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3 Climate Change

Climate change is the most significant economic, social, and environmental threat facing the world today. This change's impact is profoundly contributed by human beings bearing a rippling effect on the environment, among other things. Snowballing temperatures not only lead to health challenges but also has an impact on every other individual. Moreover, these changes jeopardize industries, human subsistence, water supplies, jobs, agricultural production, and, eventually, the survival of entire ecosystems besides species. Under these circumstances, there is a need to analyze Canada's climate change strategy to the Paris Agreement targets and present the way forward.

Definition of Climate Change Issue and Summary of Our Current Knowledge

Climate change issue alludes to global or regional alteration of ideal weather patterns and temperature of a lengthy period (Owusu & Asumadu-Sarkodie, 2016). Essentially, it refers to a rise in levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere following the extensive utilization of fossil fuels. Reliable data collected and analyzed by different research groups indicate that the earth's surface temperature is warming. In collaboration with other independent observations, these data underpins that our planet's average surface temperature had increased by 0.8° C in the first decade of the 21st century compared to the same period in the preceding century (NAP, 2017). Also, these observations showed that the frozen extents of the planet's surface, the oceans, and the lower atmosphere were warming. In the past decades, human activities have been scientifically pointed out as the primary cause of warming. These actions were responsible for the voluminous carbon dioxide and other trapping greenhouse gases emission into the atmosphere.

Subsequently, despite the default postulation that global climate change is a problem, a philosophical approach to climate change is submitted that as global human concerns are limited, so is the picture found in nature (Cho, 2016). When raising ethical concerns about sustainability and the number of natural resources we require to guarantee a happy and comfortable living, most climate change discussions emphasize human intervention. Although these conversations may prove significant for making informed decisions and raising awareness for individual and societal practices, one ought to contemplate human species as an essential piece of nature that cannot fail to affect the climate (Cho, 2016). We ought to participate in discussion since we esteem current life forms, counting our very presence, yet this is not categorically the earth's order itself.

Intricate climate change politics stems from several cofactors signposting reliance on the global economy on fossil fuels that emit CO₂ since greenhouse gases that count carbon dioxide and methane affects the environment (Broto, 2017). Fundamentally, climate change politics tend to focus on finance, adaptation, and mitigation strategies. Areas that are well quantified and researched but the urgency of climate change issues and distinct nation-state economic interests drag behind global institutions' efforts to deal with this unique issue (Broto, 2017). Nonetheless, the interconnection between these three aspects is in their acknowledgment that, indeed, climate change is happening, and human activities largely influence this change, posing a significant threat to a myriad of human and natural systems.

Analysis of Canada's Challenges to Fulfilling Its Climate Change Initiatives

Past

Canada's failure to fulfill its climate change initiatives could be best evaluated through the lens of existing climate change initiatives, regulation of greenhouse gas, and collective goals

put in place to ensure emissions are reduced. This approach holds water because for two years down the line after Canada instituted these policies. An audit report from Canada's environment commission indicated the nation could not reverse the growth in emissions at any time possible and that all these targets were bound to be missed (manitobawildlands.org, 2020).

Based on ¹ National Round Table on the Environment and the Economic reality check exercise on how Canada was progressing relative to measures effected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it was certain that they were feeble and noneffective than expected. As a result, Canada was on the path to not meeting its 2020 greenhouse gas emission target lest novel, additional measures are taken. Some of Canada's climate change policy's critical realities included: The country lacked a focused national approach for a national goal. Also, existing policy uncertainties were stifling progress, and Canada was yet to institute effective policies capable of addressing vast emission sources.

Likewise, the Canadian government's failure to adhere to Kyoto Protocol Implementation Act stalled the nation's effort to fulfill its climate change initiatives. The Canadian conservatives declared their solidarity to flop the Kyoto Implementation Act on the pretense that it waged a heavy financial load on Canada if the country remained part of the act (Lemprière et al., 2017). However, when Canadian Environment Commissioner slammed the administration, it emerged that any cost estimations did not back these conservatives' claims.

Lastly, Canada failed to fulfill its climate change initiatives because it did not make a prior investment to adapt to this change. This became evident following the NTREE report that analyzed the effect of climate change on Canada's economy. According to the report, Canada was likely to incur a financial burden running into millions for lack of prior actions to make informed investment decisions (MacLean, 2017).

Present

The dawn of COVID-19 saw Canada's House of Commons halt its sessions through which they could deliberate the looming crisis of climate change through their regular activities (Andrews, 2020). Conceivably, the lessons learned during this coronavirus period should be equally be applied to the fight to stop climate change. The government official should be reading all the clear indications that the warning of a looming climate crisis is clear, and they would not be caught off guard if they choose not to take action (Andrews, 2020). Correspondingly, U.S. withdrawal from Paris Agreement is a current challenge that shall cripple Canada's efforts to fulfilling its climate change initiatives. Essentially, the exit would never overturn production of low-carbon innovations and transformational trend of global governance administration (Zhang, Chao, Zheng & Huang, 2017). However, it will affect budgetary funding by lowering the number of funds dedicated to climate change studies, which could have helped Canada fortify its climate change initiatives.

Recommendations

The future direction Canada should pursue regarding the looming climate change issue should be to provide further initiatives to encourage provincial cooperation to promote harmony at home. According to a Reality Check report, Canada's provinces are more effective than the federal government to lower emissions (manitobawildlands.org, 2020). The report established that provinces in Canada were responsible for 75 percent of greenhouse gasses decreases. Thus, Canada should institute a planning process incorporating a qualitative explanation of what input the federal administration will make to its 2020 target and plummeting emissions yonder this year. A consistent survey to evaluate the development and recognize how plans should be changed should incorporate the territories and provinces if necessary. Lastly, Environment

Canada, in conjunction with federal agencies and sectors, should submit a regular report to parliament to help Canadians comprehend what has been accomplished and what stays to be finished.

In conclusion, the tall effect climate change shall have on Canada is quantifiable and studied. However, Canada's challenges on its mission to realize its climate change initiative are not enough reason to derail homegrown solution to provide further initiatives to encourage provincial cooperation to promote harmony at home. The government should thus address this issue by clearly defining the means through which it shall realize its greenhouse gasses emission targets. Besides, understanding the necessary services needed to back increased navigation in the Arctic and lower climate change menace.

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