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# Impact of climate change after covid and Russia Ukraine war in India

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**Abstract**

This article takes a multifaceted look at the growing effects of the COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, focusing on the need of peace and climate funding in creating fair and just transitioning mechanisms. It is driven by the need to deconstruct the expense and scale of mitigation actions in order to speed up the decarbonization agenda, as was discussed before to COP26 and reflected in the ensuing Glasgow Climate Pact. This is reaffirmed in the third volume of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Assessment Report 6 (AR6), focusing on climate change adaptation and elaborating on the requirement of policy changes and technological advancements to achieve this end. However, there is a cost to implementing green technology in regions that cannot afford to do so in the near future. This creates an unfair and unjust environment, since people most in need of green technology are also those most likely to be on the front lines of climate change's adverse effects. However, the COVID-19 epidemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict provide growing obstacles to reviewing this problem and encouraging greater collaboration for technological development and transfer. Commodity and labor prices are skyrocketing because of these two crises, which is having a ripple effect on technology supplier relationships throughout the world. As a result, nations like the Philippines, Bangladesh, and the Marshall Islands are unable to afford green technology (SIDS).

Keywords: Covid 19, Russia-Ukraine war, climate change



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## Introduction

The frequency and severity of a wide variety of climatic events, as well as their ripple effects on socioeconomic systems, are two areas where the effects of climate change have been more obvious in this decade. Extreme weather patterns are becoming more common, as stated in the most recent IPCC report. Consequences of this include decreased global food security in many areas of the world and permanent losses of biodiversity, particularly in coastline and close to the bottom regions. This is because to factors including the spread of new vector-borne illnesses, the acidity of soils and water, and the expansion of deserts. Losses in tourist activities, demolition of infrastructures and institutions that support various industries, and other related financial damage are all on the rise as a consequence of climate change (Rawat D, 2015). Community-level effects have worsened, causing people to flee their homes (approximately 30,7 million climate refugees are predicted to be displaced by 2020), and more deaths and economic losses are anticipated in the next decade.

Most emerging and least developed nations do not spend enough in equipment and technology, and this has serious consequences for their development and climate change adaptation efforts. Most of these nations also lack the capacity for tolerance and adaptation, which ensures that the repercussions of climate change occurrences are going to have domino affect in restricting global economic development, as noted by the World Bank. This necessitates a more level playing field in terms of investment around the world, which can be attained through careful consideration of the order to allocate resources, as well as through the increased availability of resources and experience that are based on realistic policy reforms at the regional, regional or national, and urban levels. Nevertheless, a UNCTAD analysis found that these initiatives have not materialized, and that most countries in the Global South are facing significant financial issues, with some even falling in debt crises.

Continual supply chain interruptions have posed a major problem for the global fairness of access to resources and technology, in addition to the monetary problems. The pricing of and access to essential resources, technology, and component for climate change adaptation and infrastructure development are rising as a result of these disturbances (Turkenburg, 2015). These have the effect of growing the achievement gap between the developed, emerging, and least emerging economies and they aren't necessarily smooth, robust, or clearly defined across different regions in the world. For example, studies have shown that the high price of imported commodities and the geographical isolation of SIDS have significant impacts on the overall cost of infrastructural projects and upkeep in these countries. The condition of the world's supply chain also affects exports from some of these states, limiting trade opportunities for small island developing states.


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## Problem Statement

The continuing conflict between the Ukraine and Russia, along with linked European energy security challenges, is projected to have lengthy and downstream effects, making supply chains much more susceptible than they already are. The Russian government's response to the various economic sanctions placed on the nation by a variety of international economies may also have an effect. One example is Russia's unconventional oil pipeline repair methods over the last several months, which have disrupted supply to many European nations. The gas supply to much of Europe has already been cut by 40%, so this is an additional drop. Commodity prices, especially those of food and fuel, have been increasing all throughout the world as a result of these two massive global concerns. Since most economies won't be able to reach their Nationally Determined Contributions required under the Paris Agreement, the UNFCCC has warned that the COVID-19 epidemic will have a major effect on the global environmental agenda. Transitions to sustainable development are projected to take longer as a result of this and the problems sparked by the Ukraine-Russia conflict, particularly on supply chain operations for green technology, which already comes at a corresponding green surcharge.

