

Australia

Spotlight Activity: The Future of South Australia's Renewable Energy

In the recent election the Labor's Premier Jay Weatherill stepped down after losing the election, with Steven Marshall of the Liberal Party taking control of Parliament. Premier Marshall announced that the new government would no longer be taking advantage of Tesla's offer to install solar panels on low-income houses for no cost. Instead the new government will offer means-tested grants to houses with existing rooftop solar panels and will generally exclude low income earners.

He also announced that South Australia would no longer pursue Labor's target of 75% renewable energy. Instead, South Australia will follow Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull's National Energy Guarantee or NEG. The NEG is the Australian national government's new flagship energy policy. Experts warn that the policy will not reduce emissions at all, and may hinder Australia's transition to a zero-carbon electric grid. As part of the NEG, the government offers means-tested grants for solar panel battery installations. Batteries help support the storage of energy generated by solar panels, but if you can't afford the installation of a solar panel, which many middle income families cannot, then having just the battery is pointless.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

Marshall's decision to cut lower-income households from no-cost energy security continues to perpetuate socio-economic hierarchies and creates vulnerable sectors of the population. In addition, the last version of the National Energy Guarantee from late 2017 revealed that the Liberal-National Coalition would not be adopting the clean energy target recommended by Australia's chief scientist Alan Finkel. It should be noted that Finkel's recommendation set out an emissions reduction target of just 28% by 2030, whereas many researchers claim that Australia would need to be aiming for 60% reduction in order to fulfil its agreement under the Paris Climate Accord.

Take Action:

In order to pass the National Energy Guarantee, the federal government needs unanimous support from all of Australia's States and Territories. With the recent change in South Australia, Prime Minister Turnbull all but has unanimous support, except for the Australian Capital Territory. This is despite late 2017 polls finding that, regardless of party preference, Australians strongly support incentives for low-emission technologies and clean energy targets of 65%. For the government to be pushing this legislation demonstrates they are out of touch with the

Australian population. You can let the South Australian government know they need listen to their electorates and put their constituents first. Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

I'm writing to voice my concern with the government's decisions to marginalize lower-income earners from energy security. It is despicable that you would reject an offer from Tesla to install free solar panels and batteries to tens of thousands of houses in favor of a grant scheme that favors higher-income earners and even then, doesn't cover the entire cost of battery installations. Furthermore, I am concerned about the decision to remove statewide renewable energy goals to follow a national plan that many experts have found to fall short of Australia's commitments to the Paris Agreement. This is a woefully backward step to creating long-term energy solutions that support all peoples equally. You pledged to create more jobs and create a government that would work for all South Australians and yet you continue to systematically disenfranchise huge swathes of your constituents based on their income.

Contact:

South Australia Premier Steven Marshall

- Web: [Leave a message](#) (you can choose to send this anonymously)
- Tel: +61(0)8 8237 9295
- Mail: Premier Steven Marshall
Parliament House, North Terrace, Adelaide, SA, 5000

[Needs Country Manager's name]

Brazil

Spotlight Activity: Brazilian government provides two platforms for rural producers to comply with Forest Code

Two tools launched on March 28, 2018 by the Brazilian Ministries of Agriculture—the Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) of the Environment (MMA) and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)—can help Brazil to meet its targets related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). One of the tools, called ABC platform, aggregates data from monitoring greenhouse gas emissions reductions in agriculture. The services offered include selecting methodology, monitoring and tracking, storing data and managing all the available input information about agricultural GHG emissions.

The second platform launched is WebAmbiente. It customizes technological solutions to help the rural producer to comply with what is foreseen in legislation, such as the Forest Code. It will be available through the Internet, and it will offer set services for those producers to plan the recomposition of degraded areas of their properties. Basically, it is a simulator that will show

the producer which is the right biome for the property, suggesting the species that can be used for its recovery. It will also have climate information that will help to define the right time for planting, as well as having available technologies for the restricted and alternative use of soil. The two platforms will help the country comply with environmental goals.

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

The Brazilian initiative for improving its monitoring of agriculture GHG emissions is an important step for achieving its nationally determined contributions (NDCs) from the Paris Agreement. It is even more important because the land use associated with deforestation and the size of the agricultural sector is responsible for the majority of the Brazilian Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Take Action:

You can help encourage the Brazilian authorities by thanking them for enhancing the two platforms. Please send the following message to the policymakers below:

We congratulate Brazil on its efforts to improve its monitoring of agricultural GHG emissions. We also strongly encourage the country's authorities to provide a monthly report on the compliance of the rural producers to the ABC and the WebAmbiente platforms, and their respective effectiveness on mitigating the Brazilian agricultural GHG emissions.

Contact:

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Secretariat of Climate Change and Forestry

Everton Frask Lucero

E-mail: gabinete.smcq@mma.gov.br

Tel: +55 (61) 2028-2025/2019/2250

Mail: SEPN 505 Bloco B Edifício Marie Prendi Cruz 2º andar Sala 202

70730-542- Brasília – DF - Brazil

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)

DIVISION OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP AND INFORMATION-DRPI / ASPAR / GM

Chief - VANDA MARIA DE RESENDE

E-mail: vanda.resende@agricultura.gov.br

Tel: +55 (61) 3218-2150 / 3208

Mail: Esplanada dos ministérios, Bloco D, Edifício Sede, 8o andar, Sala 847

70.043-900 Brasília - DF - Brazil

Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock (CNA)

Tel: +55 (61) 2109-1400

Mail: SGAN Quadra 601, Module K

70830-021 - Brasília –

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Brazil Country Manager Rafael Nogueira: Rafael@climatescorecard.org

Canada

Spotlight Activity: Efforts to Promote Gender Equality in the Paris Agreement

Last year, Canada had a leading role in securing the first-ever Gender Action Plan under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted by countries at COP23. Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change specifically spoke to gender equality as missing from the Paris Agreement. This Action Plan will ensure that governments support more participation by women at the international climate negotiating table and review of world-wide policies regarding the impact on women.

Globally, climate change can force migration due to many 'push factors' (conflict, poverty, land access, and ethnicity) and 'pull factors' (development, livelihoods, seasonal labour, kinship, and access to health or services). Countries have been slow to recognise the role of climate change as an additional push factor, and the level to which it is driving climate refugees to leave as referenced from Agricultural Institute of Canada's reporting at <http://www.aic.ca/gender-equality-mainstreaming-digest-january-2018-issue/>.

In 2018, Canada assumed the G7 Presidency and hosts its June meeting in Canada. The five themes are gender equality; climate change, oceans, clean energy; and economic growth. On March 8, McKenna, announced that Canada will also host the Women Leaders Kicking It on Climate Summit in May, in preparation for the G7 Environment Ministerial Meeting.

To read more, visit <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2018/03/women-climate-leaders-from-around-the-world-to-attend-a-summit-hosted-by-canada-this-spring.html?wbdisable=true>

Activity Ranking: ** Good Move

The UNFCCC states women play a critical role on climate change due to their local knowledge of and leadership in sustainable resource management and/or leading sustainable practices at the household and community level. Politically, results include greater responsiveness to citizen's needs, often increasing cooperation across party and ethnic lines, and creating a more sustainable peace. The G7 summit must promote a gender equitable lens globally to better respond to and reduce climate change risk.

Take Action:

To help ensure the success of the G7 June meeting, please contact Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change with the following message:

We congratulate Canada on setting the agenda for the G7 meeting in June when leaders are divided on the issue of climate change. We see Canada has also asked the Trump administration to consider backing a climate change-related initiative when hosting the G-7 summit in 2019. The Canadian Press reports Prime Minister Trudeau as saying our government will weave the Paris climate agreement into everything Canada does during its presidency. Let's make this happen!

Contact:

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Email: EC.MINISTRE-MINISTER.EC@CANADA.CA

Mail: 200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3

Tel: 819-938-3860

For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Canadian Country Manager: Diane Szoller at Dszoller@climatesoecard.org

CHINA

Spotlight Activity: Environmental Ministry Reform: A New Ecological Environment Ministry with Centralized Power

On March 13, the China National People's Congress voted to pass the proposal of the government's institutional reform. A new Ecological Environment Ministry is established as part of this reform. The new Ministry is taking over the responsibilities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the climate change mitigation and emission reduction responsibilities, currently belonging to the National Development and Reform Commission, and related duties of the other 5 departments.

Huang Runqiu, the vice minister of the Environmental Protection Ministry, pointed out that the purpose of establishing the new ministry is to centralize the separate responsibilities of pollution control from each department, which would resolve the issue of the overlapping duties among different departments.

After the establishment of the Ecological Environment Ministry, a series of actions tackling pollution control were undertaken, including strengthening control of waste incineration power generation. The Ministry also announced on March 31 that they would start to carry out emission compliance inspections of fifteen industries such as steel, thermal power, papermaking and cement, to "crack down on self-monitored emission data fraud and illegal undisclosed data" in those industries.

Activity Rating: *** Moving Forward

China is moving towards reaching its Paris Agreement Pledge given that the new government reforms will strengthen its ability to regulate pollution, and the actions undertaken by the new Ecological Environment Ministry will enhance industries' emission compliance.

Take Action:

The establishment and the efforts of the new Ecological Environment Ministry should be congratulated. You can encourage the climate actions of the Ecological Environment Ministry by sending the following message to the policymaker below:

I congratulate the establishment of the Ecological Environment Ministry and the efforts being taken in climate change mitigation. We are expecting more actions to be taken to reach more ambitious climate goals.

Contact:

Li Ganjie: Minister of Ecological Environment Ministry

Minister mail box: http://www.mep.gov.cn/hdjl/bzxxzs_1/

To learn more please contact Climate Scorecard China Country Managers Sichen Wan and Siya Tong : Sichen@climatescorecard.org or Siya@climatescorecard.org

EUROPEAN UNION

Spotlight Activity: EU: Curbing emissions from heavy-duty vehicles

On March 26th 2018 representatives from the European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement to monitor and report Co2 emissions and fuel consumption data from heavy-duty vehicles(HDVs) like lorries, buses, and coaches. Such vehicles account for a fourth of CO2 emissions from road transportation in the EU, or 5% of the EU's total greenhouse gases emissions, which is a greater share than international aviation or shipping.

As part of the Strategy on low-emission mobility, the new legislation is the first to tackle heavy-duty vehicles with the objective of modernizing Europe's mobility and transport sector. The regulation has dramatic consequences in terms of health, quality of life, and climate mitigation.

Under this agreement:

- Member States are required to annually report data for all new HDVs registrations
- Vehicle manufacturers must release publicly information on CO2 emissions and fuel consumption for HDVs
- The Commission will share the gathered data in a registrar managed by the European Environment Agency.

The provisional agreement must be formally approved by the European Parliament and Council of Ministers. The new rules will enter into force twenty days after approval.

Activity Rating: *** Moving Forward

Given that HVDs account for a fourth of all road transport, monitoring and reporting data is a great first step, which will enable more targeted policies in the future. Moreover, without action, these emissions are set to increase.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the European Parliament via their Facebook page listed below:

Dear Prime Minister and Member of the European Parliament,
I encourage you to approve the provisional agreement on the Regulation for monitoring and reporting CO2 emissions and fuel consumption data from new heavy-duty vehicles.
Without action, emissions from heavy-duty vehicles are set to rise.

European Parliament Facebook Page (someone please verify individuals are allowed to post content: I do not have facebook and I cannot do that myself)

<https://www.facebook.com/europeanparliament>

Sources

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/transport/vehicles/heavy_en

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/commission-welcomes-ambitious-agreement-first-ever-eu-legislation-monitor-and-report-co2_en

To learn more contact Climate Scorecard European Union Country Manager Marta Morello:
marta@climatescorecard.org

FRANCE

Spotlight Activity: Multiyear Energy Program: priority to reduce CO2 emissions

The French government is planning to upgrade its energy policy to the highest technical and environmental standards thanks to a public debate on its multiyear energy program, the so-called [PPE](#) : “Programmation Pluriannuelle de l’Energie”. This regulation package translates international and French law about energy management and production, into guidelines for the French environmental transition to sustainable energy (buildings, transportation, industry, agriculture, power systems, smart grid, ...) in terms of climate change mitigation, pollution reduction and energy supply safety and affordability. PPE considers two 5-year time periods: 2018-2023 and 2024-2028. The [public debate](#) is supposed to organize the conversation at the

national level between stakeholders and the general public. It can have an impact on how decisions will be made, although it is difficult to know how large an impact public opinion and pressure groups can have given the technical and legal constraints on the economic, security and environmental performance of energy production on a rather large country (550 000 km², over 66 million people and quite many major industries). However, the impact of the public debate will be quite large on some specific areas, like Brittany or islands which lie at the edge of the main power grid and other energy networks, with limited interconnections and energy supply channels. Those islands tend to have an even larger dependency (80% or more) on fossil fuels than the rest of the country (70%). In most European countries, the dependency on fossil fuels is also larger than 80%.

