



GLOBAL REPORT # 7

INTRODUCTION

For Global Spotlight Report # 7 Climate Scorecard asked our Country Managers to describe a significant climate change-related spotlight activity that took place in their countries during the period July-August 2018, and rate these activities according to our 4-point rating scale:

- **** Good Move
- *** Right Direction but Needs to Do More
- ** Standing Still
- * Falling Behind

The results are less than stellar. The Spotlight Activities in three major countries (Brazil, Turkey, and the United Kingdom) were given a one-star Falling Behind rating. Reports in all three of these countries pointed to a failure in government policy to advance a positive climate change agenda.

Eight countries were given two-star Standing Still ratings (Canada, China, Germany, India, Mexico, Japan, South Africa, and South Korea). Here, seemingly good policies are in place but our country ratings reflect the inability of the governments to sufficiently implement them.

Seven countries were given three-star Right Direction ratings (Australia, France, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russia, Thailand, and the United States). Reasons for the three-star ratings included implementation of significant positive mitigation policies at the sub-national level in two countries where national-level policy has run counter to the Paris Agreement (Australia and the United States).

The European Union and Saudi Arabia were given a four-star Good Move rating; The EU for its bold move to implement a public consultation process as part of its effort to develop a strategy for long-term greenhouse gas reduction; and Saudi Arabia, a country that historically had not been known for strong climate change policies, for its investment in a major wind-energy project.

KRISTIN-PLEASE INSERT THIS REPORT PERIOD'S RATINGS TABLE IN THIS GLOBAL REPORT (AND POSTON OUR HOME PAGE)

The lackluster activity ratings reported in this Global Spotlight Report continue to call into question the ability of countries to successfully implement the Paris Agreement. Several major countries, e.g. Russia and Turkey, have yet to fully ratify the Agreement. Others, such as Turkey and Mexico are dealing with new governments that seem somewhat skittish about committing to strong climate change policies. Still others, such as Australia and South Africa seem to be investing more heavily in coal. And then of course there is the United States whose withdrawal from the Paris Agreement is scheduled to take place in 2020.

All this argues for an urgent global effort to raise awareness and put pressure on countries to significantly strengthen their Paris Agreement emission reduction pledges before 2020. Climate Scorecard has issued an expression of interest for other organizations to join us in such an effort described in our Partnership Campaign to Save the Paris Agreement.

LEARN MORE---KRISTIN PLEASE INCLUDE A LINK TO OUR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

LIST OF GLOBAL REPORT # 7 SPOTLIGHT ACTIVITIES

Australia: Farmers Organize for Climate Action ***

Brazil: Government Supports Increased Deforestation *

Canada: Proposed Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion **

China: China Needs to Allocate More Resources to Implement Climate Change Policy **

European Union: Public Consultation Proposed to Help Develop Climate Change Strategy *****

France: Weak National Low Carbon Transportation Strategy Introduced ***

Germany: Confusion About How to Meet EU Automobile Emission Regulations (MOF and MOE) **

India: Lack of a Strategy to Combat Increasing Impacts of Heatwaves **

Indonesia: Indonesia's New Data Portals -- Satu Peta (One Map) ***

Japan: Cabinet Approves Legislation for Establishing Recycle-Based Society **

Mexico: Recently Elected Government Has Uncertain Plans for Development of Energy Sector **

Nigeria: Develops Third National Paris Agreement Communication ***

Russia: Introduces Project Ecology---An Ambitious Program to Strengthen Environmental Protection ***

Saudi Arabia: Initiates Plans for First Major Wind Farm *****

South Africa: China Provides Financing for Large Coal Mining Plant **

South Korea: New Amendment to the National Roadmap for Reducing Emissions Relies on Overseas Credits **

Thailand: Progress Towards Climate Change Mitigation Fails to Emphasize Holistic Policies to Affect Real Change ***

Turkey: New Parliament Unlikely to Advance Climate Change Agenda *

United Kingdom: Climate Change Policies Falter *

United States: Offshore Wind Energy Takes Off in the Northeast ***

COUNTRY REPORTS

AUSTRALIA

Spotlight Activity: Australian farmers push for more climate action

In 2016 more than 1,300 Australian farmers were surveyed for their views on climate change by a small group of concerned agriculturists. Nine out of ten respondents were concerned about damage to the planet's climate from human activities. Nine out of ten farmers also wanted more action from their political representatives. These results were hand-delivered to politicians in Canberra, Australia's capital by the newly-formed Farmers for Climate Action - the first advocacy group of its kind in Australia. Fast forward to 2018 and Farmers for Climate Action has a visible presence in the national media, has sent representatives to UN climate talks and is playing a crucial role by facilitating constructive dialogue between farmers and their elected representatives.

Traditionally, farmers have been a politically conservative group in Australia, and rural areas are overwhelmingly represented in parliament by National Party MPs (which partners with the Liberal Party to form the so-called "Coalition" - currently Australia's governing group). In the last few years a widening rift has opened between farmers and the National Party: while farmers are starting to agitate for more climate action, many National MPs have taken an unashamedly pro-fossil fuel stance, with some denying the effect of human activities on the climate altogether. Before being forced to resign in scandal last year, former National's leader Barnaby was publicly calling for Australia to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and was an outspoken critic of renewable energy (despite his district being home to some of the most impressive wind power projects in Australia!).

Current National's leader and Minister for Agriculture David Littleproud has taken a very different stance. He sees the exciting opportunities provided by renewable energy and acknowledges farmers are struggling with climate change. But he still struggles with a small, hardline faction of National MPs opposed to climate action and has made no indications he will reign in this rogue wing of his Party.

This makes grassroots momentum in the farming community all the more important. Farmers for Climate Action was accepted as a partner in Australia's biggest farming industry body - the National Farmer's Federation - in late 2016, and just one day later agriculture leaders elected Fiona Simson as Federation president. Simson is a climate advocate and doesn't hesitate to criticise the National Party for its anti-climate action stance. When Littleproud and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull embarked on a tour of drought-stricken NSW last month they were warned by former National MPs to not politicize the tour by mentioning climate change, drawing a swift rebuke from Simson. She will continue to pressure the National

Party to adopt more climate friendly stances, just as Farmers for Climate Action will continue to bring the stories of climate-affected farmers to national attention. All over Australia graziers, dairy farmers, crop-growers, fruit growers and winemakers are joining a movement that shows no signs of slowing down.

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

Currently, Australia has no government plan for how it will reduce emissions in the agriculture sector. If emission cuts in the energy sector do not materialize, agriculture will have to bear more responsibility for reaching Australia's Paris targets, something farmers will struggle with given the current droughts. But farmers - seeing the impacts of climate change first hand - are showing increased willingness to push for more climate action, and acknowledge the basic driver of drought and extreme weather: climate change. The farming sector is realising Australia needs to show more responsibility in its climate goals and is organising itself to make things happen.

Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Mr. Littleproud,

Thank you for publicly speaking out about the threat climate change poses to Australian farmers, and for arguing for the benefits of renewable energy to rural areas. I wholeheartedly support your efforts to shine a spotlight on climate change as a real and present danger to farmers, especially when other members of your parliamentary party seem intent on playing down or even denying the threat exists.

On your recent tour of drought-affected regions in NSW you saw first-hand the heartbreak farmers are experiencing. These weather conditions are not only once-in-a-lifetime, they are now more likely to occur in a warming world. This is not just anecdotal evidence from the people who work the land - these dry, hot conditions are unprecedented, and meteorological experts predict things will only get worse. If it's hard to imagine how farmers can survive this drought, it's even harder to imagine what happens when the next dry spell occurs.

I urge you to press your colleagues to see climate action as a responsible, necessary step to help Australian farmers. Emergency food & water deliveries, subsidies and direct financial aid is only a band aid solution and fails to address the wider problem. If the current climatic conditions - extreme heat and fewer, more unpredictable rainfall events - are allowed to get worse, then no amount of material aid will save Australian farmers. Agricultural industries are already having to adapt to a warming world, but it is quickly becoming apparent that the rate at which they can safely adapt is being outstripped by changes in our climate. As Minister for Agriculture & Water Resources please keep up the pressure for climate action - your constituency can see the problem first hand and need you to act urgently.

Send Action Alert Message to:

The Hon. David Littleproud MP
Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources

Suite 3, Foodworks Centre
59 Condamine Street
Dalby, QLD, 4405
Phone: +61 7 4662 2715

Twitter: [@D LittleproudMP](#)

Email: david.littleproud.mp@aph.gov.au

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Australia Country Manager Julian Atchison:
Contact Julian@climatescorecard.org

BRAZIL

Spotlight Activity: Government Supports Increased Deforestation

"In exchange for political support, the Brazilian government signals the increase in deforestation of landowners, putting the country's contribution to the Paris Agreement at risk." This is the first sentence of a study published on July 9th and signed by ten Brazilian researchers in Nature Climate Change. In the worst-case scenario, the environmental retreat can have a financial impact of US\$ 5 trillion by 2050. The impact may be so large that Brazil does not realize its commitment. Its failure will be passed on to other countries so that the overall objective of limiting the increase in temperature on the planet to 2° C is maintained.

The basis of the study's analysis are three governance scenarios inspired by three moments of the recent trajectory to combat deforestation, identified by the authors. The first is before 2005, when governance was weak and deforestation was high. Between 2005 and 2011, command and control policies were efficient and yielded results. From 2012 to 2017, governance was compromised with the messages given in the revision of the Forest Code and the bargaining in Congress.

Based on that trajectory, the researchers defined the "strong", "weak" and "intermediate" scenarios of environmental governance. In the strong, there is expansion of preservation policies and total political support to the environmental agenda. The annual deforestation in the Cerrado biome would fall from 8 thousand km², and that from the Amazon, from 9.5 thousand km², to less than 4 thousand km² in both biomes.

In the weak scenario, deforestation control is abandoned and there are incentives for predatory livestock and agriculture. It is in this situation that the financial impact of \$ 5 trillion was estimated.

The intermediate scenario is the "business as usual" one, that is, the maintenance of what happens today. It is both not positive and contradictory at the same time, because it maintains deforestation control policies while also signals with support for predatory forest impact practices. In this scenario, annual deforestation in the Amazon would reach 17,000 km² and in the Cerrado, 15,000 km² by 2030. This would result in the emission of 16.3 gigatonnes of CO₂ for the period 2010-2030.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

Brazil is the seventh largest emitter in the world. The Brazilian target assumed in the Paris Agreement is a 37% reduction by 2025, considering 2005 levels, in addition to an indication of a cut of up to 43% in 2030. Between 2005 and 2012, Brazil reduced emissions by 54% and the reduction of deforestation in the period (78%) was the main activity responsible for the performance. However, in return for political support, President Michel Temer signed interim measures and decrees that lowered requirements for environmental licensing, and suspended demarcation of indigenous lands, making it easier for land invaders to benefit from illegally deforested areas.

Take Action

You can help the Brazilian authorities by encouraging more work to avoid the worst-case scenario described at the study. Please send the following message to the policymakers below:

Dear Minister Edson Duarte.

Brazil's hydroelectric potential is at the limit, agribusiness is going to grow, so is the industry, and those are the sectors which contributes the most to the Brazilian GDP. And it is very difficult to do this without increasing emissions. So, all the surplus that we can take to let those main sectors emit, while meeting our pledge to the Paris Agreement, must come from deforestation, which is linked to illegal land grabbing and real estate speculation, without gain for the economy. It is therefore mandatory to enrich the laws and increase the control against deforestation in Brazil.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Edson Duarte, Minister of Environment
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
Tel: +55 (61) 2028-1057/1289/1422

Head of Gabinet
Heitor Matallo Júnior
Email: heitor.matallo@mma.gov.br
Tel: +55 (61) 2028-1201

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 5º andar
70068-900 - Brasília - DF
FAX: 2028-1756

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Brazil Country Manager Rafael Nogueira: Contact: Rafael@climatescorecard.org

CANADA

Spotlight Issue: The Trans Mountain Pipeline Expansion Counterintuitive to Paris Agreement?

An August 30th Federal Court of Appeal ruling halted this project by nullifying the license to move work forward. Inadequate consultation with Indigenous communities and environmental assessment impacts on increased tanker traffic on marine environment were the stated reasons. Prime Minister Trudeau responded September 5, that the government accepts the ruling and is looking at all options to get the construction back on track and new approvals issued.

The Trans Mountain expansion involves a twinning of an existing 1,150-kilometre pipeline (1953) between Edmonton, Alberta (AB), and Burnaby, British Columbia (BC). It adds 980 kilometres of new pipeline and nearly triples its capacity from 300,000 to an estimated 890,000 barrels a day; it increases traffic along BC's coast to 34 tankers per month from 5 tankers. It is the only pipeline carrying AB crude to the West Coast, most to end up in tankers bound for Asia.

