# FUNH 5000 - Assignment 2 - Solutions to Climate Change

# 1. About Climate Change

Climate change, driven by rising greenhouse gas emissions, poses an existential threat to our planet. Addressing it requires a multifaceted approach, combining technological innovation, policy reform, ecological restoration, and collective action.

# 2. Possible Solutions to Climate Change

## 2.1 Transition to Renewable Energy Systems

Phasing out fossil fuels and scaling renewable energy is pivotal. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasizes that renewable energy—solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal—must dominate global energy systems by 2050 to limit warming to 1.5°C [1]. A study in *Nature Energy* [2] confirms that renewables can meet 90% of global electricity demand by 2050 with proper investment. For instance, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) reports that solar and wind energy costs have dropped by 85% and 55%, respectively, over the past decade, making them economically viable.

## 2.2 Reforestation and Ecosystem Restoration

Forests act as carbon sinks, and their restoration is critical. A landmark study in *Science* [3] estimates that planting 1.2 trillion trees could sequester 205 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Mangroves, wetlands, and grasslands also play vital roles; a paper in *Nature Geoscience* highlights mangroves' ability to store four times more carbon than tropical forests per unit area. Initiatives like the UN's Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) leverage such research to drive global efforts [4].

## 2.3 Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Agriculture contributes ~18% of global emissions, but sustainable practices can mitigate this. Regenerative agriculture—focusing on soil health, crop rotation, and agroforestry—enhances carbon sequestration. A review in *Nature Sustainability* [5] notes that these methods can increase soil carbon storage by 0.4–1.2 tons per hectare annually. Shifting to plant-based diets

also reduces emissions; the *Lancet* [6] Commission on Food, Planet, Health highlights that reducing meat consumption could cut agricultural emissions by 49%.

## 2.4 Policy Frameworks and Global Cooperation

Effective policies, such as the Paris Agreement, drive collective action. Academic research in *Climate Policy* [7] emphasizes that strong national targets (NDCs) and carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g., carbon taxes) are essential. The EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS), the world's largest carbon market, has reduced emissions by 35% in covered sectors since 2005 [8], proving policy effectiveness.

## 2.5 Technological Innovation and Carbon Removal

Emerging technologies like carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) offer solutions. A study in *Joule* [9] argues that CCUS could capture 10–15% of global emissions by 2050. Additionally, direct air capture (DAC) projects, such as Orca in Iceland, demonstrate real-world application. Innovations in energy storage (e.g., lithium-ion batteries) also support renewable transition.

## 3. Conclusion

Combating climate change demands urgent, collaborative efforts. Climate change solutions require integrating renewable energy, ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture, robust policies, and technology. By implementing these solutions, we can mitigate climate change's worst impacts, preserve ecosystems, and ensure a livable planet for future generations. The time to act is now—every sector and individual must play their part.

## References

- [1] IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C
- [2] Nature Energy: Renewables and carbon neutrality
- [3] Science: Tree restoration potential
- [4] UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
- [5] Nature Sustainability: Regenerative agriculture
- [6] Lancet Commission report
- [7] Climate Policy: Paris Agreement evaluation
- [8] Paris Agreement overview
- [9] Joule: Scaling carbon capture

### Statement of Al Use

This essay was developed with AI (Doubao) assistance. The AI helped research academic sources, structure content, and ensure alignment with the topic. Details are as follows:



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## Structure for "Solutions to Climate Change" Report

#### 1. Introduction (50-100 words)

Climate change, driven by rising greenhouse gas emissions, threatens ecosystems and human livelihoods. Urgent, multifaceted solutions are essential. This report outlines key strategies supported by scientific research.

#### Transition to Renewable Energy (100–150 words)

Shifting from fossil fuels to renewables (solar, wind, hydro) is critical. A Nature Energy study ("The role of renewables in a carbon - neutral future," 2021) emphasizes that renewables could meet 90% of global electricity demand by 2050. Reduced costs (85% drop in solar, 55% in wind over a decade) make this feasible. Governments must invest in infrastructure and phase out coal.

