

# Towards Climate Action in the Caribbean Community



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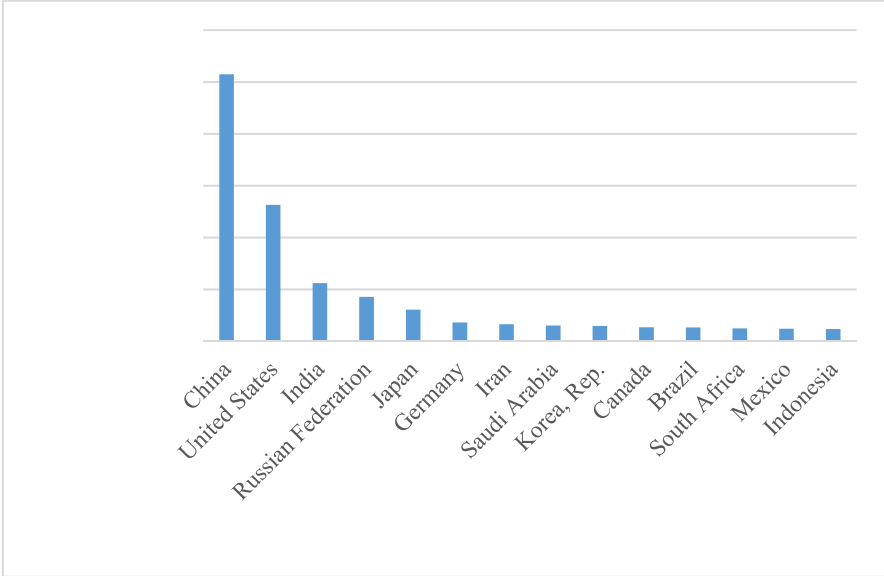


## **1.0 Background and Motivation**

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*Human influence has been detected in warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, in changes in the global water cycle, in reductions in snow and ice, in global mean sea level rise, and in changes in some climate extremes. It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.*

*It is extremely likely that more than half of the observed increase in global average surface temperature from 1951 to 2010 was caused by the anthropogenic increase in greenhouse gas concentrations and other anthropogenic forcings together.*



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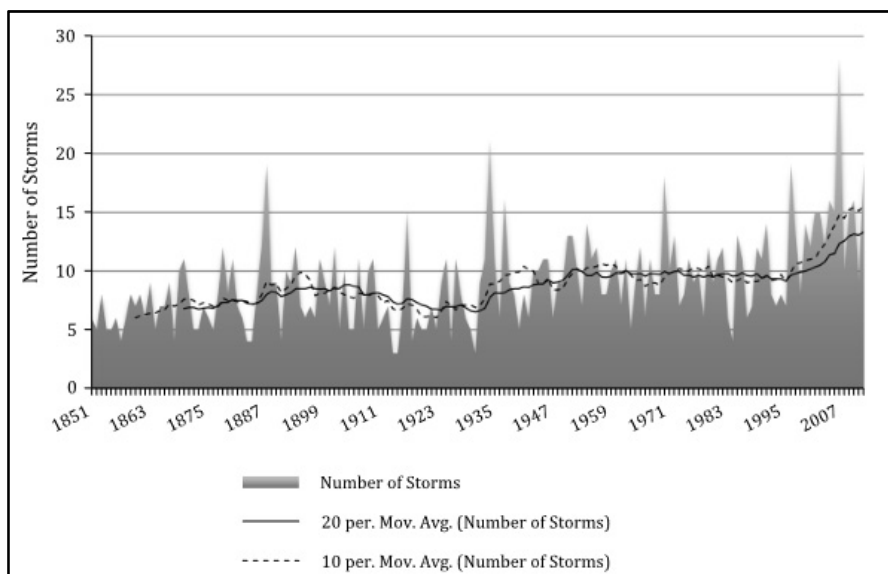
*that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions.*





## **1.1 Climate Change in the Caribbean**

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## **1.2 Book Objective**

## **1.3 Book Outline**



## **1.4 Summary Insight**



## References

*Journal of Political Ecology*

*Fox News*

*Global Change, Peace, and Security*

*Palgrave Communications*

*International Affairs*

*Treatise on Geochemistry,*

*The*

*China*

*Dialogue,*

*Environment, Development, and Sustainability*

*Journal of International*

*Affairs*

*Quantification and Magnitude of Losses and Damages Resulting from the Impacts of Climate Change: Modelling the transformational impacts and costs of sea level rise in the Caribbean.*

*The Guardian,*

*The Guardian,*

## **Abstract**

### **2.1 Introduction**

*change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects*





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## **2.2 What is the Paris Climate Agreement?**

### **2.2.1 Non-Legally Binding Commitments**

*Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve.*

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*Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead in undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limited targets in the light of different national circumstances.*

*Support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions.*

### **2.2.2 REDD**

*Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests.*

*Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments.*

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### **2.2.3 The Global Stocktake**

### **2.2.4 Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage**





- (a) Early warning systems;*
- (b) Emergency preparedness;*
- (c) Slow onset events;*
- (d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;*
- (e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management;*
- (f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling, and other insurance solutions;*
- (g) Non-economic losses; and*
- (h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods, and ecosystems.*

### **2.2.5 Climate Finance**

*The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country*

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