Ottawa approved the project in November 2016 and BC's then Liberal government followed suit. The pipeline has been the centre of fractious arguments to regulate what flows through it since a change of BC government in July 2017. The new government seeks further measures given expected damage of tanker spills, pipeline leaks of diluted bitumen, and adverse climate impacts on fisheries, local ecosystems and tourism. The project also faces opposition from activists and some Indigenous groups. A paradox is noted though in that AB heavy oil production, in part is powered by cheap natural gas to dilute the heavy oil or bitumen for the pipeline, of which northeast BC in particular, benefitting from provincial subsidies, is a preferred supplier to AB.

AB sees the pipeline as critical given price fluctuations, bottlenecks and desire for new markets. Economic gains are almost entirely in AB while BC bears much environmental risk. 84 million tonnes of CO₂ yearly or 2.5 billion tonnes over 30 years are expected. Construction is estimated at one million tonnes of CO₂, (land clearing) plus marine shipping, 68 kilotons CO₂ eq per year. Given a potential 150-year lifespan, increased emissions as surface bitumen becomes scarcer, transport, and global impacts, climate calculations should be extrapolated out to at least 2050.

As government talks dragged on, on April 8 Kinder Morgan (KM) announced it would stop all non-essential work saying the legal disputes put the line's financial viability and continuity at risk. Ottawa offered to buy 51% of the project. However, KM did not see this solving the uncertainty of BC's attempts to stop the project. On April 30, they said no but offered to sell 100% of the project to Canada instead for \$6.5 billion. Armed with a financial analysis, Canada offered \$3.85 billion. KM's Board rejected the offer as "below the valuation" of assets, and counter-offered with \$4.5 billion. Ottawa accepted with plans to re-privatize the pipeline by August. KM worked with Ottawa to identify another buyer given KM's deadline of July 22. KM then took Ottawa's offer to its shareholders on August 30th. The sale was approved just minutes after the Court of Appeal's decision to quash the pipeline permits. Separate to construction, \$7.4 billion or more is expected if construction is delayed. The purchase may also be subject to US approval (includes the Puget Sound pipeline). As well, delays may influence continuation given a pending Canada election set for next fall.

To read more details, visit <https://www.ceaa.gc.ca/050/documents/p80061/116524E.pdf>.

The federal government supports this improved access to new markets, and better pricing. This expansion “was always a trade-off” for introducing carbon pricing in AB. Issues are extensive, as prioritized by journalist Lynne Quarmby: given use of public funds, open pit mining removing boreal forests, bitumen processes being energy-intensive and toxic, using vast quantities of water from the Athabasca River, fed by a rapidly retreating glacier, acres of toxic tailing ponds, Indigenous people subjected to pollution, 13 spills already since KM took over in 2005, a tank farm of flammable materials in the middle of Burnaby, tankers passing through the Salish Sea, home to resident Orca whales—versus—growing the economy. Also, non-conventional fossil fuels that require almost as much energy to recover as they yield are argued as not efficient or feasible anymore.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing Still

Take Action:

To impact the issue of pipelines and fossil fuel use, please contact Catherine McKenna, Canada’s Minister of Environment and Climate Change with the following message:

Planning growth of the oil sands as an economic strategy is incompatible with the intent of the Paris Agreement. As Simon Donner, a climatologist at University of BC, says the issue isn’t continued oil production; it’s expanding an industry that’s contrary to long-term climate goals.

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 Canada@climatescorecard.org

CHINA

Spotlight Activity: Report Suggests China Needs to Allocate More Resources to Implement Policy

On July 19, a report on China Climate Change Policy was released by David Sandalow, a scholar at Columbia University and former United States energy official. The report reviews the background and history of Chinese emissions and examines the policies that are directly related to climate change.

The report claims that China is taking a lead in the Climate Change Policy. A wide range of policies have been implemented from the last centuries, including low-carbon development and investment, commitments to reduce coal use and increase non-fossil energy use, promoting sustainable urbanization, and participating actively in climate diplomacy.

However, it also noted that the implementation of the policies is challenging since the resources for the enforcement may be lacking. Also, it says that China, as the top carbon emitter of the world, if its emissions continue at the current level, nations would not be able to reach the climate goal – limiting the global temperature increase to 2 degrees.

Activity Rating: ** Standing Still

Although China has put considerable efforts to the climate change mitigation policies, the implementation strategies and resources are lacking. More is needed to be done for reaching its climate goal.

Take Action:

Personal letters, emails and phone calls have the most influence and impact on decision makers and policy makers, so we encourage you to contact each individual directly.

You can encourage the climate actions of the Ecological Environment Ministry by sending the following message to the policymaker below:

“We are happy to see that China is playing a leading role in climate change policy and diplomacy. However, we hope more efforts could be placed to effectively implement those policies to reach the climate goal.”

Contact:

Li Ganjie: Minister of Ecological Environment Ministry

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

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard China Country Manager Sichen Wan: [Contact Sichen@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Sichen@climatescorecard.org)

EUROPEAN UNION

Spotlight Activity: Public Consultation to Help Develop Climate Change Strategy

On July 17th the European Commission launched a public consultation on a strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction. All interested citizens and stakeholders can send their contributions by October 9th 2018. The public consultation is part of a larger effort requested by EU leaders and carried out by the European Commission, which aims to put forward its proposal for recommendations ahead of the next UN climate conference (COP24) taking place in Katowice, Poland in December 2018.

This is a great opportunity for all EU citizens and entities to advocate for an ambitious long-term decarbonisation strategy that is in compliance with the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the aim is to:

1. Collect views and opinions on the technological and socio-economic pathways that should be explored for a long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy;

2. Gather factual information, data and knowledge, including drivers, opportunities and challenges relevant to the long-term strategy.

According to the website: “The consultation covers the views of citizens and other stakeholders on the types of transformations required, level of ambition and key actions to achieve it –including interactions with other ongoing transformations, the societal and economic opportunities and challenges, the role of the consumer and the need for investment and innovation. It will also address technical questions on the potential of some mitigation options.”

Activity Ranking: **** Good Move

This is a step in the right direction as a collaborative approach is needed to gather the opinion of EU citizens on how to achieve a low-carbon future.

Take Action:

To all citizens and stakeholders, take advantage of this unique opportunity to make your voice heard and offer your opinion and expertise regarding a low-carbon future at this link:

https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/long_term_ghg_reduction

Sources:

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/public-consultation-strategy-long-term-eu-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reduction_en

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard EU Manager Marta Morello:

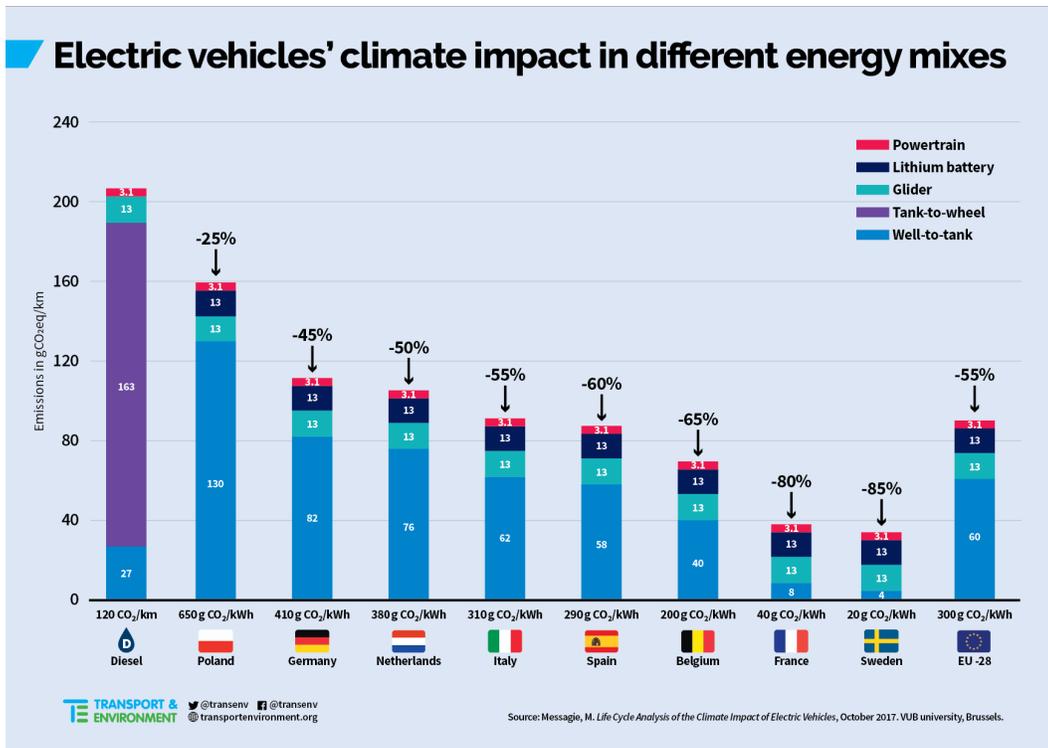
Contact: Marta@climatescorecard.org

FRANCE

Spotlight Activity: National Strategy Does Not Go Far Enough in Meeting the Need for Low Carbon Transportation

In its National Low-Carbon Strategy, [Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone](#), France has set top priority on low-carbon transportation. Despite successful experiments, the generalization of electric lines has been slow. Right now, oil-powered vehicles are set to be phased out by 2040. However, it is not clear that such is the case for bus and train lines, nor why the deadline should not be set earlier for those collective transport lines, which should logically precede, not follow, individual transports towards decarbonation. So, although headed in the right direction, Climate Scorecard encourages the French government to set clear deadlines to reach 100% low-carbon power in train and bus lines by 2030 and all rail and road transportation by 2040.

In order to keep electric vehicle emissions as low as possible, it is imperative to keep an affordable, low-carbon electric power mix as is already the case in France and Sweden nowadays, as shown here:



Estimated CO2 emissions of electric vehicles depending on electric mix emissions.
Source: Transport & Environment.

Activity Ranking: *** Moving in the Right Direction

Increasing CO2 emissions is not an option. France must focus more on low-carbon transportation, in order to decrease significantly CO2 emissions every year. Otherwise it will miss its 2020 objective (-23% CO2). A clear objective for public and long-range transportation should be: 100% low-carbon trains and buses by 2030.

Take Action:

Write to State Secretary, Ms. Brune Poirson:
Example of contribution text:

Dear Ms. Poirson,

Some political decisions are required to #MakeCO2emissionsDecreasingAgain: France has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 23% in 2020 compared to 1990, 50% in 2030 and 100% in 2050. As President Macron rightly pointed out on 12/12/2017 at the One Planet Summit, "we are losing this battle: this is unacceptable". We have noticed that readily available low-carbon electricity available in France would solve this conundrum for public and long-range transportation if a clear objective was set, such as: 100% low-carbon trains and buses (urban, suburban and long distance) in France by 2030, assuming coal power plants are closed by the end of 2021, as is currently planned by your Government.

As President Macron says: CO2 emissions are top priority. We agree with you that increasing CO2 emissions is not an option and that we must reverse this trend. Climate Scorecard encourages the French government to set clear deadlines to reach:

- 100% low-carbon power in train and bus passenger lines by 2030.
- 100% low-carbon power rail and road transportation by 2040.

We hope that you and the Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire will be able to set more aggressive targets for Climate Change Action in France, for instance: Carbon Neutrality by 2040, instead of 2050.

We are looking forward to your answer and support your climate action worldwide.
With our respectful and best regards [sign name]

Send This Action Alert Message to:

The Deputy State Secretary to the Inclusive and Environmental Transition, Ms. Brune Poirson at:
Brune.Poirson@ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

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

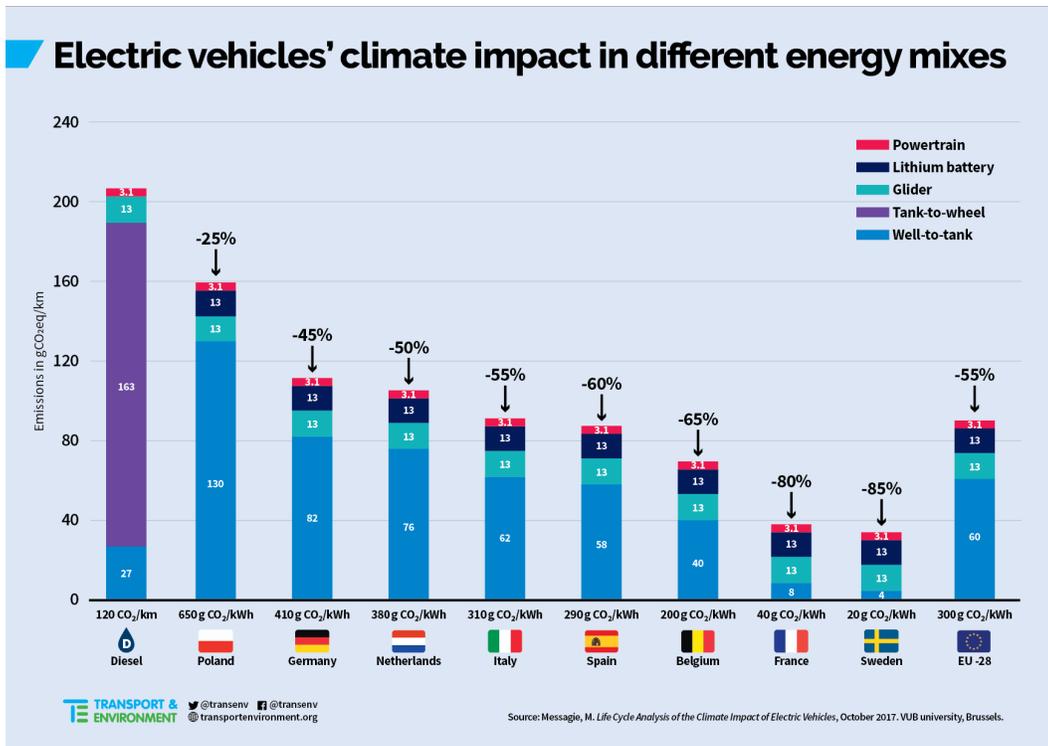
Version française :

Phase 2 : Bulletin no. 7 France

Activité : Décarbonation de 100% des transports en commun routiers et ferroviaires avant 2040.

