Can we fix climate change

While be one with the environment is nice, but is meaningless when you are starving

That is why most of us have agreed that, if you want to survive and growth we have to pollute

But when we have enough wealth and abundant, we should take care back to the environment right ? or else we will be dead before we can use all the wealth we have.

So how many people in the world actually care about the threaten of the climate change ?

Percentage (%) of whole sample reporting specific negative beliefs about climate change

Thoughts about climate change	All countries	Australia	Brazil	France	Finland	India	Nigeria	Philippines	Portugal	UK	USA
People have failed to care for planet	83	91	92	77	75	96	76	93	89	90	78
Future is frightening	79	76	86	74	56	90	70	92	81	72	68
Humanity is doomed	56	50	67	48	43	74	42	73	62	51	46
Less opportunity than parents	55	57	50	61	42	67	49	70	54	53	44
Most valued will be destroyed	53	53	64	63	43	68	34	74	59	47	42
Family security will be threatened	52	49	65	50	38	65	55	77	52	39	35
Hesitant to have children	39	43	46	37	42	41	23	47	37	38	36

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Percentage (%) of whole sample reporting specific emotions in relation to climate change

Thoughts about government response	All countries	Australia	Brazil	France	Finland	India	Nigeria	Philippines	Portugal	UK	USA
Failing young people	65	67	79	55	47	71	64	68	69	65	63
Lying about impact of actions taken	64	66	78	58	54	67	66	69	62	61	62
Dismissing people' distress	60	64	80	57	48	59	58	53	65	58	59
Betraying my/future generations	58	59	77	49	46	66	55	56	62	57	56
Acting in line with climate science	36	33	22	28	38	53	40	52	38	32	28
Protecting my future' & future' gens	33	31	18	27	34	49	35	47	33	31	25
Can be trusted	31	30	22	23	34	51	31	40	32	28	21
Doing enough to avoid catastrophe	31	31	20	26	30	44	36	42	28	26	24

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Some of the most widely shared stories on Climate Change are that it is an existential threat – the end of human civilization and maybe even our extinction event. And that it is basically unavoidable now.

what does science actually say? As of 2022 global average temperature have risen 1.2 degrees compared to preindustrial times.

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Warming beyond 2 degrees makes all of these extremes more extreme, extreme weather events more common and more ecosystems be put under major pressure. Some will not survive.

At 3 degrees, significant parts of earth, especially in developing countries, might become unable to feed their populations. Heat waves will become a major global issue. Large scale natural systems will break down. The scale and frequency of hurricanes, fires and droughts will further increase and cause trillions worth of damages. Poor places and subsistence farmers will be hit the hardest.

Already with this warming we have today, hot places will get hotter, wet places wetter and the risks and strength of extreme weather events increase significantly.

Heat wave visualize displaying Frequency, Duration and Intensity

Chart here (either animated charts that change though time or the static bar, line chart)

Reference: https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-heat-waves

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Number of recorded natural disaster events (take extreme temperature. extreme weather, flood)

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Reference : https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/number-of-natural-disaster-events?country=~Wildfire

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Frequency of climate event in United States (choose Wildfire , Tropical Cyclone, Sever Storm)

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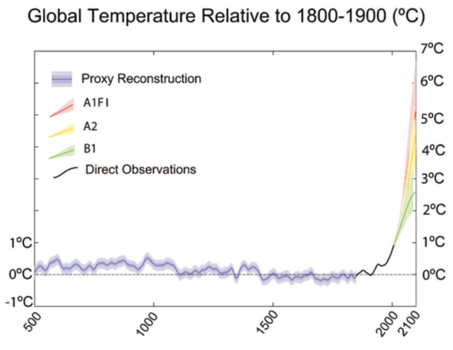
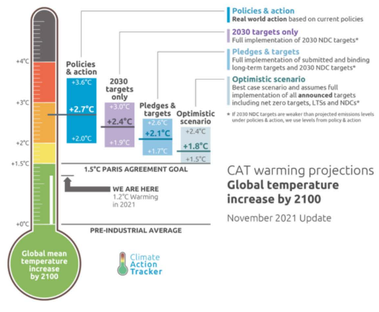
for lack of action and perspective, many scientists assumed a 4+ degree world was our future and a lot of public communication focused on exactly this future path.