## Literature Review

Collaboration between academics, politicians, scientists, civil society leaders, and others located in various regions of the world has the potential to improve and deepen the global sustainability strategy. This is especially crucial since most efforts to improve sustainability rely on products and materials that come from a wide variety of locales, underscoring the need of a well-oiled supply chain. For items (particularly) to be transferred with minimal delays and decreased costs, there must be a consistent communication amongst people, aspects of the business, and the many systems involved (Goddard, 2022). Because of the technical progress made since the advent of the fifth industrial revolution, a flood of technologically focused items with the potential to affect positive changes in green products have entered the market.

Because of the positive effects of globalization and advances in technology, logistics companies are facilitating the distribution of these goods. For instance, in the recent past several nations have responded positively to international pleas to switch from dispatchable to sources of renewable electricity. As a consequence, demand has increased, and efficiencies of scale have been realized in the design, manufacture, and rollout of these technologies; this allows for their components to be mass-produced at low cost and in short order, allowing for their implementation on a metropolitan scale. With the increasing demand for green technologies came the development of global supply chains and systems for the oil and gas sector, which manufacture components while navigating complex governmental and fiscal passageways to


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deliver finished products, albeit with a high energy inputs weight age. According to studies, the greater penetration of renewable energy in recent years may be attributed in part to the ease with which raw materials can be transported between various regions. Because of the rise of ideas like Just-in-Time (JIT), which encourages efficiency in sending various items, manufacturing organizations have been able to keep their re-order percentages respectable.

Officials from 120 nations issued the Den Bosch Declaration in 1991, expressing their desire for a long-term global commodities market. The overarching goal of this initiative was to standardize and promote sustainable practices across the whole food supply chain. Unfortunately, this international plan of action has not assisted in resolving the sustainability issues associated with supply chains, especially with regards to the distribution of products and materials (Nagasaki University, 2021). Which is why Green Supply Chain Management has been getting so much press recently (GSCM). Unfortunately, the GSCM falls apart if its central tenet a functional relationship between manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers isn't maintained throughout. This is particularly true in terms of maintaining a healthy ecological balance on Earth. That is, it's important to make sure that environmentally responsible management information is practiced at every point in the supply chain.

## Findings

### The Case of the COVID-19 Pandemic and impacts on supply chains

Many of the laws, activities, and frameworks that would have been necessary to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic did not exist place when the virus first appeared, as was previously described. A consequence of the pandemic was that supply systems throughout the world were shown to be fragile and unable to recover quickly from disruptions. Particularly evident was the ineffectiveness of the network of supply chains poor meeting the exceptional demand-supply stresses. Factors like the anomalous demand for and consumption of medical goods in many regions of the globe contributed to this stress. Anxiety purchasing, the spread of the epidemic in waves, and the resulting worldwide lockdowns all contributed to a surge in consumer demand (Winter, 2019). Many industries, from mining to manufacturing to transportation, had difficulties as a result of the global pandemic's simultaneous and broad breakout. Most companies and industrial enterprises, for instance, had worker shortages and input materials constraints as people fled to seclusion. The aviation industry, for example, which plays a crucial role in efficient supply chain networks but saw its workforce reduced by about 4.8 million individuals as a consequence of global standard precautions, saw its air cargo capacities cut by about 7.7 percent. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) released a report highlighting the difficulties faced by the transportation industry during the


