In pursuit of the SDGs, MGA advocates:

A rights-based approach, through justice and development for all People and the Earth

To Achieve Goal 13 MGA will:

1. **Take action** to curb climate change and its negative impact on Earth and all Peoples.
2. **Network** to address the refugee explosion, due to war, injustice and climate change.
3. **Advocate** and work for the protection of Earth and the rights of nature.
4. **Collaborate** to highlight our responsibility to care for nature and take positive action to limit climate change, wherever we are.
5. **Lobby** to limit CO₂ emissions by keeping 80% of fossil fuel resources in the ground.
6. **Campaign** against the ecological violations, including contamination of water, associated with different forms of mining.

MGA is committed to:

a. **Work** for the implementation of the SDGs so ‘no-one is left behind’.
b. **Listen to** ideas and concerns of those at the centre of development initiatives.

c. **Model** a person-centred and rights-based approach in all Mercy ministries.

d. **Protect** bio-diversity. “Each year sees the disappearance of thousands of plant and animal species…. lost forever!” LS #33

MGA will continue to...

✔ Promote a development model that is just for both Peoples and Planet.
✔ Work with civil society to secure justice for all citizens and peace in every country.
✔ Highlight the dangers associated with the privatization of SDGs i.e. SDG 6, water.

Links:

UN SDGs: [https://un.org/sdgs](https://un.org/sdgs)
Mercy World: [www.mercyworld.org](http://www.mercyworld.org)
Trócaire: [www.trocaire.org](http://www.trocaire.org)
WHO: [https://goo.gl/P5vpM3](https://goo.gl/P5vpM3)
UNHCR: [https://goo.gl/7KSqbc](https://goo.gl/7KSqbc)

(c) Mercy Global Action for Mercy International Association

"Climate change is contributing to the heart-rending refugee crisis. The world’s poor, though least responsible for global warming... are suffering most from its impact.”

Pope Francis, Laudato Si
WHAT ARE THE SDGS?

The UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), supported by all countries, came into force 1st January 2016, to run through to 2030. The SDGs address poverty, sustainable development, inequality and climate change. They have 169 targets, to measure implementation and effectiveness. MIA Global Action (MGA) is producing a series of pamphlets to inform and encourage members, to monitor the progress of the SDGs in their countries.

GLOBAL FACTS...

Global warming is changing our climate with irreversible consequences and at a huge cost! It negatively impacts people and planet causing:

- **An increase in earthquakes**, tsunamis, cyclones and flooding that cost billions.
- **The Death of thousands of people:** “Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause 250,000 additional deaths per year...” (WHO 2016).
- **The Displacement of millions:** “Annually, averages of 21.5 million people have been forcibly displaced by weather-related, sudden hazards.” (UNHCR 2016)
- **A quarter of animals and plants** to face extinction, unless greenhouse gas emissions are severely reduced.

COLLECTIVE ACTION...

- **Raise** awareness about the negative effects of climate change at local, national and international levels.
- **Lobby** for nations to transfer to renewable energy and to divest from fossil fuels.
- **Campaign** to integrate climate change measures, into national policies and planning
- **Study** Pope Francis’ encyclical ‘Laudato Si’ in a group and work on the recommendations

PERSONAL ACTION...

- **Avoid wasting resources** including water, energy, natural resources and buy fair trade.
- **Support** campaigns and activities that work against the negative impacts of climate change.

Questions:

a) What action will I take, to curb my contribution to global warming? 

b) What should our community do, to limit the local effects of climate change?

Prepared by MIA-Global Action, May 2017

SDG 13 is the focus of this pamphlet:

‘**Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts**’

To address the climate change crisis, world leaders adopted the Paris Agreement at COP21 in Paris, 12th December 2015. In the agreement leaders agreed to limit the rise in global temperature, to below 2 degrees Celsius.

The burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has caused a 50% increase in CO2 emissions.

In Paris governments pledged to raise $100 billion by 2020, to assist developing countries minimise the impact of climate disasters.