Hopefully, strategic decisions can be made thanks to this public debate to accelerate the transition to low-CO₂ energy in France, but also fix the weak point of the French emission budget: energy efficiency in buildings. Unfortunately, previous attempts to do so have all failed.

The PPE is a unique opportunity for France to deliver its promise to reduce its CO₂ emissions by a factor of 2 by 2030 (with respect to the reference year 1990). But last year, the CO₂ emissions in France rose by over 1%, showing that questionable decisions had been taken, such as increasing coal power plant production. Maybe this, and more generally, the legal responsibility of government-induced CO₂ emissions should be reevaluated and possibly sanctioned by fines and legal penalties. The next PPE should be the first regulation package subject to this new CO₂-emission reduction policy.

Activity Rating: **** Good Move

Public participation in the public debate on PPE is strongly encouraged. People should ask that all government entities be held responsible for the impact of their decisions on CO₂ emissions and possibly have to pay the cost of extra CO₂ emissions as a consequence of ill-based decisions that would have been avoided had sensible public policies been enforced using CO₂-emission planning and evaluation.

Take Action:

Voice your opinion in the public debate. Please submit the following message to the Forum listed below:

France has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 23% in 2020 compared to 1990, 50% in 2030 and 80% in 2050. The Multiyear Energy National Program (in French: PPE, "Programmation Pluriannuelle de l'Énergie".) will have a major impact on France's CO₂ emissions. In order to make sure that all management levels play an active role, we request that all major organizations become legally responsible for reducing their CO₂ emissions. Thus, the CO₂ emission impact of all public policies and major industry plans must be evaluated before their application, then thoroughly evaluated. Administrative and executive management will be held accountable for departure from published objectives: legal organizations (non-profit, corporate, etc.) will be able to file lawsuits

against CO2 emission increases. When massive violations impact nationwide emissions, the parties will be allowed to sue governmental or administrative authorities. The next PPE should enforce as the top priority the CO2 emission reduction objectives: 20% in 2020, 50% in 2030, 80% in 2050.

Contact:

Follow the link to the forum page, register and enter your contribution: <https://ppe.debatpublic.fr/participez-au-forum>

Education organizations, NGOs and community services in your neighborhood

To contact us for more information, email Climate Scorecard French Country Manager: Stephan Savarese at stephan@climatescorecard.org

Version française :

Phase 2 : Bulletin no. 3 France

Activité: Programmation Pluriannuelle de l'Énergie: priorité à la réduction des émissions de CO2
Le gouvernement prépare la révision en profondeur de sa politique énergétique aux standards techniques et écologiques les plus avancés, grâce à un débat public national sur son programme énergétique à court et moyen terme, nommée [PPE](#) : "Programmation Pluriannuelle de l'Énergie".

Cet ensemble de réglementations transcrit les lois internationales et françaises sur la maîtrise et la production d'énergie, en directives précises pour la politique énergétique en France et la transition vers les énergies durables (bâtiments, transports, industrie, agriculture, centrales énergétiques, réseaux intelligents, ...), dans le cadre de l'atténuation du changement climatique, de la lutte contre la pollution, la dépendance et la précarité énergétiques. La PPE est divisée en deux périodes de 5 ans : 2018-2023 et 2024-2028. Le [débat public](#) est censé organiser un dialogue d'envergure nationale entre les différentes parties prenantes et le public. Mais son impact réel sur la prise de décision est incertain, selon l'influence de l'opinion publique et des groupes de pression face aux contraintes techniques et légales sur l'économie, la sécurité et la performance environnementale de la production d'énergie dans un pays relativement grand (550 000 km², plus de 66 millions d'habitats et de grandes activités. Cependant, l'impact du débat public pourrait s'avérer important dans certaines régions, comme la Bretagne ou les îles en extrémité des réseaux d'approvisionnement en énergie avec des interconnexions ou des rythmes d'approvisionnement très limités. Ces îles ou extrémités ont tendance à être très dépendantes des énergies fossiles (80% ou plus), tandis que le reste du pays l'est déjà moins (70%). Dans la plupart des pays européens, ce taux de dépendance aux énergies fossiles dépasse 80%.

Il est permis d'espérer que ce débat suscitera des décisions stratégiques pour accélérer la transition vers les énergies bas-carbone en France, sans oublier l'efficacité énergétique dans les bâtiments, le point faible de la France.

La PPE est une opportunité unique pour la France de tenir sa promesse de réduire les émissions de CO2 d'un facteur 2 avant 2030 (par rapport à l'année de référence 1990). Mais l'année dernière, les émissions de CO2 en France ont augmenté de 1%, montrant que des décisions inquiétantes ont été prises, comme celle d'augmenter temporairement la production d'électricité à base de charbon. D'où la suggestion que les conséquences sur les émissions de CO2 des politiques publiques et des activités industrielles majeures soient évaluées, a priori et a posteriori, avec sanctions financières en cas de non-respect des engagements de baisse des émissions de CO2. La prochaine PPE deviendrait ainsi le premier ensemble réglementaire soumis à cette nouvelle politique de vérification et de garantie de réduction des émissions de CO2.

Evaluation : *** Bonne Direction

Le public est fortement encouragé à participer au débat sur la PPE. Il est recommandé de demander aux autorités nationales et locale de prendre toutes leurs responsabilités sur l'impact de leurs décisions sur les émissions de CO2 et de faire face aux conséquences financières de décisions ayant entraîné des émissions supplémentaires ou l'absence de baisse suffisante des émissions de CO2, tandis que l'objectif de baisse aurait pu être atteint par l'application raisonnable de mesures disponibles de planification, de réduction effective et d'évaluation des émissions de CO2-emission.

Action pour le climat :

Donnez votre point de vue dans le débat public :

Exemple de contribution :

“Certaines décisions politiques se traduisent par une augmentation de CO2, alors que l'engagement de la France est de les réduire, de 20% en 2020 par rapport à 1990, de 50% en 2030 et de 80% en 2050. La PPE en fait certainement partie. Afin de s'assurer que tous les niveaux politiques soient conscients de ces objectifs, nous proposons que soient tenus pour responsables tous les organismes publics ou privés amenés à prendre des décisions de nature à impacter les émissions de CO2 au niveau national ou local. L'impact sur les émissions de CO2 de toute décision politique devra être évalué avant son application. L'administration et les responsables politiques seront tenus de justifier tout écart aux prévisions constaté par les citoyens ou des organisations légalement constituées (associations, sociétés, etc.). En cas d'augmentation massive impactant le bilan national, les parties civiles pourront poursuivre l'Etat ou l'administrations sur la base des manquements constatés. La prochaine PPE devrait être le prochain paquet réglementaire soumis à cette obligation de respect des objectifs de réduction des émissions de CO2 par rapport à celles de l'année de référence 1990 : 20% en 2020, 50% en 2030, 80% en 2050.”

Envoyez ce Message d'Alerte :

suivez le lien vers la page du forum, inscrivez-vous et envoyez votre contribution : <https://ppe.debatpublic.fr/participez-au-forum>

Ecoles, associations et organismes d'enseignement ou services sociaux

Pour nous contacter, envoyez un courriel au Directeur National de Climate Scorecard: Stephan Savarese

stephan@climatescorecard.org

GERMANY

Spotlight Activity: How German businesses are meeting the Paris agreement goals

German politicians are not trying to urgently pursue efforts that limit the global temperature to 1.5 °C. The new government lacks a clear plan to redeem the image of the country as a world leader in reducing emissions. There are no immediate plans on emission reduction and increases in energy efficiency. The new government has even decided to shelf its self-imposed 2020 emission reduction targets. Although, the Chancellor Angela Merkel promised to invest more in cheap renewable energy based on market principles, her speech in parliament did not last long enough to explain how. Critics said her short speech demonstrated a lack of seriousness in meeting the Paris agreement goals. But, behind the scenes, large German companies have made plans to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Paris agreement. About [30 Germany's DAX companies have set ambitious carbon emission reduction targets](#) based on the Paris agreement goals.

For instance, Adidas is working together with its suppliers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the supply chain and it has in the last five years reduced emissions by 21 %. Henkel, a detergent and glue maker company has set a goal of reducing emissions by 75 % by 2030. SAP, a software company, is also planning to ensure its operations are climate-neutral by 2025. These companies are planning on how to introduce a single carbon pricing system that accommodates all the sectors of the economy. Andreas Kuhlmann, head of the German Energy Agency said that, "the existing carbon pricing system is complex, and it does not reflect any transparency because it has overlapping taxes, levies and subsidies which makes it difficult to reduce emissions."

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

German corporations are moving in the right direction. The 30 DAX companies have demonstrated their seriousness in meeting the Paris agreement even without government intervention. This should be a lesson to the government which seems to lack a clear plan on how to redeem its image in the international scene by setting clear plans on how to meet the

Paris Agreement. The government should consider supporting the efforts of these large corporations in meeting their emission reduction targets.

Take Action:

To support the efforts of Germany's corporations in meeting the Paris agreement goals, please send the following message to the relevant government agency listed below:

We congratulate the new environmental minister Svenja Schulze for promising to introduce a state supported programme for the decarbonisation of the industry. We, however, request the new minister to support the implementation of a unified carbon pricing system which rewards innovation. The pricing system will ensure that true carbon emission costs are reflected from individual companies to promote a switch to low carbon technologies. Supporting the giant companies that have organized themselves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is a sure way to restore Germany's pioneering position in the international climate negotiations.

Contact:

Svenja Schulze - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

- Web: <http://svenja-schulze.de/menue-kontakt/>
- Email: ub.muenster@spd.de
- Tel: (0251) 77 0 99
- Address: Bahnhofstraße 9, 48143 Münster

[need info re Country Manager]

INDIA

Spotlight Activity: Draft Forest Policy 2018

The Government of India, on 14th March 2018, has circulated a new Draft Forest Policy for comments on the Internet. This Forest Policy will replace the existing Forest Policy promulgated in 1988. The 1988 Forest Policy signified a historic shift in India's forest governance as it recognised primacy of ecological value of forests and the first claim of tribal and other forest dwelling communities over forests. The 1988 Policy was followed by the emancipatory Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006, which recognised legal rights of tribals and forest dwellers over forests.

The 2018 Draft Forest Policy walks back on the gains of 1988 Forest Policy and the Forest Rights Act and seeks to go back to a state and private sector-based forest governance. It does recognise the challenges of "Climate Change" but its strategies have been criticised by [conservationists](#), [ecologists](#), [tribals](#) and community representatives. The main criticisms are: i) its use of climate change threats to recentralise power with the forest bureaucracy at the cost of communities; ii) its deliberate subversion of the landmark Forest Rights Act; and iii) it facilitates grabbing of burdened forest lands by private companies for industrial plantations.

The strategies of bureaucratically led large-scale afforestation and forest restoration with involvement of the private sector, will [likely fail](#) and lead to [massive conflicts](#) and wastage of scarce financial resources. The immense opportunity for climate change mitigation and adaptation through a [rights based forest protection and restoration movement](#) provided by the Forest Rights Act has been totally ignored in this new Forest Policy draft. Our assessment is supported by commentaries by the best Indian ecologists and forestry experts such as Madhav Gadgil, [Ramchandra Guha](#), [Sharad Lele](#) and even [serving foresters](#).

The Draft Forest Policy is a retrogressive, state-centered policy in intent, even as concepts like climate change and REDD+ are liberally sprinkled in the text. It is similar in intent and purposes to the Compensatory Afforestation Funds Act, 2016 scored by us last month, in that it seeks to enhance the control of forest departments over forests at the cost of communities. Given the past record of forest bureaucracy in India, there is little hope that this exclusionary, bureaucracy-centered forest policy will yield any positive results in mitigation and adaptation of climate change, and likely will have very negative outcomes.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

The Draft Forest Policy 2018 has been given ONE STAR by the Climate Scorecard Project because it contains strategies for climate change mitigation which are unworkable; fails to recognise the rights of tribal and forest dweller communities of forests; promotes industrial plantations by the private sector that may impact India's Paris Climate Goals negatively.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Contact information below:

We urge you to call for large scale debates on the Draft Forest Policy and to invite the following groups to discuss this thread-bare policy: tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities, community forest management groups, local self-government representatives, civil society members, experts in forest conservation and tribal rights, and others concerned. Please do everything possible to see that the necessary changes are made to the Forest Policy to ensure that rights of the tribal and other indigenous communities over the forests and their role in planning and implementing forest conservation projects are ensured; that protection, regeneration and plantation of local biodiversity rich forests are promoted; that commercial monoculture is discouraged; and that private investment in natural forests and forest lands is stopped.