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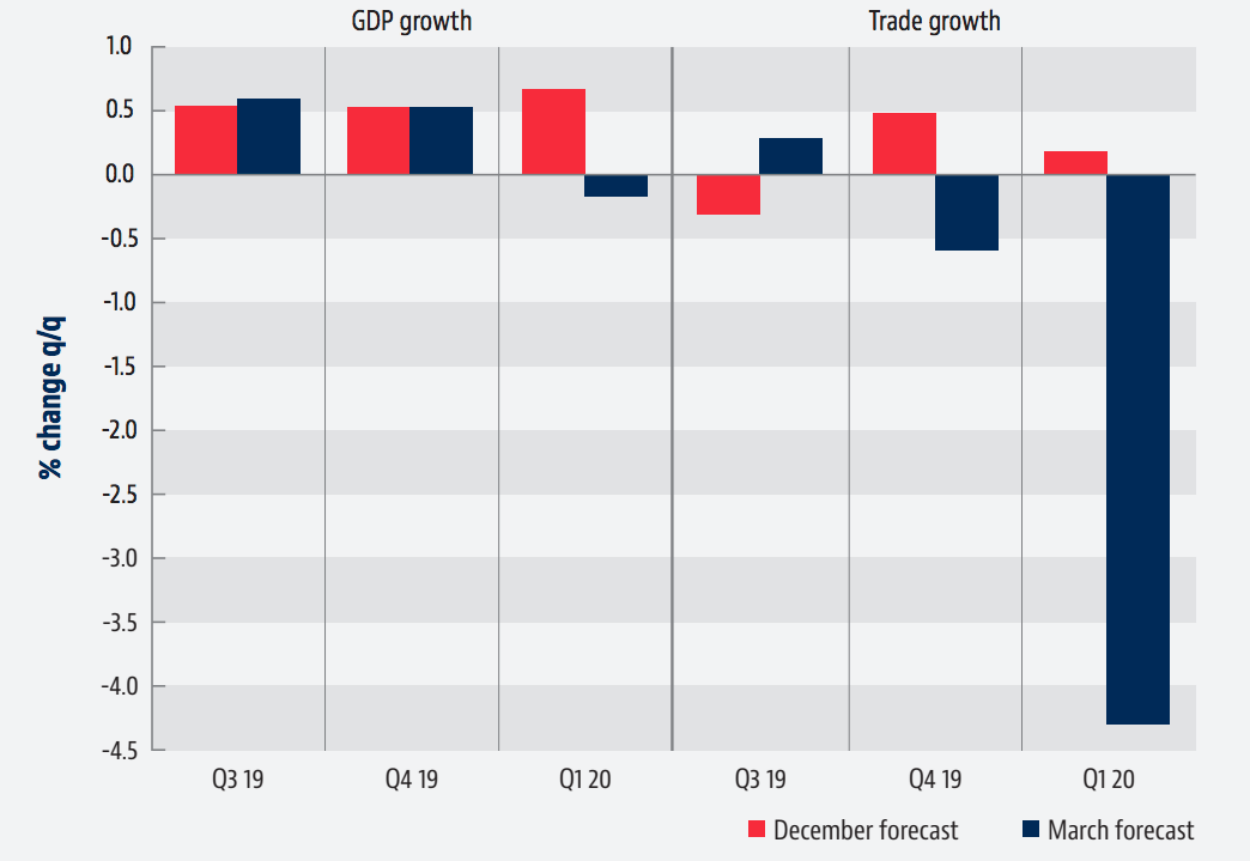
peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Between all these difficulties were raw material limited supply, extended lead times, ocean empty sailings, and connector shutdowns.




