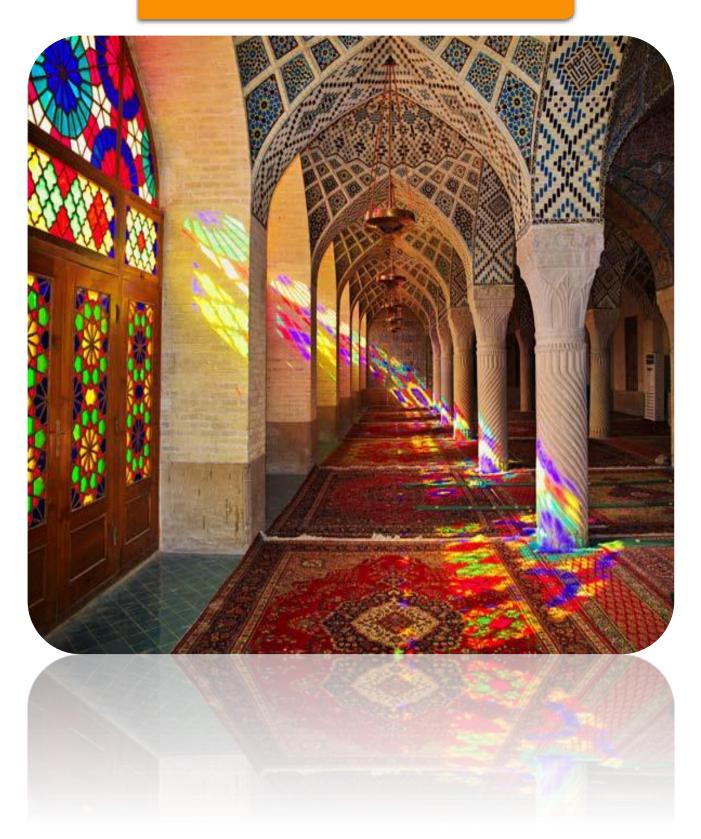






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بروفایل سلامت و تغییرات اقلیم پر مهوری اسلامی ایران









پروفایل کشوری سلامت و تغییر اقلیم، یک تصویر کلی از مخاطرات تغییر اقلیم، مخاطرات سلامتی حساس به تغییرات اقلیم و منافع بالقوه سلامتی ناشی از کاهش اثرات تغییرات اقلیم را در کشور ایران ارائه مینماید. همچنین این پروفایل یک ابزار کلیدی جهت پایش پاسخ سیستم بهداشت و درمان به خطر تغییرپذیری اقلیم و اثر تغییراقلیم بر سلامت مردم و سیستمهای بهداشتی و درمانی کشور میباشد.

اهداف ارائه این سند ملی عبارتست از:

- افزایش آگاهی در مورد مخاطرات سلامتی ناشی از تغییر اقلیم بر بخش سلامت و بخشهای مرتبط با سلامت در کشور ایران.
 - 🖊 پایش پاسخ سیستم بهداشت و درمان در برابر اثرات تغییر اقلیم.
 - 🖊 حمایت از سیاستگذاران جهت شناسایی فرصتهای اقدام.
 - امکان استفاده از منابع سازمان جهانی بهداشت.

نمودار زیر ارتباط بین تغییرات اقلیم و سلامت را نشان میدهد. این پروفایل اطلاعات ویژه کشور ایران برای دنبال کردن این مسیر را فراهم می نماید. باید توجه داشت که این پروفایل همه اطلاعات در مورد مسیرهای مواجهه، فاکتورهای آسیبپذیری یا خطرات سلامتی را نشان نمیدهد بلکه نمونههایی را براساس شواهد موجود و بالاترین اولویتهای حساس به تغییرات اقلیم در کشور ایران را ارائه مینماید.

تغییر اقلیم و سلامت

زمینه های ملی

مخاطرات تغييرات اقليم

مواجهه

فاكتورهاي آسيب پذيري

خطرات سلامتی بعلت تغییرات اقلیم مرگ و میر و صدمات ناشی از حوادث حدی آب و بیماریهای ناشی از گرما بیماری های تنفسی بیماری های منتقله از آب بیماری های منتقله از حشرات بیماری های منتقله از حشرات سوء تغذیه و بیماریهای منتقله از غذا بیماریهای غیر واگیر سلامت روانی و اجتماعی

پاسخ ملی

کاهش گازهای گلخانه ای منافع مشترک سلامتی مشارکتهای تعیین شده ملی (NDC) کاهش انتشار بلند مدت و استراتژیهای مشخص شده

سازگاری و ظرفیتهای سیستم سلامت هدایت و رهبری کارکنان سلامت ارزیابی آسیبپذیری و سازگاری پایش یکپارچه ریسک و سیستم هشدار سریع تحقیقات سلامت و اقلیم تابآوری اقلیمی و تکنولوژیهای پایدار محیطی و مدیریت زیرساخت شاخصهای محیطی سلامت برنامههای سلامتی تغییر یافته از آب و هوا مدیریت و آمادهسازی اضطراری تامین بودجه سلامت و تغییر اقلیم



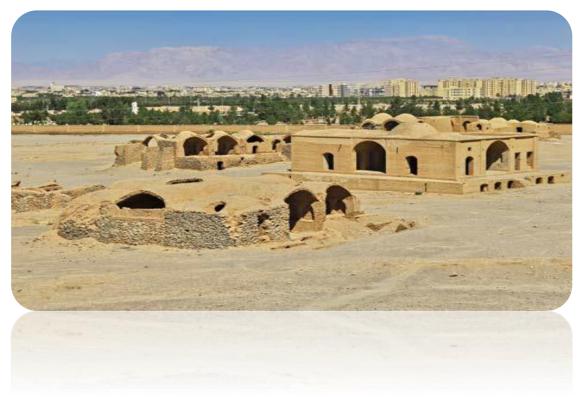
فرصت هایی برای اقدام

کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران با وسعت بیش از یک میلیون و ششصد هزار کیلومتر مربع شانزدهمین کشور بزرگ دنیا میباشد که در جنوب غربی آسیا واقع شده است(۱). به وضوح اقتصاد ایران وابسته به صادرات نفت و گاز بوده و در بین بیست اقتصاد بزرگ دنیا میباشد(۲). بیشتر جمعیت کشور در شهرها ساکن میباشند بطوریکه بیش از ۷۰ درصد از جمعیت بدلیل مهاجرت از روستاها به شهرها، در مناطق شهری سکونت دارند(۱).





آب و هوای کشور بیشتر خشک و نیمه خشک میباشد، هرچند قلمرو کشور توسط کوهها احاطه شده است، آب و هوا از خشک و نیمه خشک تا آب و هوای خزری متغیراست. کشورها جمهوری اسلامی ایران بدلیل شرایط آب و هوایی، شرایط اقتصادی، جغرافیایی یکی از آسیبپذیرترین کشورها در برابر تغییر اقلیم است(۳). به عنوان مثال مناطق وسیعی از کشور ایران که مستعد وقوع سیل هستند، بهدلیل روند تغییرات در بارندگی خشک شده و منجر به خشکسالی وآتش سوزی جنگلها شده است(۱). همچنین کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران بعلت اقلیم خشک و نیمه خشک به طوفانهای شن و گرد و غبار که اثرات شدید بر سلامت مردم دارد و باعث کاهش کیفیت هوا می گردد، آسیب پذیر است (۴).



برنامه مشارکتهای تعیین شده ملی (NDC) در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران در حال پیگیری میباشد تا با کمک همکاریهای ملی و بینالمللی، کاهش مصرف سوختهای فسیلی، افزایش استفاده از انرژیهای تجدیدپذیر و بهکاربردن سوختهای کمکربن تا سال ۱۴۰۹(۲۰۳۰)، چهاردرصد از میزان انتشار گازهای گلخانهای خود را کاهش دهد. اقدامات ایران برای تابآوری نیاز به بودجههای بینالمللی و انتقال فناوری دارد (۳).

همچنین دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران استراتژیهای تغییرات اقلیم و سلامت را با هدف بهبود تابآوری سیستم سلامت در برابر تغییر اقلیم منتشر نموده است. مهمترین هدف این استراتژیها عبارتند از: انجام ارزیابی آسیب پذیری سلامت در برابر تغییرات اقلیم که بخش سلامت را متاثر مینماید، ظرفیتسازی و توسعه برنامههای سازگاری سلامت در سیستم بهداشت و درمان کشور، افزایش دانش و آگاهی در زمینه تغییرات اقلیم و سلامت، توسعه و تحقیق در مورد تغییرات اقلیم و سلامت و افزایش حداکثری همکاریهای ملی و بینالمللی (۵).

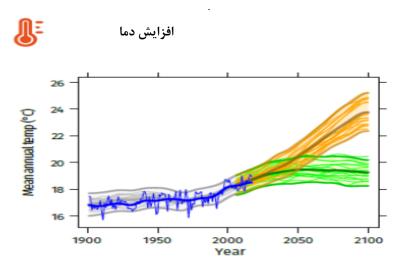


پیش بینی مخاطرات تغییر اقلیم برای کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران

پیشبینیهای ویژه کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران تا سال ۱۴۸۰ (۲۱۰۰) برای مخاطرات تغییر اقلیم تحت دو سناریوی انتشار بالا در مقایسه با سناریوی کاهش ۲ درجه سانتیگراد افزایش دما با فرض کاهش گسترده انتشار در مقیاس جهانی میباشد (شکل ۱ الی ۵).

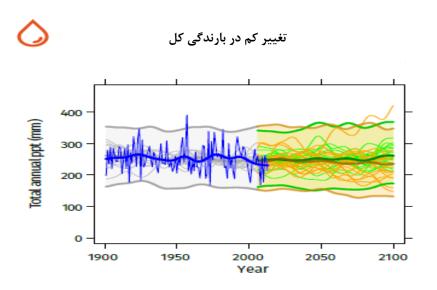
مدل پیشبینی که در ادامه آورده شده است مخاطرات تغییر اقلیم را تحت سناریوی انتشار حداکثر غلظت -RCPرنگ نارنجی) و سناریوی انتشار کم -RCPرنگ سبز) ارائه مینماید.

