



COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE WHERE DO WE GO NEXT?

Penelope Guarnay

EDUCATION



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY



Erasmus



St Petersburg
University



Universität Hamburg

EMPLOYMENT

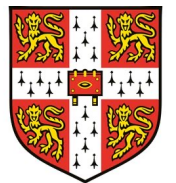


vodafone



M&S

EST. 1884



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

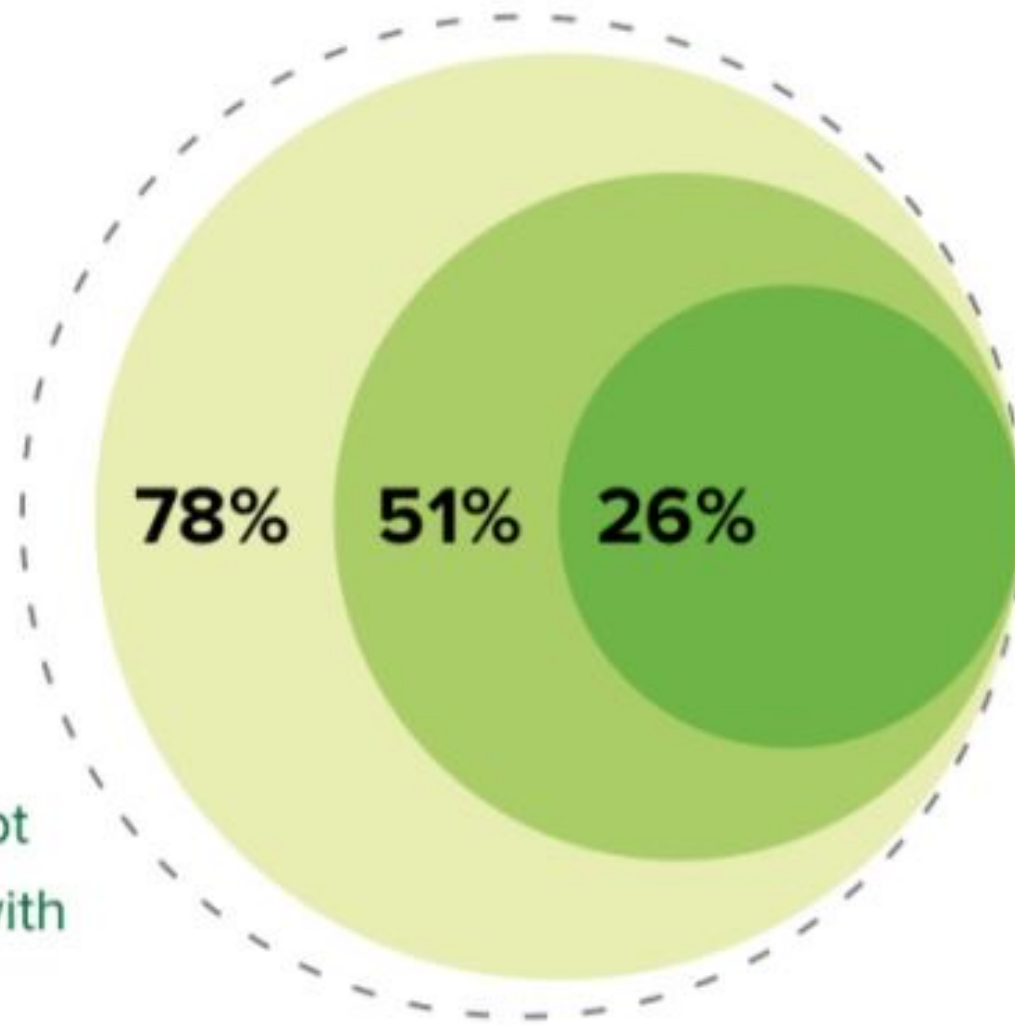
SUSTAINABILITY PROFESSIONS

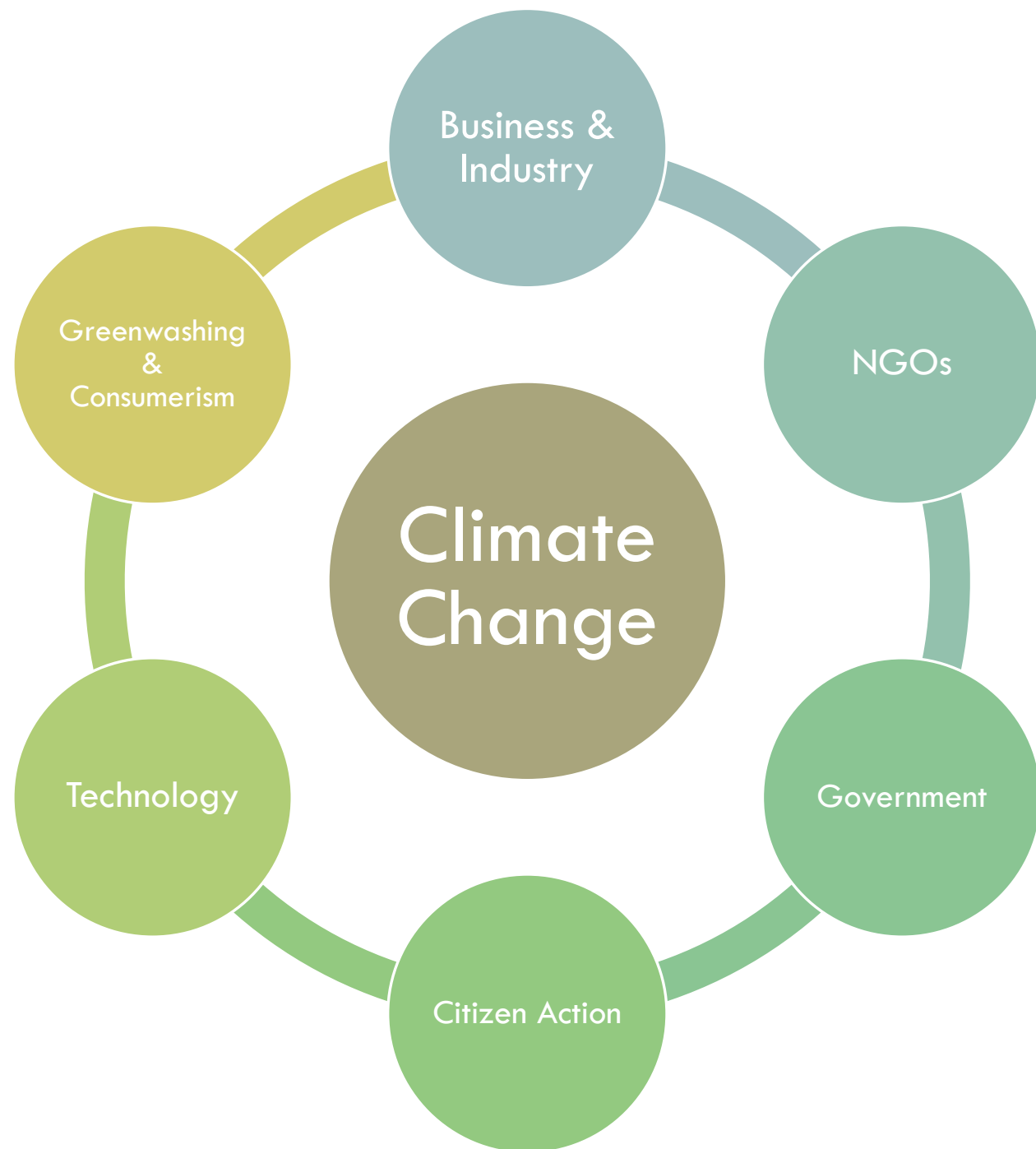


78% of students say they want to work for a company with good environmental practices

51% of students are willing to accept a lower salary to work for a company with better environmental practices

26% would not accept a job at a company with bad environmental practices, regardless of how high the salary was







CLIMATE RISKS: 1.5°C VS 2°C GLOBAL WARMING

EXTREME WEATHER

100% increase in flood risk. vs 170% increase in flood risk.

SPECIES

6% of insects, 8% of plants and 4% of vertebrates will be affected. vs 18% of insects, 16% of plants and 8% of vertebrates will be affected.

WATER AVAILABILITY

350 million urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100. vs 410 million urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100.