Luckily, its much less likely that this version of the apocalypse will come to pass. If current climate policies stagnate, we're likely to end up at around 3 °C warming by 2100.



So what have we done so far ? Did we know about cause or we already know but choose to ignore due to our survivability.

Between 2000 and 2010, greenhouse gas emissions had grown by 24%, almost three times as much as the increase in the previous decade.

Choosing the World

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For emerging countries like China and India coal was the cheapest fuel to fire up their growth while rich countries showed little interest in changing their ways.

In 2010, many expected these trends to continue. Instead of decreasing fossil fuel use their consumption would rise. The next decade turned out to be very different though.

First of all, coal burning in developing countries like India have slowed down or leveled off, like in China. And it has plummeted in rich countries like the UK and US.

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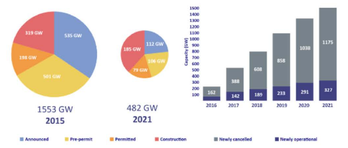
Since 2015 three-quarters of planned coal plants have been cancelled and 44 countries have committed to building no more. Ten years ago it would have seemed wishful thinking, but today we can say with confidence: Coal is dying.



It is just not competitive anymore. Because technologies thought to remain expensive matured rapidly instead. Renewable electricity has shown explosive progress. In a mere decade wind energy got three times cheaper. Solar electricity is now ten times cheaper! Cheaper than coal or any other fossil-fuel burning power plant, even with the massive subsidies and global infrastructure propping them up.

Levelized cost of energy

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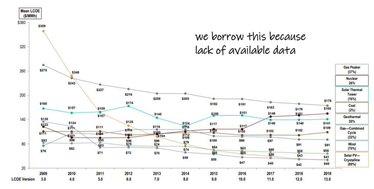

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There's 25 times more solar and nearly 5 times more wind electricity produced today than ten years ago

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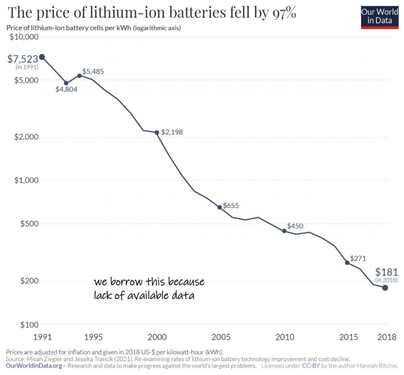
One of the biggest obstacles is the variability of their power supply. Renewables need a lot of energy storage to be a reliable power source, like expensive batteries. Amazingly battery prices have decreased by 97% in the past 30 years, 60% in the last decade alone



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Switching to electric cars is becoming a trend

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we are rapidly replacing old incandescent light bulbs with LEDs that are ten times more efficient

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The domestic CO_2 output of rich countries is falling without a major recession. Since the year 2000, the EU as a whole shows a 21% decrease, Italy 28%, the UK 35%, Denmark 43%

Change in annual CO_2 emissions (choose the world, USA , UK ,at least 1 developing country)

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GDP per capita (choose the world, USA , UK ,at least 1 developing country)

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Growing rich without cause more air pollution is possible

Change in CO_2 emissions and GDP (choose the world, USA , UK ,at least 1 developing country)

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Some of you may call this a numbers trick. That rich countries are just exporting emissions to poorer nations by moving the dirty parts of their economies like manufacturing. But even when we account for all of our imported goods, it stays true! It's no longer a matter of having to choose between prosperity and the climate as it seemed to be a decade ago

In 2022 most governments not only acknowledge it but set their own net zero goals – in democratic and autocratic countries.

Status of net-zero carbon emissions targets

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