## The Case of the Russia–Ukraine War

Full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine has had immediate consequences for the international community, creating new difficulties. For example, the conflict has caused a spike in energy prices, worldwide resource shortages, and uncertainty on the distribution network leading first from two nations and their neighbors. The animosity between the two neighboring nations dates back to 2014, but it has only recently escalated to the point where most international bodies have instituted severe sanctions against Russia. Sanctions imposed by the United States (US), European Union (EU), Australia, and other countries impacted a wide range of economic activities, including the securities market, financial sector, property market, the import and export of different goods and services, and technologies (Polyakov, 2020). Most of these economies, notably in Europe, are not yet totally cut off oil and energy trade with Russia, but they have plans to wean themselves off of Russian oil and energy in the near future. Nevertheless, according to an Executive Order issued by Vice-President Biden on March 8th, the United States, one of Russia's biggest oil trading partners, has prohibited any commerce in energy-related items.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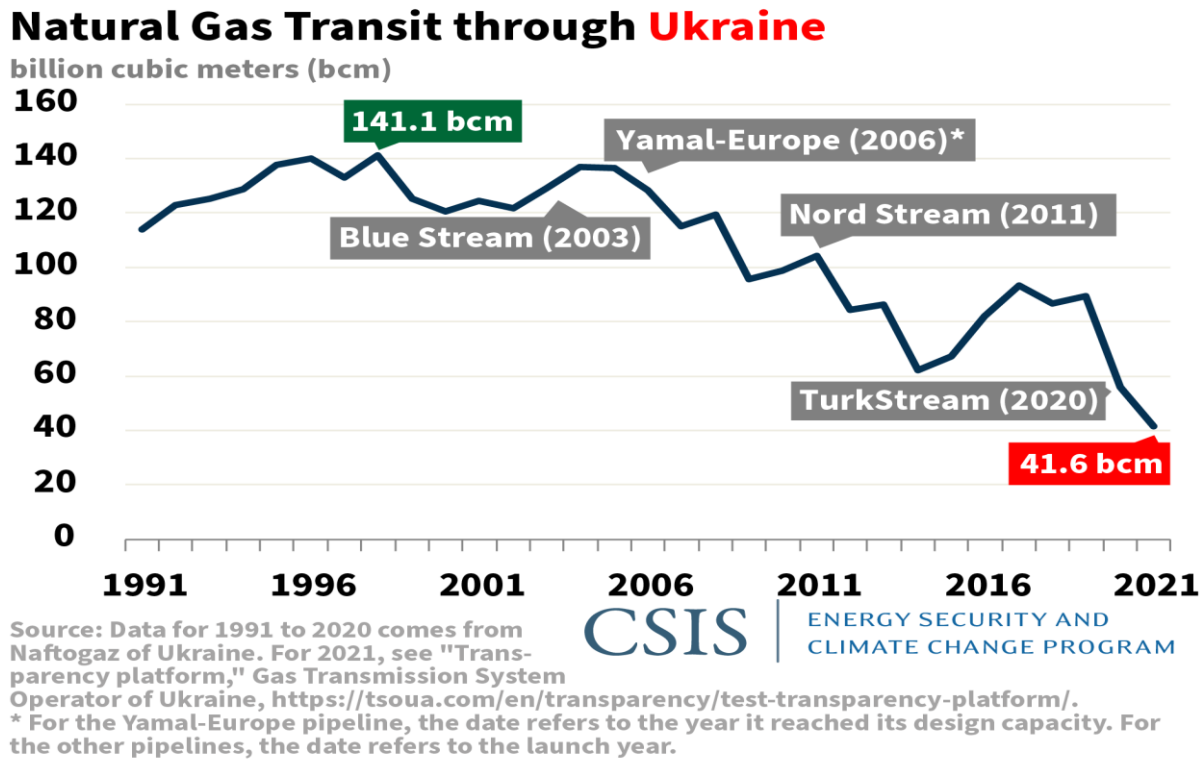


## Discussions

Deep decarburization has been necessary prior to when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was created in 1992, when the Environmental Protection agency (IPCC) was formed. The pursuit of environmental neutrality has persisted throughout the years, backed by a plethora of multilateral obligations and accords like the Kyoto Protocol from 1997, the Paris Climate Change action Agreement from 2015, and the Glasgow Climate Pact from 2021. Modern climate change events are rising in number and severity, causing major repercussions on communities throughout the world, and hence driving the increased focus. Further catalyzing the importance of climate neutrality are the breakout and following repercussions of COVID-19, as well as the unraveling impacts of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. To go back to pre-war and pre-COVID-19 income classes, the world may speed up its unsustainable habits in response to these main sources (Okhrimenko, 2019). In 2021, economies are expected to go back to using non-renewable sources of energy, which presents a significant problem for these. SDGs 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17 would be particularly hampered by the two crises. It is clear that far too many countries, such as those located in north of the country where substantial investments on climate protection infrastructure investment have already been made, are imposed significant erratic climate patterns with implications like flooding, heat waves, continuous seasons, periods of drought, and so on as a result of climate change. In addition, the devastation of infrastructure and