Contact: Please address your emails/tweets to:

Deputy Inspector General of Forest (Forest Policy), MoEFCC, Govt. of India
digfpolicy-mef@nic.in or jitesh.kumar@nic.in or toforestpolicy@gmail.com

Twitter handle of the Ministry: @moefcc

For further details, contact: Ranjan K Panda, Country Manager for India, Climate Scorecard Project, and Convenor, Combat Climate Change Network, India
Email: ranjanpanda@gmail.com

INDONESIA

Spotlight Activity: Massive Environmental and Health Damage from Oil Spill in Borneo

At the end of March, Indonesia declared a state of emergency when a pipeline owned and operated by Indonesia's state-owned oil and natural gas mining company, Pertamina, burst when a coal ship anchor dropped onto the 20 year old pipeline. The pipeline carries crude oil from East Kalimantan and runs along the bottom of Balikpapan Bay. The burst pipeline spewed crude oil in Borneo waters. So far, the crude oil has spread across 20,000 hectares of water. The refuse has contaminated 65 kilometers of coastline and is seeping into coastal mangroves and marine ecosystems. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) recently reported that the oil spill has spread further to 130 square kilometers in the Balikpapan Bay. The oil has also caught fire, releasing black smoke over the nearby city of Balikpapan with a population of 700,000. Five people have been killed from the fire. The resulting smoke afflicts thousands more.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

As of April 3rd, MoEF and Balikpapan environmental agency have cleaned up 18,300 gallons of oil and are deploying contaminant booms to contain the spilling crude oil. Volunteers and the military have also been helping. But, what is Pertamina doing? Not enough. Local environmental groups accuse Pertamina of being slow to respond to the crisis and failing to maintain and monitor infrastructure. In the first days of the crisis, Pertamina denied culpability. Pertamina continues to deny that the company was negligent. Balikpapan officials point out that Pertamina does not have a surveillance system to detect leaks and spills. The spills have already caused permanent damage to the gulf ecosystem. 1,300 citizens have reported nausea, vomiting, and breathing problems from the crude oil fires.

Take Action:

Pertamina is responsible for this disaster. It must do more to clean up this mess and improve its practices. Please send the following message to Pertamina using the contact information below:

These oil spills must stop. They are disastrous for human health, the environment, and the local Balikpapan economy which depends on healthy marine ecosystems. It is Pertamina's responsibility to restore the Balikpapan Bay ecosystem. Pertamina must create a surveillance system to monitor for leaks, spills, and damages to pipelines. It is clear that fossil fuels are damaging to our environment and human well-being.

Pertamina must help push for a cleaner energy future. Pertamina should focus more

resources in its subsidiary company, Pertamina Geothermal Energy. Investing in renewable, less environmentally impactful energy sources is the most reliable solution. Pertamina must take responsibility, clean up this mess, and take steps to move us towards a more livable, healthy future.

Contact:

Email: pcc@pertamina.com

Tweet the agency [@pertamina](https://twitter.com/pertamina)

Send Pertamina a message with this form: <https://www.pertamina.com/id/contact>

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp: Tristan@climatescorecard.org

IRAN

Spotlight Activity: The Caspian Sea Locks Opened in the Oil Sector

According to the reports, the Iranian oil minister Bijan Namdar Zanganeh said: "On the sidelines of the Iranian President's visit to Azerbaijan and the talks on developing cooperation, agreement was reached for cooperation in developing two oil fields in the Caspian Sea." He continued, "Each country will have an equal share in the development of these two oil fields." Zanganeh said at the end, "A very important step has been taken, and the Caspian Sea has opened in the oil sector."

Activity Rating * Falling Behind

Under the 2015 [Paris Climate Change Agreement](#), countries agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit the rise in global average temperatures to well below two degrees Celsius and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels. A strong focus on renewable energy sources and a substantial decline in fossil fuel production and consumption is key to achieving the Paris Agreement goals. Opening the Caspian Sea to more oil drilling is a step in the wrong direction.

Take Action

You can get involved by contacting the organizations and people listed below with the following message:

Due to its long coastline and the presence of many urban, industrial and agricultural areas in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, the Caspian Sea has always been under severe pressure from the environmental point of view. Development of extraction and exploitation of oil, especially in the central and western parts of this lake, has led to the introduction of a large number of different types of pollutants into this important water body. Further development of oil in the Sea will have adverse effects of hydrocarbon

pollutants on the quality of life and life of marine species and margins. In addition, promoting investment in exploration and reclamation projects of new fossil fuels is contrary to Iran's obligations under the Paris Agreement. To avoid further damage to the environment, we request that this project be stopped by an expert review.

دریای خزر به دلیل دارا بودن خط ساحلی بسیار طویل و وجود مناطق شهری، صنعتی و کشاورزی بسیار در مجاورت خود، همواره از منظر زیست محیطی تحت فشارها و تهدیدات شدیدی قرار داشته است. توسعه فعالیت های استخراج و بهره برداری نفت بالاخص در مناطق مرکزی و غربی این دریاچه باعث ورود مقادیر متنابهی از انواع آلاینده های نفتی به این پیکره آبی مهم شده است. با توجه به اثرات نامطلوب آلاینده های هیدروکربنی بر کیفیت زندگی و حیات گونه های ساکن دریاها و حاشیه و نیز تضاد سرمایه گذاری جدید در پروژه های اکتشاف و برداشت از منابع جدید سوخت های فسیلی بر خلاف تعهدات ایران در توافقنامه پاریس می باشد. برای جلوگیری از آسیب های بیشتر به محیط زیست درخواست میشود انجام این پروژه با بررسی دقیق کارشناسی متوقف گردد.

Contact:

Inspection of the Ministry of Oil

Email: bazresi@nioc.ir

Tel: +98 21 88944020

Oil Ministry

Email: info@mop.ir

Tel: +98 21 61651

National Iranian Oil Co (NIOC)

CEO, Ali Kardar

Email: publicrelations@nioc.ir

Tel: +98 21 88903061

National Iranian Oil Co (NIOC)

Exploration Manager, Seyyed Saleh Hendi

Email: info@niocexp.ir

Tel: +98 21 82707070

Chairman of the Parliamentary Environment Fraction

Mohammad Reza Tabesh

Email: tabesh.mr@gmail.com

Head of Department of Environment

Dr. Isa Kalantari

Tel: +98 21 88233060-1

Deputy Minister for International Affairs

Alireza Da'emi

Email: daemi@moe.gov.ir

Legal Assistant, Parliament
Reza Anjom
Email: anjom@moe.gov.ir

[Needs country manager info]

ITALY

Spotlight Activity: New Law on Forest Management Detrimental to Ecosystems

On March 16th the government passed a comprehensive law on forestry among widespread critiques. As proposed, the law would endanger forests, their ecosystems, and their ability to effectively act as carbon sinks. However, to gain full legal standing the decree has to be signed by the President, Mr. Mattarella, which has not occurred yet.

Restructuring and reorganizing the governance over forests is a welcomed effort, especially when it comes to the harmonization of definitions, rules and guidelines. The current text, for example, gets rid of inconsistencies regarding the definition of 'forest' and 'forest road', which vary region by region. Moreover, the responsibility over matters on forestry falls under the competency of both the national government and the Regions, which often creates confusion. Consultations for the drafting of the text for the law were extensive but excluded members of botanical studies, fauna, and ecology. Even among forestry experts a few professionals are skeptical and some are outspoken about dropping the current proposals.

Although needed, this law presents a multitude of scientific biases raised by a cohort of 264 academics in botanical studies, zoology, ecology, and geology. The main critique falls on the premise of the proposed text which affirms that forests need to be constantly 'managed', that is subject to logging, building roads and other interventions, to prevent hydrogeological instability and wild fires. It is hard to see how this principle is able to meet the intention of protecting ecosystems with the proposed framework centered around the economic productivity of forests. If anything, the new law would incentivize and simplify permitting the building of new roads, in what is already a capillary system of roads that fragments the ecosystems and compromises the hydrogeological equilibrium. All of this would happen with likely negative impact for carbon emissions from: a) the diminished ability of forests to act as sinks, and b) the increase of emissions due to the development of new economic activities around forests and their natural resources.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

This law undermines the forest and its ecosystems and indirectly incentivizes logging and the economic exploitation of natural resources with harmful consequences for the environment and greenhouse gas emissions.

Take Action:

Write to the President of the Italian Republic and ask him not to sign the comprehensive law on forestry (Testo unico in materia forestale). Here is a sample letter. His contact information is below.

Dear president Mattarella,

The comprehensive law on forests is not based on sound scientific principles as pointed out by many academic experts in the field. Please refrain from signing the legislative decree into law and request a new round of consultations engaging all stakeholders, including researchers on ecology, botanical studies, and zoology.

Thank you. Best,

Contact:

President Mattarella

If you are an Italian citizen, fill out the form here <https://servizi.quirinale.it/webmail/>

You can also send a letter to the address below:

Palazzo del Quirinale, Piazza del Quirinale CAP 00187 Roma.

Sources

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<http://www.governo.it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-74/9120#documenti>

<http://www.terranuova.it/News/Ambiente/L-appello-Salviamo-i-boschi-italiani-scrivete-al-capo-dello-Stato-perche-non-firmi-il-decreto>

For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Italy Country Manager Marta Morello:

Marta@climatescorecard.org

JAPAN

Spotlight Activity: Tokyo Metropolitan Government-Private Fund Loans to Coal-Fired Power Plant

On March 20, 2018 the Tokyo Metropolitan Government announced that the public-private fund invested 3 billion yen (28 million dollars) for a coal and biomass coal-fired power plant. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government had received a high evaluation worldwide by launching its cap-and-trade program. In 2016 FY, it reduced by 120 thousand tons of CO2 compared with the

previous year. However, the operation of this plant will increase of CO2 by about 4 times the amount of the previous reduction. In addition, it has also joined the C40 (Cities Climate Leadership Group) and was expected to demonstrate initiatives in collaboration with cities around the world to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. This investment contradicts the environmental policies of a city where the next Olympics will be held, and swims against the stream of decarbonization.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

The Paris Agreement asks countries to decarbonize. Since coal-fired power generation emits huge amounts of CO2, building this new plant obviously goes against the Paris Agreement.

Take Action:

The Tokyo Governor, who was also a former environmental minister, should ask for the fund to withdraw its investment in the coal-fired power plant. You can send the following message to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Contact information below:

The investment of the government in a coal and biomass coal-fired power plant contradicts the environmental policy in a city where the next Olympics will be held, and swims against the global effort to decarbonize economies. We ask the public-private fund to withdraw its investment in coal-fired power. Instead, the fund should invest in renewable energy where profitability is expected in Japan in the future.

Contact:

Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike

- Web: Leave message (https://cgi.metro.tokyo.jp/cgi-bin/cgi-bin/fmail_input_disp.cgi?dep_id=ts02&scr_id=f001&lang_opt=00) This link is not available by jumping from this document, so please jump from previous page (<http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/tosei/iken-sodan/tominokoe/index.html>)
- Tel: +81 03-5320-7725
- Mail:
〒163-8001

東京都新宿区西新宿2-8-1 生活文化局広報広聴部都民の声課

For more information, please contact Climate Scorecard Japan Country Manager; Jenta Matsumoto: kmatsumoto@climatescorecard.org

MEXICO (ENGLISH)

Spotlight Activity: Mexico and FAO Create a Fund to Fight Climate Change in the Caribbean Region

On March 8, 2018, during the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Regional Conference, Ambassador Agustín García-López, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), and FAO's Director-General, José Graziano da Silva, signed a letter of intent, in which Mexico pledged to channel 4.3 million US dollars to create a cooperation fund for the 20 countries that belong to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

With this agreement, Mexico and FAO will work together during the next five years to support the design and execution of projects that will facilitate the procurement of funding from international sources like the Green Climate Fund or the Global Environmental Fund.

The agreement also looks to strengthen the institutions and agencies in Caribbean countries that are related to climate change adaptation and resilience, considering the high levels of vulnerability that these nations face from climate change.

Activity Rating: **** Right Direction

Although in Mexico's pledge in the Paris Agreement there is not an explicit mention of international cooperation and funding towards other countries, the fact that the government is taking steps to support a region that is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change shows an effort to strengthen its commitments. By doing so, it is helping to achieve one of the main goals of the Paris Agreement, which is to "align finance flows with a path of low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development".

Take Action:

By expanding the efforts of climate change mitigation and adaptation to other countries, Mexico is not only strengthening its own pledge but also complying with the general goals of the Paris Agreement. These efforts should be recognized, but also, we need to make sure that they are implemented and not left just as a written promise.

You can get involved by contacting the AMEXCID with the following Action Alert message:

It has been brought to our attention that the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), along with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has recently signed a letter of intent with the purpose of supporting the member countries of the Caribbean Community in their acquisition of funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation. We congratulate you for taking this surely needed action and we will be on the lookout on how this program develops over the following years.

