



# Climate Change E-Zine

November 2015

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Media Coverage	Policies/Reports
<p><b>Latest Media Coverage (Indian) on Climate Change - News Analysis:</b></p> <p>The base for Paris climate negotiations exercise was the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), tabled by governments of various countries. The UNEP Emissions Gap Report (EGR) prepared by a team of scientists, presents two conclusions: One, the INDCs do present a significant reduction compared to a projection of current policies; and two, the proposed mitigation contributions are far from enough to keep us on the 2°Celsius pathways. The estimated gap between the unconditional promises and the 2°C path is 14 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2030 and seven GtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2025. If the promises, conditional on international support, are included, this gap comes down by two GtCO<sub>2</sub>e.</p> <p>146 countries has already submitted their national greening plans or INDCs a month before the ongoing meet points to the changed situation since the Kyoto Protocol, when the lines were clearly drawn between the developed and developing world.</p> <p>The developed countries must raise their mitigation contributions to a level much closer to their fair share of the required effort, a course that will require substantial changes in lifestyle or make firm commitments to support mitigation efforts by developing countries through finance and technology.</p> <p>India as a significant emitter of greenhouse gases has come under pressure to announce a plan to phase out emissions, the way the US, EU and China have done. India's 'intended nationally determined contribution' (INDC) spells out a 15- year plan to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP (without committing to absolute cuts), while growing sustainably to meet the electricity and fuel needs of 300 million poor and energydeprived.</p> <p>India's INDC plans to achieve 40 per cent power generation capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources by 2030. India is well placed to lead this effort if the government and private corporations open their purses so that think-tanks with competence in this area do not have to depend on foreign funding.</p>	<p><b><u><a href="#">Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) as communicated by Parties 2015 / UNFCCC.</a></u></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b><u><a href="#">The 2015 Global Climate Legislation Study , A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 99 Countries : Summary for Policy-makers, 45p. 2015.</a></u></b></p> <p><b>by The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change .</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b><u><a href="#">The Emission Gap Report 2014: An UNEP Synthesis Report, 88p.</a></u></b></p> <p>This fifth report provides an updated measure of the emissions gap. In addition, this year's update of the analysis calculates an emissions gap relative to expected emission levels in 2030, in recognition of the growing focus that action beyond 2020 is gaining in international climate change negotiations.</p> <p>Not least, the report provides an assessment of the carbon budget that is this report explores the multiple benefits of tried and tested development policies – benefits in terms of, for example, employment creation, economic growth, improved environmental quality and, not least, reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><b><u><a href="#">India: Pathways to Sustaining Rapid Development in a New Climate Economy 2016/ New Climate Economy's India</a></u></b></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</p>

#### Sources:

- From CBDs to INDCs: Acronyms on the road to averting climate change disaster  
[The Indian Express](#), 24 November 2015
- Fair shares and the Paris offers - Desai, Nitin  
[Business Standard](#), 19 November 2015'
- India caught in climate change quandary - Porter, Eduardo  
[Deccan Herald \(Bangalore edition\)](#), 19 November 2015
- The climate in Paris (editorial)
- [The Hindu Business Times](#), 19 November 2015
- India asks G20 for \$100-bn a year green climate fund by 2020 [The Pioneer](#), 16 November 2015
- India-UK seal 3.2 bn pound deal on energy and climate change  
[The Pioneer](#), 14 November 2015
- Climate fund faces uncertainty  
[Business Standard](#), 14 November 2015
- Javadekar unveils site to put up India's stands, efforts on climate  
[The Pioneer](#), 13 November 2015
- India launches 'climate action' website ahead of Paris meet  
[The Times of India \(Online edition\)](#), 13 November 2015
- Climate deal 'binding' or not? US and France clash  
[The Asian Age](#), 13 November 2015
- India to pressure rich nations to make bigger commitments on climate  
[The Hindu Business Line](#), 10 November 2015
- Ambitious climate change agreement in sight: Fabius  
[Reuters](#), 10 November 2015
- India's climate pledge looks a tall order [article  
[The Hindu Business Line](#), 9 November 2015

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, *Better Growth, Better Climate*, 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.