ARCTIC SEA ICE

Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once every 100 years. vs Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once every 10 years.

PEOPLE

9% of the world's population (700 million people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years. vs 28% of the world's population (2 billion people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years.

SEA-LEVEL RISE

46 million people impacted by sea-level rise of 48cm by 2100. vs 49 million people impacted by sea-level rise of 56cm by 2100.

OCEANS

Lower risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems and their ecological functions and services at 1.5°C compared to 2°C.

CORAL BLEACHING

70% of world's coral reefs are lost by 2100. vs Virtually all coral reefs are lost by 2100.

COSTS

Lower economic growth at 2°C than at 1.5°C for many countries, particularly low-income countries.

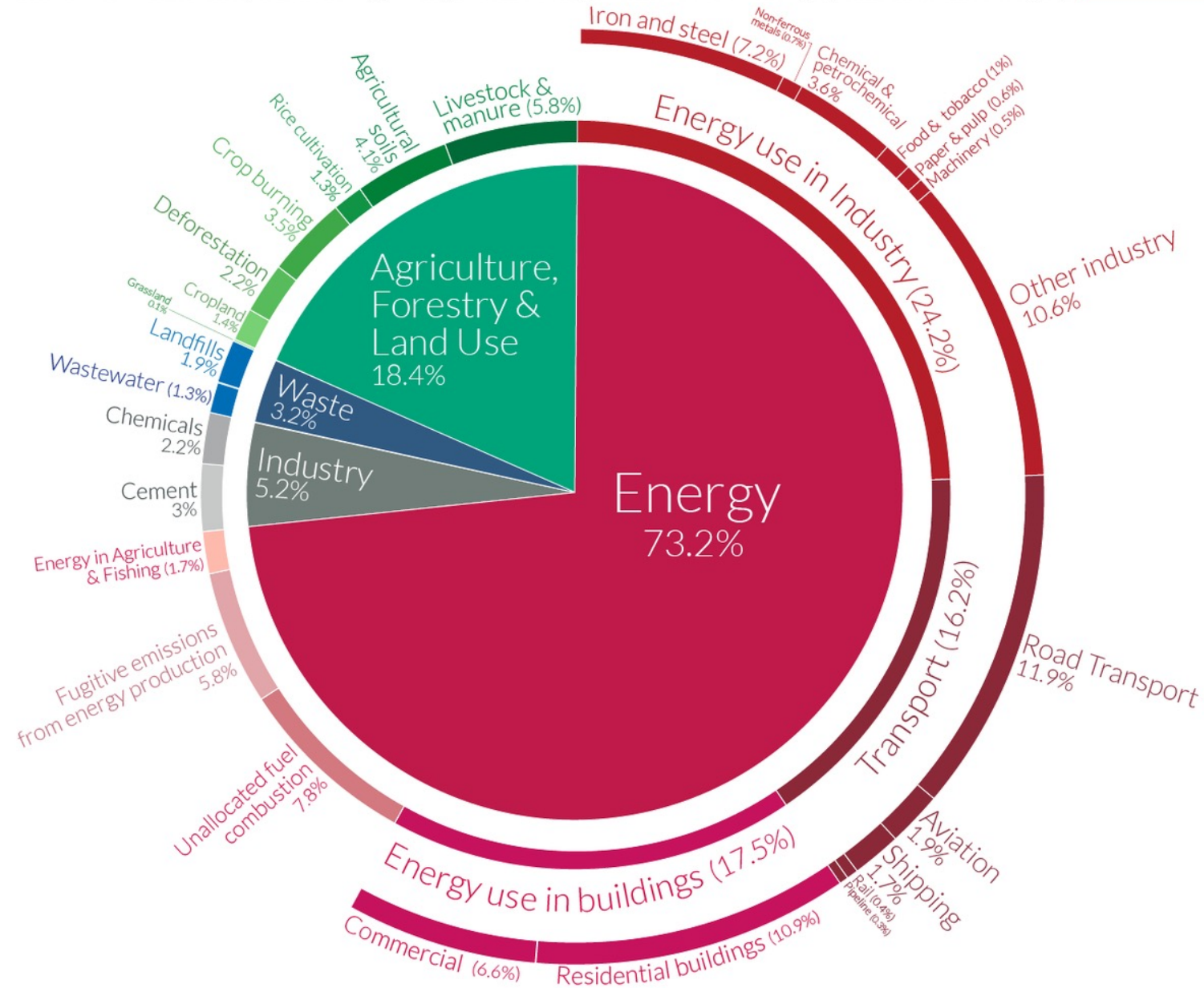
FOOD

Every half degree warming will consistently lead to lower yields and lower nutritional content in tropical regions.