متن میانگین تغییرات پیشبینی شده را به طور میانگین برای حدود ۲۰ مدل آب و هوای جهانی توصیف می کند (خط ضخیم). اشکال همچنین هر مدل را بطور جداگانه و قسمت سایه دار شده را به عنوان یک معیار عدم قطعیت و رکوردهای ثبت شده سالانه را بصورت خطوط آبی ارائه می نماید. در متن خط پایه امروزی به میانگین ۳۰ ساله برای سالهای ۱۹۸۱ الی ۲۰۱۰ و پایان قرن به میانگین ۳۰ ساله برای سالهای ۱۹۸۱ الی ۲۰۲۰ الی ۲۱۰۰ اشاره دارد. عدم قطعیتهای مدلها به همراه مقیاس فضایی بزرگ مرتبط با آنها در مقایسه با جغرافیای کوچک کشورها به وضوح نشان داده نمی شوند.



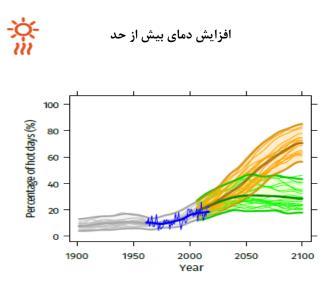
شکل ۱: میانگین دمای سالانه در ایران طی سالهای ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰

طبق شکل ۱. تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (خطوط رنگ نارنجی) پیشبینی میشود که میانگین دمای سالانه به میزان ۲۰۱۰ درجه سانتیگراد تا ۳۰ سال انتهایی قرن ۲۱ (۲۰۷۱ الی ۲۱۰۰) نسبت به میانگین دمای سال (۱۹۸۱ تا ۲۰۱۰ افزایش یابد. اگر میزان انتشار بسرعت کاهش یابد (خطوط رنگ سبز) پیشبینی میشود افزایش دما به ۱/۵ درجه سانتیگراد محدود میشود.



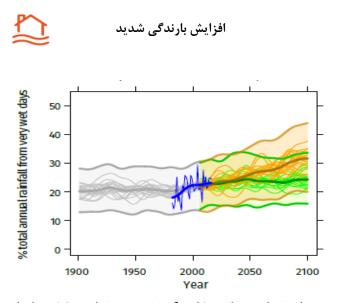
شکل ۲: کل نزولات جوی (بارندگی) سالانه در ایران طی سالهای ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰

طبق شکل ۲. تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (خطوط رنگ نارنجی) پیش بینی میشود که میزان نزولات جوی سالانه بدون تغییر باشد اگر چه عدم قطعیت بین (۲۱٪ + تا ۲۴٪ –) می باشد. اگر میزان انتشار بهسرعت کاهش یابد (خطوط رنگ سبز) پیش بینی میشود میزان تغییرات نزولات جوی سالانه بین (۱۵٪+ تا ۵٪ –) باقی بماند.



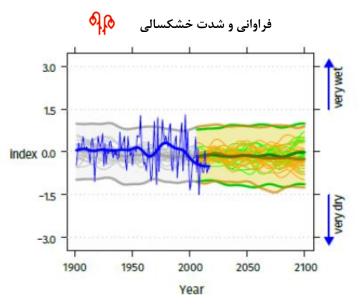
شکل ۳: درصد روزهای گرم(استرس گرمایی) در ایران طی سالهای ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰

طبق شکل ۳. تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (خطوط رنگ نارنجی) پیشبینی میشود که درصد روزهای گرم از حدود ۱۵ درصد میانگین سالهای (۱۹۸۱ تا ۱۹۰۱) به ۶۵ درصد تا ۳۰ سال انتهایی قرن ۲۱ (۲۰۷۱ الی ۲۱۰۰)افزایش یابد. اگر میزان انتشار بسرعت کاهش یابد (خطوط رنگ سبز) پیشبینی میشود که بهطور میانگین ۳۰ درصد روزها داغ باشند (شبهای داغ نیز پیشبینی میشود به همین منوال افزایش یابد).



شکل ۴: درصد سهم روزهای خیلی مرطوب (بارندگی شدید و خطر سیل) در ایران طی سال های ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰

طبق شکل^۹. تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (خطوط رنگ نارنجی) پیشبینی میشود که نسبت کل بارندگی سالانه از روزهای خیلی مرطوب از حدود ۲۰ درصد میانگین سالهای (۱۹۸۱ تا ۲۰۱۰) به ۳۰ درصد تا ۳۰ سال انتهایی قرن ۲۱ (۲۰۷۱ الی ۲۱۰۰ الی ۲۱۰۰)با عدم قطعیت ۲۰ تا ۴۰ درصد افزایش یابد. اگر میزان انتشار بسرعت کاهش یابد (خطوط رنگ سبز) پیشبینی میشود که میزان تغییرات در کل بارندگی سالانه کم باشد.



شکل ۵: شاخص استاندارد شده بارش (خشکسالی) در ایران طی سال های ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰

طبق شکل ۵. شاخص استاندارد شده بارش یک شاخص خشکسالی پرکاربرد که کمبود / مازاد بارندگی در بازههای زمانی مختلف از ۱ تا ۳۶ ماه نشان میدهد. پیشبینی میشود شاخص استاندارد شده بارش در طی سالهای پیشرو تغییر بسیار جزئی داشته باشد ولی در بعضی از سالها بصورت تکی تغییراتی خواهد داشت. البته خروجی چند مدل کاهش بیشتر (خشکسالی مکرر/شدید) یا افزایش (رطوبت شدید) را نشان می دهد.

خطر بهداشتی مرتبط با استرس کرمایی ناشی از تغییر اقلیم

مخاطرات آب و هوایی:

- پیشبینی میشود افزایش میانگین درجه حرارت سالانه تا ۵/۲ درجه سانتیگراد تا آخر قرن رخ دهد.
 - پیشبینی میشود ۶۵٪ روزهای سال، تا آخر قرن روزهای گرم خواهد بود.

مواجهه

مواجهه جمعیت با استرس گرمایی به دلیل افزایش شهرنشینی (که همراه با تشدید اثر جزیره حرارتی است) و تغییر اقلیم (افزایش احتمالی امواج گرمای شدید) احتمالا در آینده افزایش می یابد.

نمونههایی از فاکتورهای آسیب پذیری:



سن (به عنوان مثال؛ افراد مسن و کودکان)



عوامل بیولوژیکی و وضعیت سلامتی

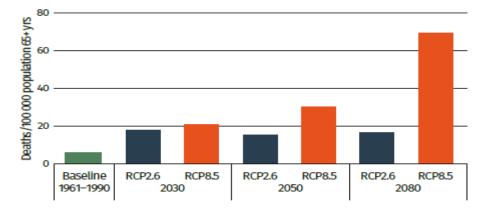


عوامل جغرافیایی مانند: شهرنشینی



عوامل اجتماعی و اقتصادی به عنوان مثال؛ شغل و فقر

خطرات بهداشتی ناشی از استرس گرمایی در کشور ایران:



شکل ۶: مرگ ناشی از گرما در بین افراد سالمند (۶۵+ سال) به ازای هر ۱۰۰ هزار نفر در ایران طی سالهای ۱۹۰۰ تا ۲۱۰۰، طبق سناریوهای انتشار زیاد و کم (۶)

خطرات بهداشتی ناشی از استرس گرمایی شامل بیماریهای مرتبط با گرما همچون اسهال، حساسیت پوستی، درد شکم، سکته مغزی، بی حالی ناشی از گرما و مرگ میباشد.

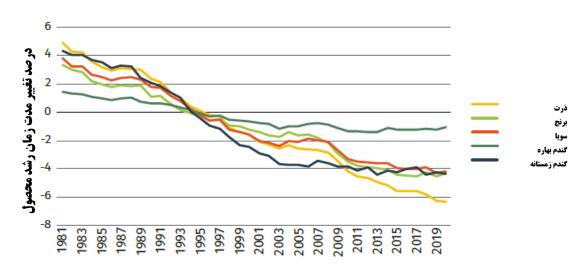
طبق شکل ۶. میزان بروز پایه مرگ در افراد سالمند بالای ۶۵ سال ناشی از گرما در سال های ۱۹۹۰–۱۹۶۱ کمتر از ۶ مورد در هر ۱۰۰ هزار نفر جمعیت میباشد. تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (RCP۸٫۵)، این میزان مرگ به حدود ۶۹ در هر ۱۰۰ هزار نفر در افراد سالمند بالای ۶۵ سال جمعیت در سال ۲۰۸۰ خواهد رسید. تحت سناریوی کاهش انتشار سریع (RCP۲٫۶) کاهش قابلتوجهی در این تعداد مرگ تا سال ۲۰۸۰ رخ خواهد داد (۱۶ مورد در هر ۱۰۰ هزار نفر جمعیت در افراد سالمند بالای ۶۵ سال) (۶).

خطر بهداشتی مرتبط با ایمنی و امنیت غذایی ناشی از تغییر اقلیم در ایران

مخاطرات آب و هوایی:

- پیشبینی میشود افزایش میانگین درجه حرارت سالانه تا ۵/۲ درجه سانتیگراد تا آخر قرن رخ دهد.
 - پیشبینی میشود ۶۵٪ روزهای سال، تا آخر قرن روزهای گرم خواهد بود.
 - پیشبینی میشود تغییر زیاد سالیانه در شرایط خشکسالی رخ می دهد.