Dans la Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone, la France place une forte priorité sur les transports décarbonés. Malgré de nombreuses expériences réussies, la génération des lignes de trains, cars et bus électriques est relativement lente. Or les véhicules particuliers à propulsion fossile seront bannis dès 2040. Cependant, il n'est pas vraiment clair si cela sera également le cas pour les transports en commun et les transports de marchandises. Il serait logique de prioriser l'électrification des transports en commun, les transports de marchandises étant fortement contraints. Bien que la France soit sur la bonne voie, Climate Scorecard encourage le gouvernement français à adopter des objectifs clairs pour parvenir à 100% de lignes de trains, cars et bus décarbonés en 2030, et 100% des transports ferroviaires et routiers en 2040.

Afin que les émissions des véhicules électriques soient les plus basses possibles, il est impératif que le mix électrique soit décarboné et à prix modéré, comme c'est déjà le cas en France et en Suède :



Emissions de CO2 des véhicules électriques en fonction des émissions du système électrique.

Source: Transport & Environment.

Evaluation : *** Sur la bonne voie

Augmenter les émissions de CO2 n'est pas une option durable. La France doit maintenant obtenir des résultats tangibles et baisser sensiblement les émissions de CO2 chaque année, notamment dans le secteur des Transports. Sinon, elle n'atteindra pas son objectif 2020 (-23% de CO2). Un objectif vclair serait la décarbonation à 100% des transports publics, urbains et longue distance en 2040, avec dès 2030 les lignes de transports de passagers par trains, bus et cars.

Action pour le climat :

Ecrivez à la Secrétaire d'Etat à la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire, Madame Brune Poirson :

Exemple de contribution :

« Madame La Secrétaire d'Etat,

Certaines décisions politiques sont nécessaire pour réduire les émissions de CO2

#MakeCO2emissionsDecreasingAgain

Or, la France s'est engagée à réduire ses émissions de GES de 23% en 2020 par rapport à 1990, 50% en 2030 et 100% en 2050. Comme le Président Macron l'avait souligné à juste titre le 12/12/2017 au One Planet Summit, "nous sommes en train de perdre cette bataille : c'est inacceptable". Nous avons bien remarqué que vous placiez régulièrement ce sujet en priorité de votre action et partageons votre volonté d'y parvenir : les émissions de CO2 sont une priorité. Nous sommes d'avis que cela deviendrait possible si la France profitait de son mix électrique décarboné pour accélérer la décarbonation des transports publics, urbains et longue distance ainsi : 100% de trains, cars et bus décarbonés en France d'ici 2030, en supposant que les centrales à

charbon soient effectivement fermées avant fin 2021, comme le Président et le Gouvernement s'y sont engagés.

Climate Scorecard encourage le Gouvernement à fixer des objectifs clairs pour les transporteurs et les collectivités :

100% de transports terrestres décarbonés d'ici 2040

100% de transports en commun décarbonés d'ici 2030

Nous espérons également que vous et le Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire souhaitez poursuivre des objectifs plus ambitieux encore pour l'Action Climatique en France, comme par exemple la Neutralité Carbone dès 2040, au lieu de 2050. La France est l'un des rares pays capables de relever ce défi, grâce à son avance technologique et industrielle. Climate Scorecard est à votre disposition pour élaborer de telles solutions.

Climate Scorecard se tient à votre disposition pour une aide précise et efficace afin de définir et tenir ces objectifs. Dans l'attente de votre réponse, nous soutenons votre action pour le climat en France et dans le monde.

Avec nos salutations les plus respectueuses [Prénom Nom] »

Envoyez ce Message d'Alerte :

Ecrivez à la Secrétaire d'Etat à la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire, Madame Brune Poirson à :

Brune.Poirson@ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

Ecoles, associations et organismes d'enseignement ou services sociaux

Devenez partenaires de Climate Scorecard en vous inscrivant sur :

<https://www.climatescorecard.org/partners/>

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

stephan@climatescorecard.org

GERMANY

Spotlight issue: Confusion About How to Meet EU Automobile Emission Regulations

The German government is about to miss out on the opportunity to meet the Paris Agreement goals owing to a failure by the Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz and Svenja Schulze to agree on the stricter CO_2 limits for cars. Information from SPIEGEL states that Scholz refused to support the proposal by Schulze to reduce CO_2 emissions for the passenger car fleet by 50% in 2030 compared to 2021. The labour unions have warned on the possible loss of up to 100, 000 jobs if the CO_2 limits regulation is implemented. The Finance Minister Scholz is promoting plug-in hybrid cars while the Environment Minister, Schulz is for pure electric vehicles, whose climate protective effect is high. An article in the Guardian newspaper defines a plug-in hybrid vehicle as one that still uses internal combustion as its main power source, but can charge its internal battery from the mains. It represents a midway between petrol and pure battery for efficiency but has similar range to a petrol

car. A pure electric car charges its battery from the mains and powers its drive chain from the battery. The amount of greenhouse gas emitted by these car models depends on the forms of mains electricity generated as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Form of mains electricity generated for plug-in hybrid and pure electric vehicles

Form of electricity generation	Total grams (g) of CO ₂ emissions equivalent per km	
	Plug-in hybrid	Pure electric
EU-mix	74	57
Oil	82	91
Nuclear	59	2
Wind	59	0
Petrol	125	125

Source: [The Guardian, 2017](#)

Environment Minister Schulz supports pure electric cars for the EU-mix because the emissions are lower compared to plug-in hybrid cars. The introduction of both vehicle types as supported by the Finance Minister Scholz would lead to higher emissions per km as shown in Table 1.

Activity ranking: ★★ Germany is standing still, with no change in either direction.

At the moment the failure of the Finance minister to support the stricter CO₂ limits for cars in the EU is a wrong move. The country is thus standing still as far as emission reductions in the car industry is concerned because the two important ministries have conflicting opinions on a very important regulation. At least, the two ministers should agree on renewable energy as the source of electricity for their mains. Climate protectionists should fight internal combustion engine cars with the same energy as they do for diesel cars. This is because allowing such cars to continue being used is a threat to meeting the Paris Agreement goals set for 2030 to 2050s in the transport sector.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

We wish to kindly request you to support the implementation of the stricter CO₂ limits for cars as proposed by the Minister of Environment Schulz. There may be job losses in the car industries but new jobs can be created in the electric car companies. There has also been an increase in renewable energy by an overall 4 percent, which means an increase in employment. A more balanced approach needs to be undertaken to reduce emissions because the effects of climate change are more damaging to the economy in the long-term. The tax incentives for electric car companies and tax breaks for private users should be used as an advantage to promote the implementation of CO₂ limits regulation in the EU. Renewable energy source for the mains electricity should also be encouraged because the emissions are less.

Contact

Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz

Email: olaf.scholz@spd.de

Address: Wilhelmstraße 97, 10117 Berlin

Phone: +49 (0) 30 18 682-0

Fax: +49 (0) 30 18 682-4248

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Germany Country Manager Mary Nthambi: Contact Mary@climatescorecard.org

INDIA

INDIA: Heatwave impacts intensifying in India, the country must think about a new policy to manage them!

Heatwave incidences and impacts are increasing around the globe. In India, heatwave has been a major concern for more than two decades now. If we go by the latest studies, climate change is all set to increase the spread of heatwave related devastations further. A recent study by Prof Elfatih Eltahir of MIT and others found that heatwaves could impact the exposure of 70 percent of Indian people to extremes of 32 – degree wet-bulb temperatures by 2100. That’s a 3500 percent increase. Further, the study says that 2 percent of Indians will sometimes be exposed to the survivability limit of 35 degrees. This will have multiple impacts, going beyond the people who will be directly affected. As Prof. Elfatih puts it, “With the disruption to the agricultural production, it doesn’t need to be the heat wave itself that kills people. Production will go down, so potentially everyone will suffer.”

Another study, conducted by Vimal Mishra and others at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Gandhinagar, published in December 2017, says that the frequency of severe heat waves in India will increase 30-fold by 2100 under a 2 degree C warming scenario and almost 75-fold under a business-as-usual scenario. According to Vimal, heat waves like 1998 are projected to occur every year in the late 21st century under a business-as-usual scenario.

Climate Scorecard Rank: ** Standing Still

While the whole of India is suffering from increased intensities and impacts of heatwaves, there is no national level policy to deal with the same. A few states and cities have taken up some successful efforts to adapt to heatwave conditions, however they are insufficient and sporadic at the moment. Odisha state in eastern India, for example, has been praised globally for its various disaster coping actions including that of reducing deaths due to heatwave. From more than 2000 deaths in 1998 due to heatwaves, the state has been successfully able to reduce this to two digit figures, though not to zero yet. States like Ahmedabad in Gujarat state and some other cities have prepared ‘Heat Action Plans’ but most of them are limited to a few adaptation actions. Climate Scorecard cannot rate the entire country on the basis of a few examples. However, considering that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA¹) has issued guidelines for preparation of Heatwave

¹ Guidelines for Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Heat-Wave. NDMA, 2016

Action Plans for the cities, we can rate it at Two Stars. However, there is a lot needed to be done to convert these guidelines to real action.

Take Action

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Please immediately make a review of the guidelines issued by NDMA to incorporate rural areas as well as climate mitigation actions including forest conservation, water conservation and other such efforts in the long run and not narrow the focus of the plans to only 'heatwave response'. This may then lead to promulgating a National Heatwave Management Policy and integrating it into the National Climate Change Action Plan.

Please address emails/tweets to:

Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India

Email: secy-moef@nic.in

Tweet @moefcc

Or,

Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Govt. of India

Email: secretary@ndma.gov.in

Tweet @ndmaindia

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

INDONESIA

Spotlight Activity: Indonesia's New Data Portals -- Satu Peta (One Map)

Accurate data is essential in Indonesia's efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change. Geospatial data is particularly important. In a country with 17,000 islands, understanding where things are is essential to design development programs, implement government initiatives, and manage land.

Geospatial data in Indonesia has been fraught with inaccuracies, variable collection/survey methods, overlap, and differing scales. Some issues from inaccurate and contradictory reference maps include: poor forest governance – resulting in land fires and illegal conversion, disagreements between local communities and companies or federal agencies, and poor resource management. President Widodo has acknowledged these inconsistencies, citing the overlap of 4 million hectares of forest with plantation areas. To correct inaccuracies between the maps of different government agencies, levels of government, the public, and the private sectors, Widodo launched the One Map Policy, a project intended to develop a single national basemap that can be used as a reference in government planning. This basemap could be used in any government planning, from determining the location of old pipeline infrastructure to settling resource control rights.

To mitigate climate change, good data on land use and cover is vital. The majority of Indonesia's carbon emissions come from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF, the United Nations term for human activities which "impact terrestrial sinks" of carbon). Good geospatial is needed in efforts to protect conservation forest, determine which peatlands fall under the conversion moratorium, in planning ecological restoration efforts, and in a whole host of other mitigation strategies and government policies. One Map's (Satu Peta) aim is to harmonize contradictory maps and increase data access. However, the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NDSI) that is intended to improve data quality is not accessible to the public.

BIG (Indonesia Geospatial Agency) launched One Map in mid-August. I attempted to download the One Map data from the portal – found at: <https://portalksp.ina-sdi.or.id/> - but could not access the data. It is currently invitation only.

This is not the first time that accessing Indonesian government spatial data has been challenging. Last year, for Climate Scorecard's presentation at COP-23, I was denied access to Peatland Restoration Agency shapefiles (Badan Restorasi Gambut). I had to digitize a PDF of their map, a time consuming and potentially imprecise process. The complete lack of transparency by the government with their data is disturbing. This cannot continue in One Map.

Activity Rating: *** Moving Forward, with concerns

The release of One Map is an exciting step forward. Higher quality (finer scale), more accurate, and more reliable data will improve mitigation strategies and help Indonesia implement its Paris Agreement pledge. However, Indonesia cannot continue to be opaque about its data. Mitigation programs, researchers, and the public need access to data to identify potential threats to carbon sinks and design strategies to protect them. Further, the synchronization of community maps with government maps will result in social change through shifting land control. This has implications on the social outcomes of One Map and Indonesia's NDC.

