



Goal 13

Climate Action

There is no country in the world that is not seeing first-hand the drastic effects of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise and are now more than 50 percent higher than their 1990 level. Further, global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not take action now.

Human populations rely on ecosystems to grow food and obtain other resources but also as an infrastructure of water purification and defence against risks. Perhaps, mangroves swamps can decrease vulnerability to tsunami hazards. Ecosystems have a natural ability to adapt, however, human-induced changes in the environment can exceed this capability and therefore cause floods, drought conditions, wildfires and ocean acidification.

Coasts and low-lying areas will be exposed to rising risks due to more severe coastal storms and sea level rise. In the actuality, the coastal populations more threaten are Asian mega deltas, like Ganges-Brahmaputra in Bangladesh and West Bengal, and Pacific and Caribbean small islands.

The increase of several diseases has been found attributable, in part, to climate change. Perhaps malaria, gangue, filariasis, schistosomiasis, food- and water-borne diseases, asthma, skin diseases and so on, are a product of changing climatic conditions in addition to shortage of public health practices and inadequate infrastructures.

OIPMA started recently the new research division Climate Change and Human Rights in order to advocate the impacts that climate change supposes to many LDCs and the action required by the International Community in both mitigating and adapting from such aftermath.

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

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

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

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

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