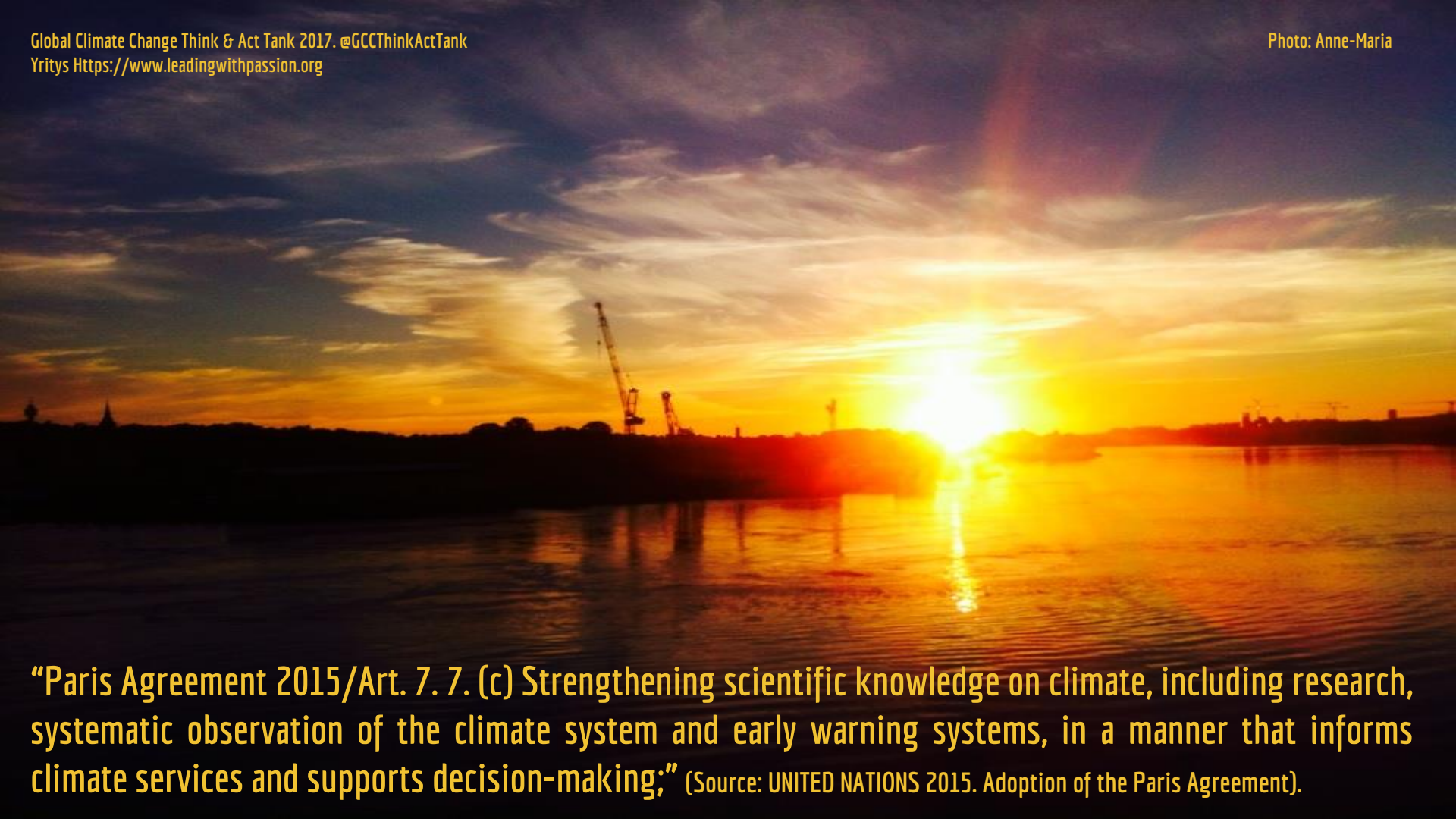
“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 7. 1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 7. 7. Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including with regard to:.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 7. 7. (a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions;” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 7. 7. (c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making;” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 9. 3. As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“Paris Agreement 2015/Art. 12. Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this agreement.” (Source: UNITED NATIONS 2015. Adoption of the Paris Agreement).



