**Resources for XR Activists 14**

**Occasional newsletter listing online documentation about the Climate and ecological emergencies. Previous editions can also be seen at:** <https://www.catg.org.uk/links/>

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Lucas Chancel – *Global carbon inequality over 1990-2019 –* from NATURE SUSTAINABILITY: [https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-022-00955-z September 2022](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-022-00955-z%20September%202022): The biggest impact of the wealthy on greenhouse gas emissions is made by their investments, rather than by their consumption. An interesting article illustrating that the Planet cannot afford the rich.

Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit – *The Big Four: are major emitters downplaying their climate and clean energy progress* November 2022, <https://eciu.net/analysis/reports/2022/the-big-four-are-major-emitters-downplaying-their-climate-and-clean-energy-progress> A concise summary of the Climate roles of China, the EU, India and the USA.

The Lancet – *The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels -* <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(22)01540-9/fulltext> A global report on the connections between Climate change and health, with substantial evidence on how conditions have changed, and generally worsened, during 2022.

The Landgap Report 2022 – <https://www.landgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Land-Gap-Report_FINAL.pdf> We have ecological emergencies and they may get worse in the name of carbon removals. “Governments’ over-reliance on carbon removals could push ecosystems, land rights and food security to the brink with new land area equivalent to 50 percent of the world’s croplands currently being required to meet targets. Climate pledges should focus on protecting and restoring existing ecosystems with carbon benefits.”

Oil Change International And Friends of the Earth (USA) – *At a crossroads: assessing G20 and MDB international energy finance ahead of stop funding fossil fuels pledge deadline* November 2022: <https://priceofoil.org/2022/11/01/g20-at-a-crossroads/> Multilateral Development Banks are still supporting fossil fuels exploitation, at a rate roughly twice their funding for renewables.

Chris Skidmore – *Mission Zero: independent review of Net Zero* September 2022: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1128689/mission-zero-independent-review.pdf> A 340 page report so definitely one to skim for most of us. There is one consistent and basic flaw in this document: there is a profound over-emphasis on the scale of the role of the private sector in achieving Net Zero. Whilst all economies, without exception, are mixed economies, the idea that the UK private sector will be the ‘midwife’ of Net Zero without major public sector funding and re-regulation appears at best, naïve. During Covid, the Government increased the appetite of the private sector for public funds by handing out hundreds of millions to businesses of all kinds unconditionally. As the UK can be seen also as the natural home of the cost-overrun, a place where no infrastructure is built without an almost complete guarantee of overrunning originally estimated costs, misplaced faith in the private sector is a guarantee of making Climate policies cost far more than necessary. We need deep cuts in greenhouse gases this decade, not new and bewilderingly inept handouts to the private sector for overspends. A report to file in a directory marked ‘Ways not to get there from here.’

Climate Action Tracker – *State of Climate Action 2022.* <https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/1083/2022-10-26_StateOfClimateAction2022_kR0sbBZ.pdf> Large document, 218pp, with helpful executive summary.

Climate Crisis Advisory Group – *Cities in a Climate Crisis,* <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60ccae658553d102459d11ed/t/636e523f12a0cc2039c36afc/1668174631967/CCAG_Cities+in+a+climate+crisis.pdf> Short and accessible report about how cities must adapt to meet the Climate Emergency. Currently, Oxford City Council does not have a Climate adaptation policy although I have been told one is in development by the County Council. In Oxford, larger pedestrianised areas with trees and fountains are very much needed in the central area to reduce temperatures and offer more shade in hotter summers, like the one of 2022.

House of Lords, Environment and Climate Change Committee – *In our hands: behaviour change for climate and environmental goals,* October 2022. <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld5803/ldselect/ldenvcl/64/6402.htm> As XR, we are concerned about how persuasion may work, and we are doing more door-knocking and phone calls to reach out to more people. This report offers a variety of perspectives and options about how behaviour change for achieving climate and environmental goals may be achieved. Well worth your time.

Isak Stoddard, Kevin Anderson et al – *Three decades of Climate mitigation: why haven’t we bent the global emissions curve?* <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-environ-012220-011104> Annual Review of Environmental Resources 2021. 23 academics consider why attempts to achieve mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions have not occurred at a global level. Excellent, thoughtful article.