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector

Our World
in Data

This is shown for the year 2016 – global greenhouse gas emissions were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂eq.



A Timeline of Global Risks 2022

When Will These Major Global Threats Become a Serious Problem Worldwide?

Each year, the World Economic Forum releases its Global Risks Report, which highlights the top risks that pose a threat to the world in the next decade.

Environmental Societal Technological Economic Geopolitical

% of respondents Timeframe: 0-2 years

Extreme weather 31.1%
Livelihood crises 30.4%
Climate action failure 27.5%
Social cohesion erosion 27.5%
Infectious diseases 26.4%
Mental health deterioration 26.1%
Cybersecurity failure 19.5%
Debt crises 19.3%
Digital inequality 18.2%
Asset bubble burst 14.2%



❶ Out of 37 risks, respondents were asked to identify which risks they believe will become a critical threat to the world, and when.

Vaccine access is still highly uneven around the world, leaving developing countries more vulnerable to new waves of COVID-19 infection.

% Population Who Are Fully Vaccinated

4.3% Low-income countries
69.9% High-income countries

2-5 years

Climate action failure 35.7%
Extreme weather 34.6%
Social cohesion erosion 23.0%
Livelihood crises 20.1%
Debt crises 19.0%
Human environmental damage 16.4%
Goeconomic confrontations 14.8%
Cybersecurity failure 14.6%
Biodiversity loss 13.5%
Asset bubble burst 12.7%



Competition between the U.S. and China is rising. The U.S. is threatened by China's strong military presence and is tightening alliances with other world powers (the UK and Australia) as a result.

5-10 years

Climate action failure 42.1%
Extreme weather 32.4%
Biodiversity loss 27.0%
Natural resource crises 23.0%
Human environmental damage 21.7%
Social cohesion erosion 19.1%
Involuntary migration 15.0%
Adverse tech advances 14.9%
Goeconomic confrontations 14.1%
Geopolitical resource contestation 13.5%



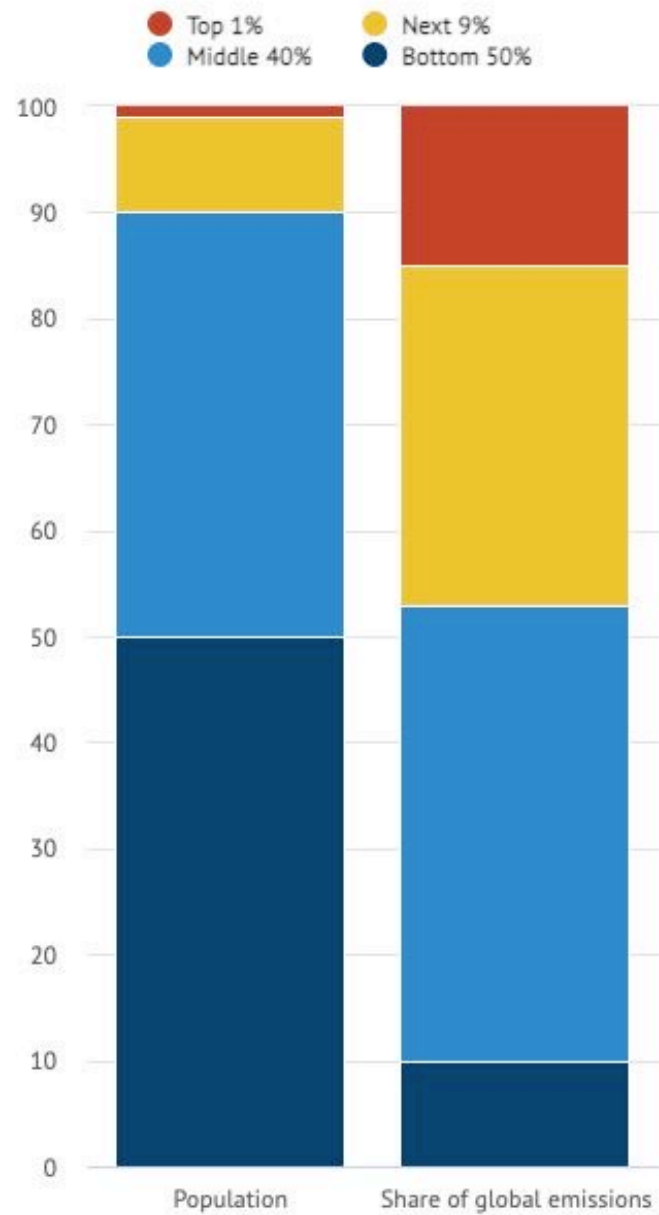
Even the new commitments made at the 2021 COP26 aren't enough to achieve the 1.5°C warming goal established in the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement—meaning, we're at great risk of climate damage.