“HUMAN-CAUSED CLIMATE CHANGE: Majority of climate scientists agree the main cause of the current global warming trend is human expansion of the “greenhouse effect” - warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space.” (Source: NASA. Global Climate Change. Vital Signs of the Planet).



“Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect include: Water vapor (H₂O), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Chlorofluorocarbons.” (Source: NASA. Global Climate Change. Vital Signs of the Planet).



“On Earth, human activities are changing the natural greenhouse. Over the last century the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂).” (Source: NASA. Global Climate Change. Vital Signs of the Planet).



**“Amnesty and Greenpeace close the gap between climate change and human rights.”
(Greenpeace Press release. December 8th 2015).**



**“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: An urgent shift to 100 % renewable energy for all is essential to protect people from climate change.”
(Greenpeace Press release. December 8th 2015).**

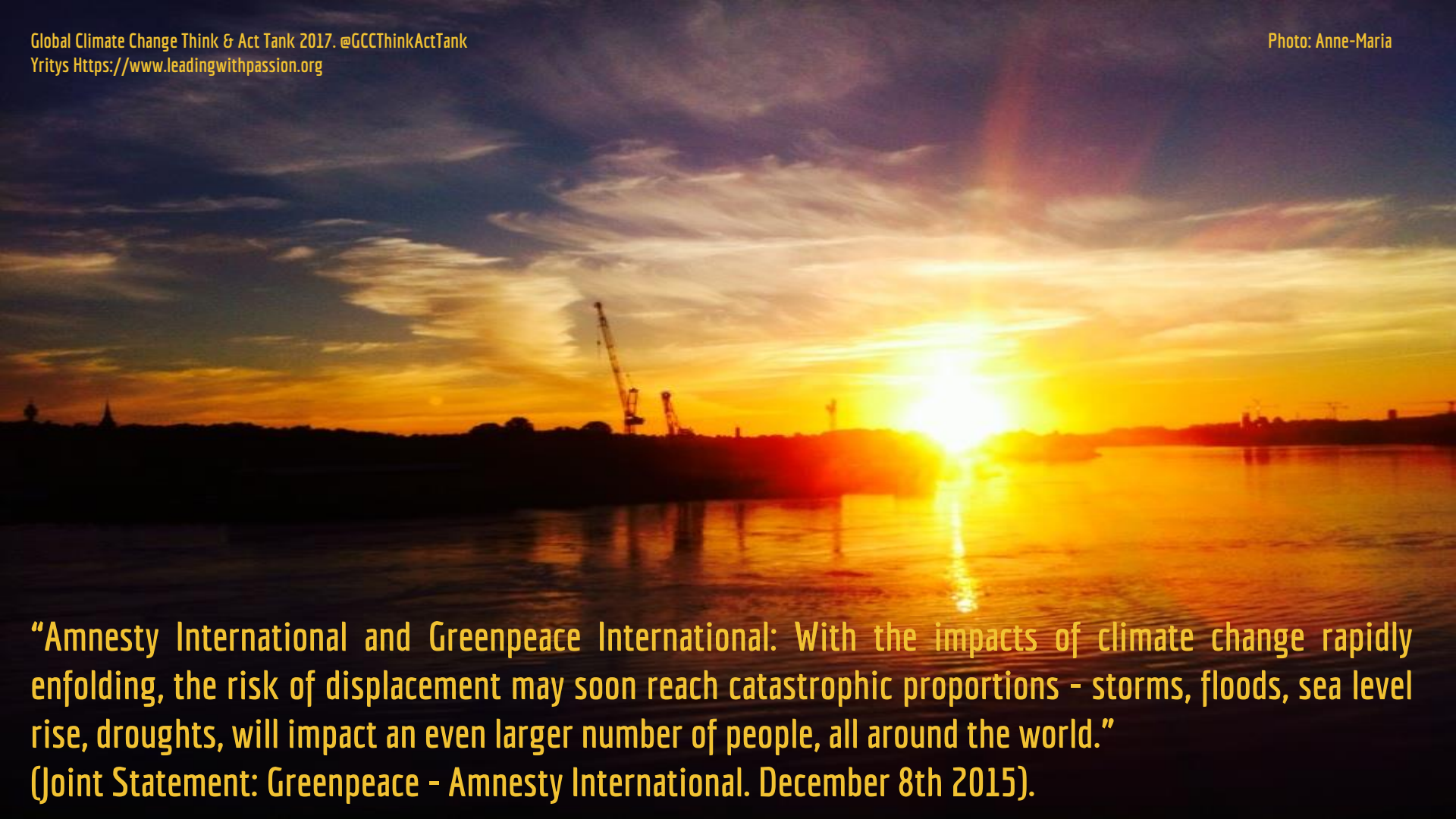


“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: All states have obligations under international human rights law to prevent harm to human rights, including the rights to life, to housing, food, water, sanitation and to a healthy environment.”

(Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).



**“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: The human rights consequences of failure are stark. Up to an additional 600M people could face hunger by 2080 due to climate change.”
(Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).**



**“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: With the impacts of climate change rapidly unfolding, the risk of displacement may soon reach catastrophic proportions - storms, floods, sea level rise, droughts, will impact an even larger number of people, all around the world.”
(Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).**



“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.” (Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).



“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: States must abide by their human rights obligations in all aspects related to climate change. They must end all forms of discrimination and guarantee gender equality; guarantee the right to information; ensure the right to participation of affected people; and ensure the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.” (Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).