Contact:

Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) - Agustín García-López

Email: sse@sre.gob.mx

Website: <https://www.gob.mx/amexcid>

Tel: (55) 3686 - 5100

Mail: Plaza Juárez 20, Col. Centro, Ciudad de México. Z.C. 06010

MEXICO (SPANISH)

Actividad destacada: México y FAO crean un fondo para enfrentar el cambio climático en el Caribe

El 8 de marzo del 2018, durante la Conferencia Regional de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el Embajador Agustín García-López, Director Ejecutivo de la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID), y el Director General de la FAO, José Graziano da Silva, firmaron una carta de intención, en la que México se compromete a contribuir con 4.3 millones de dólares para la creación de un fondo de cooperación para los 20 países que pertenecen a la Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM).

Con este acuerdo, México y la FAO trabajarán juntos durante los próximos cinco años para apoyar el diseño y ejecución de proyectos que faciliten la adquisición de financiamiento de fuentes internacionales como el Fondo Verde del Clima o el Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente.

Este acuerdo también busca fortalecer aquellas instituciones y agencias en países caribeños relacionadas a la adaptación y resiliencia ante el cambio climático, considerando los altos niveles de vulnerabilidad que estos países tienen ante este fenómeno.

Calificación de la actividad: **** Buena jugada

Aunque los compromisos de México en el Acuerdo de París no incluyen términos sobre cooperación internacional y financiamiento hacia otros países, el hecho de que el gobierno esté tomando sus primeros pasos para apoyar una región altamente vulnerable a los efectos del cambio climático, es un indicio de los esfuerzos que el país está haciendo para fortalecer sus compromisos. Al hacer esto, está colaborando para alcanzar uno de los tres objetivos principales del Acuerdo de París, que busca “situar los flujos financieros en un nivel compatible con una trayectoria que conduzca a un desarrollo resiliente al clima y con bajas emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero”.

Tomar acción:

Al expandir los esfuerzos de mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático a otros países, México no solo fortalece sus propios compromisos, sino que también está cumpliendo con los objetivos generales del Acuerdo de París. Estos esfuerzos deben ser reconocidos, pero también debemos asegurarnos de que se implementen correctamente y no se queden sólo como promesas escritas. Puedes involucrarte contactando a la AMEXCID con el siguiente mensaje de Alerta de Acción:

Ha llegado a nuestro conocimiento que la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID), junto con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO, recientemente firmó una carta de intención con el propósito de apoyar a los países miembros de la Comunidad del Caribe en la adquisición de financiamiento para mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático. Deseamos felicitarlo por tomar este tipo de acciones tan necesarias, y estaremos al pendiente del desarrollo de este programa en los próximos años.

Información de contacto:

- Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID) - Agustín García-López

Correo electrónico: sse@sre.gob.mx

Sitio web: <https://www.gob.mx/amexcid>

Teléfono (55) 3686 - 5100

Dirección: Plaza Juárez 20, Col. Centro, Ciudad de México. C.P. 06010

NIGERIA

Spotlight Activity: How Climate Change Influences Herdsmen in Nigeria

Forging national unity has been a perennial challenge to Nigeria's evolution as a country. Since independence from Britain 56 years ago, the country continues to weather severe existential storms that strike at its very core.

Climate change is not ranked among the five top causes of conflict in Nigeria—namely: tribalism, resource control, religion, land and trade. But that reality has been altered.

The past thirty-six months have been fiercely violent for several Nigerian states, which have experienced rampaging Fulani herdsmen killing many subsistence farmers whilst trying to protect their land from grazing herds. A number of reasons have been given for the violence, but no connection has yet been made between the herdsmen migrating south and the effects of climate change. Herdsmen—for whom cattle is a source of livelihood and wealth—have killed approximately 1,000 Nigerians. Myetti Allah—the umbrella body of the herdsmen—justify the killings in the name of self-defense.

Chigozie Udeh shares his story with us on this issue: Having lived in southeastern Nigeria for the past two decades, I have never witnessed a more turbulent time than the past three years. This is not to suggest that life has always been smooth, but we have hitherto enjoyed relative peace. Now, our farms are under attack and our children and women are left vulnerable to the violence of the Fulani herdsmen, who would rather kill humans than risk losing their cattle to hunger.

The Fulani herdsmen are nomadic and habitually migratory. They annually move from north to south with their cattle in search of grazing fields. The movement is seasonal. Now with climate change, the movement pattern has been markedly altered.

Due to expansive desertification, drought and unchecked deforestation in northern Nigeria, the herdsmen naturally seek greener pasture further south. As the resultant migration has intensified, so too has violent clashes over grazing lands between local farmers and pastoral herdsmen, whom the former accuses of wanton destruction of their crops and forceful appropriation of their lands.

The emerging conflict is further compounded by the shrinking of Lake Chad from 45,000km² to 3000km² in less than three decades. The consequence according to the United Nations, is the displacement of about 10.5 million people. It's a combination of these factors that has pushed herders from north-eastern Nigeria, the region closest to Lake Chad, to the southern parts of the country.

The spiraling rise in killings by the Fulani herdsmen coincides with the assumption of office by President Muhammadu Buhari—also a Fulani—who may be standing for reelection in 2019. In the two and a half years that the Buhari administration has been in power, over 50% of the casualties recorded have been in the south-east and north-central geographical regions. Farming communities in Benue, Kogi, Taraba and Nassarawa in the north and Enugu, Abia and Anambra in the south-east have incurred the highest casualties.

The government's response has ignored climate change as the source of conflict exacerbating the herdsmen's grazing crisis. Historically, since the existence of Nigeria, the Fulani herdsmen have grazed their herds in the north and intermittently in other areas. But incremental drought with resultant desert encroachment forced them to regularly look southwards for greener grazing areas.

As Mary Ikande observed in an article published on naij.com: "With regard to precipitation at the coastline, the eastern part records 430cm, the western region records 180cm, the centre of Nigeria records 130cm, the upper north is the driest zone and records only about 50cm". These statistics, which merely confirm pre-existing academic research on rainfall patterns in Nigeria, point to the underlying problem.

According to an International Center for Investigative Reporting (ICIR) publication released in November 2017, "Over 80 percent of Nigeria's population depends on rain-fed agriculture leading to a high risk of food production system being adversely affected by the variability in timing and amount of rainfall."

With the rising attacks, some Nigerian states have enacted anti-grazing laws that make grazing in open fields or farms a punishable offence. Whereas such measures have reduced the tension in some affected states, in places like Benue state, it has mostly failed. The 2018 New Year day

herdsmen attack resulted in the gruesome murder of 73 people in rural Benue communities. The attacks occurred despite the anti-grazing law the Benue state government had enacted which prohibited indiscriminate and open field grazing. The herdsmen had vowed not to obey the law.

The Federal Government's response has been lethargic and its reaction, if any, has always been the deployment of security operatives to affected areas. In developed and some developing countries, cattle herds are ranched with provisions made for growing their choice species of grasses. Nigeria must do the same. Ranching has been widely recognized as a solution, but entrepreneurs are reluctant to take advantage.

The onus is on the government to take the first step and introduce policies that will make ranching attractive such as an effective ban on open grazing, easy access to land, improved species of grasses and compulsory inter-state transportation of cows by trucks. This will also create thousands of green jobs for unemployed youths. Intensifying the pace of the Great Green Wall project (a reforestation plan for Sub-Saharan Africa to combat desertification) in the 11 northern pilot states where it is meant to take place is now imperative. Implementation of that project will help return green vegetation to the north.

Nigeria also needs to change its policy on climate change from a vision into action. It is distressing that Nigeria is not yet a member of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)—a 43-nation group of most vulnerable countries that negotiate as a bloc at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It speaks to the lethargy that characterizes such issues of great importance. Joining the CVF will give Nigeria the opportunity for knowledge-sharing with countries facing similar challenges. Nigeria can't escape or ignore the impact of climate change on the herdsmen crisis.

The best way to tackle it is to approach the herdsmen and explore the opportunities they present to empower people. In a country with terrifying unemployment, this moment should be seized to stop a naturally-induced crisis from becoming politically explosive. A national strategy based on innovation, security, sustainability and political will is urgently required. Achieving the Paris agreement is very important for us as we have already signed and ratified the agreement.

Activity Rating: * Falling Behind

The Activity as reported, takes the country backwards and needs to be reversed if the country is to move forward in honoring the Paris Agreement.

Take Action:

Concerned citizens, please email the following message to the contact people in the organizations listed below.

The Nigerian government needs to update its policy on climate change from a vision into action. To end the violence of rampaging Fulani herdsmen who are killing subsistence farmers trying to protect their land from grazing herds, the government should acknowledge that this problem is related to climate change and introduce policies that will make ranching attractive. These policies should include: an effective and enforced ban on open grazing, easy access to land, improved species of grasses and compulsory inter-state transportation of cows by trucks.

A national strategy based on innovation, security, sustainability and political will is urgently required. Time has come for the Nigerian government to really bring in a multi-dimensional mindset to the issue of climate change. Nigeria should become a member of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)—a 43-nation group of most vulnerable countries that negotiate as a bloc at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Contact:

Dr. Peter Tarfa, Director
Department of Climate Change
Federal Ministry of Environment,
Nigeria
petertarfa@hotmail.com

[needs country manager info]

RUSSIA (English)

Russia

Spotlight Activity: Protests Against Pollution from Overfull Landfills and Demonstrations Against the Planned Construction of a Garbage Incinerator in the Moscow Region.

Residents of Moscow region towns have been protesting since January against the increased pollution from overfull landfills next to their towns. Resident protests all over the Moscow region intensified after dozens of children were rushed to hospitals with symptoms of gas poisoning on March 21 in Volokolamsk. Moreover, local residents of several towns have been trying to block rubbish trucks from entering the landfill dump for weeks. Some of them were arrested for participating in "illegal protests".

The Government claims that closing the landfills will take several months and the only proposed solution for the moment is building 4 Incineration plants in the Moscow area, which will release not only toxic substances but also greenhouse gases.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind.

Landfill gases are out of the Moscow government's control and there is no clear action on landfill management. Moreover, the only proposed decision is building new landfills and Incineration plants, which will increase CO2 gas emission.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the Ministry of Ecology and to the Moscow Government. Contact information below:

We believe that improving garbage management in Russia is important to meet the Paris Agreement and to decrease CO2 gas emissions. First of all, the recycling of all domestic and technical waste must be promoted and increased. Incineration of mixed waste which possibly can be recycled must be avoided.

Contact:

Moscow Region Government

Web: http://mosreg.ru/kontakty#js_feedback_popup_gubernator

Mail: amo@mosreg.ru

Tel [+7 498 602-31-13](tel:+74986023113)

Ministry of Ecology of Russian Federation

WEB http://mnr.gov.ru/open_ministry/reference/26/

Mail: minprirody@mnr.gov.ru

[Needs Country Manager info]

RUSSIA (Russian)

Spotlight Activity: Протесты в Московской области за закрытие переполненных мусорных полигонов. Митинги против строительства мусоросжигательных заводов в Московской области.

Протесты жителей Подмосковья начались еще в январе в связи с выбросами токсичных газов с переполненных свалок, расположенных вблизи городов, среди которых Волоколамск, Коломна и Клин.

"Мусорные бунты", как их называет пресса, увеличили свою силу после массового отравления жителей Волоколамска 21 марта "неизвестными газами" с расположенной рядом свалки. Протестующие объявляли голодовку, перекрывали дороги, ведущие на мусорные полигоны, но многие свалки так и продолжают работать.

Правительство Москвы и Губернатор области Андрей Воробьев сообщают, что на закрытие свалок уйдет несколько месяцев и проблема быстро решена быть не может. Параллельно с этими заявлениями ведется информационная кампания в поддержку строительства 4-х мусоросжигающих заводов в Московской области. Несмотря на то, что рекламные

плакаты рассказывают об экологической пользе таких заводов, при работе они будут выбрасывать в воздух токсичные вещества и парниковые газы, которые Россия должна снижать согласно Парижскому соглашению по климату.

Оценка действия * Отставание. Выбросы газов с подмосковных полигонов не контролируются властями Москвы и Московской области, не предпринимается никаких действий по урегулированию обращения с бытовыми отходами. Единственным решением на данный момент представлено строительство мусоросжигающих заводов, которые приведут к увеличению выбросов углекислого газа.

Take Action

Обращение к Министерству природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации: решение проблем вывоза твердых бытовых отходов важно не только для здоровья жителей близлежащих к свалкам городов, но также для снижения углекислого газа в атмосфере согласно Парижскому соглашению по климату. Мы уверены, что таким решением должно быть, в первую очередь, полноценное развитие раздельного сбора и переработки отходов, а также информационные кампании и принятие мер по сокращению образования отходов на государственном уровне. Нельзя допустить сжигание отходов, которые могут быть переработаны.