Optimistic 3.7%
Positive 12.1%

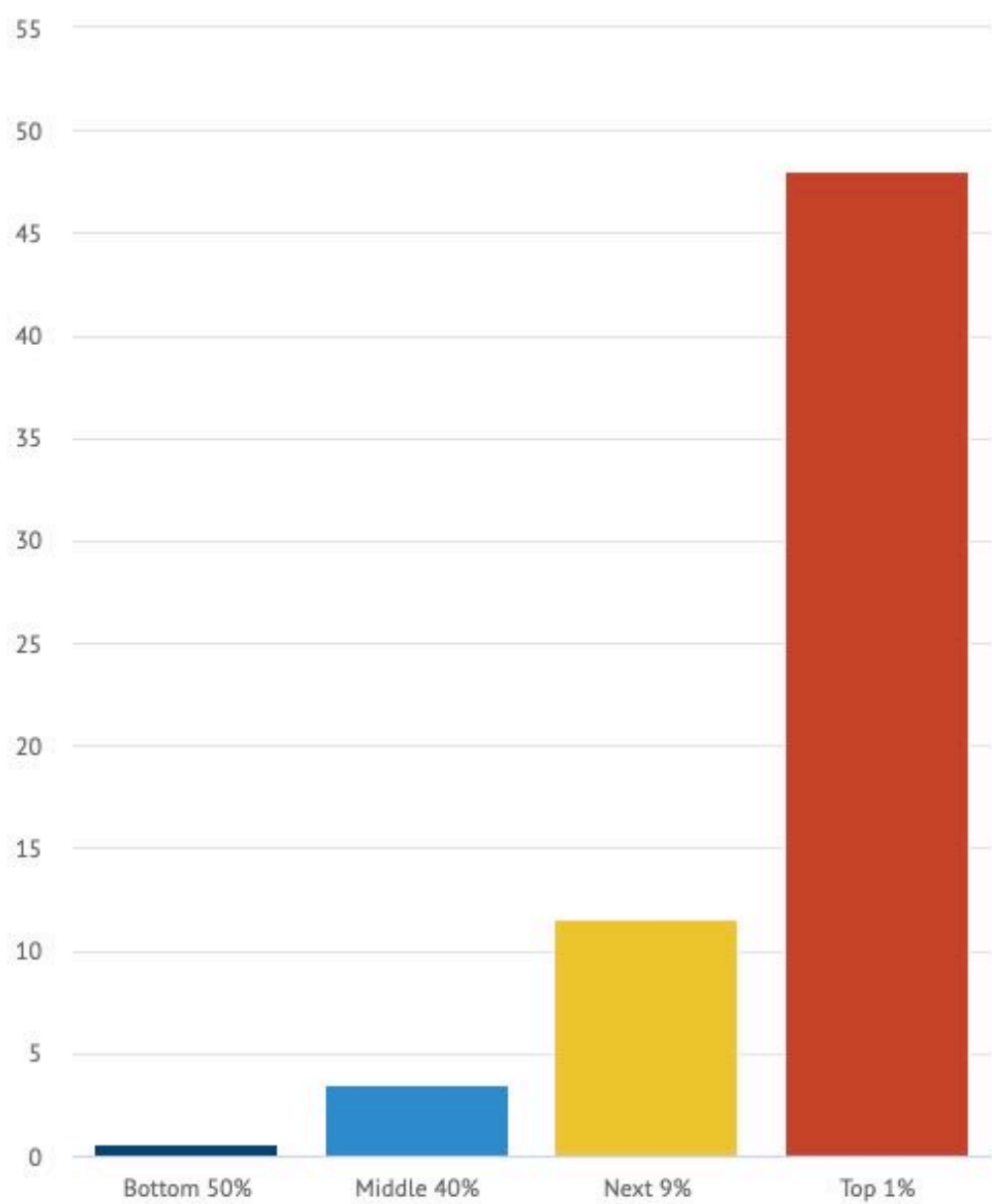
Concerned 61.2%
Worried 23.0%

"How do you feel about the outlook for the world?"

Global population share (%)



Average carbon emissions per person (tCO₂)



FLY
LESS

DRIVE
ELECTRIC

INSULATE
YOUR
HOME

WEAR
CLOTHES TO
LAST

TELL YOUR
POLITICIANS

WALK
& CYCLE
MORE

CUT FOOD
WASTE

GREEN
YOUR
MONEY

REPAIR
& RE-USE

DIAL IT
DOWN

SPEAK
UP AT
WORK

TALK TO
FRIENDS

EAT MORE
PLANTS

EAT
SEASONAL

SWITCH
YOUR
ENERGY

GET SOME
SOLAR

Personal choices to reduce your contribution to climate change

* Cumulative emissions from descendants decreases substantially if national emissions decrease.

Average values for developed countries, based on current emissions.

Annual climate savings (tCO₂e)