مواجهه:



شکل ۷: درصد تغییر در مدت زمان رشد محصول در ایران در سالهای ۱۹۸۱ تا ۲۰۲۰ نسبت به میانگین سالهای ۱۹۸۱ تا ۲۰۲۰ نسبت به میانگین سالهای در ۱۱ سال (۵ سال قبل و ۵ سال بعد)(۷،۸)

برخورداری از منابع غذایی مطمئن برای سلامتی ضروری است. تغییرات اقلیم بطور قابل توجه مواجهه با تغییرات در ایمنی و پایداری سیستمهای غذایی را بهطور مستقیم از طریق اثر روی کشاورزی و بطور غیرمستقیم از طریق اثر بر روی فاکتورهای خطر مثل امنیت آب، وابستگی به واردات غذا، شهرنشینی و مهاجرت، و اختلال در خدمات بهداشتی افزایش میدهد.

نمونههایی از فاکتورهای آسیب پذیری:







عوامل بیولوژیکی و وضعیت سلامتی (به عنوان مثال؛ زنان باردار)



عوامل محیطی (مانند: فقدان تنوع زیستی)



جنسیت و برابری



عوامل اجتماعی و اقتصادی

خطرات بهداشتی ناشی از ایمنی و امنیت غذایی در کشور ایران:

مشکلات مرتبط با ایمنی و امنیت مواد غذایی می تواند منجر به سوء تغذیه و بیماریهای ناشی از مواد غذایی، زئونوز، بیماریهای غیر واگیر و مرگ گردد. با کاهش امنیت غذایی ناشی از تغییرات اقلیم، فاکتورهای خطر متابولیکی و سبک زندگی مرتبط با رژیم غذایی در بیماریهای غیرواگیر احتمالا تشدید می شود. افزایش دمای هوا می تواند منجر به افزایش بیماریهای ناشی از مواد غذایی از طریق فساد مواد غذایی به علت فریز نامناسب، جابجایی و یا ذخیره سازی نامطلوب و یا تغییر در وضعیت رشد سالمونلا، شود. پیش بینی می شود تغییرات اقلیم بر امنیت غذایی در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران تاثیرات منفی داشته باشد. بویژه، پیش بینی می شود کاهش درجه حرارت هوا و وجود طوفانهای گرد و غبار منجر به کاهش بهرهوری کشاورزی در ایران می شود (۳).

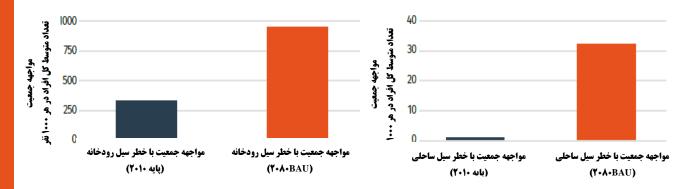
کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران در حال حاضر با چالشهایی نظیر امنیتغذایی محدود و خودکفایی در محصولات اصلی عمده؛ دسترسی ناکافی به غذا برای همه؛ و بهرهوری پایین در بخش کشاورزی مواجه است(۹). تغییرات اقلیم در آینده باعث تشدید این مشکلات و مخاطرات مرتبط با امنیت غذایی و تغذیه در ایران خواهد شد.



مخاطرات آب و هوایی:

- پیشبینی میشود افزایش میانگین درجه حرارت سالانه تا ۵/۲ درجه سانتیگراد تا آخر قرن رخ دهد.
 - پیشبینی میشود تغییر زیاد سالیانه در شرایط خشکسالی رخ میدهد.
 - پیشبینی میشود افزایش بارندگی سالانه از روزهای خیلی تر تا آخر قرن رخ میدهد.

مواجهه:



شکل ۸: تغییر در مواجهه جمعیت با سیل رودخانه ها و سواحل در کشور ایران از سال ۲۰۱۰ (سال پایه) تا ۲۰۸۰ (تحت سناریوی انتشار بالا (۱۰))

تغییرات اقلیم باعث افزایش شدت و فراوانی حوادث حدی آب و هوایی از جمله خشکسالی و سیل می شود. افزایش سطح آب دریا می تواند منجر به موجهای ناگهانی، فرسایش سواحل، نفوذ آبهای شور به آبهای زیرزمینی و تخریب اکوسیستم شود. این رخدادها می تواند منجر به مهاجرت، جابجایی جمعیت و تاثیر بر زیرساختهای آب و بهسازیها، خدمات و آلودگی آب با کلیفرمهای مدفوعی و سالمونالا ناشی از روانابها و فاضلابها شود. همچنین افزایش درجه حرارت و رطوبت می تواند باعث آلودگی آب به ویبریو کلرا یا رشد جلبکها شود.

در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران ۶/۶ میلیون نفر از ساکنان روستاها در مناطق بارانی با فراوانی خشکسالی بالا یا در مناطق با استرس آبی بالا زندگی میکنند(۱۱).

در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران ۱۱/۹ میلیون نفر از ساکنان شهرها در مناطق بارانی با فراوانی خشکسالی بالا یا در مناطق با استرس آبی بالا زندگی می کنند.

نمونههایی از فاکتورهای آسیب پذیری:



دسترسی به آب تمیز و سالم و خدمات بهداشتی



مردمی که در نزدیکی مناطق سیلزده و خشکسالی زندگی میکنند



عوامل اجتماعی و اقتصادی



جنسیت و برابری

خطرات بهداشتی ناشی از کاهش کمیت و کیفیت آب در کشور ایران:

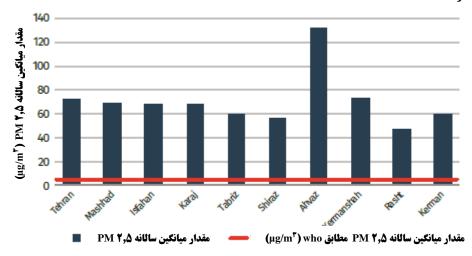
با توجه به کاهش ۵۰ درصدی روانابهای سطحی و افزایش وقوع سیلابها تا ۵۲ درصد در آینده، پیشبینی میشود که منابع آب در کشور جمهور اسلامی ایران قابلیت اتکای کمتری داشته باشند. تا سال ۱۴۱۰، با روند وحشتناک کنونی، تغییرات اقلیم موجب کاهش ۲۵ درصدی آبهای سطحی در ایران خواهد شد(۳).



بسیاری از محرکهای تغییرات اقلیم همچون سیستمهای حمل و نقل ناکافی و اشکال انرژیهای آلاینده و با کارایی کم در ایجاد آلودگی هوا سهیماند. در حال حاضر آلودگی هوا یکی از بزرگترین مخاطرات سلامتی بوده و سالانه باعث حدود هفت میلیون مرگ در جهان میشود. این یک فرصت بسیار مهم است که سیاستهایی که از آب و هوا در مقیاس جهانی محافظت میکنند و همچنین فواید عظیم و ضروری سلامتی در مقیاس محلی دارند، ارتقا یابند.

مواجهه:

دادههای اخیر نشان می دهد که تمام ده شهر پرجمعیت ایران که دادههای مربوط به آنها گزارش شده است، میانگین سالانه غلظت ذرات $PM_{\tau,0}$ بالاتر از مقدار ۵ میکروگرم بر مترمکعب (بالاتر از رهنمود سازمان جهانی بهداشت) را دارند(۱۲).



شکل ۹: مقایسه میانگین ذرات $PM_{r,a}$ در ده شهر پرجمعیت ایران با مقدار رهنمود سازمان جهانی بهداشت (۵ میکروگرم بر مترمکعب(۱۲)

نمونه هایی از فاکتورهای آسیب پذیری:







سن (به عنوان مثال؛ افراد مسن و کودکان)



عوامل بیولوژیکی و وضعیت سلامت (به عنوان مثال؛ بیماریای که فرد، قبل از دریافت پوشش بیمه درمانی داشته



جنسیت و برابری

عوامل جغرافیایی (مانند مناطق روستایی/شهری)

وامل اجتماعی و اقتصادی کوانس جغرافیا به عنوان مثال: فقر معنوان مثال: فقر

خطرات بهداشتی ناشی از آلودگی هوا:

۲۷۱۷۸ و ۱۱۴۷ مورد مرگ منتسب به ترتیب به آلودگی هوای آزاد و داخل در سال ۱۳۹۶ در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران(۱۳، ۱۴)

آلودگی هوای آزاد می تواند اثرات مستقیم و جدی بر سلامت داشته باشد. ذرات معلق ریز که در اعماق سیستم تنفسی نفوذ می کنند، منجر به افزایش مرگ و میر بدلیل عفونتهای تنفسی، سرطان ریه و بیماریهای قلبی عروقی می گردد. طوفانهای شن و گرد و غبار بوسیله افزایش ذرات معلق و حمل ذرات مضر و عوامل بیماریزا اثرات شدیدی بر سلامت انسان دارد. همچنین طوفانهای شن و گرد و غبار، بیابانزایی، خشکسالی و نمک خاک را افزایش می دهد و بعلاوه کاهش منابع آب را در پی دارد که این موارد باعث پیامدهای شدیدی برای مردم از جمله سلامت و معیشت مردم می گردد.

فراوانی و شدت طوفانهای گرد و غبار در مقیاس جهانی در حال افزایش میباشد. پیشبینی میشود که با بدتر شدن وضعیت تغییرات اقلیم، تشدید خشکسالی، تخریب خاک و توسعه ناپایدار مدیریت زمین و آب، فراوانی و شدت طوفان های گرد و غبار و بالتبع آن سلامت و معیشت مردم بیشار تحت تاثیر قرار گیرد(۱۵).

فواید متقابل کاهش تغییر اقلیم بر سلامتی در ایران:

فواید متقابل سلامتی در مقیاس محلی، ملی و منطقهای با کاهش انتشار گازهای گلخانهای مرتبط می باشد.

