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CLIMATE CHANGE: AUTHORITATIVE RESOURCES



[Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability](#)

Comprehensive report by the United States' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessing the impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability of climate change around the world.

[Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation](#)

While climate change is a global phenomenon, its negative impacts are more severely felt by poor people and poor countries. They are more vulnerable because of their high dependence on natural resources, and their limited capacity to cope with climate variability and extremes. Experience suggests that the best way to address climate change impacts on the poor is by integrating adaptation responses into development planning. The objective of this document is to contribute to a global dialogue on how to mainstream and integrate adaptation to climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

[Rapid, Climate-Informed Development Needed to Keep Climate Change from Pushing More than 100 Million People into Poverty by 2030](#)

A World Bank report shows that climate change is an acute threat to poorer people across the world, with the power to push more than 100 million people back into poverty over the next fifteen years. And the poorest regions of the world – Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia – will be hit the hardest.

[The facts on climate change — and what to do about it](#)

A PBS NewsHour clip on scientific facts about the causes of climate change.

[NASA, Responding to Climate Change](#)

NASA's role is to make detailed climate data available to the global community, including the public, policy- and decision-makers, and scientific and planning agencies.

[Earth Day 2016: Find Out What Environmental Problems 20 Latin American Countries Face](#)

This article explains some of the problems relating to global warming in Central and South America. A lot of these problems pose serious threats to Latin America's natural resources. Many countries in this region are looking at adaptation approaches to improve resilience to climate impacts.

[EPA, Adapting to Climate Change](#)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's overview on climate change adaptation.

[WMO Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2016](#)

Every year, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) issues a Statement on the State of the Global Climate. This latest report confirms that 2016 was the warmest year on record: a remarkable 1.1 °C above the pre-industrial period, which is 0.06 °C above the previous record set in 2015. This increase in global temperature is consistent with other changes in the climate system. Globally averaged sea-surface temperatures were also the warmest on record; global sea levels continued to rise; and Arctic sea-ice extent was well below average for most of the year.

[Climate Change Performance Index 2017](#)

A publication issued by Germanwatch and Climate Action Network Europe, comparing the 58 top CO2 emitting nations. To demonstrate existing measures more accurately and to encourage steps toward effective climate policy, the CCPI methodology was evaluated in 2012 and continues to be improved. Under the Paris Agreement, climate action was anchored in the context of international law. This requires countries to make their own unique contribution to the prevention of dangerous climate change. The next crucial step to follow this agreement is the rapid implementation by the signing parties of concrete measures to make their individual contributions to the global goal. For the past 12 years, the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) has been keeping track of countries' efforts in combating climate change.

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TELLING THE STORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE



[Our Paths to Climate Change](#)

This article by a digital anthropologist investigates people's lifestyles and how they are affected by their awareness of and concern for climate change. The author discusses ethnographic research used to uncover insights on the associations and behaviours individuals have towards climate change.

[The World is Running Wild: The Anthropology of Climate Change](#)

Climate change is accelerating too violently and too fast — and we lack the restricting mechanisms that would slow us down, says Thomas Hylland Eriksen, professor in anthropology at the University of Oslo. Eriksen offers a perspective on why humans struggle to act on climate change. He suggests our desire for jobs and growth are at odds with our need to fight climate change, and discusses the effects of globalisation on local communities.

[Demain](#)

A group of film makers set out to make sense of climate change, covering food, energy, economy, urban life and more. It is an inspiring and invigorating film, looking at the people who are already living in new ways and offering solutions. Rarely for something focusing on climate change, it leaves the viewer with a sense of hope.

[Heat of the Moment, Everyday Life on a Changing Planet](#)

Heat of the Moment is a long-term project about climate change, led by WBEZ Chicago. It's a collection of everyday stories on how lives are affected by climate change.

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ON THE TOPIC OF FOOD



[The FAO Report: The Future of Food and Agriculture: Trends and challenges](#)

The report sheds light on the nature of the challenges that agriculture and food systems are facing now and throughout the 21st century, and provides some insights as to what is at stake and what needs to be done. It notes that “business as usual” is no longer an option, but calls for major transformations in agricultural systems, in rural economies and in how we manage our natural resources.

[Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#)

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 is supporting countries to both mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change through a wide range of practical research-based programmes and projects, as an integral part of the 2030 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

[Climate Action in Uganda](#)

Uganda, where 80% of the population relies upon agriculture as a livelihood, is putting agriculture at the heart of plans for climate change adaptation.