Institute for Economics and Peace – *Ecological threat report 2022, analysing ecological threats, resilience and peace.* <https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/ETR-2022-Web-1.pdf> A thorough but interesting and accessible report, including with regard to countries and regions little mentioned in our mainstream media.

Ilan Kelman (ed) – *Arcticness: power and voice from the North –* 2017 – online book. <https://www.uclpress.co.uk/products/88283> Readings offering different indigenous perspectives dominate this collection about how the Arctic is changing.

Oil Change International & Greenpeace – *Madness is the method: how Cheniere is greenwashing its LNG with new cargo emissions tags* August 2022: <https://prod.greenpeaceusa.info/usa/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Cheniere-final-v1.pdf>

Transport for Quality of Life – *Every village, every hour: a comprehensive bus network for rural England,* March 2021: <https://www.transportforqualityoflife.com/u/files/CPRE_Every-village-every-hour_report_compressed_file.pdf> At a time when substantial cuts in bus services are being made, with obvious impacts on the levels of car movements and emissions, we can see here an example of what can and should be done. But it may take Bus renationalisation to obtain this, and free buses for all.

Street Voice and Kellogg College – *A Citizens’ Jury on transport, health and climate change in in Oxford,* September 2022: <https://ipa75a.n3cdn1.secureserver.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Street-Voice-Citizens-Jury-Report-for-Overview-and-Scrutiny-Committee-OCC.pdf> Concise and informative report on this initiative studying public views on these inter-related issues.

Stephanie Tye at al – *What the world really needs to adapt to Climate Change* <https://www.wri.org/insights/climate-adaptation-priorities?utm_source=linkedin&utm_medium=world+resources+institute&utm_campaign=socialmedia&utm_term=78b5bd48-e6e2-42e7-a03e-1b5b52e86308> Short summary article of early needs for adaptation to Climate Change policies.

UNEP – *The Closing Window: climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies, emissions gap report 2022.* Chilling report from the UN on how much and how fast emissions cuts are needed to avoid reaching 2.8 degrees C global temperature increase this century. Useful Executive summary.

UNEP – *Too little, too slow: Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk, adaptation gap report 2022.* <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022> Since reductions in greenhouse gas emissions have not occurred globally over the last 30 years, continuing Climate Change is locked in and will require adaptation policies by States. As the report indicates, adaptation policy development remains negligible. Imagine the now-likely 2 metre sea level rise applied to the coastlines and estuaries of the UK. Wonder where the displaced people will go? Wonder how much the Govt is prepared to protect coastlines and estuaries and how much it will abandon as indefensible?

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – *Long-term low-emission development strategies,* October 2022: <https://unfccc.int/documents/619179> Summarises the long-term low-emission development strategies of 62 parties to the Paris Agreement, up to 23rd September 2022.

Zander Ventner et al – *COVID-19 lockdowns cause global air pollution declines,*  2020: <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2006853117>

World Meteorological Organisation and associates – *2022 State of Climate Services.* <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/wmo-unfccc-cop/cop27/2022-state-of-climate-services-energy> This annual report focuses on energy, providing an interdisciplinary context in non technical language. How energy is used is a critical element in the Climate and ecological emergencies, as this report outlines.

World Meteorological Organisation et al – *United in Science 2022: a multi-organisation high-level compilation of the most recent science related to climate change, impacts and responses.*  <https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11309> Excellent report that notes current conditions and draws attention to some items not widely considered eg. having carbon negative goals in the 2nd half of this century.

WWF & Metabolic – *Halving the footprint of production and consumption: a proposed framework for measurable outcomes and actions,* October 2020: <https://www.metabolic.nl/publications/halving-the-footprint-of-production-and-consumption/> Concise summaries of policies on production and consumption capable of being implemented by States.

Mariam Zachariah et al – *Without human-caused climate change temperatures of 40 degrees C in the UK would have been extremely unlikely.*  <https://www.worldweatherattribution.org/wp-content/uploads/UK-heat-scientific-report.pdf> July 2022. Previous to summer 2022, predictions of the UK experiencing 40 degrees C temperatures suggested this was likely to occur after 2100. Instead, a number of places reached this temperature in summer 2022. This short, scientific report may be best approached through its ‘main findings’ section, depending on the scale of your scientific knowledge.