مثالهای جهانی

انرژي

حمل و نقل

تغییر به سمت حمل و نقل فعال و سیستم های حمل و نقل عمومی پایسدار میتواند منجر به کاهش انتشار گازهای گلخانه ای شود: کاهش بیسماری های مرتبط با فعالیت بدنی، کاهش آلودگی هوای بیسرون و کاهش مواجهه با صدا و نویز. برنامه ریسزی شسهسری فشسرده همچنین میتواند عدالت سلامت را با دسترسی بیشتر

افراد مسن و فقیر به خدمات شهری بهبود بخشد.

مزایای بهداشتی انتقال از سوختهای آلاینده، مانند زغال سنگ، به منابع بــا

کربن پایین تر و انرژیهای تجدیدپذیر واضح است: کاهش نرخ بـیـمـاریهـای

قلبی و عروقی و بیماریهای تنفسی، صرفهجویی در هزینــههــای

سیستمهای بهداشتی، بهبود برابری سلامت در جایی که جمعیت به طور نامتناسبی تحت تأثیر آلودگی هوای

خانگی یا محیطی قرار دارند و بهرهوری اقتصادی

بهبود یافته از نیروی کار سالمتر و موثر در تولید

مواد غذایی و کشاورزی

تولید مواد غذایی و کشاورزی سهم قابل توجهی از کل انتشار گازهای گلخانه ای جهانی را تشکیل میدهد. مداخلات برای ایجاد سیستم های غذایی پایدار و ایمن می تواند مزایای سلامت عمومی قابل توجهی داشت باشد، از طریق رسیدگی به سوء تغذیه مرتبط با ناامنی غذایی و تغذیه و در عین حال کاهش بیماری های غیرواگیر مرتبط با رژیم غذایی (NCDs)

سيستم هاي مراقبت سلامت

فعالیت های مراقبت سلامت، منبع مهمی از انتشار

گازهای گلخانه ای هستند. منابع اصلی شامل خرید و مصرف انرژی ناکار آمد است. راهحلهای انرژی کم کربن و

کار آمد می توانند ردیای کربن بخش سلامت را کاهش دهند و در

عین حال کیفیت و قابلیت اطمینان خدمات انرژی را در بسیاری از شرایط

بهبود بخشند.

سلامت در سند مشارکت ملی (NDC) ایران:





Total 2000 emissions

492 954.7 Gg CO₂ equivalent *(16)*



NDC target

کاهش انتشار گازهای گلخانه ای تا سال ۲۰۳۰ تا ۴ درصد در مقایسه با مسیر BAU (۳)

برنامههای سلامت بطور صریح در برنامه مشارکت ملی (NDC) کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران بیان نشده است، ولی مزایای مشترک سلامتی در اولویتهای آن شناسایی شده است(T).



پاسخ بهداشت (سلامت) ملی: ظرفیت سیستم بهداشتی و درمانی و سازگاری در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران

در این قسمت پیشرفت اقدامات در بخش سلامت در پاسخ به تهدیدات تغییر اقلیم بر اساس دادههای گزارش کشوری که طی بررسی جهانی تغییر اقلیم و سلامت توسط سازمان جهانی بهداشت جمع آوری شده، بیان شده است(۱۷).

حکمرانی و رهبری

برنامه ریزی ملی سلامت و تغییر اقلیم

وضعيت	محتوى:
تهیه شده است	آیا برنامه یا استراتژی ملی سلامت و تغییر اقلیم تهیه شده است؟
تهیه شده است	آیا اولویتهای سازگاری سلامت در برنامه/ استراتژیها مشخص شدهاند؟
در دست تهیه است	آیا فواید مشترک سلامتی ناشی از اقدام کاهش، در برنامه/ استراتژیها مشخص شدهاند؟
در دست تهیه است	آیا شاخصهای عملکردی شناسایی شده اند؟
در دست تهیه است	سطح اجرای برنامه ها/ استراتژیها
در دست تهیه است	میزان هزینههای بر آورد شده برای اجرای برنامه/ استراتژی تخصیص یافته در بودجه سلامت

همکاریهای بین بخشی برای مقابله با تغییر اقلیم

آیا تفاهم نامه ای در خصوص مقابله با تغییر اقلیم بین وزارت بهداشت درمان و آموزش پزشکی و سایر سازمان هایی که وظایف شان مرتبط با سلامت است وجود دارد؟

موافقت	بخش
در دست اقدام	حمل و نقل
در دست اقدام	تولید نیرو
در دست اقدام	انرژی خانگی
در دست اقدام	کشاورزی
در دست اقدام	تامين اجتماعي
در دست اقدام	آب، بهسازیها و مدیریت فاضلاب

شواهد و اجرا

ارزیابی آسیبپذیری و سازگاری با سلامت

	آیا ارزیابی آسیبپذیری سلامت و تعیین اثرات تغییر اقلیم در سطح
	ملی انجام شده شده است؟
	عناوین پروژه:
	۱- پشتیبانی فنی ارزیابی آسیبپذیری سلامت ناشی از تغییرات
بلی	آب و هوا در ایران و تعیین استراتژی ها برای اقدام در جمهوری
	اسلامی ایران در سال ۱۳۹۹
	۲- استراتژی های سازگاری ملی و برنامه برای اقدام در برایر تغییر
	اقلیم در جمهوری اسلامی ایران در سال ۱۳۹۲

آیا نتایج ارزیابی برای اولویت بندی سیاست ها یا تخصیص نیروی انسانی و منابع مالی برای رسیدگی به خطرات سلامتی ناشی از تغییرات آب و هوایی استفاده شده است؟



پایش یکپارچه خطر و سیستم هشدار سریع

سیستم هشدار سریع سلامتی– اقلیمی	سیستم مراقبت سلامت بههمراه دادههای هواشناسی	سیستم مراقبت سلامت	طغیانها و بیماریهای حساس به تغییر اقلیم
	بلی	بلی	استرس گرمایی
			بیماریهای منتقله از ناقلین
			بیماریهای منتقله از غذا
			بیماریهای منتقله از آب
			تغذیه(مثل سوء تغذیه ناشی از حوادث حدی اقلیمی
	بلی	بلی	صدمات(مثل صدمات فیزیکی یا ناشی از حوادث حدی اقلیمی
			سلامت روان و رفاه
	بلی	بلی	بیماریهای ناشی از هوا و بیماریهای تنفسی



آمادگیهای اضطراری:

برنامه پاسخ سلامت شامل داده های هواشناسی	برنامه پاسخ سلامت در محل	سیستم هشدار سریع در محل	خطرات اقلیمی
			موجهای گرمایی
		1.	طوفانها(مثل گردباد، باد و
		بلی	باران و توفان)
		بلی	سيل
			خشكسالى
	1.	1.	كيفيت هوا (مثل ذرات معلق،
	بلی	بلی	مقدار ازن)
	بلی	بلی	طوفانهای گرد و غبار

ظرفیتسازی، زیرساختها و پایداری ظرفیت منابع انسانی

7.⋏•	ظرفیت منابع انسانی چارچوب نظارتی مقررات بهداشتی بینالمللی
	آیا ظرفیت منابع انسانی کشور برای پاسخ به حوادث مرتبط با اقلیم بر اساس مقررات بهداشتی بینالمللی تعیین شده است؟
در دست اقدام	آیا سرفصل آموزشی ملی برای اثرات سلامتی تغییر اقلیم برای پرسنل سیستم بهداشت و درمان تهیه شده است؟



بلی	آیا ارزیابی تابآوری مراکز بهداشتی درمانی در برابر تغییرات اقلیم انجام شده است؟
در دست اقدام	آیا ارزیابیها موجب افزایش تابآوری اقلیمی، زیرساختی و تکنولوژیکی شدهاست؟
	آیا برنامهای برای استفاده از انرژیهای کم کربن و فناوری پایدار در بخش سلامت تهیه شده است؟



۱- تقویت مداخلات در برنامه / استراتژی ملی سلامت و تغییر اقلیم در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران

اجرای برنامه/ استراتژی سلامت و تغییر اقلیم در کشور جمهوری اسلامی ایران به قسمت برنامهریزی گزارش شده است. ارزیابی موانع برای اجرای برنامه/ استراتژی ها (به عنوان مثال حاکمیت، شواهد، نظارت و ارزیابی، امور مالی) انجام شود. اجرای برنامه سلامت و تغییر اقلیم در جمهوری اسلامی ایران بوسیله استفاده منابع مالی برای تغییر اقلیم و سلامت (بعنوان مثال صندوق اقلیم سبز) انجام شود.

۲- تقویت همکاریهای چندبخشی در سلامت و تغییر اقلیم

چندین تفاهم نامه بین بخشی در خصوص سلامت و تغییراقلیم وجود دارد. همکاری بین بخش سلامت و سایر بخشهای تعیین کننده سلامت مثل حمل و نقل، نیرو، آب و فاضلاب، نفت، هواشناسی و ... تقویت شود. سیاستهای سازگاری و کاهش که موجب تقویت سلامت و سیستم سلامت می شود، ارتقاء یابد.

7- ارزیابی فواید متقابل سلامتی سیاستهای ملی مرتبط با کاهش تغییر اقلیم فواید متقابل سلامت در برنامه مشارکت ملی (NDC) جمهوری اسلامی ایران بهوضوح آورده نشده است. از سیاستهای کاهش تغییر اقلیم شامل خطر سلامتی ناشی از تغییر اقلیم، شناسایی اولویتهای سازگاری سلامت و تعیین و بهینهسازی فواید متقابل برنامه اقدام کاهش اقلیم اطمینان حاصل شود.

۴- ساخت مراکز بهداشتی درمانی پایدار و تابآور در برابر تغییر اقلیم

اقدامات می تواند باعث جلوگیری از اثرات بالقوه مخرب تغییرات اقلیم بر مراکز بهداشتی درمانی گردد. تعهد به ایجاد مراکز تاب آور در برابر تغییر اقلیم و پایدار از لحاظ محیطزیستی می تواند موجب پایداری سیستم، بهبود شرایط محیط زیست و کاهش اثرات تغییر اقلیم را در پی داشته باشد.