[Soils: Our ally against climate change](#)

A look at how soil helped to combat climate change in their role of sequestering CO₂, and how our collective habits can damage this benefit with potentially devastating consequences. Video by FAO.

[Eat insects and fake meat to cut impact of livestock on the planet – study](#)

Changes in diet are vital to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation caused by the world’s growing appetite for meat, say scientists.

[Meat and dairy consumption could mean a two-degree target is “off the table”](#)

This article references research on how meat and dairy consumption contributes to rapid global warming. The findings show consumers underestimate the contribution of meat and dairy production to climate change, leading to them underestimate the effect that limiting meat and dairy consumption can have on reducing emissions.

[Climate change: Why beef is the new SUV \(Opinion\)](#)

CNN columnist John D. Sutter reports on the carbon footprint of meat consumption and the role of the livestock industry.

[Impacts and Adaptation – Climate Action Network Canada](#)

This online Learning Centre has resources on the impacts and adaptation measures in Canada and around the world.

[In America’s Heartland, Discussing Climate Change Without Saying ‘Climate Change’](#)

A New York Times article on a Kansas farmer using sustainable practices to conserve water and prevent soil erosion, and adapt to climate change. Farmers across the US have to deal with extreme weather events like heavy rainfall, flooding or droughts, that damage their land, crops and natural resources. [tags: North America, food, agriculture, adaptation]

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ON THE TOPIC OF WATER



[WATER.org](#)

Water.org is an international non-profit organisation that seeks sustainable financial solutions to the global water crisis. They have a list of facts, resources and case studies on health, sanitation and economy, and the types of solutions they work on. They provide an overview of challenges and impact in the areas where they work in Africa and Asia.

[The United Nations World Water Development Report 2015](#)

This report collects facts and figures on water for a sustainable world, showing how water plays a big role in sustainable development and global poverty.

[Water Scarcity](#)

UN factsheet and resources on water scarcity issues and development goals. Water scarcity is both a natural and a human-made phenomenon. There is enough freshwater on the planet for seven billion people but it is distributed unevenly and too much of it is wasted, polluted and unsustainably managed.

[The United Nations World Water Development Report 2016](#)

Facts and figures on water, the economy and jobs. This report gives an outlook on jobs in the water sector and human resources needs, as well as freshwater demand and supply in industry.

[The United Nations World Water Development Report 4](#)

This report brings together facts and figures on managing water under uncertainty and risk. It highlights the fast-pacing changes in the world where development cannot rely on historical experience to manage available water resources and future demands. It stresses water's social and environmental risks, and the impacts of desertification and other hazards.

[Water and Climate Change](#)

Adaptation to climate change is closely linked to water and its role in sustainable development. Water resources and how they are managed impact almost all aspects of society, as well as the economy. It particularly impacts health, food production and security, domestic water supply and sanitation, energy, industry, and the functioning of ecosystems.

[Hydro-Climate Services for All](#)

This video by the UN's IISD Reporting Services provides an overview of an event which aimed to bridge the gap between the producers and users of hydro-climate services, between water and climate communities, and between science and policy-makers, and negotiators. It demonstrated how water is a connector: central for implementing the Paris Agreement, climate finance, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, and more.

[UN-Water Annual Report 2015](#)

A report on water and sanitation issues, and the interconnected 2030 sustainable development agenda. The new goals target water quality, access, management, ecosystems and water-related disasters.

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ON THE TOPIC OF HEALTH



Lessons learned on health adaptation to climate variability and change: experiences across low- and middle-income countries

This publication by World Health Organization (WHO) includes a synthesis of projects on the topic of health related to climate change (2008-2013). It documents lessons learned and good practice examples. Climate variability and change are exacerbating many current health outcomes and have the potential to affect the ability of health-related institutions to maintain or improve health.

The Human Cost Of Weather Related Disasters 1995-2015

This publication provides a sober and revealing analysis of weather-related disaster trends over a twenty year time-frame. That coincides with a period which has seen the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties become an established and high-profile fixture on the development calendar. The contents of this report underline why it is so important that a new climate change agreement emerges from the COP21 in Paris.

Health Adaptation to Climate Change

The goal of this project, which is supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), is to 'implement a range of strategies, policies, and measures that will decrease health vulnerability to current climate variability and future climate change' in a range of countries with different health risks. This is the first global project that works directly with developing countries to design and implement practical measures to protect health under a rapidly changing climate.