“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: Greenpeace’s 2015 Energy (R)evolution scenario proposes a pathway to a 100% sustainable energy supply based on renewable energy by showing how it is possible to drastically reduce CO₂ emissions as climate science demands, and make redundant new oil exploration in the Arctic and deep sea waters such as off the coast of Brazil.” (Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).



“Amnesty International and Greenpeace International: Greenpeace’s 2015 Energy (R)evolution scenario demonstrates that the transformation to 100% sustainable energy would increase employment in the energy sector.” (Joint Statement: Greenpeace - Amnesty International. December 8th 2015).



“WWF: Climate change poses a fundamental threat to the places, species and people’s livelihoods WWF works to protect. To adequately address this crisis we must urgently reduce carbon pollution and prepare for the consequences of global warming, which we are already experiencing.”



“WWF: Humans and wild animals now face new challenges for survival because of climate change. More frequent and intense drought, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans can directly harm animals, and wreak havoc on people’s livelihoods and communities”



“WWF: Forests are home to many of the world’s most endangered wildlife. They also protect the Planet by absorbing carbon dioxide (CO₂), a major source of pollution that causes climate change.”



“European Commission: The EU has long been committed to international efforts to tackle climate change. At European level a comprehensive package of policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions has been initiated through the European Climate Change Programme (ECCP).”



“European Commission: In the EU, each of the EU member states has also put in place its own domestic actions that build on the ECCP measures or complement them.”



“European Commission/EU 2050 Roadmap: To cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990.”



“European Commission/EU 2050 Roadmap: Clean technologies play an important role. Early actions will save costs later.”



“European Commission/EU 2050 Roadmap: All sectors of the economy will be required to contribute to the low-carbon transition according to their technological and economic potential.”



“European Commission/EU 2050 Roadmap: The decarbonisation of the power sector should be practically complete by 2050.”



