



Climate Change E-Zine

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(a quarterly publication , sep 2016 issue)

Media Coverage	Policies/Reports
<p>Latest Media Coverage on Climate Change - News Analysis:</p> <p>“The 2015 Paris Agreement aims to limit global temperature rise to "well below" 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial temperatures and pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5 degrees. 197 states and parties have signed the Paris deal. But only 22 of these have ratified the agreement, accounting for only 1.08 percent of the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p> <p>For the Paris Agreement to take effect, 55 countries that produce 55 percent of global GHG emissions must ratify the deal.</p> <p>India is the third largest emitter (after China and the US) .India had committed to reducing the emission intensity of its economy by 33-35 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. To achieve this target, it had made international commitment on two sectoral targets as well.</p> <p>India has committed to achieve 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 and create a carbon sink of 2.5 to three billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.</p> <p>In this regard, the Union environment, forests and climate change ministry has set up five inter-ministerial groups that shall project the changes in schemes, programmes and laws required for India to achieve its greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction targets under the Paris</p>	<p><u>India: Pathways to Sustaining Rapid Development in a New Climate Economy 2016/ New Climate Economy's India</u></p> <p>This paper argues that India’s efforts to achieve rapid, inclusive and sustainable development have been hampered in the past by pervasive inefficiencies that arise from market, policy and institutional failures and weaknesses. Efforts to address these weaknesses in a comprehensive manner can significantly increase the pace of improvement in the well-being of the population while also better tackling environmental and climate risks. Drawing on the framework developed in the recent New Climate Economy report, <i>Better Growth, Better Climate</i>, we focus on three critical socio-economic systems where increased efficiency, investment and innovation can yield major development and environmental benefits: energy systems, agriculture and land use, and cities.</p> <p><u>Trade and Climate Change Policy Beyond 2015</u></p> <p>In the post-2015 development agenda, climate change policies with economic and trade aspects, and trade policies with climate change aspects, should be considered, regulated and implemented as mutually supportive in achieving sustainable development and alleviating poverty. UNCTAD can contribute by supporting UNFCCC and its various bodies in addressing economic and trade issues arising from a new climate change agreement, and by assisting developing countries in progressively greening their productive capacities and expanding</p>

Agreement.

Sources:

- Looking, quickly, for fingerprints of climate change
- Fountain, Henry
[Deccan Herald, Environment \(Bangalore edition\)](#), 16 August 2016
- Kyoto vs Montreal
[Bangalore Mirror](#), 15 August 2016
- Legarda on climate change: Don't wait for Paris Agreement to take effect
[CNN](#), 15 August 2016
- Changing climate discourse
[Asian Age](#), 12 Aug 2016
- India to raise mobility of professionals, climate change issues at G-20: Panagariya
[The Hindu Business Line](#), 9 August 2016
- U.N. chief urges large nations to ratify Paris climate accord
[World Environment News](#), 09 August 2016
- Global warming worsening Earth's climatic health
[The Asian Age](#), 09 Aug 2016
- Govt sets up panels to help meet Paris climate change pact targets
[Business Standard](#), 4 August 2016
- Global warming to expose Cold War-era toxic waste?
[Asian Age](#), 06 Aug 2016
- Global heat, sea level hit record highs in 2015
[The Asian Age](#), 03 August 2016

trade in green goods and services.

[Intended Nationally Determined Contributions \(INDCs\) as communicated by Parties 2015 / UNFCCC.](#)

It identifies the actions a national government intends to take under the future UNFCCC climate deal, due to be agreed in Paris in December 2015. INDCs are, therefore, the basis of post-2020 global emissions reduction commitments that will be included in the future climate agreement.

[The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study , A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries : Summary for Policy-makers, 45p. 2015. by The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change .](#)

The study covers the countries responsible for the vast majority of global greenhouse gas emissions and practically all of them have some form of climate change legislation. Around half of them have explicit targets.

This study reflects the work that legislators have done around the world to build an architecture of legal response to the climate challenge. It will be an indispensable resource to those everywhere who seek to hold governments to account for action on climate change.

[The Emission Gap Report 2015: An UNEP Synthesis Report, 98p.](#)

The report offers an independent assessment of the mitigation contributions from the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) committed to by 1 October 2015, by the 146 countries that account for around 90 per cent of global emissions. It compares the 2030 emission levels that would result from these commitments with what science tells us would keep average temperature increases on track to stay below 2°C by the end of the century; it provides data for an aspirational target of keeping that increase below 1.5°C; and it evaluates the INDCs in relation to progress on the 2020

- China's coal peak hailed as turning point in climate change battle
[Guardian](#), 25 July 2016
- 2016 on pace to be hottest year ever as climate change trends reach 'new climax'- UN
[UN News Centre](#), 21 July 2016
- 'Paris Climate Change Convention directions not implemented'
[Deccan Herald \(Bangalore edition\)](#), 15 July 2016
- By 2030, climate shift may kill 250k more per yr
[The Times of India](#), 11 July 2016
- Global temperatures on course for fresh record
[Mint](#), 21 July 2016
- It's time to act... - Suryaprakash, Raakhee
[Deccan Herald, Environment \(Bangalore edition\)](#), 09 August 2016
- LGUs pressed on action plans vs climate change
[Philippine Star](#), 01 August 2016

pledges made in Cancun

Climate Change policies in Key countries

Australia

Share of Global Energy-Related CO2 Emissions (2013): **1.22 percent (Ranked 14th)**

Per Capita CO2 emissions: **16.70 tons CO2 (370 percent of global average)**

Per Capita GDP (2005 US Dollars): **\$37,720 (Ranked 10th)**

Kyoto Reduction Target: 5 percent below 1990 levels by 2020

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC): 26-28 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.