The intended public release date is at the end of 2019, after synchronization. This is not acceptable. The process of synchronizing data needs to be transparent. Community, indigenous, and customary (adat) maps have been submitted for synchronization under One Map. The participatory mapping network (JKPP) has mapped over 10 million hectares of community land. BRWA (Ancestral Domain Registration Agency) has submitted indigenous maps to government agencies. As of 2016, BRWA submitted 665 maps totaling 7.4 million hectares. Many of these participatory submissions coincide with concessions for agriculture, resource exploration and areas under federal jurisdiction. These community maps include important details lost in federal agency maps. Indigenous, adat, and community land claims must be prioritized over concessions. The Alliance for Indigenous People (AMAN) estimates that customary people inhabit 40 million hectares of land, the majority of which falls in forests. With more than 25% of 12.2 million hectares of protected peatland falling under concessions areas, the prioritization of community land management over company plantations is paramount. Communities and adat peoples often manage the land more soundly than agencies.

Take Action:

The One Map Policy needs to be more transparent in its process for synchronizing government agencies' maps, community maps, and sub-national government maps. It must also make its data public as soon as possible. Data should not only be visualized. It must be downloadable as shapefiles. It is vital that community maps are prioritized over concessions to ensure good social outcomes and protect carbon sinks. Data should be released as soon as it is ready to aid in mitigation programs and help the public understand the harmonization process. Reach out to the agency responsible for map synchronization and harmonization; Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). Push them to be more transparent and adopt social and environmental mandates in its decision making process.

Send the following message to the policymaker below in an email to BIG or with a phone call:

Indonesia's Law Number 14/2008 on Public Information Openness ensures the right of Indonesians to have access to the process of public policy planning, programs, and decision-making. The process of synchronization in One Map needs to reflect this law. You must make the process of synchronization transparent. How many community maps have been submitted? How much do they conflict with concessions? By what criteria do you reject or accept community submissions? How do you prioritize land control and permits? How is BIG ensuring Indonesia reach its Paris Agreement pledge? Does BIG have a sustainability or social accountability mandate?

One Map has the potential to reinforce inequalities and hierarchies. BIG must involve the public in synchronization to ensure socially optimal outcomes. Additionally, BIG must prioritize land use systems that protect carbon sinks. Data must be made publicly available even if inaccuracies exist. The public has the right to know the initial contradictions and understand the justifications for resolving those contradictions. The process of resolving data inaccuracies and overlap must include social and environmental priorities. The unified database MUST be accessible to the public. It cannot be restricted.

Contact

Geospatial Information Agency

Tel. 021-8752062 / 8752063 or 021-8753289

Email: ppid@big.go.id

Data Access

If you have access to geospatial government data, please reach out to Tristan Grupp [tristan.gupp\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:tristan.gupp(at)gmail.com) to share on the Climate Scorecard website. We are interested in creating a list of open source Indonesian government spatial data and may host some otherwise inaccessible content. To study deforestation, we are especially interested in data on permits for concessions and community/participatory map submissions.

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp:

Tristan@climatescorecard.org

JAPAN

Spotlight Activity: Cabinet approves Legislation for Establishing Recycle-Based Society

The cabinet has approved a bill reducing waste and strengthening resource management, which passed Upper House four days earlier, on June 19th. Together with this bill, legislation for reducing microplastics and combating ocean pollution was also enacted. Japan has been criticized both domestically and internationally for it did not sign the Ocean Plastic Charter at the G7 summit in early June. This legislation might be a first response to such criticisms.

Suga said the government will draw up a recycling strategy for plastic waste before Japan hosts next year's summit of the Group of 20 nations.

Overall, the new legislation requests companies to become more resource-efficient and to reduce waste and recycle more. However, impacts of the legislation as a whole remains to be seen.

Activity Rating: ** Standing Still

The new legislation is definitely better than doing nothing, but the legislation lacks concrete measures to effectively implement its targets. The government needs to seriously consider how to motivate all the stakeholders to comply. As mentioned earlier, this corresponds to the criticisms on Japan's noncompliance to the Ocean Plastic Charter. Nevertheless, it should be reviewed carefully and a mechanism for punishing companies which do not make any effort to reduce plastics is still needed.

Take Action:

Ask members of the Diet to improve the legislation to be more specific and verifiable. Additionally, ask leaders including the minister of the Environment and Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) to take the initiative and call for cooperation from private companies. Please send the following message to the contact below:

The government is passive to take strong initiative. In order to engage private companies into production with less waste, appropriate regulations should be put in place. Therefore, we urge leaders to pressure the government by taking immediate action.

Contact:

Minister of the Environment

Mr. Masaharu Nakagawa

Email: moe@env.go.jp

Keidanren (Japan Business Federation),

Email: webmaster@keidanren.or.jp

[This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Japan Country Manager](#)

[Kenta Matsumoto: Contact Kenta@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Kenta@climatescorecard.org)

MEXICO

Spotlight Activity: Uncertain Plans for the Energy Sector from the Recently Elected Government

As a new government prepares to take over for a new term in December, there is hope that Andrés Manuel López Obrador (AMLO), the elected president, and his team will turn around the current trends in energy development and finally take the proper actions to fulfill Mexico's pledge to the Paris Agreement by ending its reliance to fossil fuels and focusing on a renewables-based economy.

According to "[Proyecto 18](#)", a platform that presents AMLO's national plans for every sector, built from the collaboration of academics, entrepreneurs, and specialists in each subject, and open to comments and suggestions by anyone, there are two ways in which he expects to develop the energy sector.

The first one is by increasing hydroelectric power with the goal of reducing natural gas consumption, and accelerating Mexico's transition to renewable energy. The platform presents 9 concrete public programs that look to expand renewable energy use throughout the country, focusing on the populations who most need them. It seeks to work hand-in-hand with local communities, as previous attempts to install solar, wind and hydroelectric power without consultation have backfired as local dwellers reject the plans imposed on them.

Parallel to these goals, AMLO also proposes the revitalization of the oil and gas sector in Mexico. More specifically, the new government plans to cut fuel dependency from other countries by investing in exploration, extraction and the construction and renovation of oil refineries, and has promised to keep low gas prices. This approach has been justified by stating that the proceeds from the oil sector will help fund the investments for renewable energies. However, [many experts highlight the incompatibility of both plans](#), and point out that Mexico should focus only on the transition to renewable energy.

As AMLO keeps building his national project by holding meetings with different sectors of the industry, doing fieldtrips to localities where he expects investments, and listening to advice from experts, some say that the decision to focus mostly on the oil sector rather than fully transition to renewables will ultimately rest on members of his team and the direction they all decide to take.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing still

Although many have hope that the upcoming government will improve efforts to comply with Mexico's pledge to the Paris Agreement, concerns have been raised about the amount of resources and dedication AMLO and his team are expecting to put on the fossil fuel industry. Moreover, there is a clear inconsistency between what is expected to be mitigated through the implementation of renewable energy while at the same time there are calls to increase oil exploration and production.

Take Action:

You can make sure that this national project changes its focus to mainly renewable energies and that a more detailed plan is presented, by going to Proyecto 18's economy website, find the "Energy" section, click the "Have a say" button in green, and write the following statement:

Transition from fossil fuels to renewable energies is one of the most important steps to decrease our greenhouse gas emissions. By focusing most of our efforts and resources on the fossil fuel industry instead of renewable energies, we are wasting precious time and delaying a transition that we need to be taking as soon

as possible. We encourage you to rethink this plan and develop what is needed to stop our fossil fuel dependency altogether.

Contact information:

Proyecto 18

<http://proyecto18.mx/conoce/>

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Mexico Country Manager Raiza Gruner-Pilatowsky: Contact Raiza@climatescorecard.org

MEXICO (SPANISH)

Actividad destacada: Planes del gobierno recién electo para el sector energético son inciertos

Mientras el nuevo gobierno se prepara para tomar posesión en Diciembre, existen esperanzas de que Andrés Manuel López Obrador (AMLO), el presidente electo, y su equipo, cambien las tendencias de desarrollo energético en el país y tomen las acciones necesarias para que México cumpla con sus compromisos ante el Acuerdo de París, reduciendo nuestra dependencia hacia combustibles fósiles para pasar a una economía basada en energías renovables.

De acuerdo con “[Proyecto 18](#)” – una plataforma que presenta los planes nacionales de AMLO para cada sector, construida a partir de la colaboración de académicos, empresarios y especialistas en cada tema, y abierta a comentarios y sugerencias de cualquier persona – hay dos maneras en la que se espera desarrollar el sector energético.

La primera es incrementando la energía hidroeléctrica con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de gas natural, y acelerar la transición de México hacia energías renovables. La plataforma presenta 9 programas públicos que buscan expandir el uso de energías renovables por todo el país, enfocándose en las poblaciones que más las necesitan. Estos programas buscan trabajar mano a mano con comunidades locales, ya que intentos anteriores de instalación de energía solar, eólica o hidroeléctrica sin consulta previa han fracasado ante el rechazo de las poblaciones locales a planes impuestos por actores externos.

Paralelamente, AMLO también propone la revitalización del sector petrolero en México. Más específicamente, el nuevo gobierno planea reducir nuestra dependencia energética a otros países al invertir en exploración y extracción de combustibles fósiles, así como en la construcción y renovación de refinerías, prometiendo mantener precios bajos en los combustibles. Este enfoque se ha justificado al establecer que las ganancias provenientes del sector petrolero permitirán financiar las inversiones en energías renovables.

Sin embargo, [muchos expertos señalan la incompatibilidad de los dos planes](#), y enfatizan que México debería enfocarse solamente en la transición a energías renovables.

Mientras AMLO continúa construyendo su proyecto de nación al reunirse con diferentes sectores de la industria, viajando a diferentes localidades donde espera invertir, y escucha los consejos provenientes de

expertos, algunos sostienen que la decisión de enfocarse en el sector petrolero en lugar de transicionar por completo a energías renovables finalmente dependerá de los miembros de su equipo y lo que todos decidan en conjunto.

Calificación de la actividad: ** Detenido

Aunque muchos esperan que el siguiente gobierno mejore sus esfuerzos para que México cumpla con el Acuerdo de París, también han surgido preocupaciones sobre la cantidad de recursos que AMLO y su equipo esperan dedicar a la industria de los combustibles fósiles. Además, existe una clara inconsistencia entre lo que se espera mitigar con la implementación de más energías renovables cuando al mismo tiempo se invierte en exploración y producción petrolera.

Tomar Acción:

Puedes asegurarte de que este proyecto nacional cambie su enfoque a energías renovables y que se presente un plan más detallado, al acceder a la página web de Proyecto 18, en la sección de “Energía”, y haciendo click en el botón “Opina”, para escribir el siguiente mensaje:

Transicionar de combustibles fósiles a energías renovables es uno de los pasos más importantes para reducir nuestras emisiones de gases de efecto de invernadero. Al enfocar nuestros esfuerzos y recursos en la industria de los combustibles fósiles, estamos perdiendo tiempo y retrasando una transición que debería de ocurrir lo más pronto posible. Los alentamos a que reformulen este plan y desarrollen uno más adecuado para terminar con nuestra dependencia hacia los combustibles fósiles.

Information de contacto:

Proyecto 18

<http://proyecto18.mx/conoce/>

NIGERIA

Spotlight Activity: Nigeria Develops Third Paris Agreement National Communication

Nigeria’s Ministry of Environment hosted key stakeholders in the environment sector as they converged to talk about the review of Nigeria’s Draft Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The stakeholders comprised Staff of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Climate Change Desk Officers of the 36 State Ministries of Environment and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the media.

“Continuous preparation of a National Communication document, in series, is an obligatory requirement on all parties to the UNFCCC, which aims to communicate to the Convention and the global community, national inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks, mitigation options, vulnerability, adaptation and abatement

analysis of the impacts of climate change. It also serves as a basis for reference on future auditing of greenhouse gas inventory in the country. Nigeria has produced and submitted its first and second National Communications to the UNFCCC in fulfillment of its reporting obligation. Activities are in top gear towards the finalization of the Third National Communication,” said Dr. Tarfa.

“The workshop in Uyo is aimed at subjecting the TNC draft to wide stakeholder’s review to reflect national circumstances and also ensure a transparent, complete, accurate and accountable document,” emphasized Dr. Tarfa.

“If we act in isolation, we’ll never get to where we need to be. But if we work together, we can accomplish great things. There is much to learn from each other as there are great challenges to be addressed. An important feature of this event is its harvesting of views for consideration in finalization of the Third National Communication (TNC) document and to ensure a cross-sectional involvement and national ownership of the document.

“The engagement of all levels of government – local, sub-national and national – is crucial to tackle effectively climate change. This is especially important in the context of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Nigeria under the Paris Agreement. Under the NDC, Nigeria is committed to unconditional reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 20% below Business As Usual (BAU) projections by 2030, and a conditional contribution of 45% reduction, based on commitment with international support.”

Activity Ranking: *** Right Direction

The Activity, as reported, has the potential to move the country forward in fulfilling its Paris Agreement pledge, but other steps need to be taken in order for the potential to be fully realized.