#### Reforestation and Ecosystem Restoration (100–150 words)

Forests, wetlands, and mangroves act as carbon sinks. A Science paper ("The global tree restoration potential," 2019) states 1.2 trillion trees could sequester 205 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Mangroves store four times more carbon than tropical forests per unit area (Nature Geoscience). Initiatives like the UN's Ecosystem Restoration Decade

#### Supporting Papers/Citations

- Nature Energy (2021). "The role of renewables in a carbon - neutral future." https://www.nature.com/articles/s41560 - 021 - 00860 - 2
- Science (2019). "The global tree restoration potential." https://science.sciencemag.org/content /365/6448/76
- Nature Sustainability (2020).
  "Regenerative agriculture and climate change."
  https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893
   020 0520 3
- Climate Policy (2022). "Evaluating the Paris Agreement's impact." https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2022 .2045678

This structure ensures a concise, evidence – based report, with each section drawing on peer – reviewed research to support solutions.

More related links on this topic

引用6篇资料作为参考>

#### 权威机构报告类

《中国气候变化蓝皮书(2024)》:由中国气象局气候变化中心编著,从大气圈、水圈、冰冻圈、生物圈和气候变化驱动因子等方面,呈现中国及全球气候变化状态的最新监测信息。展示了气候系统变暖趋势持续,如2023年全球平均温度、海洋热含量和海平面高度均创新高等内容。链接:

https://m.baike.com/wiki/%E4%B8%AD %E5%9B%BD%E6%B0%94%E5%80%99 %E5%8F%98%E5%8C%96%E8%93%9D %E7%9A%AE%E4%B9%A6%282024%29 /7388015127507419188

联合国环境规划署(UNEP)相关报告:
 UNEP会发布关于全球环境包括气候变化的
 系列招告 涵盖排放差距 诱应差距等内

#### Sustainable Agricultural Practices (100–150 words)

Agriculture contributes ~18% of emissions. Regenerative agriculture—enhancing soil health via crop rotation—can store 0.4-1.2 tons of carbon per hectare annually (*Nature Sustainability*, "Regenerative agriculture and climate change," 2020). Reducing meat consumption, as highlighted by the *Lancet* Commission, could cut agricultural emissions by 49%.

#### Policy and Global Cooperation (50–100 words)

The Paris Agreement unites nations to limit warming. A Climate Policy study ("Evaluating the Paris Agreement's impact," 2022) stresses strong national targets and carbon pricing (e.g., the EU's Emissions Trading System, which reduced covered - sector emissions by 35% since 2005).

#### Conclusion (50–100 words)

Combating climate change requires renewable energy, reforestation, sustainable farming, and robust policies. Scientific research provides a roadmap global collaboration and action are now imperative to secure a livable planet. 容,为全球气候变化应对提供宏观视角和数据支撑。链接:

https://www.unep.org/reports

#### 国际协议与声明类

- 《巴黎协定》:全球应对气候变化的重要国际协议,目标是把全球平均气温升幅控制在工业化前水平以上低于2℃之内,并努力将气温升幅限制在工业化前水平以上1.5℃之内。链接: https://unfccc.int/process and -meetings/the paris agreement/the -paris agreement
- 《中华人民共和国和法兰西共和国在<巴黎协定>达成十周年之际关于气候变化的联合声明》: 重申对《巴黎协定》的支持,以及中法两国在能源、工业等领域加强去碳化合作,推动经济社会绿色低碳转型等承诺。链接:

http://m.people.cn/n4/2025/0328/c23 = 21582065.html

#### 学术研究数据库类

 Nature期刊关于气候变化的研究: 作为顶尖 学术期刊, Nature上有众多气候变化相关研究论文, 如能源转型、生态系统响应等方面。可在其官网搜索:

https://www.nature.com/

 Science期刊相关研究:同样是权威学术期刊,发表过许多气候变化关键研究,像全球树恢复潜力等内容。官网搜索入口: https://www.science.org/