China

Share of Global Energy-Related CO2 Emissions (2013): **25.86 percent (Ranked 1st)**

Per Capita CO2 emissions: **6.08 tons CO2 (135 percent of global average)**

Per Capita GDP (2005 US Dollars): **\$9,600 (Ranked 52nd)**

Copenhagen Pledge: : Carbon intensity reduction of 40-45 percent below 2005 levels by 2020

INDC: Emissions to peak no later than 2030, and carbon intensity reduction of 60-65 percent below 2005 levels by 2030

European Union (EU)

Share of Global Energy-Related CO2 Emissions (2013): **11.04 percent (Ranked 3rd)**

Per Capita CO2 emissions: **6.91 tons CO2 (153 percent of global average)**

Per Capita GDP (2005 US Dollars): **\$28,800 (Ranked 17th)**

Kyoto Target: 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2020

INDC: 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030

India

Share of Global Energy-Related CO2 Emissions (2013): **6.16 percent (Ranked 4th)**

Per Capita CO2 emissions: **1.58 tons CO2 (35 percent of global average)**

Per Capita GDP (2005 US Dollars): **\$4,500 (Ranked 78th)**

Copenhagen Pledge: 20-25 percent emissions intensity reduction versus 2005 levels by 2020

[More.....](#)

Case Studies

Indexes

- [Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on the Built Environment under NEPA and State EIA Laws: A Survey of Current Practices and Recommendations for Model Protocols](#)/By Jessica Wentz, Columbia Law School, 65p. 2015
- [The battle against global warming: an absurd, costly and pointless crusade/](#) White paper drawn up by Société de Calcul Mathématique SA (Mathematical Modelling Company, Corp.), 196p. 2015
- [India: An Emissions Trading Case Study/ Environmental Defense Fund \(EDF\).](#) 12. 2015
- [Climate change and Cities-India's Megacities and Climate Change: Explorations from Delhi and Mumbai](#)/By Alankar, STEPS Centre, 43p. 2015
- [Effect of Temperature Hike on Coastal Thermal Power Plants in India: A Case Study of Mundra](#)
By Sameer S. Neve , . Manjushree B. Aithal , Abhishek A. Kulkarni
International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering (IJIRAE) , Issue 6, Volume ,2015
- [Climate Change study in Uttarakhand, \(Himalayan Region\) India/ Sara Mele, 2015](#)

Following are prestigious Climate change indices.

- [Climate Change Performance Index Result 2016](#): A comparison of the 58 top CO₂ emitting nations
The Climate Change Performance Index is an instrument supposed to enhance transparency in international climate politics. Its aim is to encourage political and social pressure on those countries which have, up to now, failed to take ambitious actions on climate protection as well as to highlight countries with best-practice climate policies. On the basis of standardised criteria, the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 58 countries that are, together, responsible for more than 90 percent of global energy-related CO₂ emissions. 80 percent of the evaluation is based on objective indicators of emissions trend and emissions level. 20 percent of the index results are built upon national and international climate policy assessments by about 300 experts from the respective countries.
- [Global Climate Risk Index 2016](#)
The Global Climate Risk Index 2016 analyses to what extent countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves etc.). The most recent data available - from 2014 and 1995–2014 - were taken into account. The countries affected most in 2014 were Serbia, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the period from 1995 to 2014 Honduras, Myanmar and Haiti rank highest.
- [Climate Change Vulnerability Index](#)
The NatureServe Climate Change Vulnerability Index identifies plant and animal species that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Using the Index, you apply readily available information about a species' natural history, distribution and landscape circumstances to predict whether it will likely suffer a range contraction and/or population reductions due to climate change. You can use the Index as part of a variety of analyses, including

	<p>assessing the relative risk of species listed in State Wildlife Action Plans or part of any assessment of the vulnerability of species to climate change.</p>
Events	
<p>Fifth International Conference on Climate Change Adaptation 2016: Challenges and Issues in Adaptation October 15-16, 2016, Toronto, Canada Convener :Prabhath Patabendi (Canada) Email: ppca3000@gmail.com Website: http://www.globalclimate.info/contact/</p> <p>World Conference on Climate Change October 24-26, 2016 Valencia, Spain Conference Series LLC, 2360 Corporate Circle Suite 400 Henderson, NV 89074-7722, USA Tel: +1-888-843-8169 Fax: +1-650-618-1417 Email: climatechange@conferenceseries.net Web site : http://climatechange.conferenceseries.com/</p> <p>UNFCCC COP 22 7-18 November 2016, Marrakesh, Marrakech, Morocco UNFCCC Secretariat Tel. +49-228 815-1000 Fax: +49-228-815-1999 E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int www: http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=20</p> <p>2017 6th International Conference on Climate Change and Humanity (ICCCH 2017) - Ei Geobase January 8-10 2017, Penang, Malaysia Contact person: Ms. Lydia. Liu E-mail: iccch@cbees.org Website: http://www.iccch.org/</p>	<div data-bbox="808 562 1446 842" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>(Kindly send your views/suggestions/and also let us contemporary issues you want us to cover)</i></p> <p><i>To access the previous issues on other contemporary visit TERI Library Website</i></p> </div>

**International Conference on Climate Change
2017 (ICCC 2017)**

February 16-17, 2017

Colombo, Western, Sri Lanka

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Climate Change, Conference Secretariat,

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