Take Action:

Concerned citizens need to email the following Action Alert message to the contact people in the organizations listed below.

- We need the government to allow all stakeholders to take ownership of the TN content for proper documentation.
- Government should make sure they work on the gender part of the document so it will capture the needs of all women in Climate Change.

Send Action Alert Message to:

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

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Nigeria Country Manager Olumide Idowu: [Contact Olumide@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Olumide@climatescorecard.org)

RUSSIA

Spotlight Activity: Russia Introduces Project Ecology—An Ambitious Program to Strengthen Environmental Protection

The Russian Government has launched a national Project “Ecology” under the Direction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology. The global goal of the National project is to improve environmental protection across Russia by 2024. The project assumes 10 directions in which essential changes should occur by 2024.

1. Clean country

It is planned to liquidate 191 illegal landfills throughout the country, as well as 43 "the most dangerous objects of accumulated environmental damage".

2. Integrated system for municipal waste management

In the framework of the project, by the beginning of 2019, a state monitoring system "Our Nature" will be launched. It will integrate data from the National Front resource "Interactive map of landfills" (<http://kartasvalok.ru>) . Then, with the help of the system, Russians will be able to make appeals for all environmental problems. In addition, by 2024, the capacity to process 36.7 million tons of solid waste per year will be created, and a public-law company will be established to handle legal issues related to municipal waste. Within the framework of this direction, the percentage of municipal waste processing in the country will increase to 80%.

3. Infrastructure for handling especially hazardous waste

A federal system for the management of hazardous waste will be created, and seven new centers will be built to handle these wastes, including batteries and energy-saving lamps.

4. Fresh air

It is planned to reduce atmospheric emissions in 12 Russian cities - Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk, Lipetsk, Magnitogorsk, Mednogorsk, Nizhny Tagil, Novokuznetsk, Norilsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Cherepovets and Chita. In addition, the country will create an effective system for monitoring the quality of atmospheric air.

5. Clean water

The system of water supply will be modernized, based on the construction of new treatment facilities using "promising technologies.". The share of water utilities using such promising technologies will increase by 20%. The proportion of the Russian population provided with clean drinking water will be 99%.

6. Improvement of the Volga river

This program seeks a reduction, from 3.2 km³ to 1,1 km³, in the volume of sewage to the Volga river, and also begin reclamation of its shores and raise from the bottom of the river 95 sunken ships that harm its water ecosystem.

7. Preservation of Lake Baikal

Here, will be built, modernized and reconstructed the sewage treatment plant for the lake. The sewage discharge into Lake Baikal will be reduced by 50%. In addition, three new fisheries will be built, and

sturgeon and omul fry will be released into the lake. The coast will be cleared of waste and other contaminants.

8. Preservation of unique water objects

The program will cover the ecological rehabilitation of lakes and rivers, improvement of the ecological state of lakes and reservoirs, as well as the whole hydrographic network.

9. Conservation of biological diversity and ecological tourism development

By 2024, 24 new specially protected natural areas will be established in Russia with facilities to support an additional 2 million visitors. Eco-tourism infrastructure will be developed.

10. Forests Preservation

The goal of this program is to increase the reproduction of the forest to 100% (now - 62.3%). This means that all the cut down forest will be restored in the same volume and in the same area. Forestry equipment and machinery will be updated.

Activity Ranking: * Right Direction**

National project "Ecology" is a big step for Russian environment protection. This project will help to solve the acute environmental problems of the country in a comprehensive manner. A large amount of funding from the federal budget will be allocated for its implementation.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

We want to wish the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation productive work on drawing up and implementing the federal program "Ecology". We are confident that the tasks set will be successfully resolved and by 2024 the environment in Russia will shift to a qualitatively different, more rational and innovative level. We ask you to pay special attention to the problem of reducing greenhouse gas emission from plants and factories, since not only the health of the population depends on air quality, but also the speed at which sustainable development of the whole planet is achieved.

To accelerate the achievement of the tasks set, we recommend strengthening work with non-government environmental organizations. This will help popularize the tasks of the project "Ecology", as well as create an environmentally responsible attitude towards the nature of the country.

Contact:

Ministry of Russian Federation

<http://services.government.ru/letters/form/>

For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Russian Country Manager: Polina Bakunovich at Polina@climatescorecard.org

SAUDI ARABIA

SPOTLIGHT ACTIVITY: Saudi Arabia Initiates Plans for First Major Wind Farm

As part of its plans to diversify its energy mix, Saudi Arabia invited developers to submit their bids to operate the first utility-size wind energy project that will be in the northern Al Jouf region. The new wind farm, Dumat Al Jandal, near the Kingdom's border with Jordan, will cost \$500 million and "generate enough power to supply up to 70,000 Saudi households as it connects to the northern electricity grid," said energy minister Khalid Al Falih. The Renewable Energy Project Development Office (REPDO) received on July 23rd four bids, the lowest came in \$21.30 per megawatt hour, placed by a joint venture between EDF and Masdar. Other bids ranged between \$23 and \$33 from a range of international companies, including Enel, Engie, and Martifer Renewables.

Activity Ranking: **** Moving Forward

This is a very good move for Saudi Arabia to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels and carbon emissions. Although solar is the most obvious source of renewable energy for Middle Eastern countries due to the abundant sunlight, wind energy also holds a big potential for the Middle East. This move into wind energy will help diversify Saudi Arabia's energy portfolio, and also move the country closer to its goal of having 9,000 megawatts produced from renewable energy by 2023. Saudi Arabia's push into wind energy will also help prove to other Middle Eastern countries that wind energy in the Middle East is a viable and important option for reducing carbon emissions.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Saudi Arabia's move into producing its first utility-scale wind farm is very encouraging. In order for this and the other recent solar projects to achieve their full potential, the government must continue their investment into renewable energy, until fossil fuels are weaned off to a manageable level. Similar to the solar power plant projects, we would like to know what the country's future plans are to reduce its usage of fossil fuel plants as more and more renewable energy begins to pour into the country. We would also like to know what the future of wind energy is in the country, what other wind energy projects are slated to be built in the Kingdom. Again, similar to the solar projects, it is important to ensure a systematic construction of new wind farms, and not just one or two mega-projects, to ensure that Saudi's carbon emissions are significantly reduced.

Contact:

Khalid A. Al-Falih

Minister of Energy, Industry, and Mineral Resources

webmaster@meim.gov.sa

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

وضمن خططها لتنويع مصادر الطاقة، فإن المملكة العربية السعودية دعت الجهات المطورة لتقديم عروضهم لتشغيل أول مشروع لطاقة الرياح على أسس تجارية والذي سيكون في منطقة الجوف الشمالية . وستكلف مزرعة الرياح دومة الجندل قرب حدود المملكة مع الأردن 500 مليون دولار "وقال وزير الطاقة خالد الفالح أنه "سينتج من الطاقة الكهربائية مايقرب 70,000 منزل ويرتبط مع الشبكة الكهربائية الشمالية". وكان مكتب تطوير مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة تلقى اربعة عروض في 23 من يوليو وكان العرض الأوطأ بمقدار 21.30 دولار لكل ميغاوات في الساعة من قبل مبادرة مشتركة من شركتي EDF ومصدر بينما تراوحت العروض الأخرى بين 23 و 33 دولار من مجموعة من الشركات العالمية بضمنها أنل وأنجي ومارتفير للطاقة المتجددة.

تصنيف النشاط ****

هذه خطوة جيدة جداً للمملكة العربية السعودية لتقليل اعتمادها على الوقود الأحفوري وانبعاثات الكربون. على الرغم من أن الطاقة الشمسية هي المصدر الأكثر وضوحاً للطاقة المتجددة في دول الشرق الأوسط بسبب وفرة أشعة الشمس، فإن طاقة الرياح تمتلك أيضاً إمكانات كبيرة للشرق الأوسط وهذا الانتقال إلى طاقة الرياح سيساعد على تنويع محفظة الطاقة في المملكة العربية السعودية ، ويقربها أيضاً من تحقيق هدفها المتمثل في إنتاج 9000 ميغاواط من الطاقة المتجددة بحلول عام 2023 وسوف يساعد دفع المملكة العربية السعودية إلى طاقة الرياح أيضاً إقناع دول الشرق الأوسط الأخرى بأن طاقة الرياح هي خيار حيوي وهام للحد من انبعاثات الكربون.

تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

تحرك المملكة العربية السعودية نحو إنتاج أول مزرعة رياح ذات مقياس مؤسسة عامة مشجع للغاية. ولكي تحقق هذه المشاريع وغيرها من مشاريع الطاقة الشمسية الأخيرة كامل إمكاناتها، يجب على الحكومة أن تواصل استثمارها في الطاقة المتجددة إلى أن يتم تخفيض الوقود الأحفوري إلى مستوى يمكن التحكم فيه وعلى غرار مشاريع محطات الطاقة الشمسية، نود أن نعرف ما هي الخطط المستقبلية للبلاد للحد من استخدام محطات الوقود الأحفوري مع تزايد تدفق الطاقة المتجددة على البلاد. كما نود أن نعرف ما هو مستقبل طاقة الرياح في الدولة، وما هي مشاريع الطاقة الأخرى التي من المقرر بناءها في المملكة؟ ومرة أخرى، على غرار المشاريع الشمسية ، من المهم ضمان بناء منهجي لمزارع طاقة الرياح الجديدة، وليس مجرد مشروع أو مشروعين ضخمين ، لضمان خفض انبعاثات الكربون السعودية بشكل كبير.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

سعادة معالي الوزير خالد الفالح، وزير الطاقة والصناعة والموارد المعدنية webmaster@meim.gov.sa

للحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بالمنظمة الشريكة ل (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية ----- أو المدراء القطريون في (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية Aberer AbdulKareem com.gmail@ellaboudy.amgad و Amgad Ellaboudy com.gmail@abeerabdulkareemm2003

SOUTH AFRICA

Spotlight Activity: China Provides Financing for Large Coal Mining Plant (after a pro climate BRICS Summit)

South Africa recently hosted the 10th BRICS Summit on the 25th to 27 July in Johannesburg, which was co-aligned with Nelson Mandela's 100th birthday anniversary. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are the countries that take part in this summit, with its purpose to create relations amongst these countries with emerging economies to enhance their economic development, financial assistance, infrastructural development, cooperation and trade. These countries are amongst the biggest carbon emitters in the world; therefore, environmentalists were hoping that this summit would bring about positive outcomes on the just transition to renewable forms of energy and strengthen their pledges to the Paris Agreement of 2015.

In the final Declaration of the summit there are 4 clauses that speak directly to the mitigation and adaptation of Climate Change:

In Clause number 21 of the declaration, BRICs welcomes the progress made towards finalizing the Work Programme under the Paris agreement and have expressed their continued willingness to cooperate with other parties, heading towards the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the parties 24, in Poland. They also call all countries to fully implement the Paris Agreement, most importantly developed countries to provide financial, technological and capacity building to developing countries, so they can enhance their capabilities of adapting and mitigating climate change effects.

Clause 22 states that BRICs wants to strengthen their co-operation in energy, mostly in transitioning to more environmentally sustainable energy systems. They will continue to strive towards universal energy access, security and affordability, whilst reducing pollution. They also reaffirmed that they will diversify their energy supply sources to include renewable and low carbon energy sources.

In Clause 23 they acknowledge the importance of energy efficiency whilst taking into consideration the energy security, economic growth, job creation and emissions reduction.

Clause 24 suggests that BRICs Ministers of Energy have established an Energy Research Cooperation Platform, of which they are still to develop its terms of reference.

Activity Ranking: ** Standing Still

Just two days before the summit, China pledged to give the South African Public electricity entity (ESKOM) a loan of \$2.4 billion (R 33 Billion). This is after giving them \$1.5 billion (R196 billion) last year July, to finance part of the Medupi coal fired powerplant that ESKOM would be running. This entity for more than 10 years now, has been plagued with corruption, maladministration, bankruptcy, bail outs and most importantly its heavy reliance on the fossil fuel industry, for energy production. This shows a lack of interest from China and South Africa, to transition to renewable energy, and signs of South Africa being used by the BRICs formation to further extract South Africa's Mineral resources and fossil fuels.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

The message should be submitted to the South African Minister of Finance who is expected to deliver a midterm budget review in October 2018. This is to plead with the minister to use some of the foreign investments given to Eskom to support the Independent Power Producers Programme in South Africa.

Dear Mr. Nene,

South Africa still remains one of the biggest carbon emission polluters in the world, and therefore has a significant responsibility to ensure South Africa prioritises the transition to renewable and clean energy sources. We therefore plead with the minister to start using foreign energy investments on further developing the South African Independent Power Producers Programme.

Yours Sincerely,
(your name)

Contact Information:

South African Minister of Finance Nene
40 Church Square
Old Reserve Bank Building
2nd Floor, Pretoria 0002
South Africa
Tel : (012) 323 8911
Fax: (012) 323 3262

<http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30190/10th+BRICS+Summit+Johannesburg+Declaration>

<http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30190/10th+BRICS+Summit+Johannesburg+Declaration>

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard South African Country Manager Phiwayinkosi Mungwe: Contact Phiwayinkosi@climatescorecard.org

SOUTH KOREA

Spotlight Activity: A New Amendment to the National Roadmap for Reducing Emissions Relies on Overseas Credits

The South Korean government released an amendment to the national roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The table below shows the revision. However, there are substantial criticism about the amendment.