Контакты:

Правительство Московской области

WEB http://mosreg.ru/kontakty#js_feedback_popup_gubernator

Mail: amo@mosreg.ru

Tel [+7 498 602-31-13](tel:+74986023113)

Министерство природных ресурсов и экологии Российской Федерации

SAUDI ARABIA

Spotlight Activity: Saudi Arabia and Softbank Sign MOU to build the World's Largest Solar Project

As part of Saudi Arabia's 2030 ambitious plan to diversify the Kingdom's economy away from oil, Saudi Arabia and SoftBank Group Corp. signed a memorandum of understanding to build the largest solar power development in the world. If built, the project will produce 200 gigawatts and create as many as 100,000 jobs. This project will cost \$200 billion, but shave \$40 billion off of power costs when it reaches its maximum capacity by 2030. It will also triple Saudi Arabia's electricity generation capacity, which stood at 77 gigawatts in 2016. Most of that is currently generated by natural gas, with the rest coming from oil, and only a small portion coming from solar projects working. This is part of Saudi Arabia's young Crown Prince Mohammed's diversification goals for the Kingdom's economy and weaning off of oil dependency.

SoftBank-Saudi solar vision dwarfs other planned PV projects

Country	Name	Capacity	Status
Saudi Arabia	SoftBank Solar Project	200GW	MOU Signed
Australia	Solar Choice Bulli Creek PV Plant	2GW	Announced
Greece	Hellas PV Plant Phase 1	2GW	Permitted
U.S.	Capitol Dynamics Nevada PV Portfolio	10GW	Under construction
U.A.E.	Mawakeen JirkuSolar and ADWEA Swireya PV Plant	119GW	Under construction
China	EverRich Energy Wuwei PV Plant	1GW	Announced

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance; SoftBank

Activity Ranking **** Good Move

This is a tremendously good move by Saudi Arabia towards reducing its carbon emissions and dependence on fossil fuels. Not only has Saudi Arabia started to catch up with other countries' commitment to adopt renewable energy, but it is now starting to lead the world by committing to build the largest solar power plant on record, 100 times larger in terms of energy generation than the next largest plant. Since a solar project of this scale has never been executed before, a company with the right expertise in solar energy needs be employed to ensure the success of a project of this scale. Moreover, if this project succeeds, it will prove that Saudi Arabia is capable of executing such projects. It will also enable the government to construct other new solar energy projects in other areas of the Kingdom in order to replicate this model, harvesting the abundant sunlight and the limitless potential for solar energy.

Take Action:

We urge those interested in this issue to send the following message to the Director of the Saudi Public Investment Fund. Please see contact information below.

We praise Saudi Arabia's plans for taking the first steps to build the largest power plant ever built to reduce the country's carbon emissions. For this step to realize its potential to reduce Saudi Arabia's carbon emissions, the country needs to wean itself from its dependence on fossil fuels. Environmental leaders and advocacy organizations should begin to inquire with the Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mineral Resources (MEIM) about the country's future plans to reduce its fossil fuel plants as more and more renewable energy is produced. They should also inquire with the Ministry about constructing other solar energy projects to ensure a systematic construction of new power plants, and not just one or two mega-projects towards the Kingdom's efforts to mitigate climate change.

Contact:

H.E. Yasir Othman Al-Rumayyan,
 Managing Director at Saudi Public Investment Fund and External Director and Independent Officer at Softbank Group Corp

Email: media@pif.gov.sa or Info@pif.gov.sa or ir@softbank.co.jp

[For further information contact Climate Scorecard's Saudi Arabia Partner Organization-----](#)
[OR Climate Scorecard Country Managers for Saudi Arabia, Abeer Abdulkareem](#)
abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com and Amgad Ellaboudy amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com

نشاط تحت الأضواء: المملكة العربية السعودية وسوف بانك توقعان مذكرة تفاهم لبناء مشروع توليد الطاقة الشمسية الأكبر في العالم

كجزء من الخطة الطموحة لعام 2030 لتنويع اقتصاد المملكة بعيدا عن البترول، وقعت المملكة العربية السعودية ومجموعة سوفت بانك مذكرة تفاهم لتطوير الطاقة الشمسية الأكبر من نوعه في العالم وسينتج المشروع إذا ما تم بناؤه 200 جيجاوات من الطاقة ويسهم في خلق 100 ألف وظيفة عمل. وتبلغ تكلفة المشروع حوالي 200 مليار دولار لكنه سيؤدي الى تقليص تكاليف الطاقة بحوالي 40 مليار دولار عندما يصل طاقته القصوى بحلول عام 2030. وسيضاعف ثلاث مرات من قدرة المملكة على توليد الطاقة الكهربائية التي بلغت حوالي 66 جيجاوات في عام 2016 ومعظم هذه الطاقة تنتج حاليا من الغاز الطبيعي والمتبقي منها يستحصل من النفط بينما تأتي نسبة صغيرة من هذه الطاقة من مشاريع الطاقة الشمسية المشغلة. وتأتي هذه المبادرة جزءاً من أهداف ولي العهد السعودي الأمير الشاب محمد بن سلمان والرامية الى تنويع اقتصاد المملكة والحد من الاعتماد على النفط.

رؤية السعودية – سوفت بانك للطاقة الشمسية تتعدى أي مشاريع مخططة للطاقة الكهروضوئية

البلد	أسم المشروع	السعة	الوضع الحالي
المملكة العربية السعودية	مشروع Softbank للطاقة الشمسية	200 جيجاوات	وقعت مذكرة التفاهم
استراليا	محطة Solar Choice Bulli Creek للطاقة الكهروضوئية	2 جيجاوات	اعلنت
اليونان	محطة Helios للطاقة الكهروضوئية / المرحلة الاولى	2 جيجاوات	حصلت الموافقة
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية	حقيبة Capital Dynamic Nevada للطاقة الكهروضوئية	1.3 جيجاوات	تحت الأنشاء
الإمارات العربية المتحدة	محطة Marubeni JinkoSolar و ADWEA صويلح للطاقة الكهروضوئية	1.8 جيجاوات	تحت الأنشاء
الصين	محطة EverRich Energy Wuwei للطاقة الكهروضوئية	1 جيجاوات	أعلنت

تصنيف النشاط ** جيد** هذه خطوة جيدة للغاية من جانب المملكة العربية السعودية نحو التخفيض من انبعاثات الكربون والاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري. لم تبدأ المملكة العربية السعودية فقط في اللحاق بالبلدان الأخرى بالاعتماد على الطاقة المتجددة ، ولكنها بدأت الآن في قيادة العالم من خلال عهد بناء أكبر محطة للطاقة الشمسية مسجلة ، أكبر بـ100 مرة من حيث توليد الطاقة عن ثاني أكبر محطة. بما أن مشروع الطاقة الشمسية بهذا الحجم لم يتم تنفيذه من قبل ، فإنه يجب توظيف شركة لديها الخبرة المناسبة في مجال الطاقة الشمسية لضمان نجاح مشروع بهذا الحجم. وعلاوة على ذلك ، إذا نجح هذا المشروع ، فسوف يثبت أن المملكة العربية السعودية قادرة على تنفيذ مثل هذه المشاريع ، وسيحتاج بناء مشاريع الطاقة الشمسية في مناطق أخرى من المملكة لمتابعة حصاد أشعة الشمس الوفيرة وإمكانات الطاقة الشمسية الغير محدودة في المنطقة.

تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

نحث المهتمين بهذه المسألة على إرسال الرسالة التالية إلى مدير الصندوق السعودي للاستثمار العام (يرجى الاطلاع على معلومات الاتصال أدناه).

نتثني على خطط المملكة العربية السعودية لاتخاذ الخطوات الأولى لبناء أكبر محطة للطاقة يتم بناؤها على الإطلاق للخفض من انبعاثات الكربون في البلاد. ولتحقيق هذه الخطوة إمكاناتها وخفض انبعاثات الكربون في المملكة العربية السعودية ، يحتاج البلاد أن تتوقف عن اعتمادها على الوقود الأحفوري. ويجب أن يبدأ القادة البيئيون وجمعيات الدعوة بالاستفسار مع وزارة الطاقة والصناعة والثروة المعدنية (MEIM) عن الخطط المستقبلية للبلاد للحد من محطات الوقود الأحفوري حيث أن المزيد من الطاقة المتجددة تبدأ في التدفق إلى البلاد. كما ينبغي عليهم الاستفسار من الوزارة عن إنشاء مشاريع أخرى للطاقة الشمسية لضمان بناء نظامي لمحطات الطاقة الجديدة ، وليس مجرد مشروع أو مشروعين ضخمين نحو جهود المملكة للتخفيف من تغير المناخ.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

سعادة ياسر عثمان الرميان ، المدير العام لصندوق الاستثمار العام في
صندوق الاستثمار العام السعودي والمدير الخارجي والموظف المستقل في Softbank Group Corp
media@pif.gov.sa أو Info@pif.gov.sa أو ir@softbank.co.jp
وللحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بشركاء مؤسسة (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية
----- أو مدراء بلد (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية ، Abeer Abdulkareem ،
Amgad Ellaboudy amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com و com.abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com

South Africa

Spotlight Activity: IPP SIGNING AND SOUTH AFRICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

Earlier this year in Parliament, South Africa's new energy minister Jeff Radebe said "Our people need energy, we require cleaner energy. We have our commitments in terms of the National Development Plan. Our own commitments in terms of our international obligations. Our people deserve better. And this project I believe, will assist us to reignite our economy and to get those much-needed jobs for our people." With this in mind, on 8 March he announced that 27 renewable energy independent power projects (REIPPs) would be signed with Eskom on 13 March.

This was a welcomed announcement for most in the clean energy movement as, for 2 years, there has been uncertainty over the country's renewable energy industry. This seemed like a more active approach from government to scale up renewable energy efforts, an acceptance to moving to the cheapest forms of electricity and that implementation on a wider scale would help to reverse the state power utility Eskom's drastic upward cost trend and drive power prices down.

According to Minister Radebe, the independent power producer (IPPs) projects would contribute 2,305 megawatts of electricity with the R56 billion investment set to create more than 60,000 jobs over the next few years. Though welcomed by many, the deal quickly faced opposition, in particular from Transform RSA NPC (a non-profit company) and National Union of

Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa). On 12 March, Transform RSA and Numsa attempted to interdict the signing.

In a statement Numsa said they had concerns that the renewable energy project would cause an increase in the price of electricity which would have the largest impact on the poor. The statement said that the matter had to go to court to protect the livelihood of thousands of workers and families as they believed the signing of the contracts would be “detrimental for the working class of Mpumalanga and the country as a whole.” The move was criticized by many civil society actors. At a hearing on 27 March. Numsa and Transform RSA were not granted the interdict, but the department at the time agreed to delay the signing of the contract.

Despite the further delays the contract signing finally happened in April. The projects will be in the Northern Cape (15 new wind, solar PV and CSP projects), Eastern Cape (four new wind projects), North West (four new solar PV projects), Western Cape (two wind projects), Mpumalanga (one biomass project), and the Free State (one hydro project).

Regardless of the claims for job losses, and the eventual contract signing, the opposition from the Numsa and others does clearly highlight a cause for concern. The government has clearly failed to effectively engage with all stakeholders. South Africa is in need of a just transition, and this will only happen if inclusive transformative programmes take place, with government showing leadership in engaging and working with CSOs, Labour, Business, and other stakeholders. Unless the concerns of all sectors are addressed, as a country we will not develop sustainably towards an environmentally conscious, socially equitable and economically just society.

Activity Rating **** Good move

The signing of the IPPs is a good first move in ensuring a more sustainable energy grid for the country. It shows that the government is willing to move forward with upscaling renewable energy.

Take Action: [\[Missing\]](#)

Contact: [\[Missing\]](#)
[\[Needs Country Manager info\]](#)

SOUTH KOREA

Spotlight Activity: Ministry of Environment Announced a New Car Rating System'

South Korea's fine dust situation, largely caused by auto pollution, has not shown any sign of improvement in spite of various countermeasures. In response, the government (Ministry of

Environment) plans to introduce an 'Environment-friendly Car Rating System' so that vehicles with low grades will not be allowed to operate. The Ministry of Environment released 'Supplementary Measures against Fine Dust in Spring' on March 29.