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“European Commission/EU 2050 Roadmap: Additional investments will bring significant co-benefits through innovation, development of new growth sectors, a reduction of resource consumption, less dependency on energy imports, and health benefits.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Carbon market = Trading system through which countries may buy or sell units of greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to meet their national limits on emissions, either under the Kyoto protocol or under other agreements.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Carbon offset = A unit of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent that is reduced, avoided, or sequestered to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Certified emission reduction unit = Unit generated from a Clean Development Mechanism project activity, certifying an emission reduction of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Climate change = A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Climate change mitigation = Action to reduce the net amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, and thus help to slow down the process of climate change resulting from human activities.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Emission reduction unit (ERU) = Unit generated from a Joint Implementation activity, certifying an emission reduction of one tonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) = Company-level “cap-and-trade” system of allowances for emitting carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, launched by the EU in 2005.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Green Climate Fund = Operating entity provided for under the Copenhagen Accord to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) = A scientific intergovernmental body established to provide decision-makers and others interested in climate change with an objective source of information about climate change.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Kyoto Protocol = An international agreement, linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits industrialised countries to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Low-carbon technology = Technology which results in reduced emissions of carbon dioxide compared with conventional technology.”



“EC. Climate Change Key Terms. Sink = Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.”



“EC. Climate Change Factsheet 2015: Polar ice caps are melting, sea levels rising and glaciers retreating, threatening the existence of low-lying island states and coastal communities, while the melting of glaciers is putting millions of people at risk of floods, eventually depriving them of fresh water resources.”



“EC. Climate Change Factsheet 2015: Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent or more severe. Their impacts include reduced water availability and crop yields, endangering food production.”



“EC. Climate Change Factsheet 2015: Climate change has direct impacts on human health. E.g. heatwaves contribute to thousands of premature deaths. Global warming may also encourage the spread of tropical diseases.”



“EC. Climate Change Factsheet 2015: Coral reefs are already suffering extensive damage at current levels of warming.”



“EC. Climate Change Factsheet 2015: Climate change could threaten regional and international security by triggering or aggravating conflicts, famines and refugee movements.”

And I refuse to **acknowledge** that
EUROPE can lead by example
and solve this **KEY CONUNDRUM**
of our time
Listen

“EU communication campaign on climate change. European Commission Video Material 2014.”

<https://youtu.be/nQeKhUICnzA>



“EU communication campaign on climate change. Five themes: Travel & transport, building & living, re-use & recycling, shopping & eating, and producing & innovating.”



“EU communication campaign on climate change. What you can do: Use more public transportation and cycling, turning down the heating by only 1°C can cut off as much as 10% off a household energy bill.”



“EU communication campaign on climate change. What you can do: Smarter choices in general as a consumer, recycling, choosing goods with less packaging, consuming locally produced food (according to seasonal variations), washing clothes at a lower temperature etc.”



“Scientific American. David Biello. November 26, 2007. What to do about climate change? Forego fossil fuels, Infrastructure Upgrade, Move Closer to Work, Consume Less, Be Efficient, Eat Smart/Go Vegetarian?, Stop Cutting Down Trees, Unplug, One Child, Future Fuels, Experiment Earth.”



“Oxford Geoengineering Programme. What Is Geoengineering? Geoengineering is the deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth’s natural systems to counteract climate change.”



“National Geographic. Deforestation: Forests cover about 30% of the Planet, but deforestation is clearing Earth’s forests on a massive scale. At the current rate, the world’s rain forests could completely vanish in 100 years.”



“NOAA (National Ocean Service). Ocean acidification refers to a reduction in the pH of the ocean, caused primarily by uptake of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere.”



“EF. Conserve Energy Future. Plastic pollution is when plastic has gathered in an area and has begun to negatively impact the natural environment and create problems for plants, wildlife and even human population.”



“NSW Government. Office of Environment & Heritage. Soil degradation, a serious environmental problem, is the decline in soil condition caused by its improper use or poor management, usually for agricultural, industrial or urban purposes.”



“NSW Government. Office of Environment & Heritage. Examples of soil degradation: water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, loss of organic matter, fertility decline, soil acidity or alkalinity, structure decline, mass movement, soil contamination.”