Greenpeace² and the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement³, two of the most powerful environmental advocacy groups already released their critical statement about the revision.

		BAU	The Original Roadmap		After Revision	
			Expected Emission	Reduction Rate (Compared to BAU)	Expected Emission	Reduction Rate (Compared to BAU)
Emission Reduction by Sectors	Industry	481.0	424.6	11.7%	382.4	20.5%
	Buildings	197.2	161.4	18.1%	132.7	32.7%
	Transportation	105.2	79.3	24.6%	74.4	29.3%
	Agriculture and Stockbreeding	20.7	19.7	4.8%	19.0	8.2%
	Waste	15.5	11.9	23.0%	11.0	28.9%
	Public Service	21.0	17.4	17.3%	15.7	25.3%
	Omission and etc.	10.3	10.3	0.0%	7.2	30.5%
Use of Reduction Means	Energy Transition	332.2	-64.5		(Originally) -23.7	
					(Additionally) -34.1	
	E-new business and CCUS		-28.2		-10.3	
	Forest Carbon Sinks				-22.1	4.5%
	Reduction Abroad		-95.9	11.3%	-16.2	
Domestic Reduction			631.9	25.7%	574.3	32.5%
Total		850.8	536.0	37.0%	536.0	37.0%

Source. Today Energy (June 28, 2018) <http://www.todayenergy.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=204342>

The greenhouse gas reduction roadmap plans to reduce emissions to 536 million tons by reducing emissions by 37% from 850.08 million tons in 2030 (based on the existing BAU project). The government plans to utilize the

² Greenpeace’s Statement, <http://www.greenpeace.org/korea/news/press-release/climate-energy/2018/greenhouse-gas-reduction-roadmap/>.

³ The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement’s statement, <http://kfem.or.kr/?p=192725>.

reductions in bilateral climate change cooperation projects. One of the major critical problem in the amendment is the forest sink. This is the amount of forests that are absorbed naturally, and the international community has not provided much guidance for calculating its impact on greenhouse gas emissions.⁴

It has become difficult to acquire carbon credits in the overseas carbon credits market or reduce them through overseas cooperation projects. The government has decided to reduce its overseas reductions to 1.9% (16 million tons) and increase its domestic reduction to 32.5% (276 million tons). As a result, the amount of reductions that Korean companies should bear has also increased from 57 million tons to 99 million tons. Emissions companies that received 100% gratuity are obliged to purchase the deficit starting this year, so the cost burden of the corporation increases. Industry estimates that an additional burden of 4.5 trillion won will be added to the purchase of carbon credits every year. In fact, the price of carbon trading has skyrocketed after the government announced the amendment of the 2030 National Greenhouse Gas Roadmap. The price, which stood at around 22,000 won per ton, rallied to 27,000 won on June 29, right after the government announced the amendment.⁵

Activity Rating: ** Standing Still

It looks like the South Korean government focused only on transferring implementation of reductions that were classified as overseas reductions into domestic reductions. However, the methodologies are still vague without concrete adjustment among industries while business sectors have deep concerns about the uncertainties.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Mr. OH Heun-jin,

South Korea's current decision on its mitigation policies seems to be focused only on transferring implementation of demission reductions that were classified as overseas reductions into domestic reductions. The methodology for making these transfers is vague and needs to be clarified. We would like to encourage MOE to improve the guidance it provides businesses and others on how these transfers should be accounted for.

(your name)

gprensa@mapama.es

secretaria.ambiente.prensa@mapama.es

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

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This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Spain Country Manager Maria Barcoanto: Contact Maria@climatescorecard.org

⁴ Today Energy (June 28, 2018), <http://www.todayenergy.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=204342>.

⁵ Energy Kyungje News (June 30, 2018), <http://www.ekn.kr/news/article.html?no=371181>.

Contact:

Director: Mr. OH Heun-jin

Ministry of Environment

Climate Change Mitigation Team

Tel: +82-44-201-6950

This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard South Korea Country Manager Eunjung Lim: Contact Eunjung@climatescorecard.org

SPAIN

Spotlight Activity: Draft Energy Law Finalized

Spain has responded to a request from the European Union that all EU member countries establish a plan to address the relationship between energy and climate. Spain drafted a Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition (LCCYTE), a law that has not been finalized due to political problems and the new change of government in Spain in the last few months.

However, the new government's Minister for the Environment Teresa Ribera, being aware that Spain is one of the countries of the European Union that has increased its emissions between 2014 and 2017, has stressed the need for the draft of this law to be finalized as soon as possible.

In addition, to complement the LCCYTE and to ensure that Spain's Paris Agreement commitments are fulfilled at the end of the year 2018, a new National integrated Energy and Climate Plan will be developed to cover the period 2021-2030. Spain also will establish an independent Commission to monitor the progress of Spain's efforts to combat climate change.

Activity Rating: *** Right Direction

The new Law on Climate Change and Energy Transition, if finalized by the new government, would be an important step in Spain's efforts to combat climate change. But policies makers need to make sure that they honor the law's Article 4 provision that calls for access to information, education and public participation and transparency in the law's implementation. There also will be a need for Spain's different regions to enact policies that are consistent with the principles and goals of the new law.

Take Action:

Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

Dear Minister Ribera,

We call on the new government to fully and swiftly implement the new Law on Climate and Energy Transition. We urge you to do so in a transparent manner so that the public is fully informed and has the opportunity to participate in the development and implementation of the new law. We also urge you to provide guidance to regional governments as to the policies they need to develop to support the implementation of the new law in their communities.

Contact:

Teresa Ribera <https://twitter.com/teresaribera?lang=es>
gprensa@mapama.es
secretaria.ambiente.prensa@mapama.es

Grupo de crecimiento verde: 628 76 72 20 - comunicacion@grupocrecimientoverde.org
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This Post was developed by Climate Scorecard Spain Country Manager Maria Barcoanto: Contact Maria@climatescorecard.org

THAILAND (English)

Spotlight Activity: Thailand's Progress Towards Climate Change Mitigation Fail to Emphasize Holistic Policies to Affect Real Change

A joint meeting known as "Facilitative Dialogue 2018" will be held in a few weeks between countries committed to the Paris Agreement, in which Thailand will be an integral member. The prime purpose of this meeting is to determine how the countries are progressing with respect to achieving the Climate Change Mitigation Goals. In the context of Thailand, the targets are to reduce "greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 to 25 percent by 2030". However, experts are questioning if Thailand's progress towards climate change mitigation fails to emphasize policies to affect real changes.

One of the major agenda items of the Facilitative Dialogue 2018 is that countries will have an opportunity to "revisit their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in a fight to close the gap between the GHG emissions trajectory needed to achieve the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement". According to Thailand's implementation of climate change mitigation policies, Wanun Permpibul of Thailand Climate Action Network suggests that implementing policies will not be enough to strengthen Thailand's Paris Agreement commitments. Instead, Mrs. Permpibul recommended about the necessity for more well-honed and holistic strategies for tackling Thailand's climate change concerns. In this regard, Mrs. Permpibul mentions, "Climate change impacts deal with long-term planning. We need to be looking at how we are planning to adapt ourselves to the impact in the next five to 10 years and the infrastructure needed to be resilient to those impacts. It is very site-specific. You can't really focus on the policy level alone". Mrs Permpibul further said that Thailand is falling behind in its efforts to mitigate climate change impacts and for strengthening its Paris Agreement pledge. Here she states, "When we meet with government officials, they claim that they already achieved 17 percent of reduction even though we haven't implemented the NDCs yet. It seems they are still

unsure if we are going to resubmit our targets this year". This lack of coordination between the government officials is in turn hindering the successful implementation of different climate change adaptation projects as specific NDC targets have not yet been proposed.

To help enforce stronger climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in Thailand, Mrs Permpibul argues, "We need to limit the temperature to 1.5 degrees. It's a matter of life and death and it's the urgency that Thailand is not aware of. You can't afford to go for another half degree".

Similarly, to help Thailand facilitate stronger climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, Global Green Growth Intuitive (GGGI) will work jointly with Thailand's Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy (ONEP). To stress upon the joint collaboration between GGGI and ONEP, Mr. Khan Ram-Indra, implementation programme manager for GGGI Thailand's green growth and planning emphasizes that the partnership between ONEP and GGGI, will help Thailand to a large extent in achieving the NDC targets. Mr Ram-Indra elaborates on this partnership by saying "GGGI's work in Thailand has a strong focus on green industries. We believe we are in the best position to help Thailand achieve their ambitious target in GHG reduction. Out of the proposed 20 percent reduction [commitment under the NDC], eight percent will be from the energy industry, which is the area we are focused on, so we are currently working to turn those plans into real actions by collaborating directly with the private sector to develop bankable projects". GGGI is actively assisting the development of projects associated with emissions reduction from electronic wastes in the Thailand's Udon Thani municipality. For instance, "GGGI will assist the Udon Thani municipality in developing a feasibility study to decide what will be the most cost-effective measure in collecting e-waste products. Here, GGGI is also conducting a feasibility study for a recycling plant that disassembles products like mobile phones and makes them economically viable to sell to third-parties". To generate increased funding for green growth projects in Thailand, the implementation of Green Climate Fund has been proposed by GGGI and ONEP, which will help Thailand to have more easier access to the fund.

The broader picture reveals that Thailand's climate change mitigation policies are indeed falling behind efforts to effectively address climate change impacts. Therefore, an appropriate remedy in this regard, will be the development of more well-designed climate change adaptation and mitigation projects. To design such well-formulated projects, the partnership between GGGI and ONEP is essential. This partnership will ultimately provide potential roadmaps for enhancing green growth, along with project funding and advanced technological infrastructures for emissions reduction.

To learn more about the roadblocks and the strategies Thailand has in place with respect to the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Goals, please visit the August, 2018 Inter Press Service News Agency report by Sinsiri Tiwutanond: <http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/08/thailand-making-progress-towards-reaching-climate-change-mitigation-goals/>

Activity Ranking: *** positive move but more is yet to be done

Thailand has already proposed targets of "reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20 to 25 percent by 2030" at a national and sub-national level. Establishing such targets is certainly a positive move for Thailand as it will help in developing appropriate strategies for addressing climate change impacts at a broader scale.

However, much more is yet to be done for Thailand to successfully develop climate change mitigation strategies in the long-run. It is already evident from the selected report that proposing climate change mitigation and adaption policies by itself will not be enough to effectively tackle climate change impacts. Even the partnership between GGGI and ONEP by itself will not be enough to effectively strengthen Thailand's climate change action plans. What is required in this context is firstly, a shift in approach as most climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are ad-hoc. Here, it is necessary to shift from ad-hoc measures to measures, which are holistic in nature. Finally, to make the NDC targets more accurate and binding with Thailand's Paris Agreement pledge, it will be necessary to properly revise the data that was used to calculate Thailand's NDC, and then incorporate this revised data into a climate change action plan. To do so, proper stakeholder coordination amongst government ministries and more stakeholder accountability especially between the ministries providing the NDC data will be required to ensure that Thailand's NDC targets remain accurate.

Take Action

To help Thailand in strengthening its climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, you can contact the members of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning with the following Action Alert message:

We congratulate the Government of Thailand for proposing appropriate emissions reduction targets. The targets are indeed ambitious and hold great potential to reduce Thailand's greenhouse gas emissions to a large extent. However, the targets by itself will not be enough to help strengthen Thailand's climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. To help Thailand in adopting well-developed climate change mitigation policies, your role will be vital. As a prominent member of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), I kindly request you to establish different measures, so that Thailand's climate change mitigation and adaptation policies are successful in the long-run. These measures needs to be holistic in approach and should focus on different components of climate change like education & training, developing of disaster management mechanisms, improvement of infrastructures, improvement of research & development facilities, adopting energy-efficient technologies, and effective coordination between all stakeholders.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Dr. Rawewan Bhuridej

Secretary General

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

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Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

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Dr. Asadaporn Kraipanont

Deputy Secretary General

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For more information please contact Climate Scorecard Thailand Country Manager Neebir Banerjee:
Neebir@climatescorecard.org or neebirban@yahoo.com)

THAILAND (THAI)

๐ ประเทศไทย: โปสต์ 7

ไฟลายสว่างจ้า กิจกรรม: การประเมินความก้าวหน้าของประเทศไทยในการบรรลุเป้าหมายการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ

การประชุมร่วมกันที่เรียกว่า "Facilitative Dialogue 2018" จะจัดขึ้นภายในเวลาไม่กี่สัปดาห์ระหว่างประเทศที่ตกลงที่จะทำข้อตกลงปารีส, ซึ่งประเทศไทยจะเป็นสมาชิกคนสำคัญ. วัตถุประสงค์หลักของการประชุมครั้งนี้คือเพื่อกำหนดวิธีการที่ประเทศกำลังดำเนินไปด้วยความเคารพในการบรรลุเป้าหมายการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ. ในบริบทของประเทศไทย, เป้าหมายคือเพื่อลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก (GHG) 20 ถึง 25 เปอร์เซ็นต์โดย 2030. อย่างไรก็ตาม, ผู้เชี่ยวชาญตั้งคำถามเกี่ยวกับความคืบหน้าของประเทศไทยในการแก้ไขปัญหาเรื่องการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและ "เตือนให้เน้นย้ำนโยบายที่จะส่งผลกระทบต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงที่แท้จริง".