The Ministry of Environment is planning to announce the 'Green Emission Level of Domestic Vehicles,' which will be the basis for implementing 'Environment-friendly Car Rating System' in April. Environment Minister Kim Eun-kyung said that Environment-friendly Car Rating System' will be launched instead of the second-day-no-driving system (second day rotation system). All cars in the country are graded as five grades, and grades 1 and 2 have incentives such as toll reductions and parking discounts whereas grades 4 and 5 will be disadvantaged by limits on their operation. Diesel vehicles will be graded according to the European Union (EU) emission standards (from Euro 1 to Euro 6) whereas gasoline or gas vehicles will be graded according to emission standards. This means hydrogen and electric cars are equivalent to grade 1, and the grade 5 is expected to be equivalent to the Euro 3 standard or less applied from 2001 to 2004.

However, even if the criteria for 'Environment-friendly Car Rating System' comes up next month (in April), it does not provide a basis for restricting the operation of vehicles that pollute immediately. If there is no amendment of the current related laws, it cannot be accompanied by compulsion. The Air Quality Preservation Act or Special Law on the improvement of the air environment in the Seoul metropolitan area should be amended to fully implement the suggested policies.

The reason why the Ministry of Environment rolled out 'Environment-friendly Car Rating System' is that restricting the operation of older vehicles with more pollutant emissions is more effective in reducing fine dust than the second-day-no-driving system, which has been domestically controversial.

Source. Hankook Ilbo <http://hankookilbo.com/v/c2854456c63a4c40940b1964f40cf723>, (Mar. 29, 2018.)

Money Today <http://news.mt.co.kr/mtview.php?no=2018032911482025006>, (Mar. 29, 2018).

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

In South Korea, fine dust issues have been increasingly serious and vehicles are one of the major culprits. Rating and reducing the use of polluting cars will improve the environment and help South Korea meet its pledge to the Paris Agreement.

Take Action:

If you are concerned about this issue please send the following message to the Ministry of Environment, using the contact information provided below:

South Korea's air quality has been getting increasingly worse, which seriously damages the country's reputation and the health of its people. The government's Environmental Friendly Car-Rating System is excellent. To be fully implemented, we recommend that

the System be incorporated into the Air Quality Preservation Act or the Special Law on The Improvement of the Air Environment in the Seoul metropolitan area.

Contact:

Ministry of Environment

Living Environment Policy Office

Air Quality Division

Director: LEE Ju-chang (Tel. +82-44-201-6880)

Clean Air Planning Division

Director: HONG Dong-gon (Tel. +82-44-201-6860)

SPAIN (English)

Spotlight Activity: Recent European Union Data Indicates Spain is Falling Behind In It's Paris Agreement Commitments

The climate situation in Spain is serious and we are aware that it is getting worse, every day, drop by drop in a glass that will end up overflowing.

According to data from the European Commission, Spain has issued a total of 136 million tons of CO2 equivalent during the year 2017, reaching an increase of 141 million during this month of April 2018, while at the same time discussing and continuing to discuss in Congress the draft of the "Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition" that will be presented this year in Brussels; trying to advance in taking climatic action, but staying in a contradiction or in a lack of agreements between the different political parties. The law says that Spain has to reduce its emissions by 40% in 2030 compared to 1990 levels, but the projections indicate that if we continue with this pace, we will reach 330 million tons of CO2 equivalent. At the same time it will be participatory and cross-cutting between the government, companies and citizens to be able to fulfill the objectives. On a 11th April 2018, some thirty multinationals and medium-sized Spanish companies have signed the manifesto "Spanish companies for the opportunities of the Energy Transition and the fight against Climate Change", an initiative that encourages the government to approve this Law. But if we ask an average Spaniard, of any age, about whether he has participated in the public consultation on this law, held on 10th October 2017, or ask him, "what is your country doing to contain the Increase of 2° C and mitigate global warming?", his response would likely be based on a lack of knowledge and almost no participation. Who cares that Spain has suspended compliance with the Paris agreement established at COP21?. Only 350 proposals within all the country have been received for this public consultation.

Activity Ranking: * Falling behind

Many times I have looked at the situation in which Spain is in relative to it Paris Agreement commitment, which came into force on 11th February 2017, and the results are hardly visible in

the media or social networks. The latest news is from last November, based on the documents and reports of the Climate Change Performance Index that places Spain in 35th place in the list of the 57 nations. We are currently in the 38th position in the total ranking of 60 nations, a very alarming fact as we are at a very low level of performance to lessen our greenhouse gas emissions, increase renewable energy and improve our climate policies. Public participation has been very scarce.

We don't react, we change the channel, we turn the page, it does not matter, we keep giving "likes" to the photo of the famous football player or blogger on his trip to the Philippines. Why do not we make the fight against climate change viral...? Our laws must be participatory. To achieve the Paris Agreement goals it is necessary to collaborate and establish strategies among all the parties involved and to start working with all the citizens who suffer and who will suffer the consequences from a changing climate. We need to know what are the proposals that are being considered and not only give visibility to a beautiful photo in which proud smiles point to a Spain leading a global climate struggle, when in reality it is the opposite.

Take Action:

Citizens should be informed and up-to-date about the situation that Spain is faced with and its non-compliance with actions necessary to combat climate change. This is not information that is difficult to find or can only be acquired through social or environmental organizations. We should promote campaigns from social networks with logos or slogans "We want to know more" or "We want to participate in the agreements" or "Spain has to comply." We should also make small press releases from local newspapers, asking for more information with key data, because the situation is alarming and our health and our planet is at stake.

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

"As citizens from big cities, or as members of a smaller locality, or even from more isolated rural areas, we demand more information about the participation process in the Law on Climate Change or Energy Transition." Citizens need this information to be able to contribute from different points of views and experiences, since many times the participation is only relegated to a small percentage of the population that mostly lives in large cities "

For more information, please read the following report; <https://www.climate-change-performance-index.org/>. It contains the latest climate ranking results defined by a country's aggregated performance on 14 indicators within four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use and Climate Policy.

Contact:

Dña. Isabel García Tejerina

Ministra de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente del Gobierno de España.

[\(BOE 04-11-2016\)](#)

Paseo de Infanta Isabel, 1

28071 Madrid
Tel. 91 347 51 40
Fax. 91 347 51 42

informac@mapama.es

Grupo de crecimiento verde: 628 76 72 20 - comunicacion@grupocrecimientoverde.org

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Spain Country Manager Maria Barcoanto:
Maria@climatescorecard.org

Spain (Spanish)

Spotlight Activity: Los datos recientes de la Unión Europea indican que España ha suspendido el acuerdo de París

La situación climática en España parece que está pasada de moda y no somos conscientes de que la cosa está empeorando, cada día, gota a gota en un vaso que acabará desbordándose. Según datos de la Comisión Europea, España ha emitido un total de 136 millones de toneladas de CO₂ equivalente durante el año 2017, llegándose a incrementar en 141 millones durante este mes de Abril de 2018, mientras al mismo tiempo se discutía y se sigue discutiendo se elabora en el Congreso el borrador de la “Ley de Cambio Climático y transición energética” que se presentará este año en Bruselas; intentando avanzar en la acción climática, pero quedándose en una contradicción o en una falta de acuerdos entre los distintos partidos políticos. La ley dice que España tiene que reducir un 40% sus emisiones en 2030 respecto a los niveles de 1990, pero las proyecciones indican que si continuamos con este ritmo, alcanzaremos los 330 millones de toneladas de CO₂ equivalente. Al mismo tiempo que será participativa y transversal entre el gobierno, las empresas y los ciudadanos para poder cumplir con los objetivos; a día 11 de Abril de 2018, una treintena de multinacionales y medianas empresas españolas han firmado el manifiesto “Empresas españolas por las oportunidades de la Transición Energética y la lucha contra el Cambio Climático”, una iniciativa que anima al gobierno a la aprobación de esta Ley, pero en relación a los ciudadanos... si preguntamos a un español medio, de cualquier edad sobre si ha participado en la consulta pública sobre esta ley, realizada el pasado 10 de octubre de 2017 y sobre ¿qué está haciendo tu país para contener el incremento de 2º C y mitigar el calentamiento global?, probablemente su respuesta estaría basada en el desconocimiento escaso o en la participación prácticamente nula... ¿A quién le interesa que España haya suspendido el cumplimiento del acuerdo de París establecido en la COP21? . Sólo se han recibido 350 propuestas a esta consulta pública, que tras su análisis se elaborará el texto del anteproyecto que será sometido a trámite de audiencia.

Activity Ranking: * Falling behind

Son muchas las veces que busco cuál es la situación en la que se encuentra España en relación al compromiso, que entró en vigor el pasado 11 de febrero del año 2017 y los resultados apenas son visibles en los medios de comunicación o en las redes sociales. Las últimas noticias son del

pasado mes de noviembre, basadas en los documentos e informes del índice de Actuación Climática (Climate Change Performance Index) que ubica a España en el lugar 35 en el listado de las 57 naciones. Actualmente estamos en el puesto 38 del ranking total de 60 naciones, un dato bastante alarmante ya que estamos en un nivel muy bajo de actuación frente a las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, energía renovable y políticas climáticas y ningún medio se ha hecho eco de ello o como hemos analizado anteriormente, la participación pública ha sido muy escasa.

No reaccionamos, cambiamos de canal, pasamos página, no interesa, seguimos dando “likes” a la foto del famoso futbolista o de la blogger en su viaje a Filipinas. ¿Por qué no hacemos viral la lucha contra el cambio climático...? Si las leyes deben ser participativas y para conseguir los acuerdos de París se necesita de la colaboración y establecimiento de estrategias entre todas las partes implicadas, empecemos a trabajarlas con toda la ciudadanía que es la que sufre y sufrirá las consecuencias, o incluso desde la Educación en los colegios e institutos, aunque este tema lo podemos dejar para el siguiente artículo, porque es objeto de debate profundo. Necesitamos saber cuáles son las propuestas que se están barajando y no sólo dar visibilidad a una bonita foto en la que se lucen sonrisas orgullosas que apuntan a una España liderando una lucha climática a nivel mundial, cuando en realidad es todo lo contrario.

Take Action:

Los ciudadanos deberían estar informados y actualizados de la situación en la que está España frente a su cumplimiento de las acciones por el cambio climático, que no sea una información difícil de encontrar o sólo adquirida a través de organizaciones sociales o medioambientales. Por ello, deberíamos impulsar campañas desde las redes sociales con logos o lemas “Queremos saber más” ó “Queremos participar en los acuerdos” ó “España tiene que cumplir” y también realizando pequeñas notas de prensa desde los periódicos locales, pidiendo más información con datos clave, porque la situación es alarmante y nuestra salud y nuestro planeta está en juego.

“Como ciudadanos de urbes con alto número de población o como miembros de una localidad más pequeña o incluso provenientes de zonas rurales más aisladas, demandamos más información y difusión acerca del proceso de participación en la “Ley de Cambio climático o transición energética”, para poder contribuir desde diferentes puntos de vista y vivencias, ya que muchas veces la participación queda sólo relegada a un pequeño % de la población que en su mayoría vive en grandes ciudades”

Send Action Alert Message to:

Dña. Isabel García Tejerina. Ministra de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente del Gobierno de España.

Paseo de Infanta Isabel, 1

28071 Madrid

Tel. 91 347 51 40

Fax. 91 347 51 42

Correo electrónico: informac@mapama.es

THAILAND

Spotlight Activity: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS) significant for strengthening Thailand's Paris Agreement Pledge, Improving Energy-efficiency and Mitigating Climate Change

In February 2018, Thailand submitted two Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). NAMAs are defined as “actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions relative to business-as-usual emissions in developing countries. They are prepared under the umbrella of a government initiative, aligned with the country's national development goals, and supported by finance, technology and capacity building.” In the international context, NAMAs were first established within the UN Climate Change Convention's Cancun Agreements. Along with Thailand, other countries like Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam adopted the NAMA Projects in order to increase investments in energy-efficient buildings. The NAMA Projects paved the way for active stakeholder engagements where “ministries, local authorities, representatives from the construction sector, civil society and developers jointly participated through a series of country-specific workshops and training sessions to address barriers for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and stimulate action in the building sector”.

In Thailand's context, the government proposed two NAMAs, which included greening low-and-middle income housing, and greening the country's government buildings. It is estimated that the greening of housing complexes will be completed by 2023 whereas the greening of government building retrofits will be completed by 2022. The prime purpose of these two NAMA projects is to facilitate and promote green growth infrastructures in Thailand. Similarly, Isabella Louis, Deputy Director of UN Environment Asia and the Pacific Office further emphasized about the vast potentials of the NAMA Projects for facilitating green infrastructures in Thailand. Here she states, “Thailand's government, leading the way, aims to truly transform the building market and see green growth for years to come. This project facilitates regional action for our collective future- heralding an era of Asian leadership on global climate commitments”. To facilitate green growth infrastructures, different steps have been considered under the proposed NAMAs. These steps will include “commissioning nationally built low-and-middle income housing, retrofitting government buildings, and instilling national green building specifications. In addition, emphasis will be given upon the design aspects of new buildings and retrofits, including materials, energy and water-efficient appliances, and research and market stimulation to lower the costs of green construction”.