Upgrade light bulbs

Hang dry clothes

Recycle

Wash clothes in cold water

Replace typical car with hybrid

Eat a plant based diet

Switch electric car to car free

Buy green energy

Avoid one roundtrip transatlantic flight

Live car free

Have one fewer child

Low Impact

< 0.2 tCO₂e

Moderate Impact

0.8-0.2 tCO₂e

High Impact

> 0.8 tCO₂e

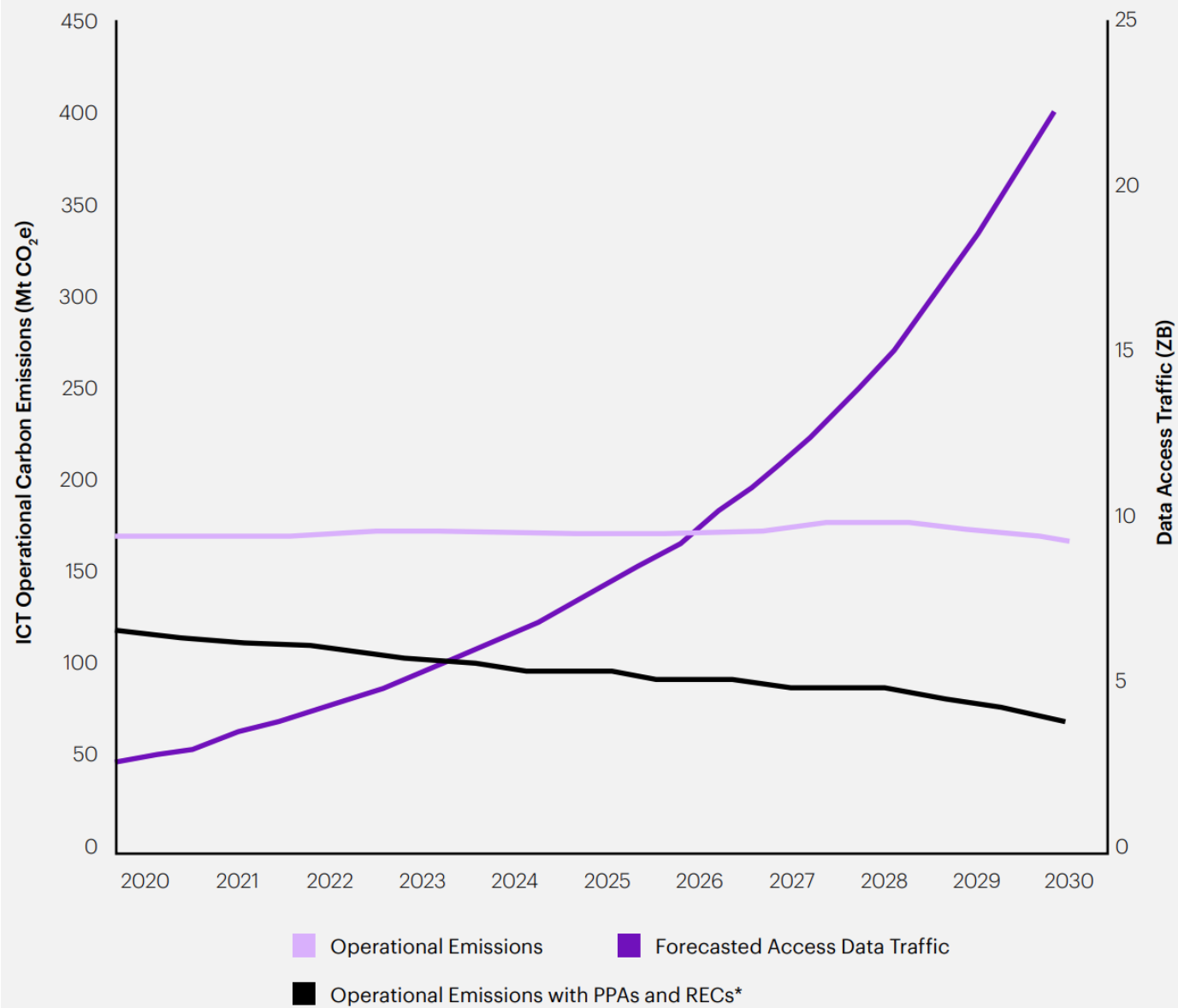
What people think Climate Action Is



What Climate Action actually is



Figure 5: Forecasted ICT Operational Carbon Emissions and Access Data Traffic.



*Company Power Purchasing Agreements and Renewable Energy Certificates taken into account



Data Never Sleeps 9.0

How much data is generated every minute?

The 2020 pandemic upended everything, from how we engage with each other to how we engage with brands and the digital world. At the same time, it transformed how we eat, how we work and how we entertain ourselves. Data never sleeps and it shows no signs of slowing down. In our 9th edition of the “Data Never Sleeps” infographic, we bring you a glimpse of how much data is created every digital minute in our increasingly data-driven world.



As of July 2021, the internet reaches 65% of the world's population and now represents 5.17 billion people—a 10% increase from January 2021. Of this total, 92.6 percent accessed the internet via mobile devices. According to Statista, the total amount of data consumed globally in 2021 was 79 zettabytes, an annual number projected to grow to over 180 zettabytes by 2025.

Global Internet Population Growth (IN BILLIONS)



As the world changes, businesses need to change too—and that requires data. Domo gives you the power to make data-driven decisions at any moment, on any device, so that you can make smart choices in a rapidly changing world. Every click, swipe, share, or like tells you something about your customers and what they want, and Domo is here to help you and your business make sense of all of it.

Learn more at domo.com

SOURCES: LOCAL IQ, BUSINESS OF APPS, GUSTIN STOUT, HOOTSUITE, EXPANDED BARRING, INTERNET WORLD STATS, STATISTA, CMC, BRANDWATCH, KILL THE CABLE BILL, YOUTUBE, KINISTA, THE VERGE, BRANDMINT COMMUNICATIONS, A CASE ANALYSIS APPROACH, INTERNET LIVE STATS, SODA, STATISTA