Operational framework for building climate-resilient health systems

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/operational-framework-for-building-climate-resilient-health-systems

WHO guidance to protect health from climate change through health adaptation planning https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-guidance-to-protect-health-from-climate-change-through-health-adaptation-planning

Quality Criteria for Health National Adaptation Plans

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/quality-criteria-health-national-adaptation-plans

Protecting health from climate change: vulnerability and adaptation assessment https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/protecting-health-from-climate-change-vulnerability-and-adaptation-assessment

Integrated risk surveillance and health early warning systems

https://www.who.int/activities/supporting-countries-to-protect-human-health-from-climate-change/surveillance-and-early-warning

WHO guidance for climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health care facilities https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/٩٧٨٩٢٤٠٠١٢٢٦٦

Heat early warning systems guidance

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/heatwaves-and-health-guidance-on-warning-system-development

Climate services for health fundamentals and case studies

https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/library/climate-services-health-case-studies

Climate-resilient water safety plans

https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/٩٧٨٩٢٤١٥١٢٧٩٤



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FAST FACTS



What is Climate Change?

- Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can
 be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s,
 human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of
 fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- 2. Increasing greenhouse gas emissions from human activity act like a blanket wrapped around the earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.
- 3. Carbon dioxide and methane are the main greenhouse gases that are causing climate change. These emissions come from burning fossil fuels such as gasoline when driving a car or coal when heating a building. Clearing land and forests can also release carbon dioxide. Landfills for garbage are a source of methane. Energy, industry, agriculture and waste disposal are among the major greenhouse gas emitters.
- 4. Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are at record levels, driving up average surface temperatures. 2024 was the hottest year on record, more than 1.5°C warmer than the preindustrial era. Measured over decades, the current average surface temperature is ow between 1.34°C and 1.41°C higher than the 1850-1900 baseline.
- 5. Many people think climate change mainly means warmer temperatures. But temperature rise is only the beginning of the story. Because the Earth is a system, where everything is connected, changes in one area can influence changes in all others. The consequences of climate change include, among others, intense droughts, water scarcity, severe fires, rising sea levels, flooding, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms and declining biodiversity.
- 6. People are experiencing climate change in diverse ways. It affects our health, ability to grow food, housing, safety and work. Some of us are more vulnerable to climate impacts. In some of the small island developing States, whole communities have had to relocate because of sea-level rise and saltwater intrusion. In the future, the number of people displaced due to climate change is expected to rise.
- 7. Every increase in global warming matters. Scientists and governments agree that limiting global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C would help avoid the worst climate impacts and maintain a liveable climate. Yet the policies currently in place point to an increase in global temperature of as much as 3.1°C by the end of the century.
- 8. The emissions that cause climate change come from every part of the world and affect everyone, but some countries produce much more than others. The G20, the group of the world's largest 20 economies, is responsible for about 77 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Everyone



- must take climate action, but people and countries creating more of the problem have a greater responsibility to act first.
- 9. Climate change is a huge challenge, but we already know many solutions such as <u>renewable energy</u> like wind and solar power. These can deliver economic benefits while improving our lives and protecting the environment. We also have global agreements to guide progress, such as the <u>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</u> and the <u>Paris Agreement</u>. Three broad categories of action are: cut emissions, adapt to climate impacts and finance required adjustments.
- 10. Switching energy systems from fossil fuels to renewables like wind and solar will reduce the emissions driving climate change. But we have to start right now. While a growing coalition of countries is committing to <u>net zero emissions</u> by 2050, about half of emissions cuts must be in place by 2030 to keep warming below 1.5°C.
- 11. Adapting to climate consequences protects people, homes, businesses, livelihoods, infrastructure and natural ecosystems. It covers current impacts and those likely in the future. Adaptation is required everywhere, but must be prioritized for the most vulnerable people with the fewest resources to cope with climate hazards. The rate of return can be high. Early warning systems for disasters, for instance, save lives and property, and can deliver benefits up to 10 times the initial cost.
- 12. We can pay the bill now, or pay dearly in the future. Climate action requires significant financial investments by governments and businesses. But climate inaction is vastly more expensive. One critical step is for industrialized countries to fulfil their commitment to provide \$300 billion a year to developing countries and raise \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035.





FAST FACTS



Temperature Rise

- 1. Global surface temperature has increased faster since 1970 than in any other 50-year period over at least the last 2000 years.
- 2. The Earth is now between 1.34°C and 1.41°C warmer than it was in the pre-industrial era (1850-1900). 2024 was the warmest year on record, with the global average near-surface temperature 1.55°C above the pre-industrial baseline. 2015-2024 was the warmest recorded decade.
- 3. Monthly or annual temperatures above 1.5°C do not mean that the world has failed to achieve the Paris Agreement's target. The agreement refers to a long-term temperature rise over decades, not short-term fluctuations. Temperatures for any single month or year fluctuate due to natural variability, including El Niño/La Niña and volcanic eruptions. Consequently, long-term temperature changes are typically considered on decadal timescales.
- 4. About 90 per cent of the excess heat from global warming is stored in the ocean, making ocean heat content a critical indicator of climate change. Today, the ocean is the warmest it has ever been as recorded by humans, not only at the surface but also for the upper 2000 meters. Glaciers around the world thinned by an average of one meter per year and sea level rose at a rate of 4.7mm per year between 2015 and 2024. Greenland and Antarctica lost 38 per cent more ice during the period 2011-2020 than during 2001- 2010.
- 5. Every fraction of a degree of warming matters. With every additional increment of global warming, changes in extremes and risks become larger. For example, every 0.5°C increase in global warming causes clearly discernible increases in the intensity and frequency of temperature and precipitation extremes, as well as agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions.
- 6. Greenhouse gas emissions reached a new record high of 57.1 gigatonnes in 2023. They must drop by 42 per cent by 2030 (compared to 2019 levels) to keep temperature increase from exceeding 1.5°C. Under current policies, the world is on track for a global average temperature rise of 3.1°C above pre-industrial levels over the course of the century.
- 7. Carbon dioxide (CO2) is accumulating in the atmosphere faster than any time experienced during human existence, rising by more than 10 per cent in just two decades. Global concentrations of carbon dioxide are now 51 per cent higher than they were in the pre-industrial era.
- 8. The emissions gap in 2030, or the difference between necessary carbon dioxide reduction and current trends, is estimated at 22 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gt CO2e) to limit global warming to 1.5°C.



9.	To ensure a safe and liveable planet, experts say humanity must phase out global coal production and use by 2040, and reduce oil and gas production and use by three quarters between 2020 and 2050.
Sou	rces: <u>IPCC</u> (1, 5), <u>WMO</u> (2, 3, 4), <u>WMO</u> (4), <u>UNEP</u> (6, 8), <u>WMO</u> (7), <u>UNEP</u> (9)



FAST FACTS



On climate and the economy

- 1. Shifting to net zero by 2050 could result in a 7 per cent increase in global GDP compared to current policies, with the savings from avoided damages greatly outweighing investment costs.
- 2. Clean energy benefits the planet and the economy. It accounted for 10 per cent of global GDP growth in 2023, adding around \$320 billion to the world economy. Global renewable energy jobs reached 16.2 million in 2023 and continue to grow.
- 3. There already are more jobs in clean energy than in fossil fuels, as growing investment in clean energy technologies such as solar panels, windmills, batteries and electric vehicles is driving demand for new workers in every region of the world. Every dollar invested in renewable energy creates three times more jobs than in the fossil fuel industry.
- 4. More than half of global GDP depends on nature and its services. A collapse in some of these services, such as wild pollination, provision of food from marine fisheries and timber from native forests, could result in a \$2.7 trillion decline in global GDP in 2030.
- 5. Between the 1970s and the 2010s, recorded economic losses from climate-related extreme events increased from \$198 billion to \$1.6 trillion.
- 6. Investing in adaptation is key to countering climate change impacts, including climate-related economic losses. Investing in resilience the capacity of environmental and social systems to cope with hazardous events may cut post-disaster intervention costs by at least half.
- 7. Every \$1 invested in adaptation could result in \$2-\$10 in net economic benefits. An investment of \$1 in resilient infrastructure, on average, yields \$4 in benefits.
- 8. Despite the benefits of the green economy, governments continue to heavily subsidize the use of fossil fuels. In 2023, \$620 billion was spent on fossil fuel subsidies -- much more than the \$70 billion spent on support for consumer-facing clean energy investments, including grants or rebates for electric vehicles, efficiency improvements or heat pumps.

Sources: IMF (1), IEA (2), IRENA (2), IEA (3), IRENA (3), World Bank (4), OECD (5), UNEP (6), IMF (6), GCA (7), World Bank (7), IEA (8)







On climate and jobs

- 1. There already are more jobs in clean energy than in fossil fuels, as growing investment in clean energy technologies such as solar panels, wind turbines, batteries and electric vehicles is driving demand for new workers in every region of the world.
- 2. Jobs in renewable energy reached 16.2 million globally in 2023, up a record 18 per cent from the previous year.
- 3. Every dollar invested in renewable energy creates three times more jobs than in the fossil fuel industry.
- 4. Tens of millions of additional jobs will likely be created in the coming decades as investments in clean energy grow and installed capacities expand.
- 5. The solar photovoltaic industry created some 7.1 million jobs in 2023, up from 3.8 million in 2019. Other large generators of new jobs in renewable energy were biofuels at 2.8 million jobs, hydropower at close to 2.3 million jobs and wind at 1.5 million jobs.
- 6. Women make up about 40 per cent of the photovoltaic workforce, nearly double the share of the oil and gas industry.
- 7. A circular economy, based on the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle, could create around 6 million new jobs in recycling and waste management.
- 8. Heat stress could reduce total working hours worldwide by 2.2 per cent a productivity loss equivalent to 80 million full-time jobs and could cut global gross domestic product by \$2.4 trillion in 2030. Every year, excessive heat affects around 2.4 billion workers and causes 22.85 million occupational injuries and 18,970 work-related deaths.