In the long-run, the two NAMAs are expected to have a positive impact upon Thailand's economy by reducing poverty, generating jobs, and promoting access to energy at both the local and national levels. The proposed NAMAs consider specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas

emissions. For instance, it has been estimated that the greening of low-and-middle income housing will reduce “Thailand’s projected emissions by around 304 kt of carbon dioxide per year” whereas greening of government buildings “will cut emissions by 1.6 kt of carbon dioxide equivalent annually”. The NAMA project plans to increase the government buildings for greening to around “639 buildings”, which will in turn increase the emissions reducing capacity by “decreasing around 98.8 kt of carbon dioxide per year”. It is thus likely that the proposed NAMAs will help in strengthening Thailand’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, which is of 20 percent emission reductions from business-as-usual by 2030. To meet the NDC targets, the proposed NAMAs will in turn enforce Thailand’s national goal, as mentioned in the Energy Efficiency Plan, which is to “reduce energy intensity by 30 percent by 2036, compared to 2010 levels”.

To learn more please visit the March 12, 2018 news report by Modern Diplomacy at <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/03/12/building-for-green-growth-in-thailand/>

Activity Ranking: *** Right Direction

By developing the two NAMA Projects, Thailand is certainly moving in the right direction. Thailand’s ability to successfully fulfill the Paris Agreement Pledge, which is more likely to occur as the proposed NAMAs are expected to significantly decrease large-scale greenhouse gas emissions in the near-future. Most importantly, promoting green growth infrastructures under the two NAMA projects, will ultimately lead to a more sustainable, energy-friendly and clean environment.

Take Action:

To help ensure that the proposed NAMA Projects which have been developed by the Thai Government are successful in the long-term, you can contact members of Thailand’s Ministry of Energy, Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency with the following message:

We congratulate the Thailand Government for implementing the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action projects. The proposed projects look very ambitious in terms of their plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. If the proposed NAMA projects are implemented successfully, Thailand’s climate change mitigation measures will be significantly strengthened in the near future. In order to ensure that the NAMA Projects are implemented successfully, your role will be critical. As a prominent member of Thailand’s Ministry of Energy, Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency, we kindly request that you develop a well-formulated roadmap for implementing the proposed NAMA Projects. In this roadmap, you should incorporate the budgetary allocations of the proposed projects, the outreach of the proposed projects, which should include the respective locations they will cover, and how many houses/buildings the project will cover in each location; along with detailed strategies for achieving the project’s objectives.

Contact:

Mr. Praphon Wongtharua

Director General

Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency, Ministry of Energy

17 Rama I Road, Kasatsuk Bridge,

Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand

Telephone: +662-223-0021-9 ext: 1320, 1625

Email: praphon_w@dede.go.th

Thai Language Version

กิจกรรมเด่น: การดำเนินการบรรเทาสาธารณภัยที่เหมาะสมในระดับประเทศ (NAMAS) สำคัญสำหรับการเสริมสร้างความเข้มแข็งของสัญญาประกันภัยกรุงปารีส, การปรับปรุงประสิทธิภาพการใช้พลังงานและลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ

ในเดือนกุมภาพันธ์ 2018, ประเทศไทยได้ส่งการดำเนินการบรรเทาสาธารณภัยที่เหมาะสมระดับประเทศ (NAMAS) อนุสัญญาสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ (UNFCCC). NAMAS ถูกนิยามว่าเป็น "การกระทำที่ลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกเมื่อเทียบกับการปล่อยมลพิษตามปกติในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา. พวกเขากำลังเตรียมการภายใต้ร่มของความคิดริเริ่มของรัฐบาล, สอดคล้องกับเป้าหมายการพัฒนาประเทศของประเทศ, และการสนับสนุนจากการเงินเทคโนโลยีและการเสริมสร้างขีดความสามารถ". ในบริบทระหว่างประเทศ NAMAS ได้จัดตั้งขึ้นเป็นครั้งแรกภายใต้ข้อตกลงการยกเลิก Cancun ของอนุสัญญาสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ. ประเทศไทยและประเทศอื่น ๆ เช่น อินโดนีเซีย ฟิลิปปินส์ และเวียดนาม ได้มีการนำโครงการ NAMA มาใช้ เพื่อเพิ่มการลงทุนในอาคารประหยัดพลังงาน. โครงการ NAMA ได้ปูทางสำหรับการนัดหมายผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียที่ใช้งานอยู่ที่ใด "กระทรวงหน่วยงานท้องถิ่นตัวแทนจากภาคการก่อสร้างภาคประชาสังคมและนักพัฒนาเข้าร่วมการประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการเฉพาะประเทศและการฝึกอบรมต่างๆ เพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาและอุปสรรคในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกและกระตุ้นการดำเนินการในภาคอาคาร".

ในบริบทของประเทศไทย รัฐบาลได้เสนอ NAMAS จำนวน 2 ราย ซึ่งรวมถึงการทำ Greening Housing ที่มีรายได้ต่ำและปานกลางและสร้างความเขียวขจีให้กับอาคารรัฐบาลของประเทศ. คาดว่าการทำสีเขียวของที่อยู่อาศัยจะเสร็จสมบูรณ์โดย 2023 ขณะที่การสร้างสีเขียวให้กับการตกแต่งอาคารของรัฐบาลจะเสร็จสิ้นโดย 2022. จุดประสงค์หลักของโครงการ NAMA ทั้งสองโครงการคือการส่งเสริมและส่งเสริมโครงสร้างพื้นฐานการเติบโตของเศรษฐกิจในประเทศไทย. ในทำนองเดียวกัน Isabella หลุยส์ รองผู้อำนวยการองค์การสหประชาชาติ สิ่งแวดล้อม เอเชีย และแปซิฟิก สำนักงานยังได้เน้นย้ำถึงศักยภาพของโครงการ NAMA ในการอำนวยความสะดวกด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐานสีเขียวในประเทศไทย. ที่นี่เธอกล่าวว่า "รัฐบาลไทยเป็นผู้นำในการสร้างตลาดอย่างแท้จริงและ

เห็นการเติบโตของสีเขียวในหลายปีต่อไป. โครงการนี้อำนวยความสะดวกในการดำเนินการระดับภูมิภาคเพื่ออนาคตร่วมกันของเราซึ่งเป็นการประกาศศักราชของผู้นำเอเชียในระดับโลกความผูกพันกับสภาพอากาศ". เพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกในโครงสร้างพื้นฐานที่มีการเติบโตของสีเขียวขั้นตอนต่างๆได้รับการพิจารณาภายใต้NAMAที่เสนอไว้. ขั้นตอนเหล่านี้จะรวมถึง"การว่าจ้างที่อยู่อาศัยที่มีรายได้ต่ำและปานกลางในระดับประเทศ, ติดตั้งอาคารของรัฐบาลและปลูกฝังข้อกำหนดอาคารสีเขียวแห่งชาติ. นอกจากนี้ยังให้ความสำคัญกับด้านการออกแบบอาคารใหม่และโครงการติดตั้งเพิ่มเติม, รวมทั้งอุปกรณ์เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้าพลังงานและน้ำที่มีประสิทธิภาพการวิจัยและการกระตุ้นตลาดเพื่อลดต้นทุนในการก่อสร้างสีเขียว".

ในระยะยาวทั้งสองNAMAsคาดว่าจะมีผลกระทบเชิงบวกเมื่อเศรษฐกิจไทยโดยการลดความยากจน การสร้างงานและการส่งเสริมการเข้าถึงพลังงานทั้งในระดับท้องถิ่นและระดับประเทศ. NAMAที่เสนอพิจารณาเป้าหมายเฉพาะสำหรับการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก. ตัวอย่างเช่นมีการคาดการณ์ว่าการสร้างสีเขียวของที่อยู่อาศัยที่มีรายได้ต่ำและปานกลางจะลดลง"การปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกของ"ไทยประมาณ 304 kt ของคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ต่อปี"ในขณะที่การปันของอาคารรัฐบาล "จะลดการปลดปล่อยก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ประมาณ 1.6 กิโลไบต์ เทียบเท่าทุกปี ". โครงการ NAMAวางแผนที่จะเพิ่มอาคารของรัฐบาลในการทำgreening ไปยัง "639 อาคาร", ซึ่งจะช่วยเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซโดย "ลดลงประมาณ 98.8 kt ของก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ต่อปี". ดังนั้นจึงมีแนวโน้มว่าNAMAsที่เสนอจะช่วยในการสร้างความเข้มแข็งของประเทศชาติกำหนดสมทบ(NDC)ข้อตกลงปารีสซึ่งเป็นของการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกร้อยละ 20 จากธุรกิจตามปกติโดย2030. เพื่อให้บรรลุเป้าหมาย NDC NAMAs ที่เสนอจะบังคับใช้เป้าหมายแห่งชาติของไทยดังที่กล[?]าวไว[?]ใน "แผนประหยัดพลังงาน" ซึ่งก็คือ "ลดความเข[?]มของพลังงานโดย30 เปอร์เซ็นต์ ภายในปี 2036, เปรียบเทียบกับ2010 ระดับ".

หากต้องการเรียนรู้เพิ่มเติมโปรดไปที่รายงานข่าวประจำวันวันที่ 12 มีนาคม 2018 โดย Modern Diplomacy ที่ <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/03/12/building-for-green-growth-in-thailand/>

การจัดอันดับกิจกรรม * ทิศทางที่ถูกต้อง.**

การพัฒนาโครงการ NAMA ทั้ง 2 โครงการนี้ประเทศไทยกำลังดำเนินไปอย่างถูกต้อง. เหตุผลที่สำคัญในการก้าวไปในทิศทางที่ถูกต้องก็คือเรื่องของประเทศไทยความสามารถในการปฏิบัติตามข้อตกลงสัญญาปารีสได้สำเร็จ, ซึ่งมีแนวโน้มที่จะเกิดขึ้นเนื่องจากNAMAsที่เสนอไว้คาดว่าจะลดลงอย่างมากการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกขนาดใหญ่ในอนาคตอันใกล้. สิ่งสำคัญที่สุดคือการส่งเสริมโครงสร้างพื้นฐานด้านการเติบโตสีเขียวภายใต้โครงการNAMAทั้งสองโครงการ, ในที่สุดจะนำไปสู่สภาพแวดล้อมที่ยั่งยืนมากขึ้นเป็นมิตรกับสิ่งแวดล้อมและทำความสะอาดในระยะยาว.

เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อช่วยให้มั่นใจได้ว่าโครงการ NAMA ที่ได้รับการพัฒนาขึ้นโดยรัฐบาลไทยมีดังนี้ ประสบความสำเร็จในระยะยาวคุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกกระทรวงพลังงานของประเทศไทยได้, กรมพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและอนุรักษ์พลังงาน ด้วยข้อความแจ้งเดือนการดำเนินการต่อไปนี้:

เราขอแสดงความยินดีกับรัฐบาลไทยในการดำเนินการโครงการบรรเทาสาธารณภัยที่เหมาะสมกับประเทศไทย. โครงการที่เสนอมีความทะเยอทะยานมากในแง่ของแผนการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก. หากโครงการ NAMA ที่นำเสนอได้รับการดำเนินการเรียบร้อยแล้วมาตรการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยจะเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมากในอนาคตอันใกล้. เพื่อให้มั่นใจว่าโครงการ NAMA ดำเนินการเรียบร้อยแล้วบทบาทของคุณจะมีความสำคัญ. ในฐานะสมาชิกคนสำคัญของกระทรวงพลังงานของประเทศไทยกรมพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและอนุรักษ์พลังงาน เราขอความกรุณาให้คุณพัฒนาแผนงานที่ได้รับการจัดทำขึ้นเพื่อนำเสนอโครงการ NAMA ที่เสนอ. ในแผนงานนี้คุณควรรวมการจัดสรรงบประมาณของโครงการที่เสนอ, การขยายงานของโครงการที่เสนอซึ่งควรรวมถึงสถานที่ที่จะครอบคลุมและจำนวนบ้าน/อาคารจะครอบคลุมโครงการ ในแต่ละสถานที่; พร้อมกับกลยุทธ์รายละเอียดเพื่อให้บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ของโครงการ.