“Worldwatch Institute. Vision for a Sustainable World. Agriculture is the 3rd largest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions by sector, following the burning of fossil fuels for power and heat, and transportation.”



“EC Climate Action. Environment fact sheet. Ozone layer protection: The ozone layer is crucial for life on Earth, protecting us from harmful UV rays. Experts blame ozone-layer depletion on man-made chemicals. For more information, see the Montreal Protocol.”



“WHO. Changes in the global climate bring a variety of risks to health, from deaths in extreme high temperatures to changing patterns of infectious diseases .”



“WHO. Climate and weather have powerful direct and indirect impacts on human life. Approximately 600 000 deaths occurred worldwide in the 1990’s as a result of weather-related natural disasters .”



“WHO. More than 50% of the world’s population now lives within 60 kilometres of shorelines. Rising sea levels increase the risk of coastal flooding, and could cause population displacement.”



“WHO. Globally, (fresh)water scarcity already affects four out of every 10 people. Poor water quality also increases the risk of diarrhoea and trachoma.”



“WHO. Increasing temperatures and more variable rainfalls on our Planet are expected to reduce crop yields in many tropical developing regions, where food security already is a problem.”



“IDMC. Since 2008, an average of 26.4M people per year have been displaced from their homes by disasters brought on by natural hazards. One person per second on the average.”



“UNHCR, The Environment & Climate Change. Some of the factors that increase the risk of violent conflict within states are sensitive to climate change.”



“UNHCR, The Environment & Climate Change. Unless strong climate mitigation and adaptation measures are implemented worldwide, along with disaster-preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures, the likelihood of displacements will continue to grow.”



“UNHCR, The Environment & Climate Change. The majority of the 59.5M people of concern to UNHCR are situated in climate change hot spots around the world, facing the risk of secondary or repeated displacement due to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.”



“FAO. Climate Change threatens our ability to achieve global food security, eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development.”



“FAO. Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on agricultural productivity including changing rainfall patterns, drought, flooding and the geographical redistribution of pests and diseases.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. There will be no food without tackling climate change.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. We have a window of opportunity to stabilize global temperatures to safe levels but we must act now.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. Agriculture and food systems are partly responsible for increased temperatures but are also a fundamental part of the solution to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and promote adaptation to a changing climate.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. As the impacts of climate change increase and become more intense, a global transformation to sustainable agriculture must begin immediately.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. FAO considers climate change a top-line corporate priority.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. The food and agricultural sectors are central for human development; they need to be at the centre of the global response to climate change.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. FAO envisions a world free from hunger and malnutrition. Climate change stands to endanger this vision.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. Food security. Climate change stands to undermine the four dimensions of food security.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. Food availability will be compromised by projected yield declines across the crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. Climate change compromises food access by affecting the purchasing power of consumers, especially the poor.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. Climate change affects food utilization primarily through its impacts on food safety and health.”



“FAO Strategy on Climate Change. Rome, July 2017. The risks to food and nutrition stability are aggravated by the expected increase of the frequency and intensity of climate-related events.”



“UN Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.”



“UN Sustainable Development Goals. Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent, disrupting national economies and affecting lives.”



“UN Sustainable Development Goals. People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, including changing weather patterns and rising sea levels.”



“UN Sustainable Development Goals. Climate change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders.”



“Marine Stewardship Council. Certified sustainable seafood. There are more than 20K MSC labelled, certified sustainable seafood products on sale around the world.”