Sources: <u>IEA</u> (1, 4), <u>IRENA</u> (2, 5), <u>IRENA</u> (3), <u>IRENA</u> (6), <u>ILO</u> (7), <u>ILO</u> (8), <u>ILO</u> (8)







On climate, food and agriculture

- 1. What we eat, and how that food is produced, affects our health but also the environment. The unsustainable use of land, soil, water and energy for food contributes to greenhouse gas emissions that cause rising temperatures.
- About a third of all human-caused greenhouse gas emissions are linked to food. Food needs to
 be grown and processed, transported, distributed, prepared, consumed, and sometimes disposed
 of. Each of these steps creates greenhouse gases that trap the sun's heat and contribute to
 climate change. The largest chunk of food-related greenhouse gases comes from agriculture and
 land use.
- 3. Without intervention, food system emissions will likely increase by up to 40 per cent by 2050, given rising demand from population growth, more income and dietary changes.
- 4. Over 19 per cent of food is wasted, and up to 10 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions are associated with food that is not consumed.
- 5. Higher temperatures in turn affect resources to produce food. In 2023, the cumulative impacts of droughts and heatwaves were associated with 151 million more people experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity across 124 countries.
- 6. Under higher temperatures, declines in crop yields are likely. Heat stress also results in impaired quality and increased waste.
- 7. The ocean has absorbed more than 90 per cent of the excess heat in the climate system, making it more acidic and less productive. This along with practices such as overfishing threatens marine resources that feed 3.2 billion people.
- 8. Changes in snow cover, lake and river ice, and permafrost in many Arctic regions have disrupted food supplies from herding, hunting, fishing and gathering activities, harming livelihoods and the cultural identity of Arctic residents.
- Many practices can advance climate adaptation in food systems, such as erosion control, grazing land management, genetic improvements for tolerance to heat and drought, heterogeneous diets, and reduced food loss and waste.
- 10. Pilot climate-smart agriculture initiatives in a number of countries have boosted productivity, lowered emissions, improved soil quality and water efficiency, and increased incomes and climate resilience.



11. Consumption of healthy and sustainable diets presents major opportunities for reducing emissions from food systems and improving health outcomes, including through lower consumption of energy- and land-intensive animal-sourced foods.
Sources: World Bank (1), Crippa et al. (2), FAO (2), IPCC (2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11), UNEP (4), Lancet (5), IPCC (7, 8), World Bank (10), UNEP (11).







Renewable Energy

- 1. Renewable energy comes from abundant and continuously replenished sources like sunlight, wind, and water. It reduces pollution and greenhouse gases, helping make the world safer, cleaner and more sustainable.
- 2. Fossil fuels coal, oil and gas on the other hand, are non-renewable resources that take hundreds of millions of years to form. Fossil fuels, when burned to produce energy, cause harmful greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide.
- 3. Renewable energy is rapidly gaining ground. In 2024, renewables collectively accounted for one-third of electricity generation, led by hydropower (14 per cent of total electricity generation), wind (8 per cent), solar (7 per cent) and bioenergy and waste (3 per cent).
- 4. Over the next five years, several renewable energy milestones are expected to be reached. In 2025, renewables-based electricity generation is set to overtake coal-fired generation. In 2026, wind and solar power generation are each poised to surpass power generation from nuclear. Then, in 2029, electricity generation from solar photovoltaic is set to surpass hydropower, becoming the largest renewable power source globally with wind-based generation expected to surpass hydropower in 2030.
- 5. 2024 saw the largest increase in renewable energy capacity to date with the addition of 585 gigawatts (GW) expanding the stock of renewable power by 15.1 per cent. Renewables accounted for a record 92.5 per cent of global power additions, largely due to significant growth in solar and wind power.
- In 2024, investments in renewable energy grew by 8 per cent, hitting \$728 billion, which includes investment in wind (both on- and offshore), solar, biofuels, biomass and waste, marine, geothermal and small hydro.
- 7. Over half of all renewable energy capacity is in Asia (53.6 per cent), followed by Europe with 19.1 per cent, North America with 12.9 per cent, and South America with 7 per cent of the global capacity.
- 8. In 2023, 16.2 million people were employed in the renewable energy sector, up from 13.7 million in 2022. China alone accounts for 46 per cent of the global total jobs in the renewable sector.
- 9. The photovoltaic energy sector has the biggest share of employment in the renewable energy sector, providing 7.1 million jobs, followed by 2.3 million in hydropower, 2.8 million in biofuels, and 1.5 million in wind energy.



- 10. Every dollar of investment in renewables creates three times more jobs than in the fossil fuel industry. The transition towards net-zero emissions is expected to lead to an overall increase in energy sector jobs while about 5 million jobs in fossil fuel production could be lost by 2030, an estimated 14 million new jobs would be created in clean energy, resulting in a net gain of 9 million jobs.
- 11. Prices for renewable energy technologies are dropping rapidly. In 2024, 91 per cent of new renewable energy projects delivered electricity at a lower cost than the cheapest, newly installed fossil fuel-based alternative. Solar photovoltaics' global costs in 2024 were 41 per cent lower than fossil fuels. In 2024 alone, renewables avoided \$467 billion in fuel costs.
- 12. Annual investments in clean energy need to triple to \$4 trillion by 2030 to put the world on a net-zero emissions trajectory by 2050.
- 13. Global renewable electricity generation is forecast to climb to over 17,000 terawatt-hours (TWh) by the end of this decade, an increase of almost 90 per cent from 2023. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the world's electricity can and should come from renewable energy by 2050.







On climate and nature

- Healthy ecosystems can provide 37 per cent of the mitigation needed to limit global temperature
 rise. The ocean, land and forests, for instance, provide so-called nature-based solutions that help
 sequester carbon dioxide, which is a major greenhouse gas contributing to climate change.
 Damaged ecosystems release carbon instead of storing it. Portions of the Amazon rainforest, for
 example, are now releasing more carbon dioxide than they are storing, due to deforestation.
- 2. Approximately 25 per cent of the globe's greenhouse gas emissions come from land clearing, crop production and fertilization, with animal-based food contributing 75 per cent of that.
- 3. With global warming of 1.5°C to 2°C, the majority of terrestrial species ranges are projected to shrink dramatically. Changes in ranges can adversely affect species conservation, greatly accelerate local species turnover and substantially increase the risk of global extinctions.
- 4. Climate change has been linked to greater risks from zoonotic diseases. For some contagions, increases in temperatures or rainfall can dramatically affect the life cycles of either the pathogen or its vector the intermediate species that spreads the disease from the original host to humans.
- 5. Coral reefs are particularly vulnerable to climate change and are projected to decline to 10-30 per cent of former cover at 1.5°C warming and to less than 1 per cent of former cover at 2°C warming.
- 6. More than 80 per cent of the human diet is provided by plants. Only three cereal crops rice, maize and wheat provide 60 per cent of energy intake.
- 7. Fish provide 20 per cent of animal protein to about 3 billion people.
- 8. Roughly 500 million people live in areas that experience desertification. Drylands and areas undergoing desertification are more vulnerable to climate change and extreme events including droughts, heatwaves and dust storms.
- 9. Up to 80 per cent of people living in rural areas in developing countries rely on traditional plantbased medicines for basic health care.
- 10. Less than 1 per cent of total land is used for mining, but the industry has significantly negative impacts on biodiversity, emissions, water quality and human health.
- 11. \$345 billion in fossil fuel subsidies result in \$5 trillion in overall costs, including in terms of the deterioration of nature.

Sources: <u>IPBES</u> (1, 2, 3, 10, 11), UN (6, 7, 9), <u>WHO</u> (4), <u>UNEP</u> (5), <u>UN</u> (6, 7, 9), <u>UNEP</u> (6), <u>IPCC</u> (8)







On climate and adaptation

- A staggering 3.6 billion people nearly half of the global population are currently highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. This number is projected to rise as global temperatures keep climbing.
- 2. Adaptation to climate change safeguards people from higher temperatures, rising seas, fiercer storms, unpredictable rainfall and more acidic oceans. Some people, especially those living in poverty, are more vulnerable.
- 3. Small island developing States are particularly vulnerable to storms and sea-level rise. For some of these countries, disaster-related economic losses have already been as high as 200 per cent of the size of a national economy.
- 4. Estimated annual adaptation costs in developing countries are in the range of \$215 billion to \$387 billion per year by 2030. On average, between 2018 and 2022, just 34 per cent of international climate finance went to adaptation and resilience, reaching \$28 billion in 2022.
- 5. Investing in adaptation is key to countering the impacts of climate change. \$16 billion invested in agriculture per year would prevent about 78 million people from starving or chronic hunger exacerbated by climate change, while every \$1 billion invested in adaptation against coastal flooding can lead to a \$14 billion reduction in economic damages.
- 6. National adaptation plans help countries reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience. 171 countries have at least one adaptation policy, strategy or plan in place. Over half of these have a second and 20 per cent have a third instrument.
- 7. Adaptation actions can take on many forms, including building flood defenses, setting up early warning systems for hazards such as cyclones, switching to drought-resistant crops, and redesigning business operations and government policies. There is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution.
- 8. Early warning systems are key to adaptation as they warn people of impending storms, floods or droughts. They are cost-effective, save lives, and reduce economic losses. Universal access to early warning systems can deliver benefits up to 10 times the initial cost.