ส่งการแจ้งเดือนการกระทำไปที:

นายประพนธ์วงศ์ธารา

อธิบดี

กรมพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและอนุรักษ์พลังงานกระทรวงพลังงาน

17 พระราม I ถนน Kasatsuk Bridge,

ปทุมวันกรุงเทพฯ 10330 ประเทศไทย

โทรศัพท์: + 662-223-0021-9, ส่วนขยาย: 1320, 1625

อีเมล: praphon_w@dede.go.th

นางนวลันเดชะศกุลกุล

รองอธิบดี

กรมพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและอนุรักษ์พลังงานกระทรวงพลังงาน

17 พระราม I ถนน Kasatsuk Bridge,

ปทุมวันกรุงเทพฯ 10330 ประเทศไทย

โทรศัพท์: + 662-223-0021-9, ส่วนขยาย: 1724

อีเมล: nuanjan@dede.go.th

สำหรับข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมกรุณาติดต่อ Climate Scorecard ประเทศไทยผู้จัดการประจำประเทศ Neebir Banerjee: Neebir@climatescorecard.org

Turkey

Spotlight Activity: The 9th Energy Efficiency Forum and Exhibition

The 9th Energy Efficiency Forum and Exhibition was held in between 29-30 March 2018 in Istanbul. It is one of the biggest and most important events in the field of energy efficiency which is hosted by Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. This year, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, presented the "National Energy Efficiency Action Plan" (see post #1). Describing the targets and application areas covered by the plan, the importance of implementing a national energy policy is emphasized. The Minister said "The expected investment amount until 2023 is \$10.9 billion. This investment will result in 23 million ToE energy savings and 66.6 million tons of carbon emission reductions which is equivalent of 14% of primary energy consumption. It will create 20,000 jobs and get rid of the need to invest \$4.2 billion in power plants. Thus, with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, a total savings of \$30.2 billion in energy costs will emerge by 2033." The Minister also pointed out that buildings, which is one of the most energy consuming sectors, has an important place in the action plan. He also added that thermal insulation can provide up to 40% reduction in heating and cooling costs. To support the insulation market, a low-interest consumer loan model will be introduced.

Speaking at the session titled "Energy Efficiency Improvements in Buildings", IZODER (Heat, Sound, Sound and Fire Insulation Association) Vice-Chairman said that the energy consumed by buildings has reached 40% of total energy consumption which exceeded the consumption of the industry sector. He also mentioned the importance of insulation and added that a reduction in taxes on goods and services would mobilize the market. It is also very important that low-cost loans are presented as incentives. The subsidy of some of the credits by the government is aimed at increasing consumer support for reducing energy use.

Activity Ranking *** Right Direction

Plans for reducing the energy consumption of buildings are good steps forward, but, market and building owners need support from the government such as low taxes and subsidies to lower the investment cost. This is an emerging issue which needs solid steps to be taken.

Take Action:

You can get in contact with the Ministry and indicate your willingness to take the necessary actions to lower the energy consumption of your building which will also lower your energy bills. Please send the following message to the policymaker listed below:

We would like to express our willingness to make an investment in better building insulation. However, it is important that our investment has the support of government. For this reason, the market requires necessary steps to be taken such as tax reduction for goods and services and incentives and subsidies for consumers and building owners.

Contact:

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

General Directorate of Renewable Energy

Address: Eskişehir Yolu (Dumlupınar Bulvarı) 7. Km. No:166 P.K.:06520 Çankaya/ Ankara

Director General: Dr. Oğuz Can
Tel. 0090 312 295 50 00

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Turkey Country Manager Ozlem Duyan:
ozlem@climatescorecard.org

[Need Turkey in English]

Türkiye

Dikkat Çeken Aktivite: 9. Enerji Verimliliği Forum ve Fuarı

9. Enerji Verimliliği Forum ve Fuarı 29-30 Mart 2018 tarihleri arasında İstanbul'da gerçekleştirildi. Fuar, Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı tarafından düzenlenen enerji verimliliği alanındaki en büyük ve en önemli etkinliklerden biridir. Bu yıl, Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanı, "Ulusal Enerji Verimliliği Eylem Planı" nı sundu (bkz. Post # 1).

Planın kapsadığı hedefler ve uygulama alanları anlatılarak, ulusal enerji politikasının uygulanmasının öneminin altı çizildi. Bakan konuşmasında sözlerini şu şekilde sürdürdü; "2023 yılına kadar beklenen yatırım tutarı 10.9 milyar dolar. Bu yatırımın birincil enerji tüketiminin %14' üne denk gelen 23 milyon ToE enerji tasarrufu ve 66.6 milyon ton karbon emisyon azaltımı ile sonuçlanması bekleniyor. Yatırımın 20,000 kişiye istihdam sağlaması beklenirken enerji santrallerinde 4.2 milyar dolarlık yatırım yapma ihtiyacından da tasarruf edilmiş olunacak. Böylece, Ulusal Enerji Verimliliği Eylem Planı ile 2033 yılına kadar enerji maliyetlerinde toplam 30.2 milyar dolar tasarruf sağlanacaktır." Bakan ayrıca, en çok enerji tüketen sektörlerden biri olan binaların da projede önemli bir yere sahip olduğunu belirtti. Isı yalıtımı sayesinde ısıtma ve soğutma maliyetlerinde %40'a kadar azalma sağlayabileceğini de sözlerine ekledi. Isı yalıtımı uygulamasını desteklemek için ise düşük faizli bir tüketici kredisi modeli geliştirileceğini belirtti.

Binalarda Enerji Verimliliği İyileştirmeleri başlıklı oturumda konuşan İZODER Başkan Yardımcısı (Isı Su Ses ve Yangın Yalıtımcıları Derneği), binaların tükettiği enerjinin toplam enerji tüketiminin %40' ına denk geldiğini ve sanayi enerji tüketimini aştığını ifade etti. Ayrıca, yalıtımın öneminden de bahsederek mal ve hizmetler üzerindeki vergilerin azalmasının piyasayı harekete geçireceğini de sözlerine ekledi. Düşük maliyetli kredilerin teşvik olarak sunulması da çok önemlidir. Bazı kredilerin devlet desteği ile sunulması da tüketici için bir yöntem.

Aktivite Puanlaması *** Doğru Yön: Binaların enerji tüketimini azaltmaya yönelik planlar çok iyi bir adımlardır, ancak pazarın ve bina sahiplerinin düşük vergi ve teşvik gibi yatırım maliyetini azaltmaya yönelik finansal desteğe ihtiyacı vardır. Bu konuda acil harekete geçilmesi gerekirken atılması gereken somut adımlara ihtiyaç vardır.

Harekete Geç

Aşağıdaki Eylem ikaz Mesajıyla Bakanlık ile temasa geçebilir ve binanızın enerji tüketimini düşürerek faturalarınızın da azalması için gerekli önlemleri alma konusundaki isteğinizi belirtebilirsiniz:

Bu mesaj ile bina yalıtımına yatırım yapma isteğimizi ifade etmek isteriz. Ancak, yatırımımızın devlet desteğine sahip olması önemlidir. Bu nedenle tüketiciler ve inşaat sahiplerinin uygulamaya yönelmeleri için mal ve hizmetlerde vergi indirimi, teşvikler ve sübvansiyonlar gibi gerekli adımların atılmasını gerektirmektedir.

Eylem İkaz Mesajı İlgili Kişi:

Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı
Yenilenebilir Enerji Genel Müdürlüğü
Adres: Eskişehir Yolu (Dumlupınar Bulvarı) 7. Km. No: 166 P.K.:06520 Çankaya/ Ankara
Genel Müdür: Dr. Oğuz Can
Tel. 0090 312 295 50 00

United Kingdom

Spotlight Activity: UK Government's Efforts on Energy Transition and Efficiency

As the UK works to meet the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C, it must tackle emissions on two key fronts – where its energy comes from, and how much it uses. However, a slash to funding for energy-efficient homes, as well as mixed progress in reducing reliance on high-emission technologies, highlights the need to place some serious pressure on the government to steer a course for cooler waters.

Energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective means by which the UK could decarbonise, and with household energy usage accounting for 13% of the UK's total emissions, it can't be ignored if we are to hit our climate goals. Instead, public investment in energy efficiency has fallen 53% since 2012. After [David Cameron's government ended](#), all taxpayer-funded programmes in England weakened energy suppliers' obligations to improve energy efficiency. Two recent reports by [Frontier Economics](#) and [e3g](#) highlight the economic and environmental opportunities of an improved programme and demand urgent action, but as yet the government shows no signs of heeding their advice.

While the UK has [rejected 7 out of 8 plans](#) for fracking this year, the government is still licensing vast areas to [oil and gas companies for exploration](#) - 177,000 hectares of which is classed as protected land. Fracking from the surface of protected areas is banned, but the licensed areas in the Weald, South Downs, Surrey Hills, and Isle of Wight are naturally fractured, leaving them

vulnerable to other forms of extraction, Acidisation is one such technique, in which hydrochloric acid solution is pumped into wells to dissolve surrounding rock and expand fractures, releasing oil trapped within. The activity has only recently been regulated by the Environment Agency, and may pose a risk to groundwater. Using this or similar techniques, UKOG hopes to extract more than one billion barrels of oil over the coming decades – and the government appears happy to facilitate this statement of intent.

The lack of progress made on the Swansea Bay tidal lagoon project is also rather disappointing. Tidal power was an essential component of David Cameron's National Infrastructure Plan, but a government-backed review strongly urging the government to move forward with the technology has been left unanswered for [more than a year](#) now. The project may have some hope of receiving subsidy support from the £600m pot on offer next year, but with further subsidies [frozen until 2025](#), it will face stiff competition. For now, it is likely that the project will be left by the wayside.

On a more positive note, plans for one of the UK's largest battery storage facilities in Swindon are [moving forward](#), thanks in part to a [£250m](#) government boost to support battery technology. Batteries store power when the wind is blowing and the sun is high to use when their output falls, helping users like Swindon Council reduce their dependence on the fossil-fuel dominated grid, and vastly increasing the capacity and viability of renewable energy projects, A record amount of onshore wind capacity was installed in the UK in 2017. but the government's ban on onshore developers [competing for subsidies](#) has raised concerns that further construction will experience a cliff-like drop and drive energy prices back up. Battery storage could be crucial in ensuring their continued viability.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing Still

The government has made backwards steps on energy efficiency and positive steps on battery storage are being nullified by subsidy restrictions, dumped projects, and continued support for oil and gas exploration. The government could and should be doing a lot more during this critical time in ensuring that the Paris Agreement goals are met.

Take Action:

Rt Hon Claire Perry is the Minister of State for Energy and Clean Growth. Please send the following message to Claire Perry to voice your concern for the UK's continued issuing of licenses for oil and gas on protected lands:

I am concerned for the future of the UK's protected lands. The government should be defending these areas against all fossil fuel extraction methods, not providing oil and gas companies with licenses for exploration. As the minister responsible for clean growth, please consider redirecting efforts to make the Swansea Bay tidal lagoon project a success, rather than facilitating a fossil-fuel intensive future.

Contact:

Rt Hon Claire Perry, Minister of State for Energy and Clean Growth.
Email: claire.perry.mp@parliament.uk
Tel: +44 0207 219 7050
Mail: House of Commons, London, SW1A 0AA

United States

Spotlight Activity: Congress Expands and Increases Section 45Q Tax Credit for Carbon Capture and Storage

In February 2018, Congress passed the FUTURE Act as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. It included a provision to expand and increase the tax credit for the sequestration and long-term storage of carbon oxides, also known as carbon capture and storage (CCS).

When it was originally created in 2008, the Section 45Q tax credit set a rebate of \$10 per carbon that was captured and used for the production of other energy sources, and \$20 per ton for carbon that was captured and permanently stored, e.g. in geologic formations deep underground. Under the new bill, the credit will be increased to \$35 and \$50 respectively by 2026, and inflation-adjusted thereafter.

The credit will particularly benefit Wyoming, which has the largest carbon capture and storage research in the country, as well as other states with strong innovation in this technology including Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

The bill was sponsored in the Senate by leaders from both parties: Heidi Heitkamp (D-ND), Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), and John Barrasso (R-WY). It was also supported by Mike Conaway (R-TX) in the House of Representatives.

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

The expansion of the credit is a landmark move for CCS technology in the US, as it will help to bring down the cost of the process under existing technology and encourage innovation to make the technology cheaper and more efficient in the long run. CCS is an essential element to global emissions reductions, and will greatly help the US to meet its goals under the Paris Agreement. Congressional support for this technology sends a signal to American businesses and individuals that the government supports carbon emission reduction technologies and is the first step towards putting a price on carbon nationally.

Take Action:

Contact your Senators to voice your support for the bill with the following message:

Carbon Capture and Storage is an essential technology to reduce carbon emissions and to meet our pledge under the Paris Agreement. I support the expansion of the Section 45Q tax credit for CCS and the Senate's decision to expand it.

Contact:

Your Senators

Web: www.senate.gov

Tel: 202 224-3121 (Capitol switchboard)

Mail: Senator (first & last name), U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510

For more information, please contact Climate Scorecard US Country Manager Stephanie Gagon:

Sgagnon@climatescorecard.org