The social dimensions of climate change

This paper addresses the social dimensions of climate change from a sustainable development perspective. It recognises that economic, social and environmental issues are all connected and must be analysed within the same framework if the goal is to improve human welfare and equal access to resources.

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ON THE TOPIC OF HOUSING



Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change

Climate change is projected to increase the displacement of people throughout this century. The risk of displacement increases when populations who lack the resources to migrate experience higher exposure to extreme weather events, in both rural and urban areas, particularly in low-income developing countries. Changes in migration patterns can be responses to both extreme weather events and longer-term climate variability and change, and migration can also be an effective adaptation strategy.

Pacific islanders fear forced migration caused by climate

People in Kiribati, an island in the Pacific Islands, fear that the frequent cyclones could force mass migration. Land and coastlines are threatened by rising sea levels.

Rising Waters Threaten China's Rising Cities

China is experiencing heavy rainfall and floods in densely populated urban areas. More than 160 people were killed by drowning and landslides, dozens went missing, 73,000 homes collapsed and more than a million acres of farmland were destroyed last year.

Making the most of mud

Architect Eike Roswag-Klinge uses mud as a building material all over the world.

Design for Future Climate - An Interview with Bill Gething

The D4FC competition was to enable built environment projects to look at Climate Change in the design of £4.2Bn of construction and building refurbishment in the UK. It ran over two phases between 2010-2014 and granted £5M to 45 projects.

7 Ways Architecture Can Tackle Global Warming

These ideas, from a structure made of recycled milk cartons to algae that can boost a sinking city, actually scale.

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ON THE TOPIC OF ENERGY



The Hans Free Electric bike: Solution overview

The Hans Free Electric™ bike enables people to generate their own electricity. A person pedals the hybrid bicycle, which drives a flywheel system, which turns a generator, which charges a battery. Pedaling for one hour yields a day's worth of electricity for an average rural household. There's no utility bill, no need to buy fuel, no need to wait for the sun to shine or the wind to blow, and no pollution. In March 2016, 25 Hans Free Electric™ units was shipped to India for pilot testing in rural households, small businesses, health clinics, and schools.

An island powered by one of the world's largest solar panels

A 33,000 square foot solar field generates electricity on Ærø, an island off of Denmark's southern coast that is nearly carbon neutral. The solar field is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Blackout: Extreme Weather, Climate Change and Power Outages

Climate change is causing an increase in many types of extreme weather. Heat waves are hotter, heavy rain events are heavier, and winter storms have increased in both frequency and intensity. Climate change will increase the risk of more violent weather and more frequent damage to our electrical system, affecting hundreds of millions of people, and costing Americans and the economy tens of billions of dollars each year.

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ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS



[Floods and destructive mudslides in Peru](#)

Article on the catastrophic mudslide in April, 2017 that covered the small village of Barba Blanca in Peru. Large parts of South America — Peru, Ecuador and Colombia — experienced torrential rains for weeks, in which many people lost their lives and many were displaced.

[UK faces sharp rise in wind storms and higher bills as world warms](#)

This article looks at data predicting a sharp increase in wind storms as climate change raises global temperature. Research shows that the UK could experience high winds and potential damage. The overall cost of windstorms is about £1bn a year in the UK. [Tags: natural disasters, UK, Europe, article]

[US Glacier national park losing its glaciers with just 26 of 150 left](#)

Warming climate makes it 'inevitable' that the US will lose all of its glaciers within decades, according to scientists. Glaciers are melting due to rising temperatures. According to NASA, the world's glaciers have lost around 400bn tons of ice per year since 1994, a decline that has impacted wildlife, increased wildfire risk in places and contributed to rapid sea level rise.

[As Rising Seas Erode Shorelines, Tasmania Shows What Can Be Lost](#)

Regions in Tasmania are threatened by rising ocean levels and accelerated erosion. Managers of national parks and other historic sites are realizing that climate change represents a profound risk to the heritage they are trying to preserve due to consequences such as coastal flooding and erosion, rising temperatures and more intense rainstorms.

[A Lesson on Warming, From an Icy River](#)

Melting glaciers are already putting millions of people at risk of floods, droughts and shrinking water supplies. They are also causing sea levels to rise, putting coastal areas around the world at risk of flooding and erosion.

[UK poorly prepared for climate change impacts, government advisers warn](#)

A 2,000 page report by the Committee on Climate Change predicts global warming will hit UK with deadly heatwaves, more flooding and water shortages.