หนึ่งในวาระสำคัญของการสนทนา Facilitative Dialogue 2018 คือประเทศต่างๆ จะมีโอกาสที่จะ "ทบทวนผลงานที่ได้รับมอบหมายจากประเทศชาติ (NDCs) ในการต่อสู้เพื่อลดช่องว่างระหว่างวิธีการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกจำเป็นเพื่อให้บรรลุเป้าหมายของ 2015 Paris Agreement". ตามนโยบายการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของไทย, Wanun Permpibul ของเครือข่ายการดำเนินงานด้านความมั่นคงทางอากาศของไทยแสดงให้เห็นว่าการใช้นโยบายจะไม่เพียงพอที่จะเสริมสร้างความผูกพันในพันธกรณีของไทยในกรุงปารีส. แทน, นาง. Permpibul แนะนำเกี่ยวกับความจำเป็นในการใช้กลวิธีในการแก้ปัญหาคือการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย. ในเรื่องนี้, นาง. Permpibul กล่าวถึง "ผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศจะเกี่ยวข้องกับกระบวนการวางแผนระยะยาวเราจำเป็นต้องมองหาวิธีการที่เรากำลังวางแผนที่จะปรับตัวให้เข้ากับผลกระทบในอีก 5 ถึง 10 ปีข้างหน้าและโครงสร้างพื้นฐานจำเป็นที่จะต้องยืดหยุ่นต่อผลกระทบเหล่านั้นเป็นชนิดที่เฉพาะเจาะจงมากคุณไม่สามารถจริงๆ เน้นที่ระดับนโยบายเพียงอย่างเดียว". นาง. Permpibul ยังระบุอีกว่าประเทศไทยกำลังตกอยู่เบื้องหลังความพยายามในการลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและเพื่อเสริมสร้างความผูกพันในสัญญาปารีส. ที่นี้เธอกล่าว, "เมื่อเราพบกับเจ้าหน้าที่ของรัฐพวกเขาอ้างว่าพวกเขาประสบความสำเร็จแล้วถึง 17 เปอร์เซ็นต์ของการลดลงแม้ว่าเรายังไม่ได้ใช้ NDCs ก็ตามดูเหมือนว่าพวกเขายังไม่แน่ใจว่าเราจะส่งเป้าหมายของเราอีกครั้งในปีนี้หรือไม่". การขาดการประสานงานระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ของรัฐจะขัดขวางการใช้โครงการต่างๆ ในการปรับตัวให้เข้ากับการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่แตกต่างกันเนื่องจากเป้าหมาย NDC เฉพาะยังไม่ได้เสนอ.

เพื่อช่วยในการบังคับใช้มาตรการปรับตัวและแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทย, นาง. Permpibul ระนุ"เราจำเป็นต้อง จำกัด อุณหภูมิไว้ที่ 1.5 องศา เป็นเรื่องของชีวิตและความตายและเป็นเรื่องเร่งด่วนที่ประเทศไทยไม่ได้ตระหนักถึง คุณไม่สามารถที่จะไปอีกครึ่งองศา".ในทำนองเดียวกันเพื่อช่วยให้ไทยอำนวยความสะดวกในการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่รุนแรงและมาตรการปรับตัว,GlobalGreenGrowthIntuitive(GGGI)จะทำงานร่วมกับสำนักงานนโยบายและทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมของประเทศไทย (ONEP). เพื่อให้เกิดความร่วมมือระหว่าง GGGI และ ONEP, นาย. Khan Ram-Indra, ผู้จัดการโครงการนำร่องการเติบโตและการวางแผนสีเขียวของGGGIThailand;ชี้ให้เห็นถึงความก้าวหน้าของประเทศไทยในเรื่องการบรรลุเป้าหมาย NDC. ในแง่นี้, นาย. Ram-Indra เน้นเรื่องความร่วมมือระหว่าง ONEP กับ GGGI ซึ่งจะช่วยให้ประเทศไทยให้บรรลุเป้าหมาย NDCในระดับใหญ่.นาย.RamIndra"GGGIทำงานในประเทศไทยโดยมุ่งเน้นอุตสาหกรรมสีเขียวเราเชื่อว่าเราอยู่ในฐานะที่ดีที่สุดที่จะช่วยให้ประเทศไทยบรรลุเป้าหมายที่ต้องการในการลดก๊าซเรือนกระจกจากความมุ่งมั่นที่ร้อยละ20ภายใต้NDCร้อยละแปดจะมาจากอุตสาหกรรมพลังงาน ซึ่งเป็นพื้นที่ที่เรามุ่งเน้นตั้งนั้นขณะนี้เรากำลังพยายามที่จะทำให้แผนการเหล่านี้เป็นจริงด้วยการร่วมมือกับภาคเอกชนโดยตรง พัฒนาโครงการ bankable". GGGI มีส่วนช่วยในการพัฒนาโครงการที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการลดมลพิษจากขยะอิเล็กทรอนิกส์ในเขตเทศบาลเมืองอุดรธานีของไทย. ยกตัวอย่างเช่น"GGGIจะช่วยเทศบาลเมืองอุดรธานีในการศึกษาความเป็นไปได้ในการตัดสินใจว่าจะเป็นมาตรการที่มีประสิทธิภาพมากที่สุดในการเก็บรวบรวมขยะอิเล็กทรอนิกส์หรือไม่.ที่นี้GGGIกำลังดำเนินการศึกษาความเป็นไปได้ในโรงงานรีไซเคิลที่แยกชิ้นส่วนของผลิตภัณฑ์ เช่นโทรศัพท์มือถือและทำให้พวกเขาสามารถขายให้แก่บุคคลที่สามทางเศรษฐกิจได้". ในที่สุดโครงการGGGIและONEPได้เสนอโครงการกองทุนเพื่อสิ่งแวดล้อมสีเขียวเพื่อสนับสนุนการระดมทุนในโครงการเพิ่มสีเขียวในประเทศไทยซึ่งจะช่วยให้ประเทศไทยสามารถเข้าถึงกองทุนได้ง่ายขึ้น..

ภาพรวมที่กว้างขึ้นแสดงให้เห็นว่านโยบายการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยตกอยู่ในความพยายามในการแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ.ดังนั้นการเยียวยาที่เหมาะสมในเรื่องนี้จะเป็นการพัฒนาโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ได้รับ การออกแบบมาอย่างดี.ในการออกแบบโครงการที่มีการกำหนดรูปแบบที่ดีนี้การมีส่วนร่วมระหว่างGGGIและONEPจะเป็นสิ่งจำเป็น..ความเป็นหุ้นส่วนครั้งนี้จะนำเสนอแผนงานที่เป็นไปได้ในการเสริมสร้าง การเติบโตของสีเขียวควบคู่ไปกับการระดมทุนของโครงการและโครงสร้างพื้นฐานด้านเทคโนโลยีที่ทันสมัยเพื่อลดการปล่อยมลพิษซึ่งจะช่วยให้การดำเนินงานโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทยในระยะยาว.

หากต้องการทราบข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับสิ่งกีดขวางบนถนนและกลยุทธ์ที่ประเทศไทยกำหนดไว้ในส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้อง เป้าหมายการลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัวโปรดไปที่ สิงหาคม, 2018 รายงานข่าวจากสื่อมวลชน โดย Sinsiri Tiwutanond: <http://www.ipsnews.net/2018/08/thailand-making-progress-towards-reaching-climate-change-mitigation-goals/>

กิจกรรมการจัดอันดับ ** ย้ายบวก แต่ยังไม่ได้ทำ

ประเทศไทยได้เสนอเป้าหมายในการลดการปลดปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก (GHG) 20 ถึง 25 เปอร์เซ็นต์ โดย2030” ในระดับชาติและระดับประเทศ.การกำหนดเป้าหมายดังกล่าวถือเป็นทางเลือกที่ดีสำหรับประเทศไทย เพราะจะช่วยในการพัฒนายุทธศาสตร์ที่เหมาะสมในการแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในระดับที่กว้างขึ้น.อย่างไรก็ตามยังมีอีกหลายสิ่งหลายอย่างที่ไทยต้องประสบในการพัฒนากลยุทธ์ในการลดการ

เปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในระยะยาว.เห็นได้ชัดจากรายงานฉบับนี้ว่าการนำเสนอนโยบายการลดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัวโดยตัวของมันเองจะไม่เพียงพอที่จะสามารถจัดการกับผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ.แม้แต่การเป็นหุ้นส่วนระหว่างGGGIกับONEPจะไม่เพียงพอที่จะเสริมสร้างแผนแม่บทเรื่องการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ.สิ่งที่ต้องทำในบริบทนี้ประการแรกคือการเปลี่ยนวิธีการในฐานะมาตรการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัวที่เห็นได้ชัดที่สุดในรายงานคือเฉพาะกิจ.ที่นี้จำเป็นต้องเปลี่ยนจากมาตรการเฉพาะกิจเป็นมาตรการซึ่งมีลักษณะแบบองค์รวม.ในท้ายที่สุดเพื่อให้เป้าหมาย NDC มีความถูกต้องและมีผลผูกพันกับการให้คำมั่นสัญญา Paris Agreement ของไทยจะต้องมีการทบทวนข้อมูล NDC อย่างถูกต้องก่อนที่จะนำไปใช้ในแผนปฏิบัติการเรื่องการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ. โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งระหว่างกระทรวงที่ให้ข้อมูล NDC จะต้องมีการมีเพื่อให้มั่นใจว่าเป้าหมาย NDC ของไทยยังคงมีความถูกต้อง.

เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อช่วยประเทศไทยในการเสริมสร้างนโยบายการลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัวได้คุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกสำนักงานทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมและการวางแผนด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมโดยมีข้อความแจ้งเตือนการกระทำดังต่อไปนี้:

เราขอแสดงความยินดีกับรัฐบาลไทยในการนำเสนอเป้าหมายการลดการปลดปล่อยก๊าซที่เหมาะสม.เป้าหมายมีความทะเยอทะยานและมีศักยภาพในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกในระดับมาก.อย่างไรก็ตามเป้าหมายโดยตัวของมันเองจะไม่เพียงพอที่จะช่วยเสริมสร้างนโยบายการลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยและการปรับตัว.เพื่อช่วยประเทศไทยในการกำหนดนโยบายการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่มีการพัฒนาอย่างดีบทบาทของคุณจะมีความสำคัญ.ในฐานะสมาชิกคนสำคัญของสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม(ONEP)ผมขอให้คุณกำหนดมาตรการต่างๆเพื่อให้นโยบายการปรับตัวและการปรับตัวของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทยประสบความสำเร็จในระยะยาว.มาตรการเหล่านี้ต้องเป็นแบบองค์รวมในแนวทางและควรมุ่งเน้นไปที่องค์ประกอบต่างๆของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศเช่นการศึกษาและการฝึกอบรมการพัฒนากลไกการจัดการภัยพิบัติการปรับปรุงโครงสร้างพื้นฐานการปรับปรุงสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกด้านการวิจัยและพัฒนาการใช้เทคโนโลยีที่ประหยัดพลังงานและการประสานงานที่มีประสิทธิภาพระหว่างทุกอย่าง ผู้มีส่วนได้เสีย.

ส่งการแจ้งเตือนการดำเนินการไปที่:

ดร. Rawewan Bhuridej

เลขาธิการใหญ่

สำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม

60/1 7ซอยพินุลวัฒนาประเทศไทย ถนนพระราม 6,

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TURKEY

Spotlight Activity: New Parliament Unlikely to Advance Climate Change Policy

As of June 25, 2018, opportunity for a possible policy change on the environment and energy issues was suspended in Turkey because the opposition parties that will support the green economy could not afford the majority in the parliament. Fossil fuel will perpetuate the carbon economy at the macro-economic level. Due to this reason, participation of citizens in response to decisions that will affect their lives is inevitable.

During the election period, NGOs and environmental movements issued calls for candidates to support ecosystem focused politics. Eleven NGOs called for the approval of Paris Agreement. The influence of such declarations generally has symbolic influence on politicians and it can be seen that voters with high environmental awareness have not changed voting preferences. It is common to see local resistance against nuclear or coal fired power plants and local election results show the high support for the parties developing/ supporting these projects.