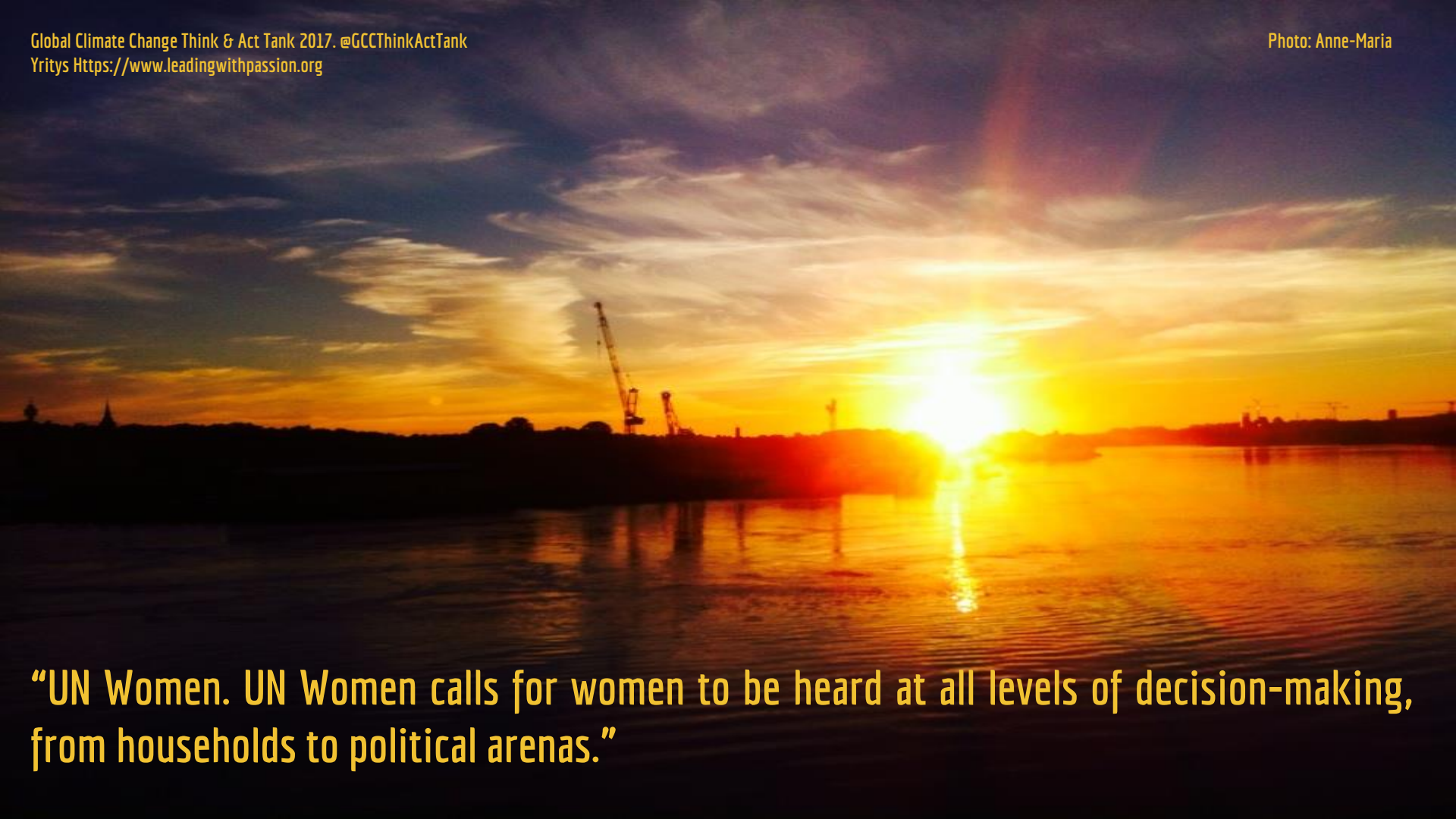
“Marine Stewardship Council. Sustainable fishing. Fishing has an impact on our marine environment. The impacts of fishing are complex, hard to measure and vary from one fishery to the next.”



“UN Women. The most vulnerable people are most at risk from climate change, including many poor women.”



“UN Women. Through their experiences and traditional knowledge of many natural resources, women can offer valuable insights into better managing the climate and its risks.”



“UN Women. UN Women calls for women to be heard at all levels of decision-making, from households to political arenas.”