[Brown and barren land: Bolivia's historic drought - in pictures](#)

During Bolivia's worst drought in 25 years, photographer Marcelo Perez visited the reservoirs that supply drinking water to its biggest cities, to find a stark and arid landscape.

[In California, a Move to Ease the Pressures on Aging Dams](#)

The pressure on dams and other parts of the system is expected to rise as global warming continues. California is rethinking infrastructure and methods to manage water resources. The state has dealt with frequent droughts and serious flooding.

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CLIMATE ACTION BEST PRACTICES



[Offshore wind, clever concrete and fake meat: the top climate change innovations](#)

From solar to fake meat and low-carbon concrete, this article explores some of current examples of climate change-tackling innovations and innovators.

[A collection of adaptation measures from chosen states of Europe and the Baltic Sea Region](#)

This document includes strategies and measures that have been developed and implemented in Europe.

[Adaptation in Action: FAO's Work in Climate Change Adaptation](#)

This document emphasizes the vulnerability of the world's poorest nations that experience greater food insecurity. The FAO promotes agricultural practices that enhance food access and nutrition, increase resilience and adaptation, and mitigation. This document consolidates the priority themes and related actions to support global adaptation needs in agriculture.

[Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Good practices in Ethiopia and Thailand](#)

This article references examples of local action and efforts to implement sustainable practices.

[Citizens' Climate Lobby - Political Will for a Livable World](#)

A citizen's group to create the political will for climate solutions by enabling individual breakthroughs in the exercise of personal and political power.

[The Great Green Wall, a pan-African climate change programme](#)

The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative is a pan-African initiative launched in 2007 by the African Union. Its goal is to reverse land degradation and desertification in the Sahel and Sahara, boost food security and support local communities to adapt to climate change.

[Tokyo Bousai: Tokyo's New Disaster Preparedness Guide](#)

A nicely designed handbook for natural disasters preparedness distributed to every household by the government in Tokyo.

[Hydroponics Kenya](#)

Hydroponics Kenya is a hydroponic farming systems in East Africa that enables farmers to achieve predictable and highly nutritious yields for vegetables and produce their own animal feed at limited cost of input. With hydroponics, the farmer is unaffected by seasons and adverse weather conditions, which historically has given rise to severe food insecurity in Africa.

[Mountain Resiliency Project, Nepal](#)

Mountain Resiliency is an agribusiness project working alongside mountain communities to build grassroots resilience, increase ecosystem and adapt to climate change while creating social, economic and environmental value.

[Kenya Climate Innovation Center](#)

The Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC) provides holistic support to accelerate the development, deployment and transfer of locally relevant climate and clean energy technologies. The KCIC provides incubation, capacity building services and financing to Kenyan entrepreneurs and new ventures that are developing innovative solutions in energy, water and agribusiness to address climate change challenges.

[Artivism Projects, 350.org](#)

This website shares a few arts organizing resources, skills and inspiration to massively utilize arts organising and integrate it into the heart of our organising, campaigns and mobilizations to strengthen movement-building, innovate new forms of resistance and to win positive change. It's a project of the North America Arts Organizing Project of 350.org and shares a few of the resources they have created, used or are connected to.

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[Design for Adaptation: Living in a Climate-Changing World](#)

This article examines the science of global climate change and looks at how we can adapt the built environment to a world that will, by most accounts, be very different by the end of this century from the one we know today.

[Three Smart Ways Design Can Help Fight Climate Change](#)

Three guiding principles that provide a path forward to designing the climate solutions we need, at the scale we need.

[Rotterdam: Climate Change Adaptation Strategy](#)

The Rotterdam Climate Change Adaptation Strategy has been developed with the aim of making Rotterdam climate-proof by 2025.

[Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: UNDP Toolkit for Practitioners](#)

This guide supports the design of measurable, reportable and verifiable adaptation initiatives. It provides step-by-step guidance in designing climate change adaptation projects.

[Climate CoLab](#)

In the Climate CoLab, you can work with people from all over the world to create proposals for what to do about climate change.

[EU Adaptation to climate change](#)

Examples of adaptation measures include: using scarce water resources more efficiently; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of dykes; developing drought-tolerant crops; choosing tree species and forestry practices less vulnerable to storms and fires; and setting aside land corridors to help species migrate.

[Let's prepare for our new climate](#)

In this TED talk, Vicki Arroyo, explains that there is an urgency to prepare homes and cities for the changing climate, with its increased risk of flooding, drought and uncertainty. She illustrates bold projects from cities all over the world, giving local examples of thinking ahead.

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