#FashionRevolution

What people think sustainable fashion is

Spending a lot of money on sustainable brands

Fast fashion "sustainable" collections

Wearing shapeless linen in earthtones



What sustainable fashion actually is

Wearing the clothes you already own

Thrifting

Purchasing from sustainable brands

Mending

Washing with care

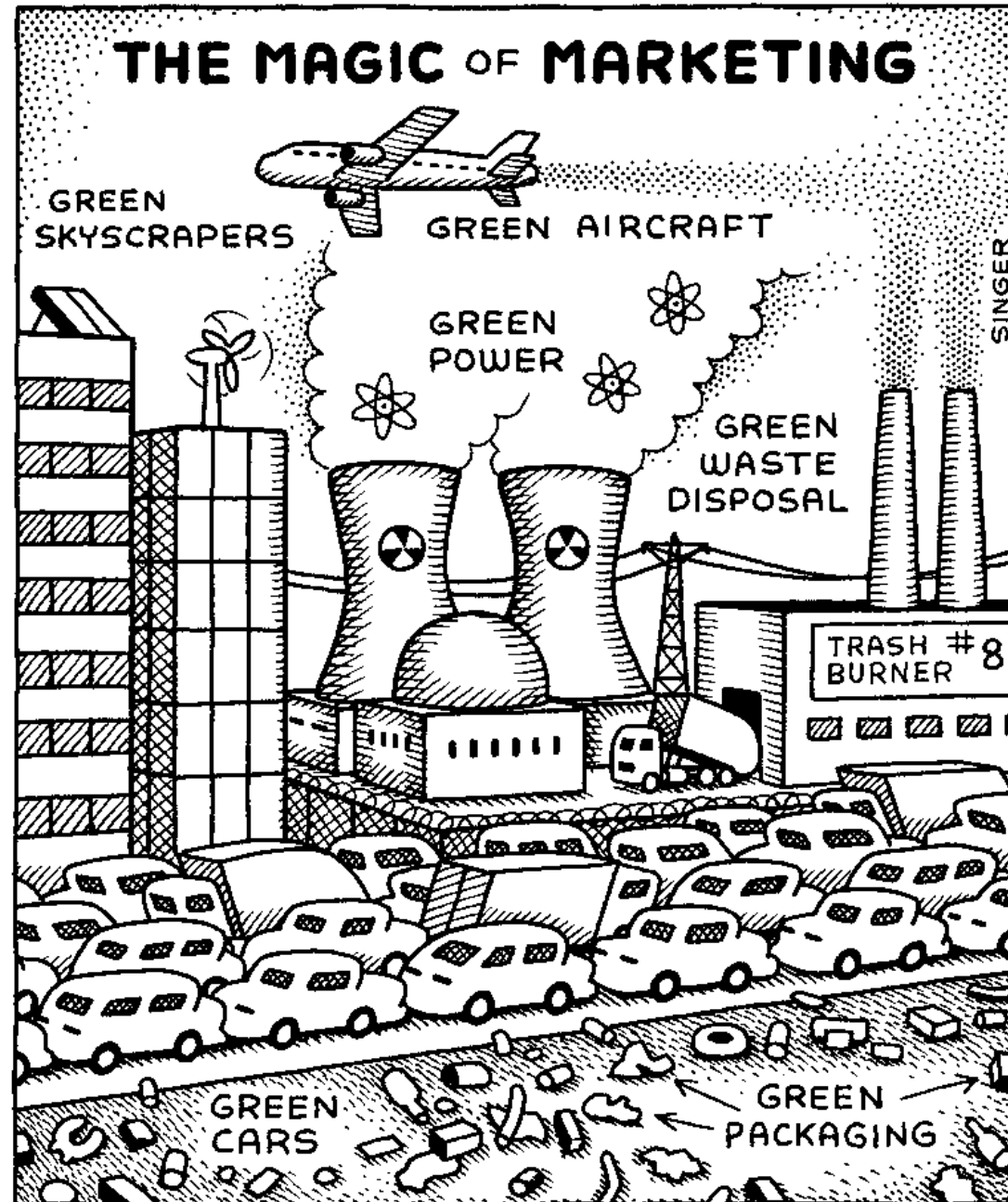
Turning old clothes into rags

Borrowing



@Fash_RevCan

We don't need
“greener” things
we need fewer
things



What people think sustainable building is

Planted facades

Solar roofs

Timber

Tiny houses

What sustainable building actually is

Renovation of building stock

Densification:
inner before outer

Design according to
repurposing and recycling

Flexible design, shared spaces

Preservation of biodiversity,
circular land use management

Efficient use of healthy and
climate positive materials

Social aspects along the
production chain to the user

Fossil free and renewable
energy

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QUESTIONS