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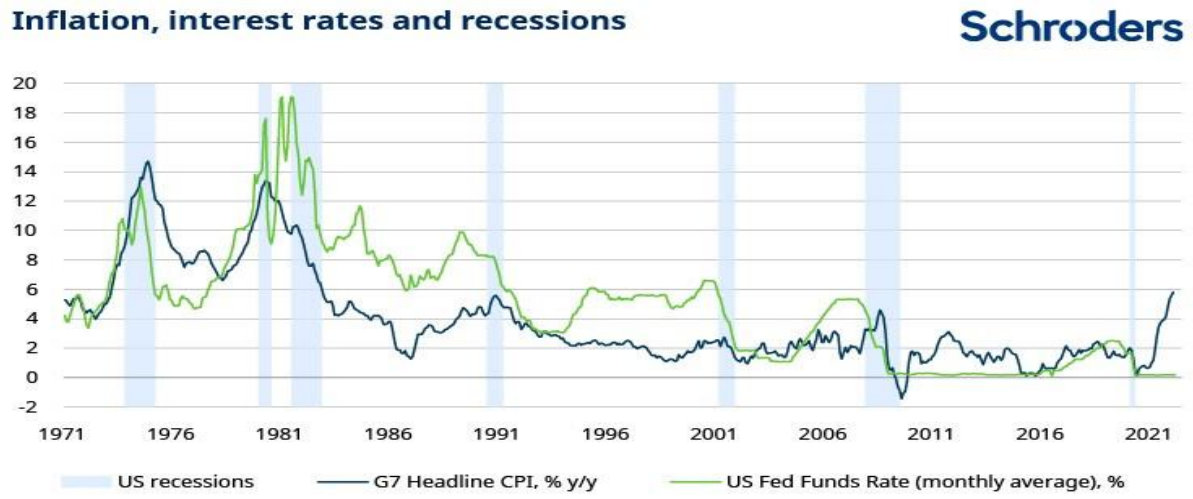
assets, the loss of property in industries like tourism, and the disappearance of cultural legacy and culture are also all irreparable losses for the global world economy as a result of climate change disasters.

Globally, COVID-19 and the Ukraine-Russia war are only two examples of the new threats that have spurred demands for more focus on green transformations, with bypassing scenarios as that of the ultimate goal aim by mid-century. Yet, as was made clear after COP26 when various nations filed their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) underneath the Paris Agreement, considerable work remains to be done. While several nations have stated intentions to cut emissions, reports and statements released in 2021 demonstrate that most are falling well short of their climate action goals for 2030. This necessitates a reevaluation of the concept of "green premiums," which threatens to impede the efficient spread of environmentally friendly technology (products). Extremely devastating are green policies in the global north and south and emerging nations, which have an immediate need to ramp up spending on development initiatives that justified and ensure climate mitigation but are prevented from doing so by the premiums' own restrictions (Bovsh, 2021). Green premiums have a wide variety of unfavorable effects on green transitions, from driving up the price of necessary technologies to preventing accurate evaluation of their efficacy. The worldwide economic and social difficulties caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with its disproportionate effect on countries in the global south, are projected to exacerbate these. Marketplace imbalance for various goods are projected to worsen as a result of the present situation between Ukraine and Russia, which would in turn will lead to the resurgence of inhumane practices in a variety of countries.




Note: Recession periods shown are those as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
Source: Refinitiv, Schroders Economics Group, 15 March 2022. 604417



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## Conclusions

It is expected that the unparalleled impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine war, will keep going trying to shape and going to direct the global discussion and debate for only certain political and financial purposes, particularly concerning sustainability, protection of the environment, logistics management, monitoring, and nutrition security. Potentially devastating consequences for the 2030 deadline for achieving the SDGs. Consequently, global agendas, such as those aimed at reducing the effects of climate change, need a rethinking of the methods now in use to keep progress on track. Here, legislation and the policy formulation that would guide regional and national-scale development, or trying to encourage a set of collaborative paths, are among the many strategic passageways and strategies that can be taken to achieve the many stated the importance, particularly those relating to renewable energy, supply chain, inclusivity, and fair treatment.

As a result of these efforts, nations and even regions may be encouraged to embrace development strategies that have the potential to promote economic improvements, like those seen in the decades after World War II in places like Japan and South Korea. To guarantee that the USD 100 billion aimed at supporting emerging and the least developed nations is realized, it is essential that the western economies increase their supportive role, notably in financial promises. Furthermore, there would be a need to prioritize best business practices such adopting the recycling program, New Green Deals, and other approaches that will enable environmental transitions in an equal and equitable way by disconnecting funding from development initiatives. Important components for the manufacturing of renewable energy equipment like wind turbines or solar panels have been diverted from their original destinations because of the intensification of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.



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