#### [Global warming policies in Key countries 2013](#)

##### Australia

Share of Global Energy-Related CO2 Emissions (2013):

**1.22 percent (Ranked 14<sup>th</sup>)**

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

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

*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 1<sup>st</sup>)**

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

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

*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 3<sup>rd</sup>)**

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

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

*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 4<sup>th</sup>)**

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

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

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

[More.....](#)

Case Studies	Indexes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">India: The World’s Carbon Markets: A Case Study Guide to Emissions Trading</a>. 12p, 2015</li> <li>• <a href="#">Effect of Temperature Hike on Coastal Thermal Power Plants in India: A Case Study of Mundra</a> By Sameer S. Neve , . Manjushree B. Aithal , Abhishek A. Kulkarni International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering (IJIRAE) , Issue 6, Volume ,2015</li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate Change study in Uttarakhand, (Himalayan Region) India/ Sara Mele, 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Regional Impacts of Climate change : Four case studies in the United States</a>, 2007p. 80p. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">The Heat is On: Climate Change &amp; Heatwaves in the Midwest (pdf)</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">The Importance of Climate Change for Future Wildfire Scenarios in the Western United States (pdf)</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">Gulf Coast Wetland Sustainability in a Changing Climate (pdf)</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">Ramifications of Climate Change for Chesapeake Bay Hypoxia (pdf)</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Energy and the Environment Global warming and the Industrial System/ Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich</a>. 11p. 2007,</li> <li>• <a href="#">Climate change perspective from India/ UNDP</a>, 72p, 2009</li> </ul>	<p>Following are prestigious Climate change indices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Climate Change Performance Index 2015: A comparison of the 58 top CO2 emitting nations</a> The Climate Change Performance Index is an instrument designed to enhance transparency in international climate politics. Its aim is to put political and social pressure on those countries that have, up until now, failed to take ambitious action on climate protection. It also aims to highlight those countries with best practice climate policies. On the basis of standardized criteria, the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 58 countries that together are responsible for more than 90% of global energy-related CO2 emissions. As the CCPI is mainly emissions based, countries with extremely low emissions simply cannot be taken into account.</li> <li>• <a href="#">ND-GAIN Country Index</a> The ND-GAIN Country Index, a project of the <a href="#">University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN)</a>, summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help businesses and the public sector better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead.</li> <li>• <a href="#">GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX 2015 : Briefing Paper</a> The Global Climate Risk Index 2015 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 2013 and 1994–2013 – were taken into account. The countries affected most in 2013 were the Philippines, Cambodia and India. For the period from 1994 to 2013 Honduras, Myanmar and Haiti rank highest.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Events</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Earth To Paris – Le Hub</a></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Previous e-Zines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">CSR Second Edition (Sep 2015)</a></li> </ul>

7-8 December 2015  
Paris, Ile-De-France, France  
venue: Petit Palais and UNESCO  
Headquarters  
Web site <http://www.EarthToParis.org>

- **[OECD Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum](#)**  
14-15 December 2015  
venue: OECD Conference Centre, 2, rue André Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 location: Paris, Ile-De-France, France  
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[Ryan.Parmenter@oecd.org](mailto:Ryan.Parmenter@oecd.org)  
Web site: <http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/>
- **[5th International Conference on Climate Change and Humanity \(ICCCH 2016\)](#)**  
23rd to 24th January 2016  
Pattaya, Thailand  
Website: <http://www.iccch.org/>  
**Organized by:** CBEES  
Contact person: Ms Lidya Liu  
Website: <http://www.iccch.org/>
- **2016 International Climate Conference on Climate Change: Impacts and Responses - A Common Ground Conference**  
21st to 22nd April 2016  
Hanoi, Vietnam  
Contact person: Patricija Kirvaitis  
Website: <http://on-climate.com/the-conference/call-for-papers-con-al>
- **International Conference on Pollution Control & Sustainable Environment**  
25-26 April 2016  
Dubai, UAE  
General Queries.  
E-mail [earthscience@conferenceseries.com](mailto:earthscience@conferenceseries.com)  
Website:  
<http://pollutioncontrol.conferenceseries.com/>
- **[5th International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change](#)**  
July 25-27, 2016  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Website:  
<http://earthscience.conferenceseries.com>

- **[Air Quality \(July 2015\)](#)**
- **[SMEs and Energy efficiency](#)** (March 2015)
- **[Gender Issues and Environment](#)** (December 2014)
- **[Sustainable Transport](#)** (September 2014)
- **[Mining and Environment](#)** (August 2014)
- **[Waste to Energy](#)** (July 2014)
- **[El-Nino Zine](#)** (June 2014)
- **[CSR-Zine 1](#)** (May 2014)

*(Kindly send your views/suggestions/and also let us know any other contemporary issues you want us to cover)*