According to a study of the Istanbul Policy Center, actors affecting Turkey's climate policy can be classified into six groups: public sector, private sector, international organizations, civil society, academy and media. Policies of public institutions is the actual actor. At the moment, the opposition parties with higher environmental awareness do not have the right to develop a policy. In this case, because of the election, the lack of a main actor on climate change policy development will surely affect the Paris Agreement progress of Turkey.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

Indications are that the new government, at both the parliamentary and executive levels, will not be supportive of new climate change related policies and programs, throwing into doubt whether the government will take steps to ratify the Paris Agreement.

Take Action:

You can get in contact with The Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and emphasize the importance of Paris Agreement Ratification. Please send the following message to the policymaker below:

We are concerned about the policy developments of the new parliament in Turkey regarding the Climate Change. The impacts of climate change have already been seen in extreme flooding and drought events in

Turkey. The new parliament should be aware of the importance of environmental policy development and collaborate with opposition parties, local governments and NGOs to ensure that Turkey makes further progress in combatting climate change. Turkey also should ratify the Paris Agreement to show its support for the fight against Climate Change.

Send Action Alert Message to:

Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning

Address: Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi Eskişehir Devlet Yolu 9. km. No: 278 Çankaya / Ankara

Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Turkey Country Manager Ozlem Duyan: Contact

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TURKEY (Turkish)

Türkiye

Dikkat Çeken Aktivite: Türkiye'de İklim ve Rejim Değişikliği

25 Haziran 2018 itibariyle, çevre ve enerji konularında olası bir politika değişikliği fırsatı, Türkiye'de yeşil ekonomiyi destekleyecek muhalefet partileri mecliste çoğunluğu sağlayamadığı için askıya alındı. Fosil yakıtların kullanımı, karbon ekonomisinde makro ekonomik düzeyde devam edecektir. Bu nedenle vatandaşların hayatlarını etkileyecek kararlara tepki göstermesi kaçınılmazdır.

Seçim döneminde, STK'lar ve çevresel hareketler, adayların ekosistem odaklı politikaları destekleme çağrısı yaptı. Onbir sivil toplum kuruluşu Paris Anlaşması'nın onaylanmasını istedi. Bu tür beyanların etkisi genellikle politikacılar üzerinde sembolik etkiye sahiptir ve yüksek çevre duyarlılığına sahip seçmenlerin oy kullanma tercihlerini değiştirmedikleri görülmektedir. Nükleer ya da kömürle çalışan enerji santrallerine karşı yerel direnişin görülmesi yaygındır ve yerel seçim sonuçları bu projeleri geliştiren/destekleyen taraflara verilen yüksek desteği göstermektedir.

İstanbul Politika Merkezi'nin yaptığı bir araştırmaya göre, Türkiye'nin iklim politikasını etkileyen aktörler altı gruba ayrılabilir: kamu sektörü, özel sektör, uluslararası örgütler, sivil toplum, akademi ve medya. Kamu kurumlarının politikaları asıl aktördür. Su anki durumda, çevre bilincinin yüksek olduğu muhalefet partileri, politika geliştirme hakkına sahip değildir. Bu durumda, seçim nedeniyle, iklim değişikliği politikalarının geliştirilmesinde ana aktörün olmaması, Türkiye'nin Paris Anlaşması'nın ilerlemesini kesinlikle etkileyecektir. Aktivite Puanlaması:* Yetersiz Göstergeler, hem parlamenter hem de yürütme düzeyindeki yeni hükümetin, iklim değişikliği ile ilgili politika ve programları desteklemeyeceği ve hükümetin Paris Anlaşmasını onaylamak için adımlar atacağı konusunda şüphe uyandıracığı yönünde.

Harekete Geç

Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı ile iletişime geçebilir ve Paris Anlaşması onayının önemini vurgulayabilirsiniz. Lütfen aşağıdaki kısa notu da iletinizde de belirtin:

İklim değişikliğiyle ilgili olarak Türkiye'deki yeni parlamentonun politika geliştirmemesinden endişe duyuyoruz. İklim değişikliğinin etkileri, Türkiye'de aşırı sel ve kuraklık olaylarında zaten görülmüştür. Yeni parlamentonun, çevre politikalarının geliştirilmesinin öneminin farkında olması ve Türkiye'nin iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede daha fazla ilerleme kaydetmesini sağlamak için muhalefet partileri, yerel yönetimler ve STK'larla işbirliği yapması gerekiyor. Türkiye, İklim Değişikliğine karşı savaş için verdiği desteği göstermek için Paris Anlaşmasını da onaylamalıdır.

Eylem İkaz Mesajı İlgili Kişi/Kurum:

Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı

Adres: Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi Eskişehir Devlet Yolu 9. km. No: 278 Çankaya / Ankara

Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00

Bu Yazı Climate Scorecard Türkiye Ülke Müdürü Özlem Duyan tarafından yazılmıştır.

İletişim: Ozlem@climatescorecard.org

UNITED KINGDOM

Spotlight Activity: UK's Climate Change Policies Falter

The UK government has in the last six weeks laid on for its populace a festival of environmental drudgery with a line-up worthy of Shell's greenwash bonanza, Make the Future. Gove, Clark, Perry and co, until now masking the scent of methane and fumes by swimming in a barely translucent pool of fragrant environmental rhetoric, have revealed their true colours – and green isn't among them.

While Ireland comprehensively votes to become the first country to divest completely from fossil fuels, its neighbour is booking acts that will attract emissions and air pollution in their droves for decades to come. The first step in avoiding solving a problem like climate breakdown is to make it worse. So with near-term emissions reduction targets lying ahead that we're already set to miss, the resounding approval of a new runway at Heathrow airport makes perfect sense as a headliner.

In the wake of the runway approval the government's independent climate advisors, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC), stressed that aviation emissions cannot rise if the UK is to meet its current 2050 emissions reduction target of 80% - a bar that is likely to be raised by the end of the year. Yet the government's own figures have aviation CO2 emissions rising 4.9 million tonnes by 2030 if the third runway goes ahead. A new UN deal to curb aviation emissions will partially offset the projected rise in emissions, but it goes nowhere near far enough to remove Runway 3 from the top of the bill.

Not satisfied with a one star act, in a UK first the government gave the go-ahead for Lancashire-based, Cuadrilla-owned boy-oh-boy band The Frackstreet Boys to perform some gaseously good drill rap. In the true

spirit of undemocracy, it did so on the last day before MPs go on holiday, having already extended an injunction severely limiting protest powers at the site to 2020, and dropped an attitude survey question on fracking support that consistently showed opposition outweighing support. Still not satisfied, government officials held back a report given to ministers way back in 2015 concluding that shale gas extraction increases air pollution, conveniently remembering to release it four days after approving Cuadrilla's application.

No need to worry if you're not swooning over the headline acts, for strength was in depth. The government ditched the prog rock-the-boat Swansea tidal lagoon project despite it bringing lower-cost energy than new nuclear projects, and was found to be providing ongoing support for London-based companies using offshore accounts to avoid paying tax on the African fossil fuels they extract. Thanks to government inaction, our plastics waste is drawing record crowds overseas, likely heading for landfill instead of processing plants.

Ministers are still regularly meeting with BP (record) executives, and the trade department is taking advice from 'experts' with links to climate denial networks. Through the Institute of Economic Affairs, one of the UK's largest think tanks, corporate interests can buy intimate access to senior environmental politicians, to influence the environmental course of Brexit.

The CCC deviated from usually measured language to lambast the transport and housing sectors, telling them that they should be "ashamed" for making precisely zero progress in decarbonising. The government's response? To release its long-awaited transport-themed album 'Road to Zero', which was widely criticised for dragging its heels and ignoring the CCC's plea to move forward the ban on fossil fuel-powered cars from 2040 to 2030.

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy were found not to have bothered to assess the impacts of onshore wind policy changes that led to a 94% decline in planning applications. And while the rights of people to produce, consume, sell and store their own renewable energy were enshrined in EU law last month, the UK has refused to commit – instead actively proposing to stop paying small-scale solar producers for the excess electricity they supply to the grid.

The High Court rounded off a miserably strong line-up by blocking Plan B's (no pun intended this time) attempt to hold the government to account over its 2050 emissions reduction target. It sided with the government's argument that the current 80% goal is compatible with the Paris commitment to limit warming to 1.5C, despite admissions to the contrary by both the CCC and the government itself. Plan B have appealed the decision, as well as adding to the growing number of submitted cases against the government's proposed Heathrow expansion.

Activity Ranking: * Falling Behind

Tenuous festival analogies aside, these are seriously worrying developments. Evidence is increasingly suggesting that limiting warming to 2C won't be enough. At a time when the UK needs to be drastically stepping up its climate ambition, we're locking in fossil fuel infrastructure and stepping on those fighting for a fair future.

Arguments that Heathrow and fracking operations can comply with emissions targets and air pollution laws are based on wild assumptions that technology will improve come the day the tarmac is laid and the gas is tapped. As a cascade of legal challenges are arguing, these aren't assumptions we can afford to make.

Take Action

When the carbon 'bubble' bursts, those left with substantial fossil fuel assets are set to lose trillions. If it backs fossil fuel divestment and its growing offshore wind and electric car industries, the UK only stands to gain. The good news is that you have the power to direct the nation's course.

Those fighting the government in the courtroom rely heavily on crowd funding, so if you are able, please contribute to Plan B and anti-fracking legal costs. Your support to their cause allows those who take a stand to hold the government to account.

If you're strapped for cash, why not sign petitions against fracking and climate inaction? Or how about going straight to the government and emailing Greg Clark, Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, with the following (or indeed any other) message:

Dear Minister Clark,

It is important that the UK heeds the Climate Change Commission's advice later this year and strengthens the pledge our country has made to the Paris Agreement. But more than that, your department must introduce short-term policies to achieve both current and future targets as soon as possible.

Reverse the third runway decision, bring forward the 2040 ban on fossil-fuelled cars, and provide public funding to the electric car industry. Restart funding to insulate the UK's homes, end your support for fracking and our reliance on 'clean' gas, increase rather than freeze subsidy support for renewables, and revive the carbon capture and storage projects scrapped in 2015.

There is an immense opportunity before you. Act like the climate leaders you claim to be.

Contact:

Greg Clark, Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy,

Email: enquiries@beis.gov.uk

Address: Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vA-0NeeELU>

This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard UK Country Manager Jordan Raine: Contact Jordan@climatescorecard.org

UNITED STATES

Spotlight Activity: Offshore Wind Energy Takes Off in the Northeast

New York State Governor Andrew M. Cuomo announced in July that the state will begin the procurement process for 800 MW of offshore wind energy. The state will solicit bids from developers beginning in the fourth quarter of 2018, and will announce the winner in the second quarter of 2019. This procurement is part of a larger state-level commitment to a capacity of 2400 MW of offshore wind energy by 2030.

The procurement follows a similar process led by Massachusetts last year, which resulted in a contract awarded in May 2018 to Vineyard Wind for another 800-MW wind farm off the coast of Massachusetts. The state currently has a commitment to 1600 MW of offshore wind energy capacity by 2030.

With Massachusetts and New York in the lead, several other states in the Northeast have taken bold steps toward carbon-neutrality with their own offshore wind commitments this summer. In May, Rhode Island contracted 400 MW of offshore wind energy from Deepwater Wind, the developer of the state's existing 30-MW Block Island Wind Farm. In June, Connecticut contracted 200 MW from the same developer. Although New Jersey has not yet entered into any contracts, in May the state's Governor Phil Murphy signed into law a commitment to procuring 3500 MW of offshore wind energy.

Activity Rating: *** Moving Forward

Offshore wind has been a powerful source of renewable energy in Europe for at least a decade, but until Rhode Island's Block Island Wind Farm went into operation last year, the United States was slow to follow in Europe's footsteps. Now, after several years of planning and discussing the potential of offshore wind energy on the Atlantic Coast, states in the Northeast are beginning to take action. With bold, state-level commitments to offshore wind signed into law, these states are moving forward to address climate change, while also touting the economic benefit that creating a new energy industry will bring to the region.

Perhaps due to this economic benefit, the Trump Administration has offered cautious support to the growing industry, marking a win for climate change mitigation efforts in a time of strong federal opposition.

Take Action: Voice Your Support for Offshore Wind

If you live one of the states above, contact your state Secretary of Energy with the following message:

Offshore wind energy development will bring jobs to our state and stimulate the economy, while greatly reducing our greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation. I commend your existing commitment to offshore wind energy and encourage you to act quickly to allow the expedient development of this energy resource, while ensuring that it is carried out with appropriate environmental responsibility.

Connecticut – Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Commissioner Robert Klee

Phone: (860) 424-3571
Email: Robert.klee@ct.gov

Massachusetts – Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Secretary Matthew A. Beaton
Phone: (617) 626-1000
Email: env.internet@state.ma.us

New Jersey – Board of Public Utilities
President Joseph L. Fiordaliso
Phone: (609) 633-9842
Or fill out the following online form: <https://www.state.nj.us/bpu/about/contact/>

New York – Energy Research and Development Authority
Phone: 1-866-NYSERDA
Email: info@nyserda.ny.gov

Rhode Island – Office of Energy Resources
Commissioner Carol Grant
Phone: (401) 574-9119
Email: carol.grant@energy.ri.gov

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