Sources: <u>IPCC</u> (1), <u>GCA</u> (2, 3), <u>IMF</u> (3), <u>UNEP</u> (4, 5, 6), <u>UNFCCC</u> (7), <u>UN Climate Action</u> (8)







On climate and health

- 1. Climate change is a major threat to people's health. The impacts are already harming people through air pollution, disease, extreme weather events, forced displacement, food insecurity and pressures on mental health.
- 2. 3.6 billion people already live in areas highly susceptible to climate change. Avoiding the worst climate impacts could help prevent 250,000 additional climate-related deaths per year from 2030 to 2050, mainly from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhea and heat stress.
- 3. The direct damage costs to health (excluding costs in sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation) is estimated to be between \$2–4 billion per year by 2030.
- 4. About 99 per cent of people breathe unhealthy levels of air pollution, largely resulting from the burning of fossil fuels, which also drives climate change. Air pollution in turn can lead to respiratory diseases, strokes, and heart attacks. The health damage caused by air pollution amounts to \$8.1 trillion a year, equivalent to 6.1 per cent of global GDP.
- 5. Replacing fossil fuel-based power plants with renewable energy, such as wind or solar farms, will greatly benefit human health. Wind turbines and solar panels do not release emissions that pollute the air or cause global warming.
- 6. Transportation produces around 20 per cent of global carbon emissions. Alternatives like walking and cycling are not only green but also offer major health benefits, such as reducing the risk of many chronic health conditions and improving mental health.
- 7. Health systems are the main line of defense for populations faced with emerging health threats, including from climate change. To protect health and avoid widening health inequities, countries must build climate-resilient health systems.
- 8. The majority of countries identify health as a priority sector vulnerable to climate change. But a huge finance gap remains. Less than 2 per cent of multilateral climate finance goes to health projects. The majority (91 per cent) of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement now include health considerations. A growing number of NDCs (11 per cent) include an emissions reduction commitment for the healthcare sector.
- 9. Healthy societies rely on well-functioning ecosystems to provide clean air, fresh water, medicines and food security. These help to limit disease and stabilize the climate. But biodiversity loss is happening at an unprecedented rate, impacting human health worldwide and increasing the risk of emerging infectious diseases.



 Shifting to more balanced, healthy diets can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and at the same time improve people's health.
Sources: <u>WHO</u> (1, 2, 3), <u>WHO</u> (4), <u>World Bank</u> (4), <u>REN21</u> (5), <u>WHO</u> (6), <u>IPCC</u> (6), <u>WHO</u> (7), <u>WHO</u> (8), <u>WHO</u> (9), <u>IPCC</u> (10)





On climate and the physical science

- 1. Human activities have warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land, producing widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere (the frozen parts of the Earth) and biosphere.
- 2. The scale of recent changes across the climate system is unprecedented over thousands of years. Many changes are irreversible for centuries to millennia, especially in terms of the ocean, ice sheets and global sea level.
- 3. Human-induced climate change affects every region. There is growing evidence of links to extreme heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts and tropical cyclones.
- 4. Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the middle of the century. Unless we make sharp reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in coming decades, global warming will exceed 1.5°C, after which climate consequences will be even more severe.
- 5. The more the world warms, the greater the changes in the climate system become. This includes more frequent and intense hot extremes, marine heatwaves, heavy precipitation, agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions, the proportion of intense tropical cyclones, and reductions in Arctic sea ice, snow cover and permafrost.
- 6. Continued global warming will further intensify the global water cycle, making it more variable, and changing monsoon precipitation and the severity of wet and dry events.
- 7. As carbon dioxide emissions rise, the ocean and land will be less effective at absorbing and slowing the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- 8. With further global warming, every region will increasingly experience changes in the drivers of climatic impacts. Drivers will be more widespread at 2°C compared to 1.5°C, and even more so at higher levels of warming.
- 9. Ice sheet collapse, abrupt ocean circulation changes and warming beyond current projections are less likely outcomes but cannot be ruled out.
- 10. Limiting human-induced global warming requires limiting cumulative carbon dioxide emissions, reaching at least net zero. Strong reductions in other greenhouse gas emissions such as methane would also be required.
- 11. Achieving low or very low greenhouse gas emissions would lead within years to discernible effects on greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations and air quality. Discernible differences in global surface temperature would emerge in around 20 years.

Sources: IPCC







On climate and gender equality

- 1. Empowering women and girls to have a voice and a role in decision-making on climate changerelated issues is essential for sustainable development and greater gender equality.
- 2. As early adopters of many new agricultural techniques, first responders in crises, entrepreneurs of green energy and decision-makers at home, women offer invaluable insights and solutions into better managing the climate and its risks.
- 3. The climate crisis is not "gender neutral." It exacerbates existing inequalities, leaving women and girls to experience unique threats to livelihoods, health and safety.
- 4. Women are less able to confront climate change due to limited access to and control of environmental goods and services, less participation in decision-making and the distribution of environmental management benefits.
- During periods of drought and erratic rainfall, many women in low- and lower-middle income countries, who depend on agriculture, work harder to secure income and resources for their families.
- 6. Current climate finance rarely reaches women and their organizations, and only a tiny proportion of funding focuses on their needs, rights and solutions.
- 7. As climate change drives conflict across the world, women and girls face increased vulnerabilities to all forms of gender-based violence.
- 8. When disasters strike, women are less likely to survive and more likely to be injured due to limited access to information, mobility, decision-making, as well as resources and training.
- 9. Women's and girls' health is endangered by climate change and disasters by limiting access to services and health care, as well as increasing risks related to maternal and child health.
- 10. Extreme heat increases incidence of stillbirth. Climate change also increases the spread of vector-borne illnesses such as malaria, dengue fever, and Zika virus, which are linked to life threatening maternal and neonatal outcomes.

Sources: <u>UN Women</u> (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9), , <u>UN Women</u> (5), <u>UNFCCC</u> (5), <u>UNFPA</u> (7)







On climate and the ocean

- 1. The ocean is central to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions and stabilizing the Earth's climate. The ocean generates 50 per cent of the planet's oxygen, absorbs 30 per cent of human-induced carbon dioxide emissions and captures 90 per cent of the excess heat generated by these emissions.
- 2. Ocean habitats such as mangroves are some of the most carbon-rich ecosystems on the planet, storing on average 1,000 tonnes of carbon per hectare in their biomass and underlying soils.
- 3. Covering less than 0.1 per cent of the world's ocean, coral reefs support over 25 per cent of marine biodiversity and serve up to a billion people with coastal protection, fisheries, sources of medicine, recreational benefits, and tourism revenues.
- 4. More than 150 million jobs depend on sound management and sustainable production, export, import and consumption of ocean-based goods and services in fishing, aquaculture, shipping, coastal tourism, offshore wind energy and marine biotechnology.
- 5. Offshore wind a renewable energy source that uses wind turbines located in ocean waters to generate electricity is expected to increase fifteen-fold by 2040. Wind power alone has the potential to cover more than one third of global power needs, becoming the world's foremost energy source.
- 6. Approximately 80 per cent of world trade is transported by maritime shipping which accounts for nearly 3 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- 7. Due to climate change, the ocean is now warmer and more acidic. The ocean has absorbed between 20 to 30 per cent of human-induced carbon dioxide emissions since the 1980s, exacerbating acidification.
- 8. Marine heatwaves periods of unusually high ocean temperatures that threaten marine biodiversity and ecosystems and make extreme weather more likely have doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity. Their frequency will increase with rising greenhouse gas emissions.
- 9. Sea level has continued to rise over the past decades due to warming temperatures and increasing ice loss in the world's polar regions. Global mean sea level reached a record high in 2024. The rate of global mean sea level rise in the past ten years (2015–2024) is more than twice the rate of sea level rise between 1993–2002.

Sources: <u>UNEP</u> (1), <u>UNEP</u> (2), <u>UNEP</u> (3), <u>UNCTAD</u> (4), <u>IEA</u> (5), <u>IRENA</u> (5), <u>UNCTAD</u> (6), <u>IPCC</u> (7, 8), <u>WMO</u> (9)







On climate and water

- 1. Climate change is exacerbating both water scarcity and water-related hazards (such as droughts), as rising temperatures disrupt precipitation patterns and the entire water cycle.
- 2. Over two billion people worldwide don't have access to safe drinking water today a number that is expected to increase, exacerbated by climate change and population growth.
- 3. Only 0.5 per cent of water on Earth is useable and available freshwater and climate change is dangerously affecting that supply. Over the past twenty years, terrestrial water storage including soil moisture, snow and ice has dropped at a rate of 1 cm per year, with major ramifications for water security.
- 4. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C would approximately halve the proportion of the world population expected to suffer water scarcity, although there is considerable variability between regions.
- 5. Most of the freshwater used, about 70 per cent, is used for agriculture (it takes between 2000 and 5000 liters of water, on average, to produce a person's daily food).
- 6. Climate change has made extreme weather events such as floods and droughts more likely and more severe.
- 7. Rising global temperatures increase the moisture the atmosphere can hold, resulting in more storms and heavy rains, but paradoxically also more intense dry spells as more water evaporates from the land and global weather patterns change.
- 8. Drought and flood risks, and associated societal damages, are projected to further increase with every degree of global warming.
- 9. Wetlands such as mangroves, seagrasses, marshes and swamps are highly effective carbon sinks that absorb and store CO2, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- 10. Wetlands also serve as a buffer against extreme weather events. They provide a natural shield against storm surges and absorb excess water and precipitation. Through the plants and microorganisms that they house, wetlands also provide water storage and purification.
- 11. Early warning systems for floods, droughts and other water-related hazards provide a more than tenfold return on investment and can significantly reduce disaster risk: a 24-hour warning of a coming storm can cut the ensuing damage by 30 per cent.

Sources: <u>UNICEF</u> (1), <u>UN</u> (2), <u>WMO</u> (2), <u>WMO</u> (3), <u>IPCC</u> (4), <u>FAO</u> (5), <u>IPCC</u> (6), <u>World Bank</u> (7), <u>IPCC</u> (8), <u>UNEP</u> (9, 10), <u>GCA</u> (11)







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On climate and transport

- 1. Most cars, trucks, ships and planes run on fossil fuels, such as gasoline, diesel and kerosene, which release carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. Road vehicles account for the largest part, but emissions from ships and planes continue to grow.
- 2. The transport sector accounts for roughly 15 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions, making it the fourth largest source of global emissions after the power, industry, and agriculture-forestry-land use sectors.
- 3. Road transport is the largest source of emissions from transport, accounting for 69 per cent of all transport emissions. Aviation, i.e. air transport, accounts for about 12 per cent of total transport emissions, and shipping contributes about 11 per cent.
- 4. Emissions from transport have increased fast over the last two decades, and since 2010 the sector's emissions have increased faster than for any other end-use sector.
- 5. Transport-related emissions in developing regions of the world have increased more rapidly than in Europe or North America a trend that is likely to continue in coming decades.
- Without action, greenhouse gas emissions from transport could grow by up to 65 per cent by 2050.
 Alternatively, successful action to tackle greenhouse gases could reduce transport emissions by 68 per cent.
- 7. Decarbonizing the transport sector will require a variety of transformative measures, including demand and efficiency strategies, electromobility, and alternative fuels for shipping and aviation.
- 8. Battery-electric vehicles when charged with low-carbon electricity have lower greenhouse gas emissions than internal combustion engine vehicles over the course of their lifecycle.
- 9. Options for decarbonizing shipping and aviation still require more research and development, but advanced biofuels, ammonia, and synthetic fuels are emerging as viable options.
- 10. Rail transport contributes only about 1 per cent of transport emissions, which can be further reduced through expanded use of available electric rail systems.

Sources: IPCC







On Early Warnings for All

- Climate change is causing more frequent and intense extreme weather events, resulting in widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people. Early warning systems to predict floods, droughts, and storms, for instance, are a proven, efficient, and costeffective way to save lives and jobs, land and infrastructure, and support long-term sustainability.
- 2. One-third of the world's people, mainly in least developed countries and small island developing States, are still not covered by early warning systems. In Africa, 60 per cent of people lack coverage.
- 3. Between 1970 and 2021, weather, climate, and water-related disaster caused over 2 million deaths, with 90 per cent in developing countries. People in Africa, South Asia, South and Central America, and small island developing States are 15 times more likely to die from climate-related disasters.
- 4. To ensure that everyone on the planet is protected by early warnings by 2027, the UN Secretary-General launched Early Warnings for All, calling for investments of \$3.1 billion over five years just 50 cents per person per year to strengthen disaster risk knowledge and management, observation and forecasting, dissemination and communication of warnings, and preparedness and response capabilities.
- 5. Advancing and accelerating early warning systems, along with coordinated disaster management on the ground, is key to saving lives. Countries with robust coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems experience mortality rates that are 8 times lower than those with limited or no early warnings.
- 6. Cyclone Mocha, which hit Myanmar in 2023, caused a death toll of 145 a drastically lower number than similar disasters in the past. Through early warnings and improved disaster management, Myanmar was able to significantly reduce its mortality rates and save tens or even hundreds of thousands of lives.
- 7. In the Pacific Island state of Tonga, the government is using smartphone technology to provide warnings without requiring internet data. It also facilitates two-way communication, allowing communities to trigger responses from meteorological and emergency services.
- Today, 95 per cent of the world's population has access to mobile broadband networks and 80 per cent owns a mobile phone, creating new opportunities for early warnings by leveraging mobile networks.
- 9. Giving just 24 hours' notice of an impending hazardous event can reduce economic damages by 30 per cent. Investing just \$800 million in early warning systems in developing nations would prevent losses of \$3 to \$16 billion annually.



10.	Between 1970 and 2021, extreme weather, climate and water-related events caused estimated economic losses of \$4.3 trillion, or \$84.3 billion annually.	ł

Sources: <u>WMO</u> (1), <u>WMO</u> (2), <u>WMO</u> (3), <u>WMO</u> (3), <u>WMO</u> (4), <u>WMO</u> (5), <u>WHO</u> (6), <u>WMO</u> (7), <u>WMO</u> (8), <u>SDG</u> Report (8), <u>GCA</u> (9), <u>WMO</u> (10)







1.5°C: what it means and why it matters

- ✓ The science is clear: **to avert the worst impacts of climate change** and preserve a liveable planet, global warming needs to be limited as much as possible and as a matter of urgency. (IPCC)
- ✓ **Under the Paris Agreement**, countries agreed to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to enable the long-term global average surface temperature increase to be kept well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. (Paris Agreement)
- ✓ At COPs 26, 27, and 28, countries emphasized that the impacts of climate change would be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5°C, compared with 2°C, and expressed their firm resolve to pursue efforts to **limit global warming to 1.5°C**. (COP outcomes; IPCC)
- ✓ Monthly and annual breaches of 1.5°C do not mean that the world has failed to achieve the Paris Agreement's temperature goal, which refers to a long-term temperature increase over decades, not individual months or years. Temperatures for any single month or year fluctuate due to natural variability, including El Niño/La Niña and volcanic eruptions. Consequently, long-term temperature changes are typically considered on decadal timescales. (WMO)
- ✓ Nevertheless, breaches of 1.5°C for a month or a year are early signs of getting perilously close to exceeding the long-term limit, and serve as clarion calls for increasing ambition and accelerating action in this critical decade. (UNEP).
- ✓ Global temperature changes are typically **measured against the average temperature over a historical, pre-industrial baseline** of 1850–1900. This baseline is the earliest period for which high-quality observations of surface temperatures over the land and ocean are available. (IPCC)
- ✓ The first months with an average temperature that was more than 1.5°C above the pre-industrial average occurred during 2015-16, driven by both human-caused climate change and a strong, naturally occurring El Niño. The latter part of 2023 and early 2024 also experienced monthly average global temperature anomalies above 1.5°C. (WMO)
- ✓ The first 12-month period to exceed 1.5°C as an average was February 2023 January 2024, boosted by El Niño, when the average temperature worldwide was estimated to be 1.52°C higher than 1850–1900, according to one scientific dataset (Copernicus Climate Change Service). The likelihood of the annual average global temperature exceeding 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels for at least one year over the coming five years has increased significantly since 2015, when it was close to zero (WMO).
- ✓ The global average temperature for the **most recent 10-year period**, from 2014 to 2023, is estimated to be the warmest 10-year period on record, at around **1.2°C** above the 1850-1900 average (<u>WMO</u>). The 20-year average warming for 2001–2020 relative to 1850–1900 is 0.99°C (<u>IPCC</u>).
- ✓ Every fraction of a degree of warming matters. With every additional increment of global warming, changes in extremes and risks become larger. For example, every additional 0.1°C of global warming causes clearly discernible increases in the intensity and frequency of temperature and precipitation extremes, as well as agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions. (IPCC)

- ✓ Limiting global warming to below 1.5°C will significantly reduce the risks, adverse impacts, and related losses and damages from climate change. Failing to do so will lead to increasingly frequent and dangerous extreme weather events including heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and heavy precipitation and flooding (IPCC). Extreme heat causes the greatest mortality of all extreme weather, with an estimated 489,000 heat-related deaths per year between 2000 and 2019 (WMO). Exceeding 1.5°C could also trigger multiple climate tipping points such as breakdowns of major ocean circulation systems, abrupt thawing of boreal permafrost, and collapse of tropical coral reef systems with abrupt, irreversible, and dangerous impacts for humanity (Science).
- ✓ Even at current levels of global warming, we are already seeing devastating climate impacts, including intensifying extreme weather events, alarming reductions in ice sheets, sea ice, and glaciers, and several mass coral bleaching events, with widespread harms to people, economies, and nature (IPCC). In the last two decades, the 55 most climate-vulnerable economies alone have already experienced climate damages exceeding US\$ 500 billion (UNEP). In 2022, disasters triggered a record 32.6 million internal displacements, of which 98% were caused by weather-related hazards such as floods, storms, wildfires and droughts (UNHCR).
- Human health impacts from climate change have been apparent for at least 20 years, but the climate crisis is still not treated like other global public health emergencies. The cumulative death toll from climate change since 2000 will pass 4 million in 2024. This number is likely a substantial underestimate since it only focuses on climate-related malnutrition, diarrheal disease, malaria, floods, and cardiovascular diseases, whereas climate change is a threat multiplier of many other extreme weather events and public health risks. (Nature: PLOS)
- Many climate impacts, especially sea-level rise from ice sheets, disappearance of mountain glaciers, and ocean acidification, are essentially permanent for many generations to come and will take centuries to thousands of years to restore to even today's conditions. To minimize losses and damages, it is crucial to minimize the magnitude and duration of temporarily exceeding 1.5°C by urgently and significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions and phasing out fossil fuels. (New insights; IPCC)
- ✓ Under global modelled **pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C** with no or limited temporary overshoot, global greenhouse gas emissions peak by 2025, and are reduced by 43% by 2030 relative to 2019. Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reach net zero by 2050. (IPCC)
- ✓ However, global CO₂ emissions, largely from fossil fuels, continue to rise and reach record levels. At the current rate of emissions, the remaining "carbon budget" for limiting long-term global warming to 1.5°C with a 50% chance (around 250–275 billion tonnes of CO₂) would be depleted by 2030. (UNEP; Global Carbon Project)
- ✓ Countries' commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement have contributed to reducing the projected global warming by the end of the 21st century from 3.7–4.8°C to 2.4–2.6°C or possibly even lower. While this is far from sufficient, it shows that collective commitments under the Paris Agreement have made a difference (UNFCCC).
- ✓ At COP28 in December 2023, governments also agreed to increase the ambitions of their national climate commitments due in 2025 to be in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as informed by the latest science, covering the whole economy and all greenhouse gases and sectors (COP28 outcome).
- Commitments and net-zero pledges must also be backed up by concrete action and implementation. We need to bend
 the global emissions curve and the production and consumption of coal, oil, and gas downwards, starting now
 (UNEP).
- ✓ A wide range of solutions exist, many of which have already been deployed successfully. Well-designed climate policies and economic measures with close linkages between mitigation, adaptation, and development pathways can also help to achieve sustainable development, deliver equity, eradicate poverty, and protect public and planetary health (IPCC).

